



6 December 2017

Order Paper for Council meeting to be held in the
Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt,
on:

Tuesday 12 December 2017 commencing at 6.00pm

Membership

Mayor W R Wallace (Chair)

Deputy Mayor D Bassett

Cr G Barratt

Cr L Bridson

Cr M Cousins

Cr T Lewis

Cr G McDonald

Cr L Sutton

Cr C Barry

Cr J Briggs

Cr S Edwards

Cr M Lulich

Cr C Milne

For the dates and times of Council Meetings please visit www.huttcity.govt.nz

COUNCIL

Membership:	13
Meeting Cycle:	Council meets on a six weekly basis (Extraordinary Meetings can be called following a resolution of Council; or on the requisition of the Chair or one third of the total membership of Council)

POWER TO (BEING A POWER THAT IS NOT CAPABLE OF BEING DELEGATED)¹:

- Make a rate.
- Make bylaws.
- Borrow money other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan (LTP).
- Purchase or dispose of assets other than in accordance with the LTP.
- Purchase or dispose of Council land and property other than in accordance with the LTP.
- Adopt the LTP, Annual Plan and Annual Report.
- Adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Act in association with the LTP or developed for the purpose of the Local Governance Statement.
- Appoint the Chief Executive.
- Exercise any powers and duties conferred or imposed on the local authority by the Public Works Act 1981 or the Resource Management Act 1991 that are unable to be delegated.
- Undertake all other actions which are by law not capable of being delegated.
- The power to adopt a Remuneration and Employment Policy.

DECIDE ON:

Policy issues

- Adoption of all policy required by legislation.
- Adoption of policies with a city-wide or strategic focus.

District Plan

- Promotion of Plan Changes and Variations recommended by the District Plan Committee prior to public notification.

¹ Work required prior to the making of any of these decisions may be deleted.

- The withdrawal of Plan Changes in accordance with clause 8D, Part 1, Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Approval, to make operative, of District Plan and Plan Changes (in accordance with clause 17, Part 1, Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991).

Representation, electoral and governance matters

- The method of voting for the Triennial elections.
- Representation reviews.
- Council's Code of Conduct and Local Governance Statement.
- Elected Members Remuneration.
- The outcome of any extraordinary vacancies on Council.
- Any other matters for which a local authority decision is required under the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- All matters identified in these Terms of Reference as delegated to Council Committees (or otherwise delegated by the Council) and oversee those delegations.
- Council's delegations to officers and community boards.

Delegations and employment of the Chief Executive

The review and negotiation of the contract, performance agreement and remuneration of the Chief Executive.

Meetings and committees

- Standing Orders for Council and its committees.
- Council's annual meeting schedule.

Operational matters

- The establishment and disposal of any Council Controlled Organisation or Council Controlled Trading Organisation and approval of annual Statements of Corporate Intent on the recommendation of the Finance and Performance Committee.
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Group matters requiring Council's input.
- Road closing and road stopping matters.
- All other matters for which final authority is not delegated.

Appoint:

- The non-elected members of the Standing Committees (including extraordinary vacancies of non-elected representatives).
- The Directors of Council Controlled Organisations and Council Controlled Trading Organisations.
- Council's nominee on any Trust.

- Council representatives on any outside organisations (where applicable and time permits, recommendations for the appointment may be sought from the appropriate standing committee and/or outside organisations).
- The Chief Executive of Hutt City Council.
- Council's Electoral Officer, Principal Rural Fire Officer and any other appointments required by statute.

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

Ordinary meeting to be held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on
Tuesday 12 December 2017 commencing at 6.00pm.

ORDER PAPER

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Generally up to 30 minutes is set aside for public comment (three minutes per speaker on items appearing on the agenda). Speakers may be asked questions on the matters they raise.

3. MAYORAL STATEMENT (17/1834)

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

5. COMMITTEE REPORTS WITH RECOMMENDED ITEMS

a) Traffic Subcommittee

13 November 2017	18
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Recommended Items

Item 4a) Gear Street - Proposed Parking Restrictions (17/1536) 19

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

**Item 4b) London Road - Proposed No Stopping At All Times
Restriction (17/1551)** 20

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be received."

- Item 4c) Richmond Grove - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restriction (17/1601)** 21

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4d) Jackson Street (313) - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions (17/1539)** 21

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4e) Burnham Street - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions (17/1610)** 21

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4f) Cheviot Road - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restriction (17/1549)** 22

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed"

- Item 4g) 8 Waiu Street - Proposed P15 Parking Restrictions (17/1558)** 22

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4h) 8 Bexley Grove - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1598)** 22

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4i) Petone to Melling Shared Path: Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions on Pharazyn Street and Marsden Street (17/1542)** 23

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4j) Te Mome and Hutt Road - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions**
(17/1555) 23

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4k) Troon Crescent - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions**
(17/1560) 23

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4l) Norton Park Avenue - No Stopping At All Times Restriction**
(17/1548) 23

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4m) Hardy Street, Trafalgar Square - Proposed P15 Parking Restrictions**
(17/1534) 23

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4n) High Street (574) - Proposed P180 Parking Restrictions**
(17/1535) 24

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed"

- Item 4o) High Street (839) - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions**
(17/1590) 24

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

- Item 4p) Cambridge Terrace (Near Epuni Station) - No Stopping At All Times Restrictions**
(17/1593) 24

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed"

- Item 4q) Laings Road - Proposed Parking Restrictions associated with the Civic Precinct Redevelopment (17/925)** 25

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

b) Policy and Regulatory Committee

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| i) 21 November 2017 | 45 |
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Recommended Items

- Item 4a) Bell Park (17/1672)** 46

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be received."

- Item 4b) Molesworth Street Reserve (17/1673)** 51

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be received."

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| ii) 27 November 2017 | 52 |
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Recommended Items

- Item 4a) Reserve Revocation - 9A Durham Crescent Epuni (17/1481)** 53

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be received."

- Item 4b) Sale of Land Queens Drive (17/1697)** 53

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed"

- Item 4c) Days Bay Reserves Declaration and Classification (17/1641)** 54

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4d) Parking Policy - completed consultation (17/1692) 55

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed"

Item 4e) Cemeteries Bylaw 2017 (17/1541) 57

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4f) Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2017 (17/1553) 57

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4g) Traffic Bylaw 2017 (17/1563) 58

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4h) Public Art Policy and Interim Public Art Guidelines (17/1708) 58

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4i) Development Contributions Policy Review for 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (17/1699) 60

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4j) Significance and Engagement Policy 2018 (17/1704) 61

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

c) City Development Committee

28 November 2017

123

Recommended Items

Item 4a) Wharves Update (17/1736) 124

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4b) Jackson Street Streetscape Design (17/1680) 125

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

d) District Plan Committee

29 November 2017	148
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Recommended Item

Item 4a) Proposed Plan Change 48 Waipounamu Drive Kelson (17/1757) 149

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

e) Finance and Performance Committee

29 November 2017	392
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Recommended Items

Item 4a) Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (17/1552) 393

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4b) Revenue and Financing Policy Review for 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (17/1700) 394

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be received."

Item 4c) Equipment in Council Chambers (17/1244) 395

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

f) **Community Services Committee**

30 November 2017

404

Recommended Items**Item 4a) Free Swimming for under Fives (17/1646)**

405

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

Item 4b) Accessibility and Inclusiveness Plan Advisory Group Meeting Fees (17/1701)

406

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

6. MISCELLANEOUS**a) Proposal to Change Reserve Classification -105 Western Hutt Road (17/1861)**

Report No. HCC2017/5/317 by the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

412

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

b) Right of Way - 135 Witako Street (17/1860)

Report No. HCC2017/5/314 by the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

416

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

c) Land Sale Proposal - Korimako Road Encroachment (17/1862)

Report No. HCC2017/5/315 by the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

419

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

d) **Code of Conduct Review** (17/1846)

Report No. HCC2017/5/313 by the Solicitor 423

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

e) **Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group Terms of Reference** (17/1863)

Report No. HCC2017/5/316 by the Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning 430

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

f) **Application for Unbudgeted Project: Nuku Tewhatewha - Refurbishment and Interpretation** (17/1864)

Report No. HCC2017/5/318 by the Director, Museums 436

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

g) **Updated Schedule of Meetings for 2018** (17/1774)

Memorandum dated 21 Nov 2017 by the Divisional Manager, Democratic Services 441

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the memorandum be endorsed."

7. **MINUTES - COUNCIL**

10 October 2017 445
18 October 2017 467
6 November 2017 471

8. **COMMITTEE REPORTS WITHOUT RECOMMENDED ITEMS**

a) **Hutt Valley Services Committee**

24 November 2017 478

b) **Finance and Performance Committee**

18 October 2017 (**Note: The recommendations were resolved
by Council at its meeting held on 18 October 2017**)

517

9. **QUESTIONS**

With reference to section 32 of Standing Orders, before putting a question a member shall endeavour to obtain the information. Questions shall be concise and in writing and handed to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting.

10. **SEALING AUTHORITY** (17/1573)

Report No. HCC2017/5/14 by the Executive Assistant, Corporate Services 530

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"It is recommended that Council approve the affixing of the Common Seal to all relevant documents in connection with the items specified in Schedule 1 in accordance with Standing Order 18.2."

11. **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

12. **COMMITTEE REPORT WITH RECOMMENDED ITEM**

Policy and Regulatory Committee

27 November 2017

13. **MINUTES - COUNCIL**

10 October 2017

18 October 2017

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

(A)	(B)	(C)
General subject of the matter to be considered.	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.	Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.
Report of the Policy	The withholding of	That the public

and Regulatory
Committee held on
27 November 2017

the information is
necessary to maintain
legal professional
privilege(s7(2)(g)).
The withholding of
the information is
necessary to enable
the local authority to
carry on, without
prejudice or
disadvantage,
negotiations
(including
commercial and
industrial
negotiations)(s7(2)(i))

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 exist.

Minutes of the Hutt
City Council held on
10 October 2017 –
Oxford Terrace –
Mitchell Park –
Property Purchase

The withholding of
the information is
necessary to protect
the privacy of natural
persons. (s7(2)(a)).
The withholding of
the information is
necessary to enable
the local authority to
carry out, without
prejudice or
disadvantage,
commercial activities
(s7(2)(h)).
The withholding of
the information is
necessary to enable
the local authority to
carry on, without
prejudice or
disadvantage,
negotiations
(including
commercial and
industrial
negotiations)
(s7(2)(i)).

That the public
conduct of the
relevant part of the
proceedings of the
meeting would be
likely to result in the
disclosure of
information for
which good reason
for withholding exist.

Minutes of the Hutt
City Council held on
18 October 2017 –
CE's Performance
and Remuneration
2016/2017 Review

The withholding of
the information is
necessary to protect
the privacy of natural
persons. (s7(2)(a)).

That the public
conduct of the
relevant part of the
proceedings of the
meeting would be
likely to result in the
disclosure of
information for
which good reason
for withholding exist.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

Kathryn Stannard
Divisional Manager Democratic Services

HUTT CITY COUNCIL
TRAFFIC SUBCOMMITTEE

Report of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
 Lower Hutt on

Monday 13 November 2017 commencing at 3.00pm

<u>PRESENT:</u>	Cr MJ Cousins (Chair)	Cr S Edwards (from 3.03pm)
	Cr L Bridson	Cr J Briggs
	Cr T Lewis	Cr L Sutton

APOLOGIES: Cr Edwards for lateness.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr D Simmons, Traffic Asset Manager
 Mr Z Moodie, Traffic Engineer Network Operations
 Miss D Male, Committee Advisor
 Mrs H Clegg, Minute Taker

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

RESOLVED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. TRS 17501**
"That the apology for lateness received from Cr Edwards be accepted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL - 12 December 2017

PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS

In accordance with Standing Order 10.4, the Chair accorded precedence to item 4i) dealing with 'Gear Street - Proposed Parking Restrictions'; item 4xiv) dealing with 'High Street (574) - Proposed P180 Parking Restrictions'; and item 4iv) dealing with 'Jackson Street (313) - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions'.

The items are recorded in the order in which they are listed on the agenda.

a) Gear Street - Proposed Parking Restrictions (17/1536)

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Steve Dundon**, from Wellington Motorcycles, expressed support for the proposal, believing it would help alleviate parking problems in the street.

In response to questions from members, Mr Dundon agreed the diversity of parking restrictions was appropriate as the use of the area was changing to become a mix of commercial, retail and industrial.

Cr Edwards joined the meeting at 3.03pm.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Wayne Sproston** explained he had operated his business for the past 18 years at 11 Gear Street. He agreed with the previous speaker as to the changing nature of the area and, he believed the proposal would go some way to alleviate parking issues. He considered the proposal favoured one or two businesses at the expense of others, and would prefer no exclusive motorcycle parks to be formed and some unrestrictive parking to remain. He stated his business relied on on-street parking as well as the three to four on-site car parks he provided. Mr Sproston stated parking issues in the area had escalated after the arrival of the new business at 1 Gear Street (which did not provide on-site parking and used its loading bay for other uses), and that Wellington Motorcycles had many on-site parks, including motorcycle park areas.

In response to questions from the members, Mr Sproston agreed the proposal should be reviewed after 12 months, but that there should be two P15 parks, some P30 and some P120, with the balance being all day parking. He explained his customers left their vehicles with him for service – usually for a half day duration. If there was no all-day parking close to his business, he was concerned where customers would be able to leave their cars. He added his staff parked in Riddlers Crescent.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Dennis Hill** explained he built his factory at 17 Gear Street in 1999 and provided three underground on-site car parks. He advised all businesses in the area had a desire to co-operate and compromise with each other and that there should be unrestricted car parks available for the use of everyone. He believed there should be no exclusive motorcycle parks and that the parks between 14 and 18 Gear Street could be unrestricted.

In response to questions from members, Mr Hill advised he employed five workers and his business only used one on-street car park. He stated he provided on-site parking for customers, to the extent sometimes employees' vehicles were parked inside his workshop, which was a dangerous situation with the tools and equipment his business used.

In response to further questions from members, Mr Hill advised the street was wide enough for angle parking, despite traffic volumes having increased due to the new large retail operations in the area. He agreed a 12 month review of

any carparking changes should occur.

The Traffic Engineer Network Operations elaborated on the report. The Traffic Asset Manager explained carparking presented a difficult situation in this area.

In response to questions from the members, the Traffic Asset Manager agreed a 12 month review of the situation should occur. The Traffic Engineer Network Operations explained officers had regularly sighted motorcycles parked in carparks in Gear Street, which prompted the proposal for motorcycle parks to be formed. He acknowledged motorcycles were not restricted from parking in designated carparks. The Traffic Asset Manager explained Petone Community Board had heard that Wellington Motorcycles used their forecourt area as a show room for motorcycles and that customers were discouraged from parking their private vehicles amongst those for sale.

With regard to the newest business in the street, the Traffic Asset Manager advised it was currently applying for a retrospective resource consent and that parking was an issue. He added that business had recently begun using one of its loading bays for the correct purpose and was in the process of closing the second, forming kerbing and providing for on-street parking. It was proposed those on-street parks become P15 and P30 at the request of the business.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Briggs/Cr Lewis)	Minute No. TRS 17502
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"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (i) approves the proposed parking restrictions in Gear Street, Petone as attached as Appendix 1 to the report, with the three parks outside 14 Gear Street, Petone currently proposed to be designated as P30 to be unrestricted carparks; and*
- (ii) asks officers to review parking in the area in 12 months."*

b) London Road – Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restriction (17/1551)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Lewis/Cr Sutton)	Minute No. TRS 17503
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"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions outside No 16 London Road, Korokoro attached as Appendix 1 to the report."

- c) Richmond Grove - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restriction (17/1601)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Edwards/Cr Lewis) Minute No. TRS 17504 <i>"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restriction in Richmond Grove, Petone attached as Appendix 1 to the report."</i>

- d) Jackson Street (313) - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions (17/1539)

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Kartik Badiyani**, new business owner at 313 Jackson Street, requested the proposed P30 parks directly outside his new business be changed to P15 carparks. He believed P30 carparks would be detrimental to his alcohol selling business. He advised he had spoken with both his landlord and the neighbouring business (a restaurant) who had both agreed to P15 carparking. As a means of compromise, Mr Badiyani stated the three carparks could be P30 from 9am to 3pm, and thereafter be P15, as his busiest time of operation was from 3pm to 9pm.

In response to questions from members, Mr Badiyani advised there were no off-street parks available for his business, and that the current parking restriction for these parks was P60. He further advised he had made contact with the businesses across the road, but had received no response. He confirmed he had attended the Petone Community Board meeting where the item was discussed.

The Traffic Asset Manager explained P15 carparks were originally proposed, with the consent of Mr Badiyani, his landlord and immediate neighbour. However, after more extensive consultation, officers had received overwhelming feedback requesting the parks become P30. He noted the Petone Community Board expressed concern at being asked to fix a problem that was not yet in existence.

In response to questions from members, the Traffic Asset Manager agreed a 12 month review of the parking situation should occur.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Lewis/Cr Briggs) Minute No. TRS 17505 <i>"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council asks officers to review parking in this area by 313 Jackson Street, Petone in 12 months."</i>

- e) Burnham Street - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions (17/1610)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Edwards/Cr Sutton) Minute No. TRS 17506 <i>"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of a P30 Parking Restriction, from Monday to Friday only, in Burnham Street, Petone as shown in Appendix 1 attached to this report."</i>
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- f) Cheviot Road – Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restriction (17/1549)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. TRS 17507**

“That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions near the corner of Cheviot Road and Dillon Street, Eastbourne as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report.”

- g) 8 Waiu Street - Proposed P15 Parking Restrictions (17/1558)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Briggs/Cr Bridson) **Minute No. TRS 17508**

“That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of P15 Parking Restrictions outside 8 Waiu Street, Wainuiomata attached as Appendix 1 to the report.”

- h) 8 Bexley Grove - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1598)

The Traffic Asset Manager elaborated on the report. The Traffic Asset Manager acknowledged the resident of 7 Bexley Grove had a large on-site, paved parking area and confirmed that the resident had spoken to the Wainuiomata Community Board meeting. He advised the Wainuiomata Community Board did not endorse the officer’s recommendation as they believed installing yellow lines as proposed could create problems further down the street and may set a precedent.

In response to questions from members, the Traffic Asset Manager explained the yellow lines over the driveways of numbers 6 and 8 Bexley Grove reinforced the law that there was to be no parking across driveways. He further explained that installing them across the driveway of number 7 would not solve the issue. He advised the residents of number 7 owned a number of vehicles along with work vehicles, and that generally emergency vehicles could access this street without damage occurring to any vehicle.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Edwards/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. TRS 17509**

“That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the extension of the yellow lines outside number 8 Bexley Grove, Wainuiomata by adding one further yellow line.”

Crs Lewis and Sutton asked that their dissenting votes be recorded against the above matter.

- i) Petone to Melling Shared Path: Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions on Pharazyn Street and Marsden Street (17/1542)

The Traffic Asset Manager elaborated on the report. The Traffic Asset Manager advised if the removal of on-street car parks was not approved, NZTA would terminate the shared pathway at Parliament Street.

In response to questions from members, the Traffic Asset Manager explained the results of parking surveys showed there was higher demand for parking in the area during the week than during the weekend, and that on-street parking was used by businesses and some commuters. He agreed there was a high parking demand and that the area would be reviewed in the near future.

In response to further questions from the members, the Traffic Asset Manager explained traffic safety would not be compromised by the installation of traffic calming measures, and that Council's Parks and Reserves Division was agreeable to the proposed parking areas being installed.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Edwards) **Minute No. TRS 17510**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions on Pharazyn Street and Marsden Street, Lower Hutt as shown in Appendix 3 to the report."

- j) Te Mome and Hutt Road - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions (17/1555)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. TRS 17511**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions in Hutt Road and Te Mome Road, Lower Hutt as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report."

- k) Troon Crescent - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1560)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Briggs/Cr Edwards) **Minute No. TRS 17512**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Troon Crescent, Lower Hutt as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report."

- l) Norton Park Avenue - No Stopping At All Times Restriction (17/1548)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Cousins) **Minute No. TRS 17513**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Norton Park Avenue, Lower Hutt as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report."

- m) Hardy Street, Trafalgar Square - Proposed P15 Parking Restrictions (17/1534)

The Traffic Engineer Network Operations elaborated on the report.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. TRS 17514**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of P15 Parking At All Times Restrictions outside 9-21 Hardy Street, Lower Hutt attached as Appendix 1 to the report."

- n) High Street (574) - Proposed P180 Parking Restrictions (17/1535)

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Paul Schuchmann** from the Knox Presbyterian Church expressed the church's support of the proposal, as carparking in the area was under pressure. He explained the church was well used, both by parishioners and outside agencies, and their 56 parks on-site carpark was often full. It was stretched beyond capacity when commuters parked all day on the street, and short term parkers used the church's carpark. Mr Schuchmann further explained that on-street time restricted carparks would provide an opportunity for residents to have visitor carparking and that residents in the close neighbourhood also supported the proposal.

The Traffic Engineer Network operations elaborated on the report.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Sutton/Cr Cousins) **Minute No. TRS 17515**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of eight P180 Parking Restrictions outside N° 574 High Street, Lower Hutt attached as Appendix 1 to the report."

- o) High Street (839) - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1590)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Briggs/Cr Cousins) **Minute No. TRS 17516**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions adjacent to both approaches to the pedestrian crossing outside N° 839 High Street, Lower Hutt as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report."

- p) Cambridge Terrace (Near Epuni Station) - No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1593)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. TRS 17517**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Cambridge Terrace, Lower Hutt as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report."

- q) Laings Road - Proposed Parking Restrictions associated with the Civic Precinct Redevelopment (17/925)

The Traffic Engineer Network Operations elaborated on the report.

In response to questions from members, the Traffic Engineer Network Operations advised the road could be closed for major events, or when there were a number of events occurring in close proximity. This would then prevent commuters using the area and ease carparking congestion. He added that time restrictions on parking in adjacent streets finished at 5pm, which would provide additional carparking for event attendees in the evenings.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Edwards/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. TRS 17518**

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (i) rescinds all parking restrictions in Laings Road, Lower Hutt and the former Fountain Carpark between Knights Road and Myrtle Street, Lower Hutt to consolidate all parking in the street;*
- (ii) approves the HC2 2Hr Max Metered 9am-5pm Mon-Fri (Sat-P120) Parking Restrictions as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report;*
- (iii) approves the HC3 Unrestricted Metered 9am-5pm Mon-Fri Parking Restrictions as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report;*
- (iv) approves the P15 Parking Restrictions as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report;*
- (v) approves the P60 Parking Restrictions as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report;*
- (vi) approves the Mobility Parking Restrictions At All Times as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report;*
- (vii) approves the P15 Loading Zone At All Times Restrictions as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report;*
- (viii) approves the use of four car parks in the event centre parking lot as reserved parking for Council Authorised vehicles (Event Centre Staff) At All Times, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report; and*
- (ix) approves all No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Laings Road, Lower Hutt between Knights Road and Myrtle Street, Lower Hutt and the Event Centre Carpark as shown in Appendix 1 attached to the report."*

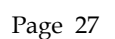
5. QUESTIONS

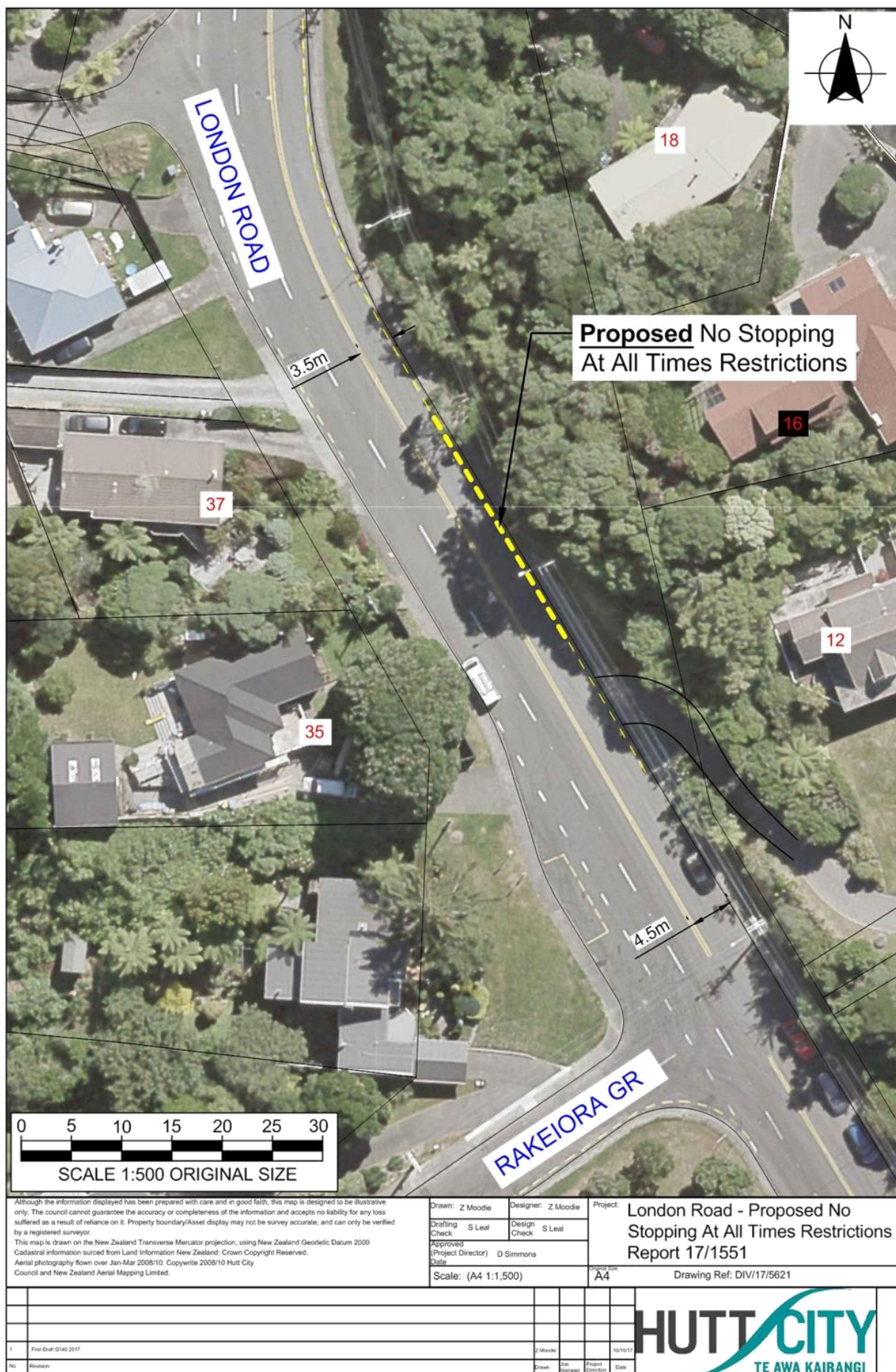
There were no questions.

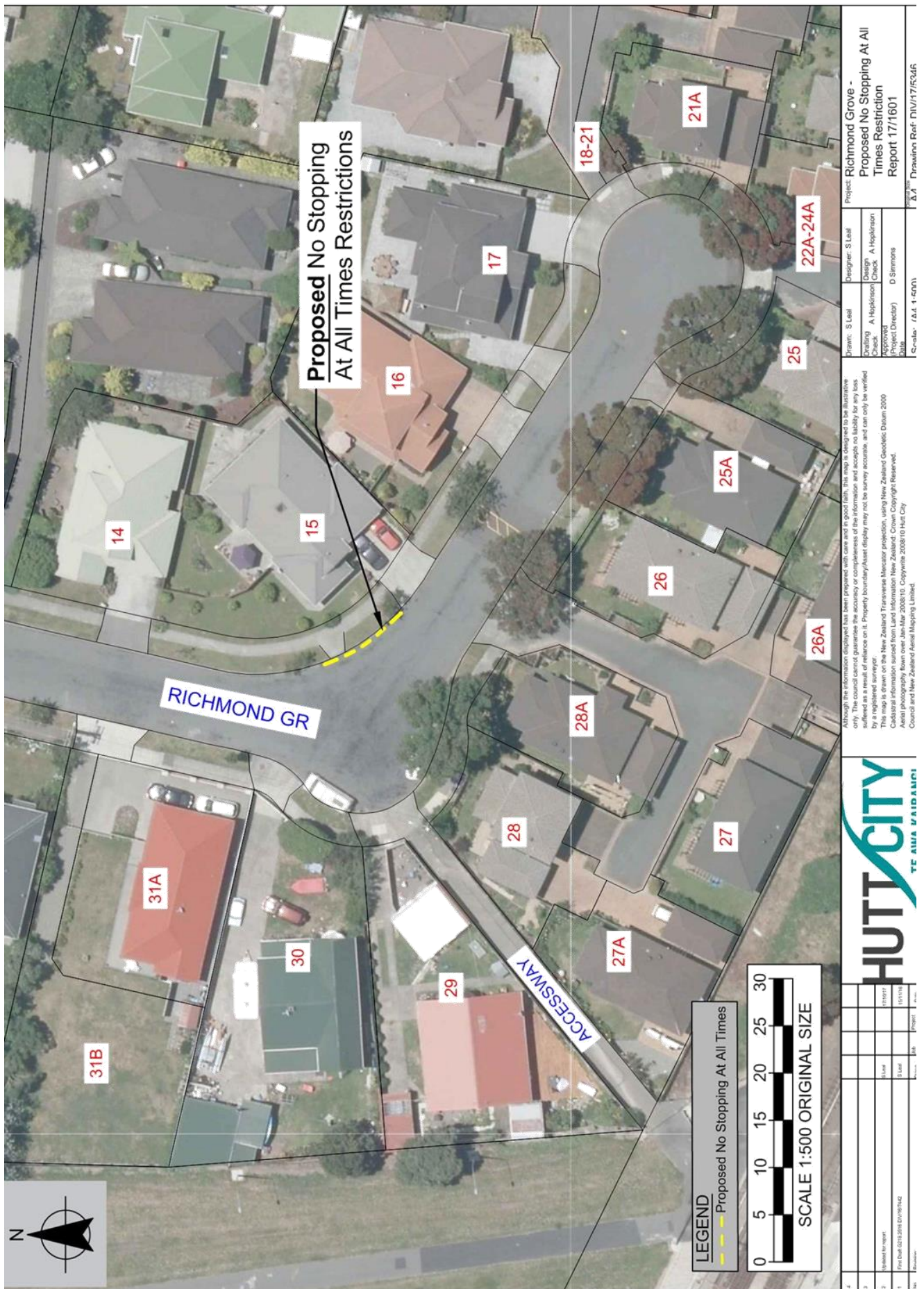
There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 4.36pm.

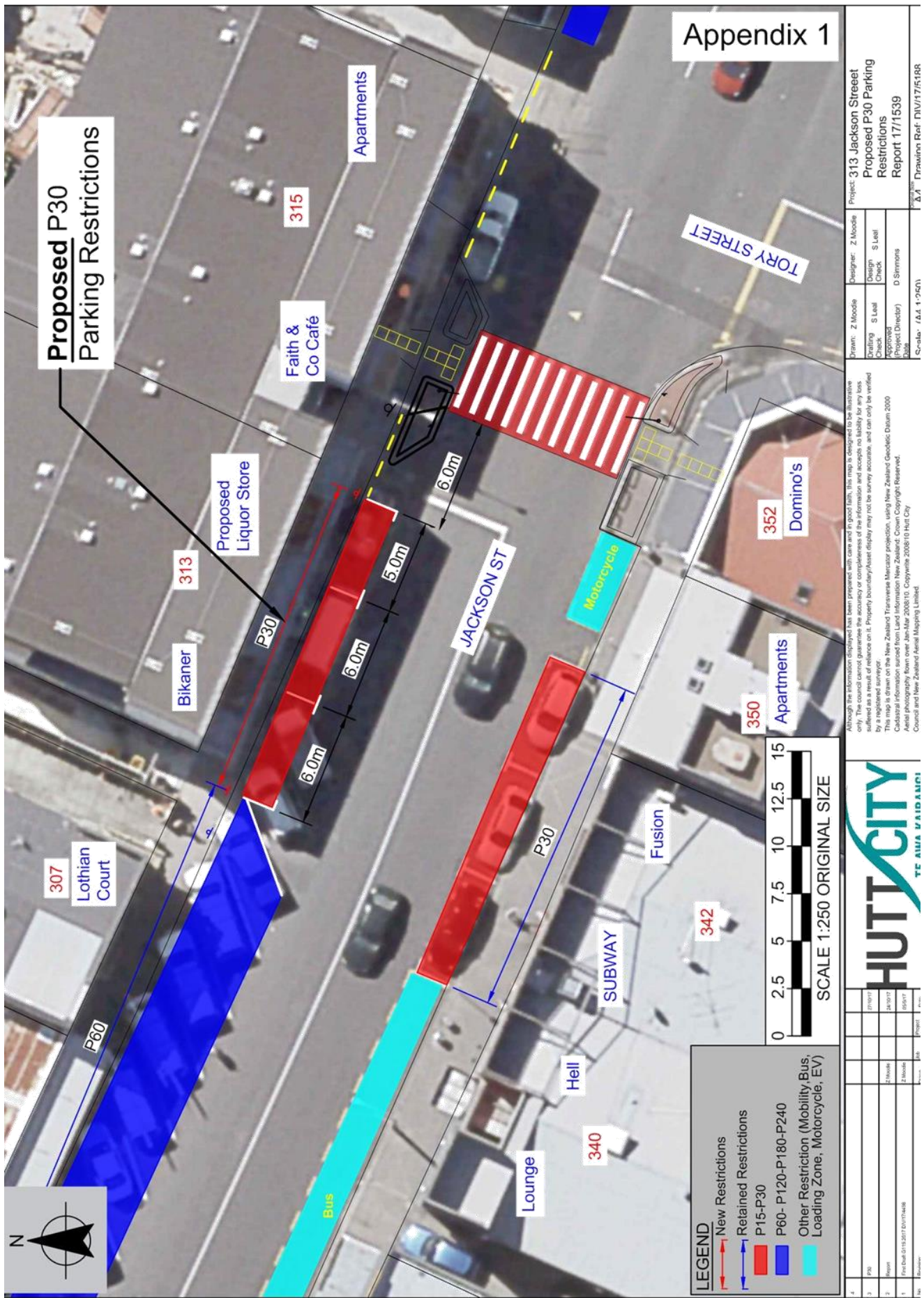
MJ Cousins
CHAIR

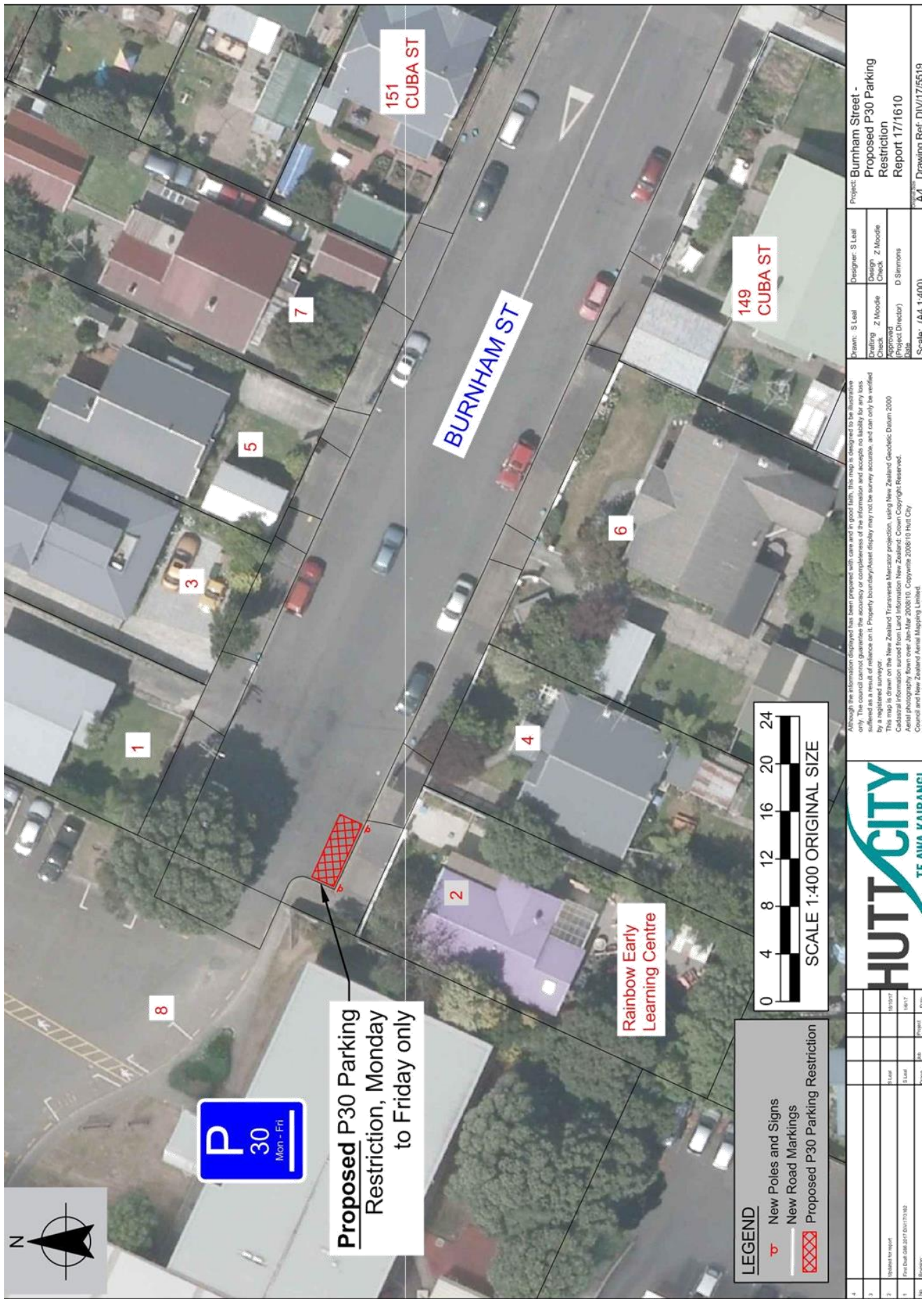
CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

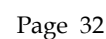


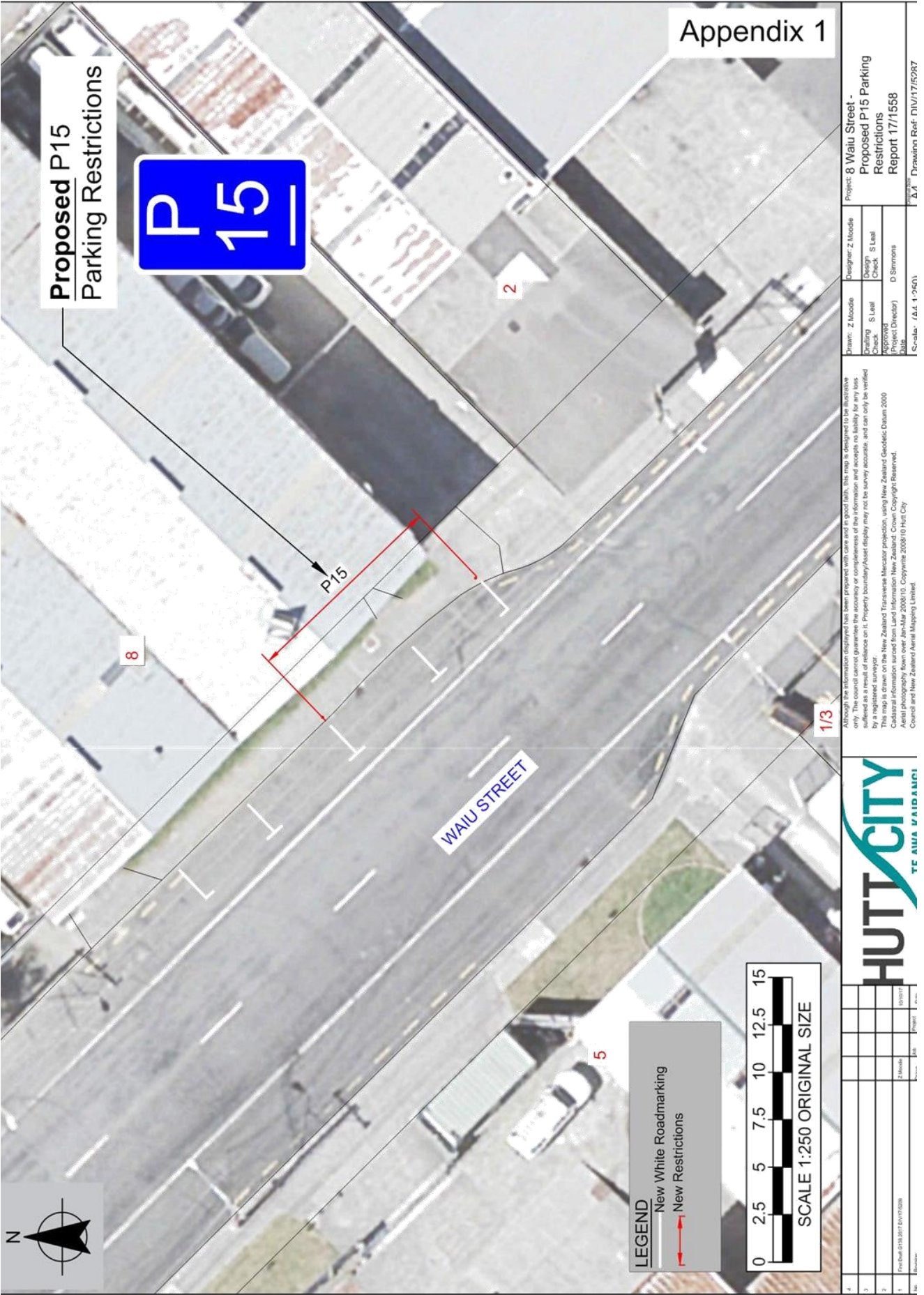


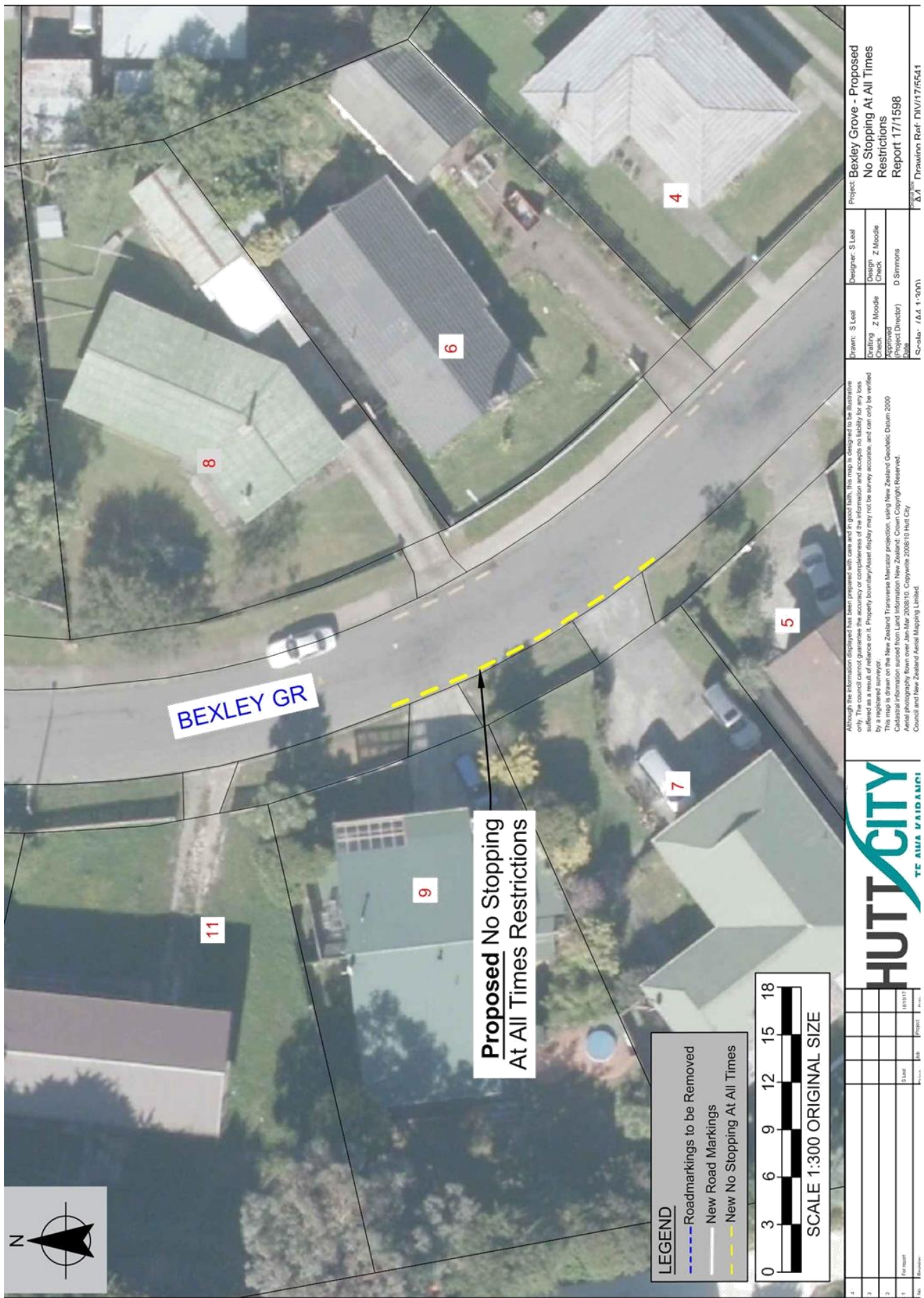


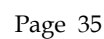


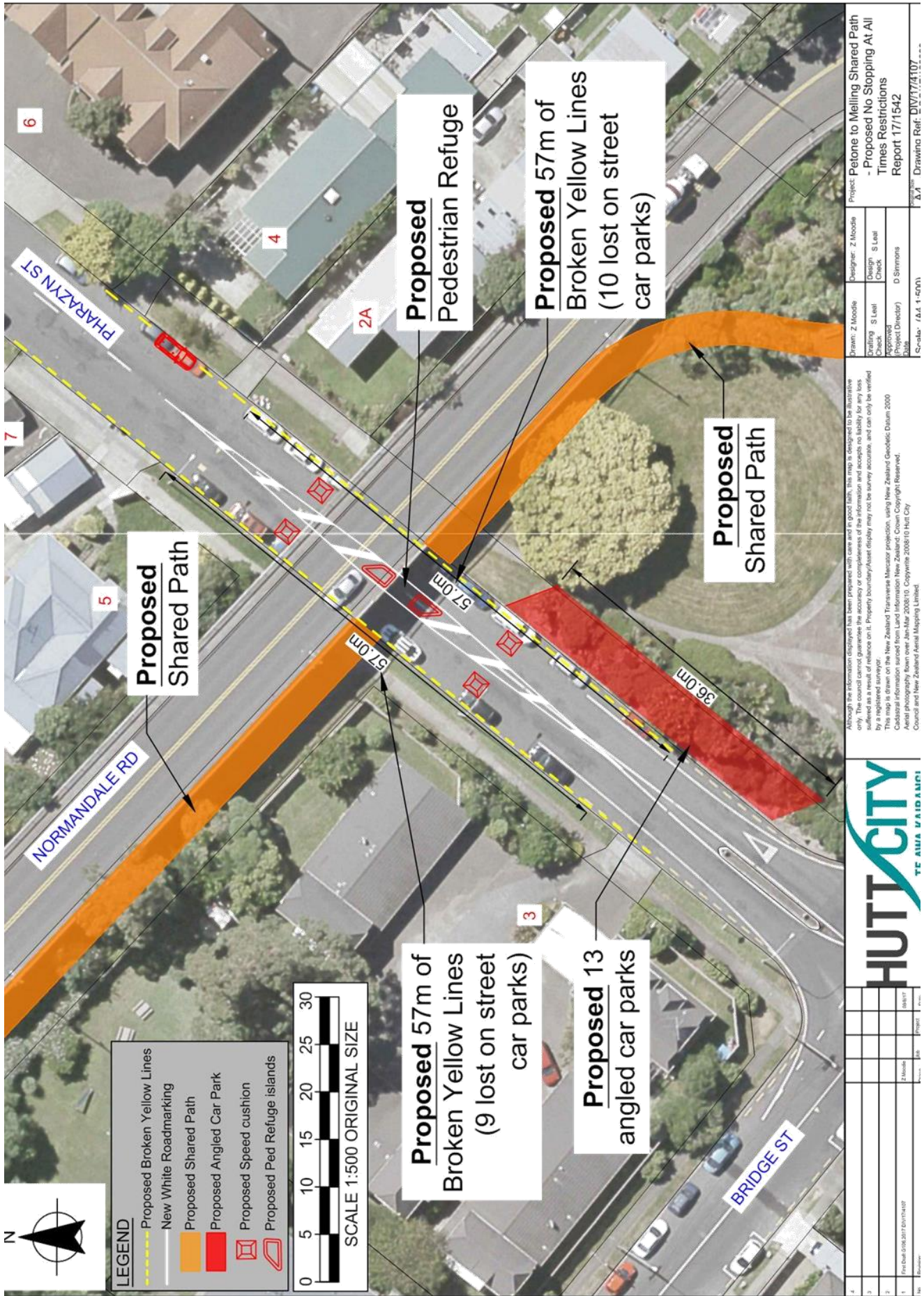


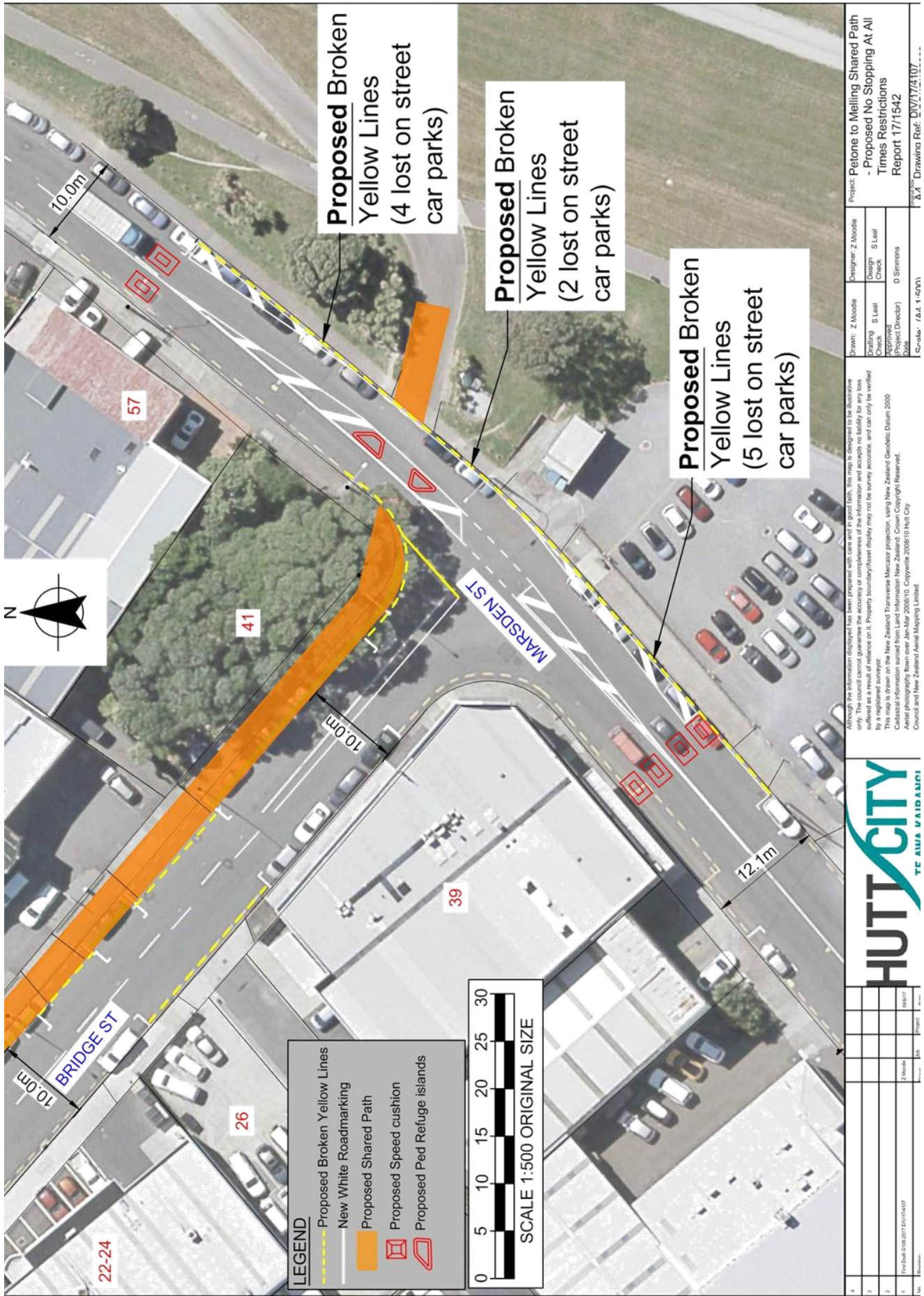


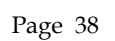


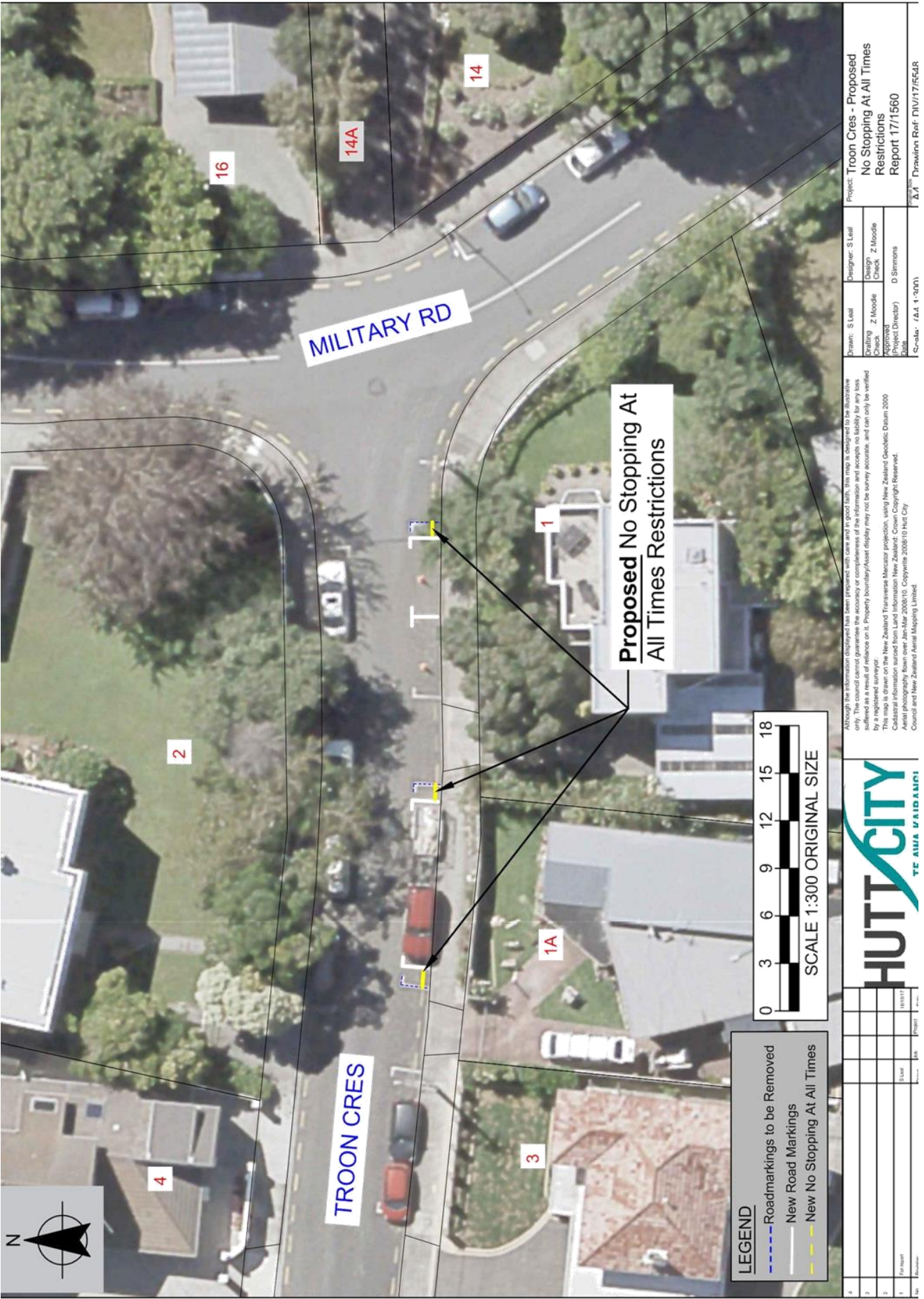


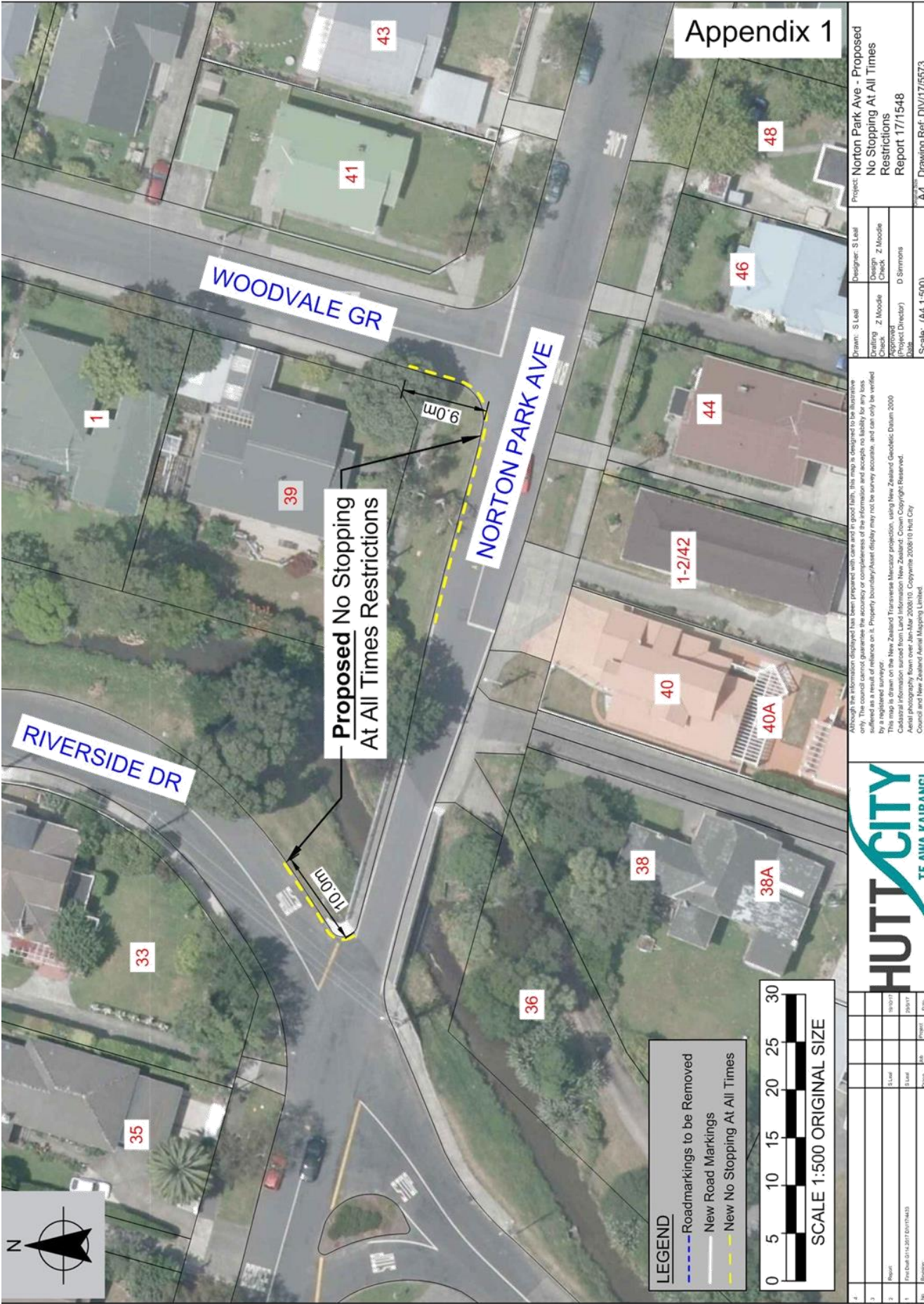


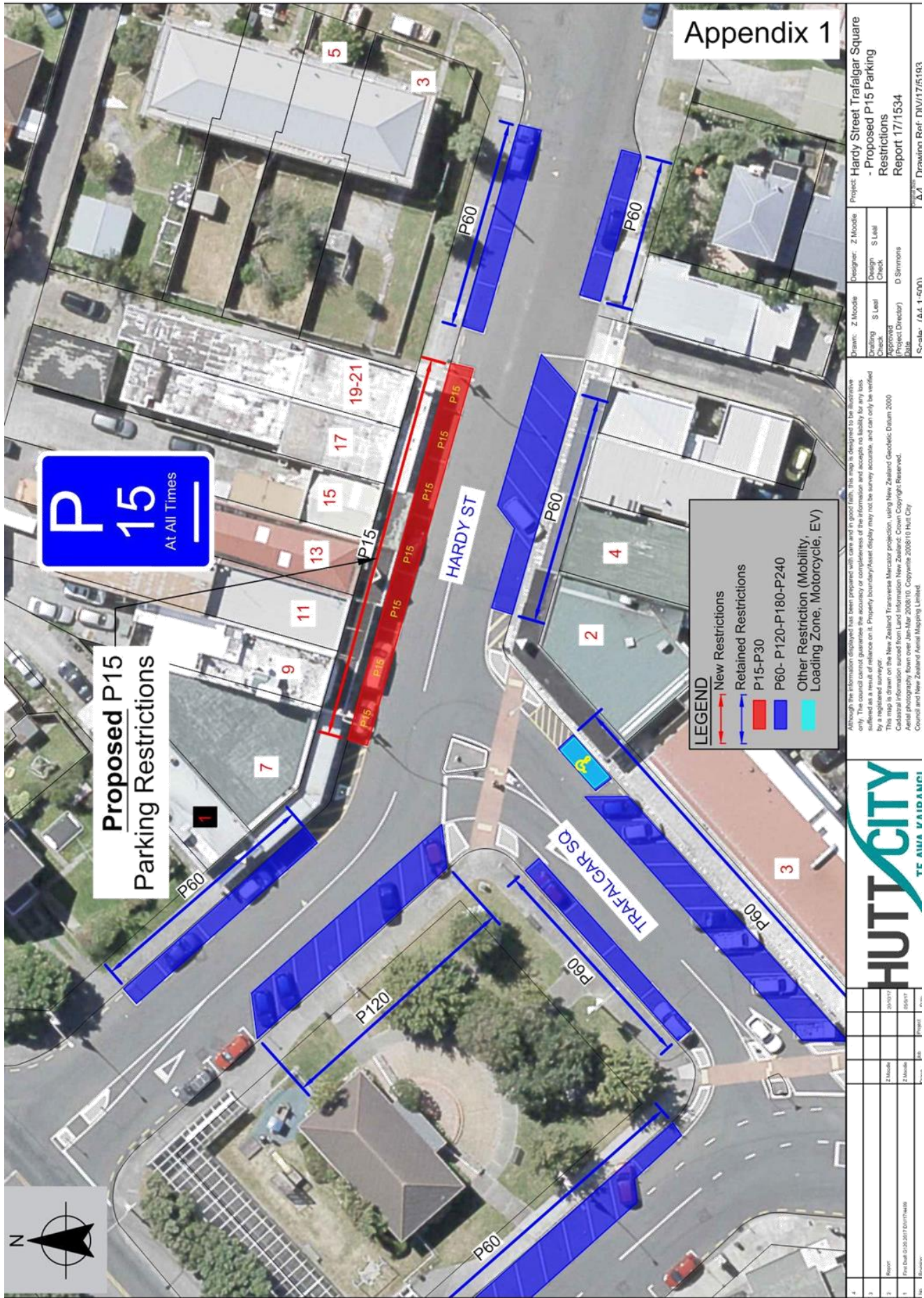


















HUTT CITY COUNCIL

POLICY AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

Report of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower
Hutt on

Tuesday 21 November 2017 commencing at 5.30pm

PRESENT:

Cr M Cousins (Chair)	Cr C Barry
Deputy Mayor D Bassett	Cr L Bridson
Cr J Briggs	Cr S Edwards (Deputy Chair)
Cr T Lewis	Cr M Lulich
Cr L Sutton	Mayor WR Wallace

APOLOGIES:

An apology was received from Cr Milne.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Cr G Barratt
Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Mr B Kibblewhite, General Manager, Governance and
Regulatory
Mr M Reid, General Manager, City and Community Services
Mr B Hodgins, Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens
Ms S Simcox, Acting Divisional Manager Communications and
Marketing

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Mayor Wallace)

Minute No. PRC 17501

"That the apology received from Cr Milne be accepted and leave of absence be granted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

Deputy Mayor Bassett declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 4 a) Bell Park and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL - 12 December 2017

a) **Bell Park (17/1672)**

Deputy Mayor Bassett declared a conflict of interest and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms A Shaw** said that she and her neighbours knew each other and have a safe park where they can kick balls. The Bell Park decision would impact families and children in a community which supported and cared for each other.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Shaw said that the proposal to develop the park and close a thoroughfare into it would affect her personally and her submission reflected this.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms D Arcus** said that she believed Bell park had been donated to Council for sports activities. When her children were young, families would meet at the park on Sundays and finish with a barbeque. She said that the park was neglected, the grass was long and very wet. Since the Mandel Mews development there had been more flooding in the area. She requested that Council keep the park for future generations and not use it for housing.

In response to questions from members, Ms Arcus said that she did not support any housing development on the park. She said people would use the park more if it was in better condition or had play areas for the children. The flooding had been bad in the past 3-4 years and would get worse if there was more housing.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms L Scott** said that she was seven years old, lived on Bell Road and went to Gracefield School. The park was behind her house and they liked to play on it, however, the grass had been long and in winter it was also muddy so they had not been able to use it. They practice touch rugby and play tag at the park. She was looking forward to summer when they would have picnics and water balloons at the park.

In response to questions from members, Ms Shaw said that she did not let her daughter cross the road and the only park she used was Bell park. If Council was to consider the Gracefield School playground as a park for children to use, then Council should contribute to the upkeep of the playground equipment.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr PJ Bramley** said that in 2012, Council adopted a strategy called "Go Outside and Play". It provided for a range of spaces for socialising at parks that would be appealing and fun, however, there was no mention of Bell Park in the document. Council had not kept the park fit for purpose. The park had been too wet to play football on. Bell Park Square would not be safe to use as a recreation area because it did not have pedestrian access, it was not fenced and was surrounded by busy roads. It was not possible to play sport on the Waiwhetu Stream corridor.

He requested that Council make Bell Park fit-for-purpose so that residents would use it more.

In response to questions from neighbours, Mr Bramley said that if Ignite Sports was to develop the park, he would like to be able to use the park at all times. He further said that he did not support the use of artificial turf.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms P Hanna and Ms K Yung, representing Petone Community Board**, said that they had door-knocked the affected residents. One of their main concerns was the lack of drainage in the area and that more housing would add to the problem. The park was being used by residents, there was no graffiti, and it was safe for children and dog walkers, and many of the residents had gates from their properties onto the park.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Hanna said that home owners already had the issue of stormwater run-off listed on their Land Information Memorandums and additional housing would add to the flood problems.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Yung said that the residents around Bell Park connected and engaged with one another which was a community strength.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms P Whittington** said that the proposal would impact on houses which back onto Bell Park. She would lose sun in her back yard. In the past year the park had been in a poor state and it was only mown once a fortnight. She added that green spaces in a neighbourhood were important for good mental health.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Whittington said that children used the park as a throughfare from Douglas Street.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr M Shierlaw** said that the 2012 review of reserves on the valley floor described the park as a large green space that was well used. Therefore, the reserve should be retained. Selling the land would require a strong mandate from the community, and the proposal for the park did not follow the correct consultation process.

In response from questions from a member, Mr Shierlaw said that the proposal was for two thirds of the land to become housing and one third to remain as a park. He added that the reserve was not maintained to a satisfactory standard and the lawns were seldom mowed. The reserve was not a dog exercise area, however, there were no signs erected to reflect this.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr K Goldsbury representing Ignite Sport Trust** (the Trust), said that the Trust was a charity which provided opportunities for young people to play sport. If it purchased the club rooms at the park it would deliver workshops, be a hub for the community, make its resources available to the community, retain the green space, develop a hard court surface, provide a bookable multi-use, multi-purpose area,

provide holiday programmes and after school facilities.

In response to questions from members, Mr Goldsbury said that if the park flooded, the repairs would be Council's responsibility. He further said that if the Trust bought the club rooms, it would need substantial investment because the building was run down. The Trust would prefer to have all of the park to use and the proposal to sell some of it for housing would constrain its sporting activities.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr A Lee** said that disposing of the reserve was short-sighted because it would result in intensive housing with a smaller amount of green space. The proposal would add to the existing flooding problem in the area. Bell Square would be unsuitable for recreation because it was bounded by roads on all sides.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms M Butland** said that her family use the park to socialise, exercise, play soccer and fly kites. The park was safe because houses looked out over it. She would help with any working bees to maintain the park. She had seen the park used by the emergency helicopter.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr N Williamson** said that he lived on Riverside Drive and his house backed onto the park. Flooding had been an issue for the previous football club at the park and the area was recorded on Flood Hazard Information Sheet by Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) in 2010. Intensifying the housing would increase the amount of surface water in the area. He added that if the Ignite Sport Trust bought the club building it would have room to grow if the park was retained.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms M Merrett representing Friends of Waiwhetu Stream** said that covering the land with impervious surfaces caused flooding and three quarters of Lower Hutt stormwater went into Waiwhetu Stream. She said that some properties in Lower Hutt had virtually no permeable surfaces. Furthermore, Bell Park could be used to alleviate flooding.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr H Steele** said that he had lived in the area prior to the 2004 floods. He espoused the importance of ground water because it filtered slowly through the ground unlike surface run-off which went unfiltered to Waiwhetu Stream. Ground water also reduced peak flows in the streams. Any development should have hydraulic neutrality and Hutt City needed to become a water sensitive City.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms C Smith** showed a photo of her backyard under water. She said that her backyard had been underwater twice this year, and her front yard had also been affected. She also had flooding underneath her house.

In response to questions from members, Ms Smith said that the flooding

problem had been there for 40 years, however, it was now worse.

Cr Cousins asked Ms Smith to report her floods to Council.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms L Green** said that the World Health Organisation said that green urban areas facilitated physical activity, relaxation, were important to mental health, and were an aid in the treatment of mental stress. If Ignite Sport Trust purchased the club building it would require more green space than the proposed amount of green space. She asked Council for improvements to the Park and the community would take a fundraiser role to protect the Park's future.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr T Williams** emphasised that Council should not do anything to the Park, but to leave it the way it was and not install artificial turf. He implored Council to clean it up and look after the lawns.

In response to a question from a member, Mr Williams said the Park reflected 'kiwiana' and that it should be for the community and the children to enjoy.

The Divisional Manager Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report. He said that the previous winter had been one of the worst winters for a long time and Bell Park was a wet park. The stormwater for the area fed into Awamutu Stream, however, the advice of Wellington Water was that the easiest medium-term solution for the Park would be to feed it into the Waiwhetu Stream. He added that some dog walkers who used the Park did not pick up the dog droppings. The title was held by the Crown, however Council would be entitled to either all or 50% of the proceeds of the sale of the land.

In response to questions from members, the Divisional Manager Parks and Gardens said that Awamutu Stream was near its full capacity and Wellington Water preferred that stormwater from the Park went to the Waiwhetu Stream. He said that he did not know whether a resource consent would be required from Greater Wellington Regional Council for stormwater consent, and Tangata Whenua had not been consulted. He added that it could be feasible to put houses on Bell Square. He further said that the Park was a recreation ground and not a sports park. Operational protocols stipulated that recreation grounds were mown fortnightly and sports grounds were mown every 3-4 days.

Members noted that proposed Plan Change 43 for Residential Intensification had not included Petone, Moera or Eastbourne because of the effects of climate change, and Bell Park was in this area.

MOVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Bridson)

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) notes the community feedback received on the future of Bell Park;

- (ii) retains Bell Park in full as a reserve; and
- (iii) requests officers to work with the local community and the Ignite Sport Trust, should the Trust decide to purchase the building on the Park from the Lower Hutt Football Club, to develop a proposal for the development of the Park.

The Chair said that residents needed to understand that the Park maintenance was prioritised for use as a recreation ground, therefore it would be maintained as such, and not as a sports ground.

Cr Bridson said that houses in Eastbourne were starting to face difficulties insuring their properties. Adding more housing on a hazard area would not be a correct decision. She queried whether parts of the Park could be used for stormwater overflow.

Mayor Wallace queried whether the Park could be used for wetland development. He further said that Council had a challenge to provide housing for young families. The Park provided green space and Council had the opportunity to enhance the land. There was a flooding risk in the area and more housing could make the flooding worse.

Cr Lulich said that it would be important to retain the whole Park for the community. He opposed the proposal to sell part of the Park for housing.

Cr Briggs said that Council was in need of housing, however, the proposed area was inappropriate for housing. Council also needed to retain and enhance the Park's green space for the benefit of the community and the City.

Cr Barry said that Bell Park was a hidden gem and the proposal by Ignite Sport Trust had potential which would provide an asset that would be special for the community.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Bridson)

Minute No. PRC 17502

"That the Committee notes the community feedback received on the future of Bell Park"

RECOMMENDED: (BY DIVISION)

Minute No. PRC 17503

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) retains Bell Park in full as a reserve; and
- (ii) requests officers to work with the local community and the Ignite Sport Trust, should the Trust decide to purchase the building on the Park from the Lower Hutt Football Club, to develop a proposal for the improvement of the Park."

For

Against

Cr Bridson
Cr Barry
Cr Briggs
Cr Cousins
Cr Edwards
Cr Lewis

Cr Lulich
Cr Sutton
Mayor Wallace

Total: 9

Total: -

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Mayor Wallace)

Minute No. PRC 17504

"That the Committee asks officers to work with Wellington Water Limited to improve the stormwater infrastructure."

b) Molesworth Street Reserve (17/1673)

The Divisional Manager Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report. He added that people had to cross private land when using the reserve to cut between streets.

Members considered that the reserve land was not being used for recreation and it would be best used for additional housing which would lift the population and support the school.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Cousins/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. PRC 17505**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) notes the results of the community consultation on the Molesworth Street Reserve; and*
- (ii) agrees to publicly notify a proposal to revoke the reserve status of the Molesworth Street Reserve and make the property available for housing, for the following reasons;*
 - (a) the reserve has a low reserves value as independently assessed, with poor visibility and drainage and low use;*
 - (b) there are other reserves in the immediate vicinity that help meet local recreation need; and*
 - (c) the proceeds of the sale of the property will enable other Council reserve priorities to be undertaken, such as those identified in the Valley Floor Review Implementation Plan."*

5. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 8.00 pm.

Cr MJ Cousins
CHAIR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

POLICY AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

Report of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on

Monday 27 November 2017 commencing at 5.30pm

PRESENT:

Cr MJ Cousins (Chair) (until 7.22pm)	
Cr C Barry	Deputy Mayor D Bassett
Cr L Bridson	Cr J Briggs
Cr S Edwards (Deputy Chair) (until 7.22pm)	
Cr T Lewis	Cr M Lulich
Cr C Milne	Cr L Sutton

APOLOGIES:

An apology was received from Mayor WR Wallace.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
 Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation
 Mr B Hodgins, Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens (part meeting)
 Ms W Moore, Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning (part meeting)
 Mr J Pritchard, Senior Research/Policy Advisor (part meeting)
 Mr G Sewell, Principal Policy Advisor
 Mr J Hoyle, Communications and Marketing Advisor
 Ms D Male, Committee Advisor

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Lewis)

Minute No. PRC 17501(2)

"That the apology from received from Mayor Wallace be accepted and leave of absence be granted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

Crs Cousins and Edwards declared a conflict of interest in item 11 Proposed Amendment to Local Alcohol Policy and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter. Cr Sutton declared a conflict of interest in item 4h) Public Art Policy

and Interim Public Art Guidelines and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL - 12 December 2017

a) Reserve Revocation - 9A Durham Crescent Epuni (17/1481)

Speaking under public comment, **Mr S Pattinson**, an Architect, gave a short presentation around options for the use of the land for medium density housing. He asked Council to retain the land to be at the forefront of how medium density housing was used, instead of ownership going to Housing New Zealand. He spoke about the need for small pieces of land to meet their potential to contribute to communities. This was based on research conducted on a number of cities including Upper Hutt and others in the United Kingdom.

In response to questions from members, Mr Pattinson advised that he had not spoken directly to Housing New Zealand, he was encouraged to do so and would liaise with Cr Bridson, as Ward Councillor, if necessary.

The Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report. In response to a question from a member, he confirmed that the property to be relinquished was Crown owned land, not Council owned.

RECOMMENDED:(Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Bridson) **Minute No. PRC 17502(2)**

"That the Committee recommends that Council agrees to revoke the reserve status of the property at 9A Durham Crescent, Epuni being Lot 202, DP 15426, on the basis that the reserve is no longer required for its off-street parking purpose and would be more usefully incorporated into the residential development proposed for the Epuni area by Housing New Zealand."

b) Sale of Land Queens Drive (17/1697)

The Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report.

RECOMMENDED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Edwards)**Minute No. PRC 17503(2)**

"That the Committee recommends that Council agrees to the sale of the property on Queens Drive, being Lot 4, DP 17143 on CFR WN700/74, to Napier BSL No 7 Limited in order to rectify a legal administrative issue which has been brought to Council's attention by Land Information New Zealand."

c) Days Bay Reserves Declaration and Classification (17/1641)

The Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report. Further information had been requested by the Chair on whether or not the area marked C2, within the officer's report, could be sectioned off and developed. Area C2 was located at the top of Korimako Road in Days Bay. The area had been reviewed and found there was potential to develop the land and split into two sections. However, an ecological assessment conducted last week had found mature Rata and Black Beech trees in area C2, which were of ecological importance. Officers recommended to retain the area marked C2 as reserve and not proceed any further.

In response to questions from members the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens informed members that an approximate value, for making two sections out of the land, would be \$700-800k and that there would be a requirement to consult should Council decide to consider using the land for another purpose.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Lewis/Cr Sutton)	Minute No. PRC 17504(2)
<i>"That the Committee recommends that Council:</i>	
<i>(i) notes that seventeen submissions were received with fourteen submissions supporting the proposed reserve declaration and classification;</i>	
<i>(ii) thanks submitters for participating in the consultation process;</i>	
<i>(iii) agrees to declare areas A, B, C, D, E, F and G, illustrated on the plan in section seven of this report as reserve, in terms of section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977;</i>	
<i>(iv) agrees that areas A, B, C, D, F and G, illustrated on the plan in section seven of the report, be classified as Recreation Reserve in accordance with section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977;</i>	
<i>(v) agrees that area E, illustrated on the plan in section seven of this report, be classified as Scenic Reserve in accordance with Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977; and</i>	
<i>(vi) directs officers to publish the classifications, as resolved at this meeting, in the New Zealand Gazette."</i>	

Members discussed the merits of requesting further information to determine whether part of area C2 was developable, prior to the Council meeting in December.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Milne/Cr Edwards) (BY DIVISION)	Minute No. PRC 17505(2)
<i>"That the Committee request officers to provide further information on whether a portion of area C2 could be developed without negatively impacting on the ecological values of the site for consideration by Council at its meeting of 12 December 2017, to make a fully considered and informed decision."</i>	

The motion was declared CARRIED by division with the voting follows:

For

Cr Bridson

Against

Deputy Mayor Bassett

Cr Barry
Cr Briggs
Cr Cousins
Cr Edwards
Cr Lewis
Cr Milne

Cr Lulich
Cr Sutton

Total: 7

Total: 3

d) Parking Policy - completed consultation (17/1692)

Speaking under public comment, **Ms H Swales**, representing the Jackson Street Programme (JSP), said she preferred option mechanisms like those used in Taupo, Wellington City and New Plymouth, to monitor parking, frequency and the option to call through to parking wardens. To future-proof options and retain unpaid parking. The JSP would like measures introduced for Jackson Street where developers applied for consents without the inclusion of on-site parking. She commented that the road hierarchy documents were not available on the Council website, a copy was only provided when requested.

In response to questions from members, Ms Swales advised that the consultation information had been sent to members of the JSP to make submissions upon individually, they had declined to draft one response on behalf of all members. She believed that a number of residents were not aware of the consultation open days, as these clashed with big sporting matches.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr M Fisher**, representing the Petone Community Board thanked officers for facilitating the consultation open day. He was surprised at the low number of survey responses, which may have been due to the Parking Policy not relating to specific areas, such as Jackson Street. He commented that paid parking was a fear for residents of Petone, as the Parking Policy referred to the use of paid parking as a tool. The residents parking scheme at High Street, Petone was a concern to residents. The road hierarchy was supported by the Petone Community Board.

In response to questions from members Mr Fisher explained that time management for parking had been discussed at the Petone Community Board and the use of technology. His opinion on a similar residents parking scheme working across the city was that it may need some form of compromise, in line with the road hierarchy. He commented it could be required in school areas.

The Senior Research/Policy Advisor elaborated on the report. He advised that the consultation survey had been publicised on the Council website, in Hutt News, workshops were held and stakeholders not able to attend, were consulted. He further advised that the consultation survey was also part of the Petone Community Board recent meeting and publicised on the Petone Community Board's Facebook page.

In response to questions from members, the Senior Research/Policy Advisor accepted the comments from the JSP in relation to technology, sensor technology was considered and to developers without sufficient off-street parking. The Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning added that

arrangements were made to provide a copy of the road hierarchy document when requested, as the document was around 300 pages. She also said that low level in interest for survey submissions may have been due to the more theoretical nature of the policy, not related to specific areas.

Cr Barry left the meeting at 6.28pm.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Research/Policy Advisor said that promotion of public transport would evolve from the policy, they worked with Greater Wellington Regional Council who provided park and ride facilities.

Cr Barry re-joined to the meeting at 6.34pm.

The Senior Research/Policy Advisor advised that the road hierarchy would be used as a guide to make consistent decisions, the Transport Team had experience of using such types of hierarchy. Pricing for parking was a good mechanism to use, but did not have to be applied.

The Chair suggested that the Parking Policy be reviewed in 18 months.

Deputy Mayor Bassett expressed concern that the survey had not reached all residents who may have wished to comment. He supported the review of the Parking Policy in 18 months.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Lewis)	Minute No. PRC 17506(2)
<p><i>"That the Committee recommends that Council:</i></p> <p>(i) <i>approves the Parking Policy, as attached as Appendix 2 to the report, with the changes made as a result of the consultation process; and</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>asks officers to review the policy in 18 months."</i></p>	

e) Cemeteries Bylaw 2017 (17/1541)

RECOMMENDED:	(Cr Sutton/Cr Barry)	Minute No. PRC 17507(2)
<i>"That the Committee recommends that Council:</i>		
<i>(i) notes that no public submissions were received with respect to the proposal to revoke the existing Cemeteries Bylaw 2007 and adopt the Cemeteries Bylaw 2017;</i>		
<i>(ii) determines that, in accordance with section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, the proposed bylaw –</i>		
<i>a. Is the most appropriate form of bylaw;</i>		
<i>b. Does not give rise to any implications under the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990;</i>		
<i>and</i>		
<i>(iii) agrees to revoke the existing Cemeteries Bylaw 2007 and adopt the Cemeteries Bylaw 2017, attached as Appendix 3 to the report, effective from 1 January 2018."</i>		

f) Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2017 (17/1553)

RECOMMENDED:	(Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Barry)	Minute No. PRC 17508(2)
<i>"That the Committee recommends that Council:</i>		
<i>(i) notes that one submission was received with respect to the proposal to revoke the Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2007 and adopt the Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2017;</i>		
<i>(ii) notes that the Policy and Regulatory Committee has recommended to Council that the proposal as noted in (i) above be approved without amendment;</i>		
<i>(iii) determines that, in accordance with section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, the proposed bylaw –</i>		
<i>a. is the most appropriate form of bylaw;</i>		
<i>b. does not give rise to any implications under the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990;</i>		
<i>and</i>		
<i>(iv) agrees to revoke the existing Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2007 and adopt the Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2017, attached as Appendix 4 to the report, effective from 1 January 2018."</i>		

g) Traffic Bylaw 2017 (17/1563)

Speaking under public comment, **Ms H Swales**, representing the Jackson Street Programme, said the Bylaws did not talk the same language, they needed to be consistent when looking at Bylaws. She also said that residential parking needed to be considered and loading bays on Jackson Street should be installed.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Swales confirmed that JSP had missed the consultation submission date.

RECOMMENDED:	(Cr Sutton/Cr Bridson)	Minute No. PRC 17509(2)
<i>"That the Committee recommends that Council:</i>		
<i>(i) notes that no submissions were received with respect to the proposal to revoke the Traffic Bylaw 2007 and adopt the Traffic Bylaw 2017;</i>		
<i>(ii) notes that the Policy and Regulatory Committee has recommended that due to a change to the Road User Rule, there is now no need to include Clause 18 concerning window washers in the proposed bylaw;</i>		
<i>(iii) notes that the Policy and Regulatory Committee has recommended to Council that the proposal as noted in (i) above and the deletion of Clause 18 as noted in (ii) above be approved;</i>		
<i>(iv) determines that, in accordance with section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, the proposed bylaw –</i>		
<i>a. Is the most appropriate form of bylaw;</i>		
<i>b. Does not give rise to any implications under the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990;</i>		
<i>and</i>		
<i>(v) agrees to revoke the existing Traffic Bylaw 2007 and adopt the Traffic Bylaw 2017, attached as Appendix 3 to the report, as outlined in (iii) above, effective from 1 January 2018, in accordance with section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002."</i>		

h) Public Art Policy and Interim Public Art Guidelines (17/1708)

Cr Sutton declared a conflict of interest and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms H Swales**, representing the Jackson Street Programme, said that the officer's report noted work was continuing on guidelines and she asked if they were still being worked on and would they go out for public consultation.

The Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning elaborated on the report. In relation to the question from the public speaker regarding the guidelines, she confirmed she was happy to consult further on the guidelines.

She informed of a request from Ms Liz Mellish, representing the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, to advise that Ms Mellish was very happy with the

policy, happy to work further on the guidelines and supported public art. Ms Mellish would like to see another Maori or Pacific Islands representative on the Public Art Advisory Group going forward.

In response to questions from members, the Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning advised that the terms of reference were reported to the Arts and Culture Subcommittee for information only. Officers had been asked to delay the work until the art audit had been undertaken, which had been completed.

MOVED: (Cr Cousins/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) approves the draft Public Art Policy, attached as Appendix 1 to the report;
- (ii) notes the proposed membership of the Public Art Advisory Group and the draft Terms of Reference for that Group will be reported at the next meeting;
- (iii) notes that work is continuing on the Public Art Policy Guidelines;
- (iv) notes that an ongoing Council budget allocation for Public Art (maintenance and acquisition) will be considered as part of the next round of Long Term Plan deliberations; and
- (v) requests that the Community Plan Committee considers this budget allocation for 2018/19.

The motion was declared LOST on a show of hands with three votes in favour and six against.

MOVED: (Cr Barry/Cr Briggs)

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) approves the draft Public Art Policy, attached as Appendix 1 to the report;
- (ii) approves the proposed membership of the Public Art Advisory Group, attached as Appendix 2 to the report and the draft Terms of Reference for that Group, attached as Appendix 3 to the report;
- (iii) notes that work is continuing on the Public Art Policy Guidelines;
- (iv) notes that an ongoing Council budget allocation for Public Art (maintenance and acquisition) will be considered as part of the next round of Long Term Plan deliberations; and
- (v) requests that the Community Plan Committee considers this budget allocation for 2018/19.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Barry/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. PRC 17510(2)**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) approves the draft Public Art Policy, attached as Appendix 1 to the report;*
- (ii) approves the proposed membership of the Public Art Advisory Group, attached as Appendix 2 to the report and the draft Terms of Reference for that Group, attached as Appendix 3 to the report;*
- (iii) notes that work is continuing on the Public Art Policy Guidelines;*
- (iv) notes that an ongoing Council budget allocation for Public Art (maintenance and acquisition) will be considered as part of the next round of Long Term Plan deliberations; and*
- (v) requests that the Community Plan Committee considers this budget allocation for 2018/19."*

- i) Development Contributions Policy Review for 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (17/1699)

The Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning elaborated on the report.

In response to questions from members, the Chief Executive explained that development contributions could be quite complicated and needed thorough planning due to Council not being able to charge a new developer for remediation of current issues. He noted that Asset Management Plans were key, a focus would be on the CBD, for example with waste water, if increased pressure due to a rise in developments charges would be considered.

Cr Barry left the meeting at 7.08pm.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Milne/Cr Lewis) **Minute No. PRC 17511(2)**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) notes the issues to be addressed and the changes that will be made to the Development Contributions Policy for the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan;*
- (ii) notes this information about the changes will be made publicly available via the Long Term Plan;*
- (iii) recommends to the Community Plan Committee that the Development Contributions Policy be consulted on as part of the Long Term Plan consultation; and*
- (iv) notes that any changes to the information provided in the report (and its attachments) resulting from consultation in 2018 will be considered by Council for final approval, before a new Policy is released by 30 June 2018."*

- j) Significance and Engagement Policy 2018 (17/1704)

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Bridson/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. PRC 17512(2)**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) notes that nothing major has occurred or changed to warrant a review of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy; and*
- (ii) agrees that the Significance and Engagement Policy, attached as Appendix 1 to the report, adopted as part of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan, continues to represent how Council will go about assessing the importance of matters and how and when the community can expect to be consulted on both."*

5. **STRATEGY AND PLANNING ACTIVITY REPORT** (17/1698)

Report No. PRC2017/5/5 by the Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning

The Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning elaborated on the report.

Cr Barry re-joined the meeting at 7.12pm.

RESOLVED: (Cr Edwards/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. PRC 17513(2)

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes the information contained in this report;*
- (ii) notes that this review also meets the intent of section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002; and*
- (iii) agrees that a full section 17A review should not be undertaken at present."*

6. **NEW RESERVES, LEASES AND LICENCES FOR 2018** (17/1365)

Report No. PRC2017/4/224 by the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

RESOLVED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Barry)

Minute No. PRC 17514(2)

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes that in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 Council has publicly notified its intention to issue new leases and licences to the clubs and organisations listed in the schedule, attached as Appendix 1 to the report, with no submissions received; and*
- (ii) agrees to issue a new lease or licence to each of the clubs/organisations listed in Appendix 1 to the report for the terms proposed in the schedule."*

7. **GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT** (17/1643)

Report No. PRC2017/5/294 by the Divisional Manager Environmental Consents and the Divisional Manager, Regulatory Services and Emergency Management

The General Manager, City Transformation elaborated on the report.

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. PRC 17515(2)**
"That the Committee notes the contents of this report."

8. **INFORMATION ITEM**

Policy and Regulatory Committee Work Programme (17/1639)

Report No. PRC2017/5/21 by the Committee Advisor

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. PRC 17516(2)**
"That the Committee notes and receives the report."

9. **QUESTIONS**

There were no questions.

10. **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

RESOLVED: (Cr Barry/Cr Bridson) **Minute No. PRC 17517(2)**
"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

11. *Proposed Amendment to Local Alcohol Policy. (17/1621)*

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

<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	<i>(C)</i>
<i>General subject of the matter to be considered.</i>	<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.</i>	<i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.</i>
<i>Proposed Amendment to Local Alcohol Policy..</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege (s7(2)(g)). The withholding of the</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of</i>

information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s7(2)(i)).

information for which good reason for withholding exist.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 7.22pm and the non-public portion of the meeting closed at 7.28pm.

Cr MJ Cousins
CHAIR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

-

Hutt City Council – parking policy

14 November 2017

Executive Summary

Successful cities depend on a safe and efficient transport system. Parking is a key resource in this system and facilitates access to activities and attractions in the city, such as employment, shopping, and social opportunities. The management of parking influences people's decision to drive or to use other transport modes, and also affects safety and congestion on the roads.

Hutt City Council's parking policy provides the strategic direction and framework for the supply and management of Council regulated public parking in the city. Parking in the city is also provided by private parking companies, large retail business, as well as Greater Wellington Regional Council which provided park & ride facilities at Petone and Waterloo stations. Council's approach to parking contributes to its long-term strategies in terms of:

- safe and efficient movement of people and goods;
- supporting economic performance – ensuring parking is well-used and also regularly available;
- contributing to environmental sustainability and the resilience of our infrastructure;
- shifting transport choices;
- supporting Council's work to enhance walkability and a cycle-friendly environment; and

- delivering high-quality customer service.

1. Introduction

Effective parking management is critical to a safe and efficient transport system providing access to destinations and activities in the city and also strategically important to shaping Hutt City for the future.

Hutt City Council has a central role in the supply and management of parking. Council is responsible for on-street parking across the city and has off-street parking in locations such as the Riverbank carpark and in areas around the Civic Centre in Laings Road. Council's Parking Services Team enforces compliance with parking restrictions in order to ensure good access to the city.

Council's focus is on more effectively managing the city's parking resources rather than creating more supply.

Both the approach to transport planning and people's expectations in relation to transport and the infrastructure that supports it are changing. While the transport system is currently dominated by provision for private vehicular transport, research recognises that factors such as limited network capacity, demographic change, a focus on resilience and urban intensification, the emergence of driverless vehicles and growing use of transport as a service, will radically change the way people travel, influence vehicle ownership, and affect parking requirements. Council is responding to these challenges by developing an integrated approach to the city's transport system that includes improving the road network and active transport connections and infrastructure, as well as more effective parking management.

The availability, cost, and any restrictions placed on parking influence decisions regarding the mode of transport used which in turn affects the level of congestion in an area and travel time to destinations. Parking management facilitates safe and efficient access to destinations and activities and therefore to creating a thriving liveable city for residents and visitors, reducing car travel, supporting greater use of public transport, and enhancing experience of the built environment in the city.

Using mechanisms such as pricing or time restrictions where required, Council will ensure that parking is available and enables access to employment, retail and leisure opportunities. Similarly, our approach to parking management will support and enable our work to improve the use of active and other modes of transport.

2. Objectives for the supply and management of parking

The policy seeks to ensure that people are able to access the city and interact with its activities effectively using a variety of modes of transport, and enables Council to take a consistent approach across the city. Hutt City Council's objectives for the supply and management of parking are:

1. *A safe city – prioritising the safe movement of people, while enabling efficient movement of goods and services.*
2. *A liveable and thriving city – supporting place-making, amenity, and economic growth.*
3. *A city that is environmentally resilient – reflecting Council's work in leading environmental stewardship and resilience.*
4. *A city that has equity of access – supporting Council's work to create a walkable and people-friendly city accessible to all.*
5. *A high level of customer service – delivering a quality experience for residents and visitors.*

3. Road space hierarchy

The road corridor is a key public space that is managed by Council. This space is limited and using it effectively is crucial to achieving social, economic and environmental, success. There are many competing demands for road-space and while provision for parking vehicles is important it is not the only use of this space.

Council uses the hierarchy shown below to help manage the demand for and use of the city's road-space according to the policy objectives in section 2 and the needs of particular areas. The hierarchy is a guide to assist Council in making consistent decisions and ensure that parking serves the main purposes and land-use of areas in the city. Without effectively managing demands for on-street spaces parking resources become saturated and their usefulness diminishes.

The hierarchy adopts the land use types from *New Zealand Standard 4404: 2010 – Land development and subdivision infrastructure*, rather than using Hutt City's District Plan Activity Areas (also commonly known as zones). Groups of users and movements are then given priority within the land-use areas identified. The District Plan Activity Areas have clearly defined boundaries and are used to define and control the activities permitted in those areas. Adoption of the NZS4404 land uses is also appropriate as new roads are required to meet this engineering standard under Chapter 14A (Transport) of the District Plan (under Plan Change 39). By using the more generalised land uses adopted in NZS4404 when considering the use of road-space, Council will be better able to consider areas with mixed land use types, such as where shops are located within residential areas, or apartments are located within commercial areas.

Applying the hierarchy will still require officer judgement due to the numerous combinations of land use and parking demand. The city has many different land-uses in close proximity to each other as well as historic precincts with limited off-street parking and areas which, although primarily

residential, also include educational institutions, retail, or commercial interests. The pressures that these different land-uses place on road-space will be considered when using the hierarchy.

Users with lower priority may still have access to on-street parking, however their access may be limited and restrictions may be implemented to ensure that space is attractive and available for users and uses with higher priority.

The main priority for all areas is safety e.g. through no stopping zones. There are also several other common priorities across the hierarchy, which are ensuring existing property access, mobility parking, and space for public transport and developing infrastructure for active modes. An adequate supply of mobility parking is crucial in providing good access to the city for people with impaired mobility. Similarly, prioritising road space for improving connections to the city by public or active transport will assist with transport choices and help manage parking demand.

In **Live and Play** areas on-street parking spaces are important to support resident parking where none can be provided off-street. However, parking for residents also needs to be balanced against the needs of short-term customer parking for local shops, services, community facilities, schools and educational institutions. Parking for local employees and, to some extent commuters, can also be accommodated in these areas if possible.

In **Shop and Trade, and Work and Learn** areas on-street parking is a key resource to support access for customers to shops, restaurants, and social opportunities. It is also important to provide good access to public and active transport provision, suitable mobility parking spaces close to key destinations, and that pick-up and drop-off spaces and loading zones are available to service the areas. For example, in shopping areas short-term parking for shoppers receives high priority in order to contribute to the performance of businesses in the area. Commuters and employees may still be able to find spaces in these areas however restrictions on the parking, in terms of time-limits or pricing, could reduce the usefulness of these spaces to such users. Those users looking for longer-stay parking may need to park in areas further away from centres or in off-street parking areas.

Similarly, research indicates that in some instances reallocating road-space from parking to improve amenity, create people-friendly spaces and encourage travel by other transport modes contributes to economic performance, and priority is given to such use of space. This could be the case for example in terms of developing outdoor dining areas, contribute to RiverLink, and to enable the provision of infrastructure to improve access to destinations by cycling or walking.

In **Make, Grow and Move** areas on-street space is important to enable effective movement of goods in and out, as well as links and access to the areas by public and active transport. Some priority is also given to short-term parking for clients or customers as well as to local employee parking in these areas to avoid some of the overspill of longer-term parking to adjacent areas.

Road Hierarchy		Road-space Hierarchy		
NZTA One Network Road Classification	NZS4404			
National Road		No parking		
Regional Road	Major arterial			
Arterial	Minor arterial	Live and Play (Residential and Parks)	Shop and Trade & Work and Learn (Retail and Services & Offices and Schools)	Make, Grow, and Move (Agricultural, industrial, and warehouses)
Primary Collector	Connector/Collector			
Secondary Collector	Connector/Collector			
Access	Local Road			
Access (Low Volume)	Lane			
		1	No stopping zones	No stopping zones
		= 2	Existing property access	Existing property access
			Public transport stops	Public transport stops
			Mobility parking	Mobility parking
			Active modes – including provision for removing car park spaces for walking and cycling infrastructure	Active modes – including provision for removing car park spaces for walking and cycling infrastructure
			Active modes – including provision for removing car park spaces for walking and cycling infrastructure	Active modes – including provision for removing car park spaces for walking and cycling infrastructure
		3	Drop off/ pick up zones (schools/ rail)	Amenity - inc. landscaping and/or adding street furniture
		4	Residential parking	Drop off/ pick up zones (schools/ rail)
		5	Short-term parking	Loading Zones
		6	Loading Zones	Motorcycle/scooter parking
		7	Amenity - inc. landscaping and/or adding street furniture	Local employee parking
		8	Motorcycle/scooter parking	Short-term parking
		9	Residential visitor parking	Amenity - inc. landscaping and/or adding street furniture
		10	Local employee parking	Residential parking
		11	Commuter car parking	Residential visitor parking
			Commuter car parking	Commuter car parking

The top five uses of space are the same across all areas and reflect road safety and efficient movement, and Council's aims of improving access to the city by public transport and active transport.

The difference between local employee parking and commuter car parking is as follows: Commuters are those who park their vehicle before boarding another form of transport e.g. bus or train to their place of work; local employees are those who park their vehicle before travelling a short distance, most likely on foot, to their place of work. The effect of both uses is the same – all day occupancy of parking spaces – and therefore, apart from in Make, Grow and Move, the hierarchy does not provide for a significant difference in the priority given to these categories.

4. Mobility parking

Mobility parking that is well-located, accessible and safe is crucial to enabling people with disabilities to easily access areas and destinations in the city. Hutt City Council provides a number of mobility spaces in Shop & Trade and Work & Learn areas in the city. A valid mobility parking permit must be displayed whilst parked in these spaces. Hutt City Council's Parking Services Team proactively enforces restrictions with regard to mobility parking.

Council will not generally provide mobility parking spaces in residential areas. However, officers will assess situations on a case by case basis.

Reflecting that people with disabilities will often require more time to get around and conduct their business and activities, those with valid mobility parking permits are allowed to park for double the time in spaces which are otherwise restricted to 30 or 60 minutes.

Parking space	Concession
Spaces specifically designated as disabled parking spaces	People with a mobility parking permit can park for the time shown only. The default time for these spaces will be 120 minutes.
P30 time-limited	People with a mobility parking permit can park for 1 hour
P60 time-limited	People with a mobility parking permit can park for 2 hours
Paid parking areas of up to 1 hour	People with a mobility parking permit who pay for the time period shown can park for double the time period allowed. P30 – mobility parking permit holders can park for 1 hour. P60 – mobility permit holders can park for 2 hours.
P5, P10, P15, P120, P180, P240	There are no concessions for mobility permit holders in spaces with these restrictions.

Hutt City Council will regularly review mobility parking to ensure that there is sufficient supply, that spaces meet design standards, and that spaces are located appropriately.

5. Intervention

The hierarchy identifies the priorities for use of road-space and, in some instances, ensuring that the space is available and used in-line with the priorities will mean implementing restrictions such as time-limits or pricing or amending current restrictions. Interventions could also include removing parking so that the space can be put to a different use.

The parking policy sets out the rationale and framework used by Council to both proactively ensure that the use of road space is contributing to its objectives and to respond to requests from other parties in relation to use of road-space and parking. Assessments will explore situations on a case by case basis, including the character and land-use of the particular area and nearby areas using the road-space hierarchy, data on parking use, as well as the potential effects of any interventions on adjacent areas. Council will continue to conduct public consultation with regard to any changes that are proposed.

Council will seek to achieve the peak time occupancy rate of 85% for on-street parking. This occupancy rate means that parking is well used and people can still find spaces. Occupancy which is regularly above this level results in a poor level of service for users, and means that the parking is not servicing the needs of the particular area. If occupancy is identified as being regularly above 85%, Council may recommend changes to the management of parking in the area.

Pricing and time restriction

Mechanisms to directly manage parking include the introduction of parking fees, changing existing fees, introducing or changing time restrictions, and establishing permit areas e.g. in residential areas. Council will consider using these mechanisms, alongside promoting active transport and the use of public transport, to ensure that parking resources contribute to our objectives and long-term strategies.

Pricing is an effective tool for managing parking in areas of higher demand. A reasonable price does not deter people from visiting an area where there are activities and attractions and is effective in ensuring that a number of spaces are regularly available in busy parking areas.

Time restrictions can work well in areas which have low to medium parking demand. As demand increases it is possible to reduce the time-limit in an area or parts of it to better manage the parking available. If demand for parking is high, setting a reasonable cost for the parking is the most effective tool for ensuring turnover of spaces. In some areas of the city time restricted parking is currently misused e.g. employees of local business, who move their cars several times a day to exploit time restricted free parking.

Parking in residential areas

Busy on-street parking in primarily residential areas can cause access and safety problems for residents, visitors, and other road users, particularly in areas around commercial centres, the central business district and transport hubs, where on-street parking is used by employees/commuters during the working day. Lower Hutt currently has few areas where there is need to create resident parking schemes. As the city changes both in terms of its population and residential profile it is important that we have an approach to effectively manage any parking issues.

Intervention to address parking pressures in residential areas will be designed for the particular local situation and could include:

- time-limits for part of the area to deter commuter parking;
- residential parking schemes that exempt resident from time restricted parking.

Implementing time-restrictions to parking, with exemptions for residents, can relieve parking pressures. Time restrictions could apply to all or sections of the street/area.

As each area in the city has different pressures local situations will be assessed on a case by case basis. Initially, Council will assess the use of parking in the area. If on-street parking occupancy is regularly above 85% we will explore implementing parking restrictions. In areas where on-street parking use is high assessments will include whether properties:

- have off-street parking at all on the property;
- there is space on the property that could be converted to off-street parking; and
- the availability of on-street parking within a reasonable i.e. 400 meter, walking distance.

Consideration will also be given to whether land use changes have had a detrimental effect on parking availability in the area and any other factors that are relevant to the specific situation being assessed.

Council will charge an administration fee for issuing permits and operating permit schemes. Residential schemes do not guarantee people a parking space.

New developments in resident parking scheme areas

If a residential parking scheme is created in an area, any new-build developments in that area may not be eligible for a parking permit. With any new developments both developers and potential renters/buyers are responsible for arranging sufficient off-street parking to meet their needs. This approach ensures that the cost of providing parking is not passed on to ratepayers.

Residential intensification in Central Business District or Petone commercial areas

Hutt City Council is aiming to increase the population of commercial areas such as the Central Business District (CBD) and Petone through enabling residential intensification. City centre living is often aimed at households who want the convenience of living near attractions, shops, and public transport provision where, for the most part, owning a vehicle is not necessary.

Changes proposed to Hutt City Council's District Plan in 2017 allow developers to build dwellings in these areas without on-site parking. New developments built in these areas after the District Plan change will not be eligible for resident parking permits or exemptions to time restricted parking. There are parking restrictions – either time-limits or pricing and time-limits – in much of the CBD and Petone areas and residential parking is not a high-priority compared to other uses for on-street space.

Hutt City Council will work with developers to ensure that they and occupants have clear information regarding parking.

Miscellaneous permits/exemptions

Hutt City Council currently allocates permits that temporarily exempt specific users from time-limits or paying for parking for special events and some construction work. In some instances users are required to pay for such exemptions and in some instances they are not. Council will establish a formal system and fee structure for allocating exemptions to parking restrictions.

6. Enforcement

Council's Parking Services Team has an integral role in ensuring that the city's transport system works safely and efficiently. Effective enforcement contributes to safe roads, encourages turnover of parking spaces, and helps keep traffic moving efficiently. The Parking Services Team:

- monitors compliance with parking rules – and tickets offenders;
- monitors vehicle and public safety by checking for a valid Warrant of Fitness, vehicle registration, and condition of tyres; and
- delivers an important service to the public in terms of advice on parking, directions, and other matters.

Council's ability to provide enforcement of parking restrictions across the city, and respond to requests for more effective enforcement in some areas, is currently limited. Hutt City Council is investigating the implementation of new technology to provide an integrated approach to parking in the city, improve the efficiency of enforcement, provide in-depth data to inform future interventions, and improve customer service. Technology could enable Council to improve the efficiency of parking enforcement through more targeting and better coverage, and therefore contributes to increasing road safety, flow of traffic in busy areas, and more effectively ensuring turnover and availability of parking spaces. Council will:

- implement technology to offer additional customer payment methods;
- improve the information to customers in relation to parking location and availability; and
- investigate technology, including licence-plate recognition and sensor based systems.

7. Encouraging access via other modes of transport

Parking management is a key aspect of the city's overall transport system being both essential to providing access to destinations and a factor that influences people's choice of transport. Managing parking more efficiently with the aim of reducing vehicle travel will contribute to improving access to other modes and the overall environment for those modes.

Implementation of the parking policy intersects with Council's focus on active transport infrastructure and levels of service in order to improve walkability and cycle-friendly access to the city. The focus on improving transport connections by active modes is reflected in the priority given to this activity within Council's road space/parking hierarchy. Council's work on active transport also includes improving the links between active transport routes and transport hubs such as train stations in the city.

Council's road space hierarchy gives priority to encouraging access by public transport and we will work with Greater Wellington Regional Council to improve public transport provision and the effectiveness of their park and ride facilities at Petone and Waterloo stations.

8. Best use of existing parking resources

In addition to Council's parking resources there is also a supply of private parking across the city. Where possible, Council will work with providers of private off-street parking to make more effective use of this resource. For example, exploring:

- the use of private parking resources during the evening for events;
- whether parking that is under-utilised during the week can provide parking for commuters in some areas; and
- whether some on-street parking in front of businesses which are closed at the weekend can be made available.

Council will also investigate ways to improve the use of the Riverbank carpark as an area close to the city centre that can provide affordable all-day parking for employees and commuters.

PROPOSED HUTT CITY COUNCIL CEMETERIES BYLAW 2017

AUGUST 2017

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1. INTERPRETATION

“Bylaw” means this Cemeteries Bylaw.

“Cemetery” means any land that is under the control of the Council to which the definition of “cemetery” in section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964 applies.

“Council” means the Hutt City Council.

“Disinterment” means the removal of a human body or container of the ashes of a human body from a plot.

“Interment” means the burial of a human body, or placement of a container of ashes resulting from a cremation, into a plot, and “interred” has a corresponding meaning.

“Monument” has the meaning set out in section 2(1) of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.

“Plot” means a parcel of land, or a niche in a memorial wall, in a cemetery.

“Plot Lease Agreement” is an agreement entered into between the Council and a person in charge of an interment that provides for an interment on the terms and conditions set out in the agreement.

“Sexton” means a person appointed by the Council to manage a cemetery, or a person authorised by a Sexton to carry out one or more of the Sexton’s powers, duties or functions.

2. INTERMENTS

- 2.1 Any person who causes or allows an interment to take place other than in accordance with this clause 2 breaches this Bylaw.
- 2.2 No interment may take place in a plot unless it is conducted in accordance with a Plot Lease Agreement.
- 2.3 Clause 2.1 does not apply to an interment carried out in accordance with an order signed by a Justice under section 49 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.

3. DIGGING THE GROUND IN A CEMETERY

- 3.1 No person other than the Sexton may dig or otherwise open the ground or open part of a memorial wall in a cemetery.

4. BACKFILLING PLOTS

- 4.1 A person in charge of an interment may apply to the Sexton for permission for persons to backfill ground in a plot following that interment.
- 4.2 A Sexton may grant written permission for the backfilling of ground in a plot following an interment, and impose any terms and conditions on the permission as he or she considers appropriate.
- 4.3 No person may backfill ground in a plot following an interment without the written permission of the Sexton.
- 4.4 Any person doing an activity under clause 4.3 must comply with any conditions imposed by the Sexton on his or her written permission.

5. INTERRUPTION OF INTERMENT

- 5.1 No person may obstruct, interfere with, interrupt or detract from the decent and solemn process of interment or the carrying out of any funeral service or ceremony.

6. DISINTERMENTS

- 6.1** Any person who causes or allows a disinterment to take place other than in accordance with this clause 6 breaches this Bylaw.
- 6.2** No disinterment may take place unless it occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the written permission for the disinterment, obtained by the person in charge of the disinterment, from the Sexton of the cemetery in which the plot is situated.
- 6.3** A Sexton may grant written permission for a disinterment to the person who will be in charge of the disinterment, and impose any terms and conditions on the permission as he or she considers appropriate.

7. RESTORATION OF PLOT AND MONUMENT

- 7.1** A person in charge of an interment or disinterment must restore the plot and any monument to at least the same condition it was in immediately prior to the interment or disinterment.

8. PLANTS

- 8.1** No person may plant a tree, shrub, flower or other plant in a cemetery without the Council's written permission.
- 8.2** Any person doing an activity under clause 8.1 must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.

9. DAMAGE TO CEMETERY

- 9.1** No person may damage:
- a. a tree, shrub, flower, or other plant, or any garden or lawn in a cemetery; or
 - b. a plot, monument, grave decoration, or any other thing lawfully placed or erected on a plot.

10. RULES

- 10.1** Council may, from time to time, make rules in relation to the following matters, in order to better administer and manage cemeteries:
- a. Timing of interments;
 - b. Record keeping;
 - c. Restrictions on the decoration of plots and erection of headstones;
 - d. Maintenance standards for plots, including protocols for removal of loose, broken, offensive or dangerous decorations;
 - e. Protocols for contacting family/whanau regarding issues with plots;
 - f. Protocols in relation to whom Council will deal with over the use of a plot, including consent to additional interments in a plot, or in case of disputes.
- 10.2** A breach of any obligation or restriction imposed by rules made under clause 10.1 is deemed a breach of this bylaw.
- 10.3** Rules made under this clause come into effect when notified on Council's website following adoption of the rules by Council resolution. Any amendments to rules made under this clause will come into

effect on the date specified in such amendment, or the date of publication of the amendment on Council's website, whichever is the later.

- 10.4** Council must hold a current version of any rules for inspection by the public at the Council's Administration Building and by reference in any Plot Lease Agreement. A copy of the current version of such rules must also be published on Council's website.

PROPOSED HUTT CITY COUNCIL PARKS AND RESERVES BYLAW 2017

AUGUST 2017

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1. INTERPRETATION

“Animal” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977.

“Bylaw” means this Parks and Reserves Bylaw.

“Council” means the Hutt City Council.

“Custodian” means a person for the time being lawfully appointed by the Council to control or supervise a reserve or any part of a reserve.

“Emergency services” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

“Dangerous weapon” includes any firearm, bow and arrow, catapult or shanghai.

“Firearm” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Arms Act 1983.

“Reserve” means any open space, plantation, park, garden or grounds set apart for public recreation or enjoyment that is under the management or control of the Council and includes all land administered by the Council under the Reserves Act 1977, but does not include any land administered by the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

“Structure” includes any building, fence, gate, seat, playground equipment, memorial, artwork, fountain, wharf, jetty, platform, goal posts, rubbish bins and rafts.

“Vehicle” means:

- (a) a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks, or revolving runners on which it moves or is moved; and
- (b) includes a hovercraft, land yacht, boat, surf ski, skateboard, in-line skates, roller skates, and the shell or hulk of a vehicle; but
- (c) does not include—
 - (i) a perambulator or pushchair:
 - (ii) a shopping or sporting trundler not propelled by mechanical power:
 - (iii) a wheelbarrow or hand-trolley:
 - (v) a pedestrian-controlled lawnmower:
 - (vi) a pedestrian-controlled agricultural machine not propelled by mechanical power:
 - (vii) an article of furniture:
 - (viii) a wheel-chair not propelled by mechanical power.

PART 1 – ACCESS TO RESERVES

2. HOURS OF OPENING

- 2.1** Subject to the provisions of this Bylaw and the Reserves Act 1977, all reserves will be open to the public daily and free of charge.

3. CLOSING OF RESERVES

- 3.1** The Council may determine the times during which a reserve, or any part of a reserve, will be closed to the public.
- 3.2** No person, other than a Custodian, may enter or remain in a reserve, or any part of a reserve, while it is closed to the public.

4. LEASED OR LICENSED PREMISES IN RESERVES

- 4.1** The Council may lease premises in a reserve to any organisation or member of the public, or license any organisation or member of the public to use premises in a reserve, upon any conditions the Council considers appropriate.
- 4.2** No person may enter or use any premises in a reserve that are subject to a lease or a licence other than the Custodian or any other person in accordance with a lease or licence.

5. NO ENTRY INTO RESTRICTED AREAS OR PLACES IN RESERVES

- 5.1** The Council may specify any area or place in a reserve to be a restricted area or place.
- 5.2** No person, other than a Custodian, may enter a restricted area or place without the prior written permission of the Council.
- 5.3** Any person doing an activity under clause 5.2 must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.

PART 2 – PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES IN RESERVES

6. INTERFERENCE WITH RESERVES

6.1 No person may:

- (a) remove, destroy, damage, deface, obstruct, disturb, or otherwise interfere with any thing, or any part of any thing, in or enclosing a reserve, including any:
 - (i) structure;
 - (ii) sign, notice, label, inscription, billboard, or placard;
 - (iii) path, track, lawn, step, gravel, sand, soil, or border;
 - (iv) tree, shrub, or plant of any kind, including hedges, flowers, or flowerbeds;
 - (v) area prepared for any sport or game;
- (b) remove, destroy, injure, disturb, shoot, snare, trap, or otherwise interfere with any animal in a reserve, unless using a firearm in accordance with a permission granted under clause 16.2 of this Bylaw;
- (c) plant any tree, shrub, or plant of any kind, or sow or scatter the seed of any tree, shrub, or plant of any kind, in a reserve;
- (d) pollute or render unfit for any purpose any water in a reserve;
- (e) swim, wade or wash in any ornamental water in a reserve;
- (f) erect, construct, make, or place in a reserve, without the prior written permission of the Council, any structure, walking track, cycling track or other cycling facility, dam, tree-fort, sign, notice, label, inscription, billboard, or placard.
- (g) Scatter ashes of a deceased person in any reserve.

6.2 Any person to whom the Council grants permission under clause 6.1(f) must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.

7. VEHICLES IN RESERVES

7.1 No person may:

- (a) drive, ride or otherwise bring any vehicle into a reserve, except on any part of the reserve set aside by the Council for vehicular traffic; or
- (b) park any vehicle in or adjacent to a reserve except in a place set aside by the Council for the parking of vehicles, and unless the person in control of the vehicle intends to remain in the reserve while the vehicle is parked; or
- (c) abandon or dump any vehicle in a reserve.

8. ANIMALS IN RESERVES (OTHER THAN DOGS AND HORSES)

8.1 No person may take, ride or drive any animal (other than a dog or a horse) into or in a reserve, or allow any animal (other than a dog or a horse) in the person's custody or charge or under the person's control to be in a reserve, without the prior written permission of the Council.

- 8.2** Any person doing an activity under clause 8.1 must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.

9. DOGS IN RESERVES

- 9.1** No person may take any dog into a reserve, or allow any dog in the person's custody or charge or under the person's control to be in a reserve, unless in accordance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

10. HORSES IN RESERVES

- 10.1** No person may take or ride any horse into or on a reserve, or allow any horse in the person's custody or charge or under the person's control to be in a reserve, unless the horse is:

- (a) under the continuous control of the person or otherwise properly secured; and
- (b) in a reserve, or part of a reserve, specified by the Council as an area where a person may take or ride a horse; and
- (c) at a time specified by the Council as a time when a person may take or ride a horse into or in that reserve, or that part of a reserve.

- 10.2** The Council may specify:

- (a) a reserve, or any part of a reserve, as an area where a person may take or ride a horse; and
- (b) the time or times when a person may take or ride a horse into or in a reserve, or part of a reserve, specified by the Council as an area where a person may take or ride a horse.

- 10.3** No person shall leave in a reserve any waste produced by a horse, unless placed in a rubbish bin provided by the Council.

11. CAMPING IN A RESERVE

- 11.1** No person may camp or stay in a reserve overnight other than in huts, or on sites, set aside by the Council for the purpose of camping or staying in a reserve overnight.

- 11.2** The Council may set aside huts and sites in reserves for the purpose of camping or staying in a reserve overnight.

12. FIRES IN RESERVES

- 12.1** No person may light any fire (including fireworks) in a reserve, other than a gas barbecue, without prior written permission from the Council.

- 12.2** Any person doing an activity under clause 12.1 must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.

13. OBSTRUCTING ANOTHER PERSON'S ENJOYMENT OF A RESERVE

- 13.1** No person shall intentionally obstruct, disturb or interfere with another person's enjoyment of the reserve, including by:

- (a) directing foul, abusive, indecent, or obscene language toward another person in a threatening manner; or
- (b) being intoxicated, noisy or riotous.

14. SAFETY IN RESERVES

- 14.1** No person may act in any way in a reserve that the person knows, or reasonably ought to have known, will endanger the safety of him or herself or any other person.

15. BUYING, SELLING OR ADVERTISING IN RESERVES

- 15.1** No person may buy, sell or advertise any goods or services, or carry on a trade, in a reserve, without the prior written permission of the Council.
- 15.2** Any person doing an activity under clause 15.1 must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.

16. DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN RESERVES

- 16.1** No person may carry or use any dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, in a reserve.
- 16.2** No person may carry or use any firearm in a reserve without the prior written permission of the Council.
- 16.3** Any person doing an activity under clause 16.2 must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.

PART 3 – ORGANISED EVENTS IN RESERVES

17. ORGANISED SPORTS AND GAMES IN RESERVES

- 17.1** No person may play any organised sport or game in any reserve, or any part of a reserve, that is not set aside for that purpose.
- 17.2** The Council may set aside any reserve, or any part of a reserve, for the purpose of playing any organised sport or game.
- 17.3** For the purposes of this clause 17, “organised sport or game” includes playing or practising golf, whether by one person or by one or more persons in a group.

18. ORGANISED EVENTS IN RESERVES

- 18.1** No person may attend or take part in any organised event held in a reserve, or in any part of a reserve, whether a one-off event or a repeatedly scheduled event, unless the event is being held with the prior written permission of the Council.
- 18.2** A person may apply to the Council for permission to hold an organised event in a reserve, or in any part of a reserve, using a Council approved form.
- 18.3** The Council may grant permission to hold an organised event on such conditions as the Council considers appropriate, and in doing so, may specify whether the person:
- (a) may charge an entry fee for the event;
 - (b) has the exclusive use of a reserve, or any part of a reserve, for the duration of the event.
- 18.4** Any person to whom the Council grants permission to hold an organised event, and any person who attends or takes part in an organised event, must comply with any conditions imposed by the Council on its written permission.
- 18.5** A Custodian may require any person to leave a reserve, or any part of a reserve:
- (a) if the person is attending or taking part in the organised event without paying the required entry fee; or
 - (b) if the person is not attending or taking part in the organised event, but is in part of a reserve that has been set aside for exclusive use for an organised event -

where the Council specified as part of its permission to hold an organised event that an entry fee could be charged, or that the reserve, or any part of the reserve, could be used exclusively for the organised event.
- 18.6** For the purposes of this clause 18, “organised event” includes an organised sport or game under clause 17.

PART 4 – OTHER MATTERS

19. OFFENCES

19.1 Every person committing any breach of the provisions of this Bylaw must, upon request by a Custodian, immediately leave the reserve.

20. EXEMPTIONS

20.1 This Bylaw does not apply to any person who commits an act that was done:

- (a) in accordance with a valid contract for services with the Council; or
- (b) by a member of the emergency services in the course of carrying out his or her duties as a member of the emergency services; or
- (c) with the written consent of the Council; or
- (d) in accordance with, or pursuant to, any enactment.

**PROPOSED HUTT CITY
COUNCIL TRAFFIC
BYLAW ~~2007~~17**

ADOPTED BY COUNCIL ~~3 JULY 2007~~ X XXXX XXXX
~~AMENDED 20 NOVEMBER 2014~~



PROPOSED HUTT CITY COUNCIL TRAFFIC BYLAW 2017

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~~PROPOSED HUTT CITY COUNCIL TRAFFIC BYLAW 2017~~

1. INTERPRETATION

"Authorised officer" means any person appointed or authorised by Council to act on its behalf and includes:

- (a) any police officer; or
- (b) parking warden appointed under section 128D of the Land Transport Act 1998 or enforcement officer.

"Beach" does not include the area below the line of mean low water springs.

"Boat" includes a speedboat, yacht, jet-ski, canoe, kayak, dinghy, or raft.

"Bylaw" means this Traffic Bylaw.

"Coupon exemption permit" means a permit issued by Council under clause 8.4 of this Bylaw.

"Coupon parking area" means an area specified by Council resolution under clause 4.1(a) of this Bylaw, in which parking is subject to the valid display of a parking coupon.

"Council" means the Hutt City Council.

"Cycle track" means any land set aside by Council as a public cycle track under section 332 of the Local Government Act 1974.

"Enforcement officer" means a sworn member of the New Zealand Police or any person appointed as a parking warden by Council.

"Metered parking area" means an area specified by Council resolution under clause 4.1(a) of this Bylaw, in which parking is subject to payment by way of a parking meter, a Pay and Display machine, In-Car Meter, or any other method of payment for parking as determined by Council.

"Motor vehicle" has the meaning set out in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1988.

"Night" means the period commencing 30 minutes after sunset and ending 30 minutes before sunrise.

"Parking" has the meaning set out in clause 1.6 of Part 1 of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004, and "park" and "parked" have corresponding meanings.

"Parking coupon" means a coupon, issued by or on behalf of Council to any person, authorising the parking of a vehicle in a coupon parking area under this Bylaw, and it may include any conditions Council considers appropriate.

"Parking space" means a place (including a building) where vehicles, or any class of vehicles, may stop, stand, park.

~~**"Prescribed fee"** means a fee prescribed by Council resolution under clause 4.3 of this Bylaw.~~

"Public place" includes any road, street, public highway, footpath, footway, court, alley, lane, access way or thoroughfare open to or used by the public as of right and includes a reserve within the meaning of section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977.

"Residents' parking permit" means a permit issued by Council under clause 5.6 of this Bylaw.

"Residents' parking area" means an area specified by Council resolution under clause 5.1(a) of this Bylaw as a residents' parking area.

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"Residents' parking space" means a parking space specified by Council resolution under clause 5.1(b) of this Bylaw as a residents' parking space, but only during the days and times specified by Council under clause 5.1(c) of this Bylaw.

"Road" has the meaning set out in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

~~**"Divisional Manager – Road & Traffic"** means the officer of Council holding that office and includes any person authorised to act on his or her behalf.~~

"Skating ban area" means a public place specified by Council resolution under clause 15.1 of this Bylaw and outlined in Schedule 1.

"Time restricted parking area" means a parking space specified by Council resolution under clause 3.1 of this Bylaw as a time restricted parking area.

"Traffic control device" has the meaning given to that term in the Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004.

"Traffic management plan" means a document describing the diagram, implementation, maintenance and removal of temporary traffic management that has been approved by Council resolution.

"Trailer" means a vehicle without motor power that is capable of being drawn or propelled by a motor vehicle from which it is readily detachable, but does not include:

- (a) a side car attached to a motorcycle; or
- (b) a vehicle normally propelled by mechanical power while it is being temporarily towed without the use of its own power.

"Vehicle" has the meaning set out in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

PROPOSED HUTT CITY COUNCIL TRAFFIC BYLAW 2017

2. GENERAL

2.1 This Bylaw is made under the Local Government Act 1974, the Local Government Act 2002 and the Land Transport Act 1998.

2.2 Council may by resolution:

- (a) prohibit or otherwise restrict the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any road or part of a road or on any piece of land owned or controlled by Council;
- (b) set aside, designate or reserve any road, part of a road or any piece of land owned or controlled by Council, as:
 - (i) stopping places or stands for a specified class, classes or types of vehicle, including bus stops, taxi stands and loading zones;
 - (ii) operation mobility parking spaces;
 - (iii) parking places and zone parking;
 - (iv) transport stations;
 - (v) clearways;
 - (vi) cycle lanes and cycle paths;
 - (vii) reserved parking areas;
 - (viii) residents' parking;
 - (ix) special vehicle lanes or lanes for vehicles carrying specified classes of loads or not less than a specified number of occupants;
 - (x) one-way roads; and
 - (xi) nominate intersections and places where traffic control devices may be installed, used, or erected (including but not limited to traffic signals, 'give way' signs and 'stop' signs); and
- (c) prohibit or restrict:
 - (i) vehicles turning from facing or travelling in one direction to facing or travelling in the opposite direction (performing U-turns) on specified roads;
 - (ii) left turns, right turns or through movements;
 - (iii) weights of vehicles or loads that may pass over bridges or culverts;
 - (iv) any specified class of traffic, or any specified motor vehicle or class of motor vehicle which, by reasons of its size or nature or the nature of the goods carried, is unsuitable for use on any road or roads;
 - (v) parking of heavy motor vehicles or any specified class or description of heavy motor vehicles, on any specified road during such hours or exceeding such period as may be specified;
 - (vi) the use of roads by pedestrians;
 - (vii) the use of roads by cyclists;
 - (viii) the use of roads or public places for the display of motor vehicles for trading or sale; and
 - (ix) parking during road upgrade and / or maintenance work; and
- (d) permit turning movements to be made only by:

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~~HUTT CITY COUNCIL TRAFFIC BYLAW 2007~~

- (i) passenger service vehicles;
- (ii) vehicles of other specified classes; and
- (iii) vehicles carrying specified classes of loads or not less than a specified number of occupants.

2.3 A resolution may be made under clause 2.2:

- (a) to regulate, control or prohibit any matter or thing generally, or for any specific classes of case, or in a particular case; or
- (b) that applies to all vehicles or traffic or to any specified class of vehicles or traffic using a road; or
- (c) that applies to any road or part of a road under the care, control, or management of ~~Hutt City~~ Council; or
- (d) that applies at any specified time or period of time.

2.4 Council may, by resolution, amend this Bylaw in accordance with the Land Transport Act 1998 and the Local Government Act 2002 to rescind, amend, replace or vary any matter regulated~~resolution made~~ under clause 2.2 at any time.

PROPOSED HUTT CITY COUNCIL TRAFFIC BYLAW 2017

PART 1 - COUNCIL POWERS TO SPECIFY TIME RESTRICTED, COUPON OR METERED PARKING AREAS, RESIDENTS' PARKING AREAS, AND RESERVED PARKING OR NO STOPPING AREAS

3. TIME RESTRICTED PARKING

- 3.1 Council may ~~declare~~ by resolution specify any road, part of a road, or piece of land owned or controlled by Council, to be a time restricted parking area.
- 3.2 Council may impose the following conditions by resolution in respect of any time restricted parking area:
- (a) the time or times during which parking restrictions have effect;
 - (b) the number and situation of parking spaces within each time restricted parking area;
 - (c) the maximum time allowed for parking in any space within any time restricted parking area;
 - (d) the fees payable for parking in any parking space within a time restricted parking area;
 - (e) the class or description of vehicles that may stop, stand or park within a time restricted parking area; ~~and~~
 - (f) the means by which fees may be paid in respect of each time restricted parking area ~~and~~.
 - (g) any other condition Council sees fit.

4. COUPON OR METERED PARKING AREAS

- 4.1 Council may by resolution specify:
- (a) any geographic area as a coupon parking area or a metered parking area, which may be comprised of any road, or part of a road, or group of roads, or any combination of these;
 - (b) the days and times for which fees apply to each coupon parking area or metered parking area;
 - (c) the length of time, if any, for which a vehicle may be parked in a parking space in a coupon parking area without validly displaying a parking coupon or a coupon exemption permit;
 - (d) the date and time at which a decision made under this clause 4.1 comes into effect, which must not be before all appropriate road markings and signs are in place in the coupon parking area or metered parking area.
- 4.2 Council may amend by resolution or revoke a decision made under clause 4.1 of this Bylaw at any time.
- ~~4.3 Council may prescribe fees for a metered parking area or a coupon parking area by resolution in accordance with clause 25.1 of this Bylaw.~~
- ~~4.4 Parking in a coupon parking area or a metered parking area may be subject to any other restrictions as may be imposed by Council under any enactment.~~

5. RESIDENTS' PARKING

- 5.1 Council may by resolution specify:

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- (a) any geographic area as a residents' parking area, which may be comprised of any road, or part of a road, or group of roads, or any combination of these;
- (b) the parking spaces in the residents' parking area that are resident's parking spaces;
- (c) the days and times that the parking spaces referred to in clause 5.1(b) of this Bylaw are residents' parking spaces; and
- (d) the date and time at which a decision made under this clause 5.1 comes into effect, which must not be before all appropriate road markings and signs are in place in the residents' parking area.

5.2 Council may by resolution amend or revoke a decision made under clause 5.1 of this Bylaw at any time.

~~5.3 Any residents' parking space is not subject to any coupon parking area or metered parking area restrictions, or any time-limit restrictions that are imposed by Council under any enactment.~~

~~5.4 A person may apply to Council for a residents' parking permit, using a Council-approved form.~~

~~5.5 A person may apply for a residents' parking permit only in respect of a particular vehicle and a particular residents' parking area if:~~

- ~~(a) the person's main place of residence is on a road in the residents' parking area; and~~
- ~~(b) the person is the registered owner of the vehicle; or~~
- ~~(c) the person has the registered owner's written permission to apply for a residents' parking permit in respect of the vehicle.~~

~~5.6 Council may grant a residents' parking permit on such conditions as Council considers appropriate.~~

~~6.7 A person who holds a residents' parking permit may apply to Council to have the permit re-issued in respect of a different vehicle for the remaining part of the permit's duration without paying any fee.~~

6. RESERVED PARKING AND NO STOPPING AREAS

6.1 Council may by resolution designate any parking space or spaces as a reserved parking or no stopping area for any specified period.

6.2 Council may grant a permit for temporary reserved parking or to allow parking on a temporary no stopping area on such conditions as Council considers appropriate.

6.3 No person may park a vehicle in a parking space that has a "Reserved Parking" sign in place unless the person:

- (a) holds a reserved parking permit from Council; and
- (b) is acting in accordance with any conditions imposed by Council on the permit.

6.4 No person may stop, stand or park a vehicle in a parking space that has a "No Stopping" sign in place.

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PART 2 – RESTRICTIONS ON PARKING

7. TIME RESTRICTED PARKING

- 7.1 No person being the driver or the person in charge of any vehicle may drive, stop, stand or park, or otherwise use that vehicle in a manner that is contrary to any prohibition, limitation or restriction imposed from time to time by resolution of Council in relation to a time restricted parking area.

8. RESTRICTION ON PARKING IN COUPON PARKING AREAS

- 8.1 No person may park in a parking space in a coupon parking area on the days and during the times specified by Council under clause 4.1(b) of this Bylaw, and for longer than any period of time specified by Council under clause 4.1(c) of this Bylaw, unless the person validly displays:
- (a) a parking coupon; or
 - (b) a coupon exemption permit.
- 8.2 For the purposes of clause 8.1 of this Bylaw, a parking coupon or coupon exemption permit is validly displayed only if:
- (a) the person parks the vehicle in accordance with any conditions imposed by Council on the use of a parking coupon or coupon exemption permit; and
 - (b) the parking coupon or coupon exemption permit is displayed prominently inside the vehicle to which the coupon or permit relates, so that it can be read from outside the vehicle.
- 8.3 A person may apply to Council for a coupon exemption permit, using a Council approved form, if the person requires the permit in connection with the activities of a business, school, or community service group.
- 8.4 Council may issue a coupon exemption permit on such conditions as Council considers appropriate.
- ~~8.5 A Council officer may require the driver or person in charge of a vehicle parked in a coupon parking area to produce a parking coupon for inspection.~~

9. RESTRICTION ON PARKING IN METERED PARKING AREAS

- 9.1 No person may stop, stand, or park a vehicle in a parking space in a metered parking area on the days and during the times specified by Council under clause 4.1(b) of this Bylaw without paying the prescribed fee for that parking space.

10. RESTRICTION ON PARKING IN RESIDENT'S PARKING AREAS

- 10.1 No person may park in a residents' parking space in a residents' parking area unless:
- (a) the person holds a residents' parking permit from Council for that residents' parking area;
 - (b) the person parks the vehicle in accordance with any conditions imposed by Council on the permit; and
 - (c) the permit is displayed prominently inside the vehicle to which the permit relates, so that it can be read from outside the vehicle.

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11. RESTRICTIONS ON PARKING IN PARKING SPACES

- 11.1 No person may park a vehicle on or over the road markings indicating the limits of a parking space.
- 11.2 Clause 11.1 of this Bylaw does not apply to a vehicle with a trailer attached to it if:
- (a) the vehicle and the trailer are parked within the outer limits of two adjacent parking spaces; and
 - (b) if the parking spaces are in a payment parking area, the person in charge of the vehicle pays the prescribed fee in respect of both parking spaces.
- 11.3 No person may park a vehicle in a parking space that is already occupied by another vehicle.
- 11.4 Clause 11.3 of this Bylaw does not apply to a motor cycle if:
- (a) it is parked in the same parking space as another motor cycle;
 - (b) there is sufficient room to park more than one motor cycle in the parking space so that any of the motor cycles can be safely removed from the parking space at any time; and
 - (c) if the parking space is in a payment parking area, a person in charge of one of the motor cycles in the parking space pays the prescribed fee.

12. PARKING ON THE GRASS

- 12.1 No person may stop, stand, or park a vehicle on a berm, verge, kerb, lawn, garden, or other cultivation adjacent to, or forming part of a road:
- (a) so as to cause or be likely to cause damage to the cultivated area; **Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"**
 - (b) ~~so as to obstruct other traffic or pedestrians or any view of the roadway to the driver of a vehicle entering or exiting the roadway without due consideration for the safety and convenience of traffic and pedestrians.~~ **Formatted: Strikethrough**
- 12.2 Clause 12.1(a) of this Bylaw does not apply if:
- (a) ~~an occupier of a property person parks adjacent to that person's property~~ contrary to clause 12.1(a) because there is no off-street parking on that person's property due to the topography of the land ~~and no on street parking within a reasonable walking distance of that person's property;~~ **Formatted: Indent: Left: -0.39"**
 - (b) ~~the person parks the vehicle with due consideration for the safety and convenience of traffic and pedestrians.~~

13. PARKING IMMOBILISED OR UNLICENSED VEHICLES

- ~~13.1 No person may stop, stand, or park a vehicle on a road that does not have the vehicle registration number displayed on it, either on registration plates or a licence issued under Part 1 of the Transport (Vehicle and Driver Registration and Licensing) Act 1986.~~
- 13.2 No person may stop, stand, or park a vehicle on a road ~~for 7 days or more~~ that:
- (a) has no motive power in or attached to it; or
 - (b) is in such a state that it cannot be driven safely ~~for 7 days or more.~~

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~~13.3~~ Council may seize and impound any vehicle in breach of clauses 13.1 or ~~13.2~~ of this Bylaw in accordance with section 164 of the Local Government Act 2002.

~~13.4~~ In this clause 13, "vehicle" includes trailers, caravans, boats, and the shell or hulk of a vehicle.

PART 3 – TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS

14. DISPLAYING VEHICLES FOR SALE ON ROAD

- 14.1 A person must not stop, stand or park a vehicle on any road or parking place for the purpose of advertising a good or service, or for offering the vehicle for sale unless the vehicle is being used for day to day travel.

15. SKATEBOARDS

- 15.1 Council may by resolution specify a skating ban area, either generally or only in relation to specified times and days.
- 15.2 Council may by resolution amend or revoke a decision made under clause 15.1 of this Bylaw at any time.

~~15.3 Before making a decision under clause 15.1 of this Bylaw, Council must take into account:~~

- ~~(a) whether it is necessary to consult with the public to gauge community views on a proposed skating ban area;~~
- ~~(b) the nature, features, and scale, of the proposed skating ban area;~~
- ~~(c) the problems that have been caused by skating activities in the proposed skating ban area, including the nature and severity of the problems and the times and days that problems have occurred; and~~
- ~~(d) the extent to which the proposed skating ban area may assist in addressing these problems.~~

15.4 No person may ride in or on a skateboard, go-cart, roller blades, roller skates, or similar thing:

- (a) on a public place in a manner that is dangerous or creates a nuisance for traffic or pedestrians;
- (b) on a road or public place during the night; or
- (c) in a skating ban area.

15.5 Clause 15.4 of this Bylaw does not apply to any facilities in a public place, provided by Council, that are for the purpose of riding in or on a skateboard, go-cart, roller blades, roller skates or similar thing.

15.6 No person may organise, hold, or conduct a competition or gathering that involves riding on or in a skateboard, go-cart, roller blades, roller skates, or similar thing on a road or public place without the prior written permission of Council.

15.7 Any person doing an activity under clause 15.6 of this Bylaw must comply with any conditions imposed by Council on its written permission.

16. PLACING CONTAINERS ON ROADS

- 16.1 No person may place or permit another to place a container that is greater than 1.5 metres wide or three (3) metres long on a road without the prior written permission of Council.
- 16.2 Any person doing an activity under clause 16.1 of this Bylaw must comply with any conditions imposed by Council in its written permission.

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16.3 Subject to clause 16.1, no person may place or permit another to place a container that is less than 1.5 metres wide or three (3) metres long on a road unless:

- (a) it is not practicable to place the container on any land owned by that person that is adjacent to the road where the container is placed;
- (b) the name of, and a 24 hour contact telephone number for, the owner of the container are prominently displayed on the container;
- (c) the container does not obstruct any part of a footpath and is at least 15 metres from any corner, intersection, or pedestrian crossing. Council may require this distance to be increased.
- (d) the container has a white face presented to any oncoming traffic, and has a reflector of at least 100mm x 100mm on the corners of the container closest to oncoming traffic ~~any corner of the container facing traffic~~; and
- (e) where there is no illumination by street light the container must not be placed on any road during the hours of darkness unless the corner of the container closest to the centre of the road is fitted with a rearward facing red light visible to approaching traffic from a distance of 100 metres;
- (f)(e) if the container is in a parking space in a coupon parking area, metered parking area, or residents' parking area or an area subject to a time restriction imposed by Council under any enactment, the person has the prior written permission of Council and is complying with any conditions imposed by Council on its written permission.

16.4 In this clause 16, "container" includes a skip bin, bulk bin, or other receptacle for holding litter or other materials, or any pallet load or pile of bulk materials.

17. ADVERTISING ON THE ROAD

17.1 No person may place an advertising sign, notice, or marker on a road so as to:

- ~~(a) cause a safety hazard for traffic or pedestrians;~~
- ~~(b) obstruct or be likely to obstruct pedestrians or traffic or any view of the roadway to the driver of a vehicle that is approaching any corner, bend, rise, dip, traffic island, or intersection unless authorised by Council.~~

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18. WINDOW WASHERS

18.1 No person may wash or clean the windows or attempt to wash or clean the windows of any vehicle stopped at any intersection or approach to any intersection.

19. BEACHES

19.1 No person may drive, ride or park a motor vehicle on a beach unless:

- (a) it is necessary to do so in order to launch or land a boat at a boat launching area designated by Council resolution; or
- (b) the person has the prior written permission of Council to do so, and complies with any conditions imposed by Council on its written permission.

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- 19.2 Council may give permission under clause 19.1(b) to a person or give a general permission in respect of an event without identifying particular persons.

20. ROAD UPGRADE AND / OR MAINTENANCE WORK

- 20.1 Clauses 20.2 and 20.3 apply if Council intends to undertake road upgrade and / or maintenance work, and a vehicle or vehicles are potentially parked and are likely to impede the works.
- 20.2 No later than 48 hours before work commences, ~~the Divisional Manager – Road & Traffic~~ Council must provide notice of the activity, through residential post boxes or on vehicles parked in the street in which the activity is to take place. The notice will require that vehicles be removed from the road, parking space, building or transport station to allow the upgrade and / or maintenance activity to occur. After issuing a notice, Council will not be required to make any further contact with the owners of the vehicles prior to their removal.
- 20.3 No vehicle may remain parked contrary to a notice issued in accordance with clause 20.2.

21. VEHICLE AND CONTAINER REMOVAL

- 21.1 In addition to the powers conferred on it by any other enactment, Council or an authorised officer may remove or cause to be removed from any road or part of a road or on any piece of land owned or controlled by Council, any vehicle or thing using those places in breach of this Bylaw.

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PART 4 - OTHER

22. DEFENCES

- 22.1 Any person ~~prosecuted for~~ who would otherwise commit an offence under this Bylaw has a defence if the act complained of was done in compliance with the directions of an enforcement officer.
- 22.2 Any person prosecuted for an offence under clauses 8 or 9 of this Bylaw has a defence if the act complained of was done during the loading or unloading of a vehicle in the course of trade, and the vehicle was being used with due consideration for the safety and convenience of traffic and pedestrians.

23. EXEMPTIONS TO THIS BYLAW

- 23.1 This Bylaw does not apply to any person who commits an act that was done in accordance with a valid traffic management plan.

24. FEES AND OFFENCES

- 24.1 Council may, by resolution, prescribe, abolish or amend fees, whether annual, hourly or otherwise as Council may reasonably require for any parking space ~~or~~ parking spaces or permission required under this Bylaw.
- 24.2 Every person commits an offence against this Bylaw who fails to comply with any requirement or restriction imposed by this Bylaw or any resolution made under it.
- 24.3 Council may recover from any person who commits a breach of this Bylaw the appropriate costs in connection with the removal of the vehicle or thing.
- 24.4 Council may, by resolution, prescribe, abolish or amend infringement fines amounts for breaches of this Bylaw or any resolution made under it.

25. RESTRICTIONS BY RESOLUTION

- 25.1 If a prohibition, restriction, control or direction is already provided for in an enactment or Land Transport Rule, a Council resolution is not required.

DRAFT Public Art Policy Hutt City**Introduction - Public Art in Hutt City:**

Hutt City Council's vision is to make Lower Hutt a great place to live, work and play. Council's goal is to make Hutt City a place where people are proud to live, where working and investing is a smart choice, and where there is always something for families to explore.

Public art can and should play an important role in delivering this vision through:

- creating a sense of identity and pride for the City
- attracting innovative thinkers who create opportunity and prosperity generating wealth for the city.¹
- creating destinations and contributing a vital aspect of ensuring the development of world-class public spaces in the city.

Public art attracts creative people and innovators, Public art is an effective means of creating "distinctive and memorable public spaces" and a "character urban environment" to "underpin Hutt City's quality of life and make this an attractive place to for new households and businesses to be"². Public art revitalises urban environments, turning rundown places into vibrant spaces by introducing stunning design and/or creative, generative activity.

Public art is a powerful means to deliver the Leisure and Wellbeing Strategy in that it reduces crime by deterring graffiti and bringing people into public spaces; creates connections and builds understanding between diverse individuals and communities through artworks expressing diverse identities; creates gathering places; fosters and builds positive partnerships, and encourages sustainability (through environmentally engaged artworks). It also encourages people to get out and enjoy their city.

¹ KPMG, Magnet Cities 2015

² Urban Growth Strategy p?

PUBLIC ART POLICY

Defining what Public Art means for Hutt City

Public Art for Hutt City is defined as **“anything made, designed or organised by an artist to physically engage with the city’s material environment”**. This includes permanent or semi-permanent material objects like sculptures and paving as well as works that are durational and evolving and/or temporary, such as projected or inflatable artworks, digital works, plantings, and temporary pavilions or booths.

Public art is a broad field that is continually being redefined by practitioners. This is, therefore, a working definition for Hutt City which reflects the city’s specific situation.

The definition also recognises that currently, Hutt City has a successful Community Art Programme and Participatory Art Festival (Common Ground), both run by the Community Art Advisor. Since the city already has a functional delivery mechanism for event-based participatory art, it is not included in the definition or the policy. These aspects of the City’s art programme will continue to be delivered within the Community Art programme.

However, the City does not currently have an internal process to support, guide and drive the development of public artworks that are:

- integrated into architecture and infrastructure,
- freestanding sculptures,
- mural artworks that are not community projects,
- and other types of public art that engage directly with the material fabric of the city.

This definition and policy therefore focusses on these aspects of public art, which can be considered collectively as artworks that physically engage with the city’s material environment.

It is anticipated that some works will sit between the event-based artworks that come under the Community Art Programme, and the materially-focussed works of the public art programme. In these cases, a decision will need to be made to either collaborate or identify which programme is better suited to manage the project.

<p>Community Art:</p> <p>Art made by members of the community, usually but not always facilitated by a professional artist, AND</p> <p>Event-based participatory art, such as that delivered through the Common Ground festival format.</p> <p>Temporary works that consist primarily of the event in which the public participates, with the artwork consisting of the experience of participating. Any material outcomes from the artwork are secondary to the public's participation.</p>	<p>Public Art:</p> <p>Art that engages with the material fabric of the city.</p> <p>May also be participatory and experiential, but will be so through a material object or interface, i.e. a garden, a sculpture, an artwork painted on a building, a projection, a digital recording and its user-interface.</p> <p>Can be of any duration.</p> <p>Is site-specific.</p> <p>Engages with urban and/or natural/park contexts.</p>
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This structure fits well with Council's current structure, as works with material results or interfaces require different project management from events. Participatory Art and Community Art share aims and processes and use the same resources, so are a good fit. Materially-based art is a different specialty from event-based participatory art, and requires different processes and skills from both artists and facilitators.

This definition moves away from quality-based definitions of public art and community art, as all art supported and produced by council should be of high quality and have integrity. Traditional definitions of community art pigeonhole it as poor quality. This policy recognises that community art and public art are on the same level, reflecting contemporary practice that values participatory art highly.

The definition also shifts away from aesthetic-based definitions, as there is room for things to not be aesthetically pleasing but have other forms of integrity, such as conceptual integrity; i.e. a market garden in the CBD with produce going to needy families.³ Material objects can offer excellent experiences without being aesthetically pleasing.

Vision:

A public art programme that transforms the city, celebrates and reflects the city and its people, and engages everyone who lives or visits here.

Outcomes:

Public art transforms and revitalises the city:

Public art contributes to the creation of spaces that are great to be in within Hutt City. It is integrated into the City's urban and natural environment, and contributes to urban design outcomes. It brings meaning and interpretation to the environment, adding richness and interest to the urban experience. It brings beauty and/or atmosphere to the city.

³ An exemplary example of a market garden as an artwork is Amy Franceschini's Victory Gardens, in which the artist developed land in front of San Francisco's City Hall into a food production area in an initiative that has now grown to include private gardens and rooftops.

Public art development is focussed in areas where it will make the most difference to the city and its people, and implemented strategically to ensure that maximum impact is delivered at all stages of the programme.

Public art reflects and celebrates the city and its people:

Public art draws attention to what's here. It showcases Hutt City's achievements and special qualities, local communities, Maori culture, STEM, local initiatives and talented people in diverse specialties, as well as the City's history and its natural beauty. Public art contributes to local pride and a sense of identity for Hutt City.

Public art may also challenge the community to address issues, to get involved, to do things differently, or to solve social or environmental problems. It celebrates the everyday as well as the spectacular.

Public art is site-specific and responsive to its environment.

Public art celebrates Hutt's Maori culture and history and helps make it a highly visible part of the city.

Public art engages everyone that lives in and visits the city:

Public art encourages curiosity and wonder, and delivers amazing experiences. It brings new ideas to Hutt City's diverse communities and entertains and/or challenges locals and visitors to move out of their comfort zone, to learn, and to connect to each other. It connects sources of expertise with communities in which there is a need to meet, or a spark of interest and enthusiasm to encourage.

Everyone that lives and visits here has the opportunity to enjoy Hutt City's public art because it is concentrated in places that people use most, and distributed across the city.

Hutt City's public art is interactive, exuberant, educational, scientific. A focus is engaging disadvantaged communities in aspirational, inspiring, extending or transformational experiences.

The Public Art Programme

Public art in Hutt City will be approached as a programme rather than as separate, disconnected projects. A programme approach allows a strategic approach to public art that unfolds over time to become comprehensive.

All artworks in the programme:

- Are aspirational and inspiring. They are of high quality, whether they are produced by emerging or mid-career artists.
- Are site-specific. They are made specifically for their site, and engage with that site in their content and/or design.
- Improve the city. They may create an attractive environment; celebrate the city and its people and thereby create a sense of pride and ownership; encourage action that creates positive change; or encourage residents and visitors to engage with their local environment in enjoyable or productive ways.

Artists may be local or based in other places: exposing local practitioners to outside expertise is valued alongside the need to reflect local practices.

Focus areas for the programme are artworks that deliver the Outcomes in that they *Transform*, *Reflect*, or *Engage* the City. These three Outcomes represent strands of the programme as well as overarching goals. Works may reflect one or several of the three focus areas, but the programme as a whole should address all of them in order to deliver the Vision.

Transform:

Artworks in this strand will be highlights or points of exquisite detail within the urban environment. They may be architectural, integrated, freestanding, skins, inflatables, light works, high impact or revealed slowly and subtly. They may function as seating, planting or lighting, for example, or they may simply be artworks that stand alone or inhabit a surface in the city. They will help deliver Council's plans to revitalise the City, including the suburban Hubs, Making Places, Riverlink, and Petone 2040.

Celebrate and Reflect:

Artworks may focus on the beauty of the ordinary, and celebrate things that may not normally be noticed or valued. They may draw attention to aspects of the city to celebrate, or to aspects that might benefit from change. If the latter, they focus on ways this positive change may be achieved.

Artworks may tell stories about local people and histories, or may showcase local technological innovations. Works may be Maori, STEMM-related, site specific, digital, or informational.

Artworks that are site-oriented; that turn viewers/participants towards a greater awareness of, and engagement with, the surrounding environment are particularly valued.

Engage:

Artworks may be interactive, experiential, scientific, educational, amusing or challenging. They may facilitate the greater understanding of one community group by others, and be a vehicle for the sharing of knowledge and world views. They may offer sensory experiences or opportunities to get involved in improving the local urban and/or natural environment.

Sites/Plan:

In the coming five to ten years the city's public art activity will follow the council's Strategic Plan in focussing in the following areas and sites:

1. The CBD
2. Suburban Community and Sports Hubs
3. Petone

This focus is intended to fit with Council's overall strategic focus for its revitalisation projects. The focus on the CBD and Petone reflects the Urban Growth Strategy's focus on these areas, and its goal of "thriving and distinctive centres that anchor Hutt City". This goal states that "The Central Business District and Petone are recognised as the heart of the city, anchoring our sense of place and are regionally significant centres of commerce and great living" (UGS 2012-2032). Suburban and community hubs is an area of focus for Council's activity which is prioritised in the Leisure and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2032. These hubs are a central to their suburban communities and ideal sites for art.

Public Art will work in closely with Urban Design, Parks and Gardens, CFT and Council Projects to ensure artworks are successfully integrated into development projects.

Map of CBD sites

Map showing Hub locations

Map of Petone sites

Note: Sites are identified as general areas on these maps because it is best to allow a wide scope as to what aspects of an area artists can engage with in their proposals, rather than defining specific sites in advance of knowing what form the artworks may take. For example, assigning a site on the corner of two streets as a place for an artwork to be developed means that artists are unlikely to propose works that spread to a wider area, such as a linear work that may spread along several blocks. You are much more likely to end up with a traditional freestanding sculpture if you define specific sites in advance, cutting out other, potentially more innovative and effective options.

Riverlink

Public art will be an essential part of the Riverlink project as public artworks are a necessary feature of quality urban design. Public art will contribute to the world-class aspect of the project, delivering focal points and integrated details that add meaning and aesthetic appeal to the environment. Public art can help ensure that Riverlink has a high level of ownership and engagement from the community by representing local stories, achievements, and histories that may be displaced by the development. It can also encourage playful engagement through interactive works that are also aesthetically attractive.

Riverlink's public art works should be instigated as soon as possible, as it is best for artworks to be integrated from the project's outset, rather than tacked on at the end and limited to fitting into spaces that are left for it in the design process. Public artworks can take many forms in projects such as this, including plantings, seating, paving, pavilions, and other integrated design elements. The best results will be achieved from incorporating art when there is still room for it to take innovative forms and engage on a variety levels.

Hubs

Hutt City's Hubs are intended to bring together the arts and sports. Sports facilities are great places for people who may not normally engage in art or cultural pursuits to experience art that may exceed their previous or everyday experience alongside artworks produced by the local community (Community Art).

Strategic links

The public art policy is part of the Arts and Culture Policy. It fits under An Integrated Vision for Hutt City, The Leisure and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2032, the Urban Growth Strategy 2012-2032, and the Environmental Sustainability Strategy and the Infrastructure Strategy.

The Public Art Policy also has key strategic links to CBD Making Places, the Riverlink Plans and Petone 2040, as public art will be an important aspect of those projects.

Governance

The Arts and Culture Subcommittee (ACS):

The Arts and Culture Subcommittee will be the point of contact between Council and the public art programme. Funding requests for individual projects and the programme will go to the ACS for

consideration in the first instance. The ACS will make recommendations to Council on public art funding decisions when required.

The Public Art Advisory Group (PAAG):

The PAAG is a group of expert advisors who provide sound, expert advice to enable Council to deliver an effective, quality public art programme.

The PAAG will assist Council in planning and developing the public art programme. Artist selection will be undertaken or approved by the PAAG.

The group is an advisory body rather than a decision-making body; it will make recommendations to the Arts and Culture Subcommittee, council officers and, where requested, Council itself. It will meet as required.

Hutt City Public Art Advisory Panel: Proposed Members DRAFT**1. Bronwyn Holloway-Smith**

Bronwyn Holloway-Smith is an award-winning artist and researcher based in Wellington. She has served the New Zealand arts sector in several roles, including sitting on the Enjoy Public Art Gallery Trust from 2008-2012; working as Project Coordinator for the widely acclaimed One Day Sculpture public art series in 2008-2009; and being Director of the Creative Freedom Foundation from 2008-2014. She is the Project Director of the E. Mervyn Taylor Mural Search & Recovery Project at Massey University College of Creative Arts (<http://murals.nz>), which has led her to initiate a project to establish a New Zealand Public Art Register.

As an artist, she has over a decade of experience working on projects that engage the public. Of particular note is her ongoing project "Pioneer City", originally developed with public art commissioning body Letting Space. An aspect of this series won her the New Zealand National Contemporary Art Award in 2015. She has also won the bi-annual New Zealand Open Source Arts Award twice: once in 2010 for Ghosts In The Form Of Gifts and again in 2012 for Whisper Down The Lane.

Bronwyn has a strong connection to the Hutt Valley - she was born there, grew up in Petone, and her family still resides in the area.

<http://bronwyn.co.nz>

2. Erika Duthie

Erika Duthie is a public artist based in Hutt City. For over 20 years she has been working nationally and internationally, self-producing large scaled ephemeral public artworks. She is best known for her whimsical tape murals that mix researched site-specific social history and live improvisational drawing in collaboration with partner Struan Ashby. She also co-creates multi-disciplinary figurative art installations that often include drawing, sound, moving image and 3D built elements as part of exhibitions, festivals and conferences.

Erika has performed several advisory roles in the Public Art sector. These include: public art advisor for E Tu Awakairangi Public Art Trust; selection panel for Common Ground Hutt Public Arts Festival; mentor for Access Aotearoa and Hutt Community Art Network; assessor for Creative Communities Lower Hutt; artist/presenter and panelist in a series of national and international art, public art, visual methods & education conferences.

As an educator, Erika led the Wellington Institute of Technology's public art & drawing programme (2000-2002), New Zealand's first tertiary level public art programme.

3. Melanie Oliver

Melanie Oliver is the Senior Curator at the Dowse. Prior to joining the Dowse in 2016, she was the Director of The Physics Room, and held curatorial roles at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery in New Plymouth and Artspace Sydney. She has an interest in public art and has undertaken curatorial roles in public art projects for One Day Sculpture and the Liverpool Biennial City States programme, as

well as in gallery projects for RAMP Gallery, ST PAUL St Gallery and RM gallery. A frequently published writer and regular speaker on the visual arts, Melanie also has an interest in the educational potential of cultural institutions, furthered by a period spent at the National Library of New Zealand.

4. Christine Atanoa Fagan nee Puketapu (Te Atiawa)

Christine represents Te Atiawa in art matters at Council. She has strong connections with Te Atiawa professional artists, knowledge of a range of artistic mediums including clay, and has experience in both teaching and making art. She also has connections to the Cook Island community.

5. Walter Langelaar

Walter Langelaar is an artist and public space activator from the Netherlands who is currently based in Wellington. He has international and local experience in public art as both a producer and a coordinator. Walter is interested in how rundown and unused urban and suburban spaces can be activated by art.

Currently Programme Director, Media Design at Victoria University of Wellington, Walter previously worked as *Media* programme director Rotterdam-based arts podium [WORM](#), *Institute for Avant-Gardistic ReCreation*, organizing various [events, exhibitions, workshops, and parties](#) relating to the (post-)digital avant-garde and its critics. He cofounded and ran WORM's medialab and *hackerspace avant la lettre* moddr from 2007 till 2013. More recently, his long-term interest in the access to and re-use of vacant space in our urban environments has led to his current position on the advisory board of Wellington's [Urban Dream Brokerage](#).

6. Mark Amery

Mark Amery was previously director of Playmarket and is well known as an arts writer, developer and commentator. He has a particular interest in expanding the public commons and community involvement, from both a professional media and contemporary art perspective. Mark was part of the curatorial team at City Gallery 2000-2002, involved as a curator and editor on numerous projects, and formerly worked at New Zealand International Festival of the Arts and Artspace. He has extensive experience as an arts manager, curator, writer and editor. He was previously a member of the Wellington City Council Public Art Panel 2006-2012 and a board member of Kapiti Coast's Mahara Gallery.

Mark has worked on several public art projects in Hutt City, including those in the 2017 Common Ground public art festival.

DRAFT TOR: Hutt City Public Art Advisory Group**Public Art in Hutt City:**

Hutt City Council's vision is to make Lower Hutt a great place to live, work and play. Our goal is for Hutt City to be a place where our people are proud to live, where working and investing is a smart choice, and where there's always something for our families to explore.

Public art can and should play an important role in delivering this vision. Public art can help create a sense of identity and pride for the City; it can attract innovative thinkers who create opportunity and prosperity; it creates destinations and is a vital aspect of world-class public spaces. Public art is essential to revitalisation strategies like Making Places as well as being a key tool for delivering Leisure and Wellbeing.

Purpose:

The purpose of the PAAG is to provide advice which will help council and its officers deliver an excellent public art programme for the city. The PAAG will be an important source of vision for what can be achieved in Hutt City with public art. They will bring in innovative ideas and approaches informed by their extensive knowledge of public art.

The Public Art Policy will be the key guiding document for the PAAG. Other key documents include:

- Arts and Culture policy
- CBD Making Places
- The Integrated Vision for Hutt City
- The Urban Growth Strategy
- The Leisure and Wellbeing Strategy

Responsibilities:

The key responsibility of the PAAG is to provide sound, expert advice to enable officers and councillors to deliver an effective, quality public art programme.

The group is an advisory body rather than a decision-making body; it will make recommendations to the Arts and Culture Subcommittee, council officers and Council itself.

The PAAG will:

- Assist in developing Council's Public Art Policy;
- If a public art programme is developed, work with the Arts and Culture Subcommittee and appropriate Council officers to:
 - o set strategic priorities and goals for Public Art in Hutt City;
 - o identify potential public art projects, sites and opportunities;
 - o evaluate projects, sites and opportunities against each other and prioritise them to deliver an effective, targeted programme that unfolds strategically in time;
 - o identify potential artists, and/or artist recruitment methods;

- provide feedback on project briefs and proposed artists or artist recruitment methods for major projects;
- assess artist's proposals for major Council and E Tu Awakairangi art projects and provide recommendations regarding artist selection;
- Liaise with E Tu Awakairangi, Hutt City's Public Art Trust:
 - Providing information about the strategic direction of the public art programme once developed;
 - Identifying priority sites and opportunities; and
 - Giving feedback on their proposed projects, project briefs, and proposed artists or artist recruitment methods regarding their fit into the strategic programme.
- Where appropriate, work with the Arts and Culture Subcommittee to develop requests to Council for public art funds;
- Provide recommendations to the Arts and Culture Subcommittee as to when a work should be deaccessioned in accordance with a deaccessioning policy (to be developed);
- Provide recommendations to the Arts and Culture Subcommittee as to when a gifted artwork should be turned down in accordance with a gifting policy (to be developed);
- Work towards developing a public art programme for Hutt City that draws on the full range of possibilities represented by contemporary public art as appropriate, including but not limited to:
 - Artworks integrated into the fabric of the city (paving, seating, lighting, etc);
 - Freestanding artworks (primarily to be delivered through E Tu Awakairangi, Hutt City's Public Art Trust);
 - Temporary and event-based artworks;
 - Object and action based artworks;
 - Digital artworks; etc.
- Direct the programme towards artworks that are site-specific and/or fit for purpose rather than artworks that are pre-made for a generic site or situation; and
- Focus on public art (art made by professional artists for public spaces) rather than community art (art made by non-professionals).

In making their recommendations, the PAAG will:

- Consider the city's cultural and sociopolitical makeup; and
- Consider the need for tangata whenua to be represented.

Members will declare any conflict of interest and sit out of any discussions and votes relating to the conflict of interest.

Membership:

- The PAAG has between 7 and 9 members.
- All members will all have expertise and/or experience in public art (except for one councillor); and have an interest in or connection to Hutt City.
- At least two members will be local; at least one of these will be tangata whenua.
- Expertise will be brought in from outside the Lower Hutt region as required, to bring expertise that is not locally available into the city and upskill local representatives.
- A chair will be elected by the group biannually.
- Membership will be for two years with an option for renewal for a further three years.
- Potential new members will be proposed by the sitting PAAG, the Arts and Culture Subcommittee and the appropriate Council officer, who will assemble a final list for sign off by council. Expressions of interest may be called for, with applications to be assessed by the panel and/or the appropriate Council officer.
- New members may be brought in as needed. Council reserves the right to bring in extra expertise as it sees fit in addition to those proposed by the panel.
- Council and the Chair may ask members to leave if they are not contributing to the responsibilities identified above.

Meetings:

- As required up to a maximum of 6 per year.
- Members should attend all meetings and submit apologies if they are not available.
- Meeting expenses will be paid for at a standard meeting rate of \$60 after tax er meeting

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY

The Significance and Engagement Policy:

- sets out the general approach Council will take to determining the significance of proposals and decisions relating to issues, assets or other matters; and
- provides clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions about different matters depending on the degree of significance the council and its communities attach to those matters.

1. OBJECTIVE

All decisions Council makes must be made in accordance with the decision-making requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (set out in sections 76AA-81). Council must also ensure that the community gets every opportunity to engage with the decision making process particularly in cases where the decision being made is significant and may be a material departure from existing policy.

Council must make a judgement about how to comply with the Act in a way:

- that reflects the significance or materiality of the matter under consideration; and
- enhances the community's ability to engage.

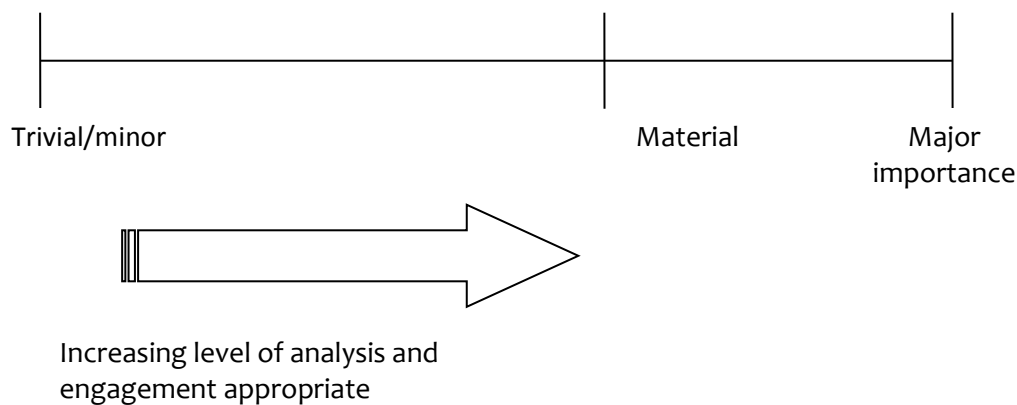
This policy explains Council's approach to determining the significance or materiality of a decision and lists the thresholds, criteria and procedures that Council and its community will use in the assessment.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) sets out the framework for Council's consultation and decision-making processes. Significance is a key concept in this framework. The term significance, as used in the Act, is defined in Section 5 of the Act.

A decision about issues, assets and other matters is significant if it will mean a material departure from existing policy. A difference or variation is material if it could, itself or in combination with other differences, influence the decisions or assessments of those reading or responding to the engagement document.

The type of decisions a Council and its community must make can range from those that are trivial in nature to those that are of major importance. The Council must decide where in the range of trivial to very important a decision sits and what level of analysis and engagement is appropriate every time a decision is made.



The significance (materiality) range has a threshold at which point decisions are deemed to be 'significant'. If an issue requiring decision is determined to be 'significant' the council will:

1. Undertake community engagement responding to community preferences for engagement and clearly identifying why, how and when the community can expect to be engaged with using the **Special Consultative Procedure** (see Section 83 of the Act).
2. Ensure that every decision complies with the decision-making requirements set out in Sections 76AA - 81 of the Act.).
3. Take into account the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions, if any of the options involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water Section 77 of the Act).

The Significance and Engagement Policy and the supporting information contained in Council's Community Engagement Strategy, gives Council guidance on what consultation processes should be followed in relation to a particular decision. The Council's 'Guide to Good Decision Making' provides further assistance as to what analysis is appropriate given the significance and nature of a decision. Even where Council thinks that a particular decision does not reach the 'significant' threshold, they may still choose to adopt the Special Consultative Procedure.

3. APPROACH TO DECISION-MAKING AND SIGNIFICANCE

Determining significance

A significant decision is one that has a high degree of significance in terms of its impact on

- the wellbeing of Hutt City and/or
- persons likely to be affected by or with an interest in that decision and/or
- the costs to or the capacity of the Hutt City Council to provide for the wellbeing of the city.

When considering the significance of a proposal, decision or other matter, the Council will use the following threshold and criteria: (Note: it is the cumulative effect of all these criteria that determines the overall significance of a matter).

- The extent to which the matter flows logically and consequentially from a significant decision already made or from a decision in the LTP or the Annual Plan.



- The extent of the matter in terms of its net cost to the Council. Where a decision has not been highlighted through the LTP or Annual Plan, a decision involving a change in spending of more than 10% of the planned capital expenditure for capital items or 5% of the planned operating expenditure for operating decisions will be considered significant.



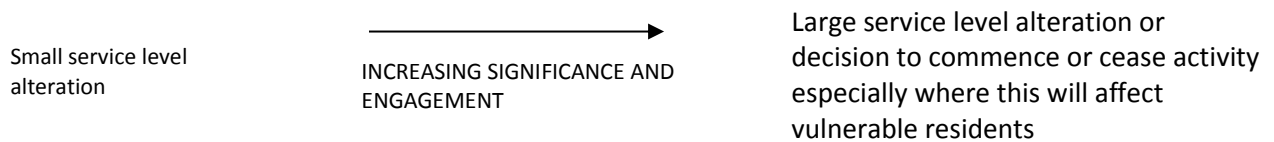
- The transfer of ownership or control, or the disposal or abandonment of a Strategic Asset as a whole as defined by the LGA or listed in section 5 of this policy will be considered to be significant. The degree to which transfer of ownership or control, or the disposal or abandonment of a part of a Strategic Asset undermines the integrity/functioning of the asset as a whole or restricts the networking utility of the asset will also be considered.



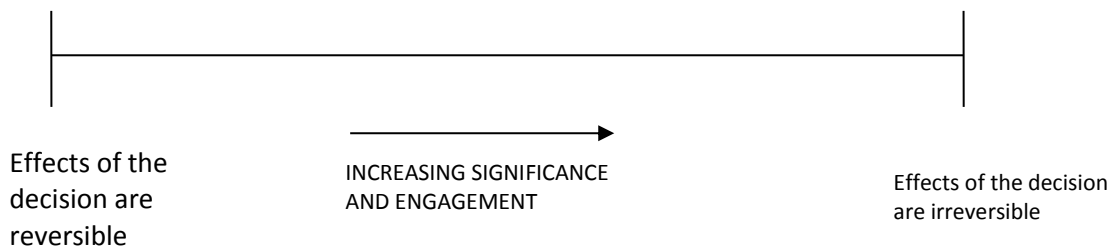
- The matter includes consideration of a large increase in user fee or the introduction of a user fee for a service that has previously been provided free of charge.



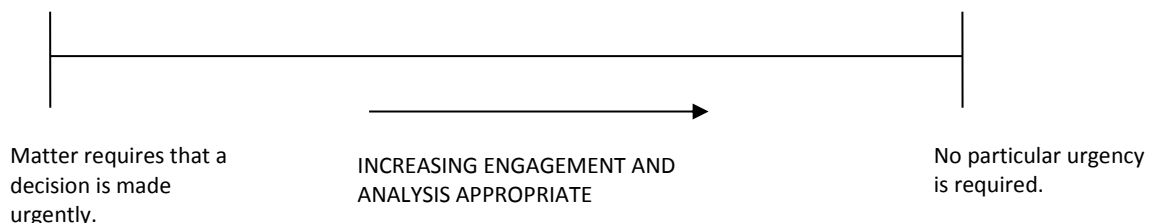
- The matter includes consideration of an alteration to the intended level of service provision for any core Council activity, including a decision to commence or cease any such activity.



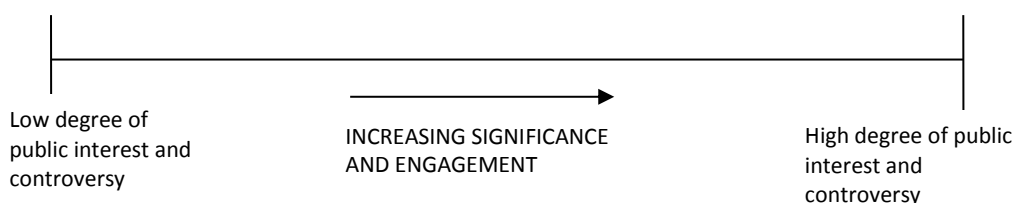
- Reversibility and Intergenerational equity. The more irreversible the effects of a decision the more significance it has - particularly where the decision involves the unsustainable use of resources and so reduces the right of future citizens to inherit the same diversity of natural and societal resources enjoyed by current citizens. **This includes the cumulative effects of previous decisions and their impact on irreversibility and intergenerational equity.**



- Practicality. The Act provides for Council to take into account the circumstances under which a decision is taken and what opportunity there is to consider a range of options and the views and preferences of other people. In circumstances in which failure to make a decision urgently would result in the loss of opportunities which are assessed as able to contribute to achieving the community outcomes, then Council will tailor its decision making processes to allow as much evaluation and engagement as is practicable while working within the required timeline.



- The extent to which the matter under consideration is of public interest or controversial within the community.



Procedure

All reports to Council will include an assessment of the significance of the report's recommendations and the level and type of engagement required to ensure that the community gets every opportunity to engage with the decision making process particularly in cases where the decision being made is

significant and may be a material departure from existing policy. A statement showing how the Council has (or will) appropriately observe(d) the Act, with regard to the appropriate degree and form of engagement and analysis, will also be included.

If the recommendations are considered to be above the 'significant' threshold, an external peer review will be sought to confirm that the decision-making process undertaken is in accordance with the decision-making requirements set out in ss76AA to 81 of the Act.

4. ENGAGEMENT

In 2011 Council consulted on its Community Engagement Strategy (CES) and received positive feedback on the proposed approach. The CES was subsequently approved by Council as part of the 2011 Annual Plan.

The CES covers:

Interaction between Hutt City Council and the community undertaken for democratic decision making

Ongoing engagement with the community in the spirit of partnership.

It outlines Council's community engagement philosophy and commitment to the community and summarises:

- Our community engagement goals
- The main types of community engagement Council undertakes
- How community engagement relates to the decision-making process and how Council considers how to involve the public in decision-making
- Our approach to community partnerships
- Our commitment to engaging Maori as a Treaty partner
- Key opportunities for improving our community engagement

Community engagement is much broader than consultation, although consultation is encompassed within it. Community engagement includes the full range of community participation in decision-making- from being provided with information only right through to Council supporting community initiatives. The different degrees of community engagement relate to the extent that decision-making powers (and implementation) are devolved to the community, or conversely, held with Council.

At a high level, there are five main types of community engagement that Hutt City Council undertakes with the community. These are summarised here. Although each type of community engagement has its place in Council, this strategy does not prescribe the type of community engagement that must be employed in specified circumstances. The range of Hutt City Council activities and types of decision is too varied for such an approach. However, the section on decision-making does outline some of the high-level factors Council takes into account when considering what type of community engagement is suitable for a specific proposal or issue.

Information – Supports all types of community engagement and keeps people informed about such things as decisions, services and local events.

Consultation – Can be used when there is a decision to make about something or when there are a number of choices about the details. Most of the proposals Hutt City Council considers involve consultation.

Deciding together – Local people are involved in deciding which option to choose, but it is Hutt City Council that will act on the decision. A good example of this is the Walter Nash Park playground in Taita. Locals helped design the playground that Council built.

Acting together – Decisions and implementation are made in partnerships between local people or agencies and Hutt City Council. The intended beautification around the Waiwhetu Stream is a good example of this in action. Locals have not only contributed to the development of the vision but are also to be involved in actively developing the area.

Supporting community initiatives – Independent groups are empowered to develop and carry out their own plans. Council's role is primarily supportive or facilitative. A lot of the work of Hutt City Council's community support staff involves supporting community initiatives.

Decision making

Hutt City Council is involved in a wide range of activities, from setting policies on gaming in the city, developing and enforcing local regulations and promoting tourism right through to the delivery of services and infrastructure like libraries and roads. In most of these activities, the kinds of decision range from setting longer-term strategy to minor operational matters.

In general terms, these decisions usually involve the first three types of community engagement – information, consultation and deciding together. In many cases, the same decision or issue may involve different types of community engagement at different steps in the decision-making process. It is important that the community and Hutt City Council have a common understanding of the decision-making process and how Hutt City Council decides when and how much to engage the community.

Hutt City Council's general decision-making process is illustrated in its Community Engagement Strategy (CEG). The CEG also outlines the key factors Council generally takes into account when developing a community engagement plan for a specific proposal or decision.

Council has also developed internal guidance – the Community Engagement Guidelines – to assist staff when they are deciding on the best approach to community engagement for a particular matter, proposal or decision. Council has trained community engagement mentors who are also available to assist colleagues design and implement an engagement strategy that is appropriate to the circumstances.

The CES can be accessed at <http://www.huttcity.govt.nz/Documents/a-z/Community%20engagement%20strategy%202011.pdf>.

It is also attached as Appendix II.

Spoken/sign language interaction

Council will make sure that those who require spoken/sign language interaction have this service available through liaising with the Sub Regional Disability Forum and non-government organisations that provide sign/spoken language services.

5. STRATEGIC ASSETS

The Act defines a Strategic Asset as:

“an asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority’s capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future wellbeing of the community; and includes—

(a) any asset or group of assets listed in accordance with section 76AA (3) by the local authority; and

(b) any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority’s capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy; and

(c) any equity securities held by the local authority in—

(i) a port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1988:

(ii) an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966”

In accordance with section 76AA (3) of the Local Government Act 2002 Hutt City Council considers the following assets to be strategic:

- Roothing Network
- Wastewater Network and Treatment
- Stormwater Network
- Water Supply Network
- Landfills
- Network of parks and reserves
- Dowse and Settlers Collections
- Library Network

HUTT CITY COUNCIL**CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

Report of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on

Tuesday 28 November 2017 commencing at 5.30pm

PRESENT:

Deputy Mayor D Bassett (Chair)	Cr G Barratt
Cr MJ Cousins	Cr S Edwards
Cr T Lewis	Cr M Lulich
Cr G McDonald	Cr L Sutton (Deputy Chair)

APOLOGIES:

An apology was received from Mayor WR Wallace and Crs Barry and Milne.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation
Mr B Sherlock, Strategic Projects Director
Mr M Reid, General Manager, City and Community Services
Mr B Hodgins, Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens
Mr G Craig, Divisional Manager, City Growth
Mr P Maaka, Urban Design Manager (part meeting)
Mrs H Clegg, Minute Taker

PUBLIC BUSINESS**1. APOLOGIES**

RESOLVED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. CDC 17501

"That the apologies received from Mayor Wallace, Cr Barry and Cr Milne be accepted and leaves of absence be granted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL - 12 December 2017

a) Wharves Update (17/1736)

Report No. CDC2017/5/305 by the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

Speaking under public comment, **Ms P Hanna, representing the Petone Community Board**, reiterated the overwhelming community support, which included a community petition for the refurbishment of Petone Wharf and support for the officers' recommendations contained within the report. She stated the organiser of the community petition was appreciative of the officers support. Ms Hanna added that Petone Wharf featured on the new Wellington version of the board game Monopoly and the community wished to see Petone Wharf opened for this summer.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms B Scott, Ms M Drayton and Ms A Patterson-Spice** supported the retention and refurbishment of the entire Petone Wharf, as it was part of Petone's history. They explained their family regularly used the wharf and requested it be opened for this summer.

The Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report. He highlighted that work was starting immediately to make Rona Bay Wharf safe, with work on Days Bay Wharf to commence in 2018. He further advised that a report would be prepared comparing the costs involved in retaining and refurbishing both part and all of Petone Wharf. It was hoped to have Petone Wharf open to the public by the end of the week, following temporary repairs.

In response to questions from members, the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens confirmed the upcoming report on Petone Wharf would include all associated matters concerning the retention or otherwise of the full wharf, including financial, user information and historical information. The details concerning disposal of any of the worm infested piles had yet to be determined. Consultants were investigating wrapping the piles to seal them.

In general discussion, members commended officers for the level of detail of the work undertaken to date, and for actively listening to the public. The members requested officers to take a precautionary approach.

RECOMMENDED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. CDC 17502

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) notes the geotechnical report from Tonkin + Taylor on the Waiwhetu Aquifer, attached as Appendix 1 to the report, which concludes that work on the piles at Days Bay, Rona Bay and Petone Wharves are unlikely to have any impact on the aquifer;*
- (ii) notes that officers have commissioned further investigations in respect of the Point Howard Wharf, following advice that some of the piles are likely to have penetrated into the aquifer at a point which is above the transition zone of the aquifer and covering aquitard as it adjoins the greywacke bedrock along the eastern side of the harbour;*
- (iii) notes that officers will report back on future options for the Point Howard Wharf once this information is known;*
- (iv) notes that a full underwater condition assessment of piles at Days Bay, Rona Bay and Petone, have been completed which show that Rona Bay Wharf is in the poorest condition;*
- (v) notes that officers have contracted GK Shaw to undertake the upgrade works at Rona Bay Wharf following the recent completion of essential repairs to Petone and Days Bay Wharves and that these works are expected to take up to a year to complete at an estimated cost of \$1.4M;*
- (vi) notes that Council has received a petition signed by approximately 2200 people who urge Council to reconsider its decision to remove part of Petone Wharf and instead retain and refurbish the wharf in full; and*
- (vii) requests officers to provide a detailed financial analysis of the two options (retain and refurbish full wharf or partly demolish wharf head and refurbish the balance of the wharf), to assist it in making a final decision on the future of Petone Wharf as part of its resource consent application and in finalising next year's Long Term Plan."*

b) Jackson Street Streetscape Design (17/1680)

Report No. CDC2017/5/8 by the Urban Design Manager

Speaking under public comment, **Ms P Hanna, representing the Petone Community Board and the Petone 2040 Community Group and Mr T Benyon, also representing the Petone 2040 Community Group**, advised both the Petone Community Board and Petone 2040 Community Group supported the officers' recommendations. Ms Hanna added they envisaged Petone 2040 Community Group would work closely with officers in the future in time for the Long Term Plan considerations.

In response to a question from a member, Mr Benyon advised Jackson Street was under both heritage and traffic pressure and the report was a good step in managing these pressures moving forward.

Deputy Mayor Bassett advised that Harbour Ward councillors had met with the consulting group and spent time talking about the issues. He believed their concerns had been addressed within the officers' report.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms L Dobbs, representing the Jackson Street Programme**, requested clarification regarding investigating options for protection and enhancements of heritage buildings in Jackson Street. She asked if there would be further chances to comment on these options. She requested further clarification on the new street furniture being sourced and installed.

Ms Dobbs requested that Jackson Street be retained as an example of early New Zealand heritage and any street furniture or art works should reflect New Zealand heritage, rather than overseas heritage. She added the Jackson Street Programme agreed with Mr Ian Bowman, Heritage Advisor, that there were several historical periods represented throughout the street, which should flow throughout the street and not one period should dominate.

The Urban Design Manager elaborated on the report. He explained that while streetscape was important, the emerging most important element for Jackson Street was retention of the heritage buildings, all of which were in private ownership.

The Urban Design Manager explained the extensive public consultation had been undertaken in a short time frame, since June 2017 and he believed the resulting work was reflective of the community's wishes. He acknowledged the high cost of completion of all the proposals and stressed the design principles should be adopted for the future, rather than being a contract document.

In response to a questions from members, the Urban Design Manager explained the Heritage Review of 2008/2009 listed the heritage buildings along Jackson Street. He advised that further work on that document had not occurred as Council had agreed it was not the correct time to progress that work.

The Urban Design Manager listed a range of options available to aid in the retention and enhancement of heritage buildings. Many of which could also be applied to heritage buildings across the city.

Members commended officers for their work and it was suggested a workshop on this matter be held in 2018.

RECOMMENDED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. CDC 17503**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) endorses the Jackson Street Streetscape Design (JSSD) report as Council's long term master plan for Jackson Street, attached as Appendix 1 to ([Link to full JSSD Report](#));*
- (ii) endorses that heritage buildings are the economic 'heroes' of the Jackson Street retail precinct and combined with the pedestrian environment these are the top priority for Council protection, further work, and funding;*
- (iii) notes that officers will investigate options for protection and enhancements of these heritage buildings and report back to this Committee at the next meeting;*
- (iv) endorses that any new street furniture shall be sourced and installed in Jackson Street in accordance with the JSSD;*
- (v) endorses that any public art shall be sourced and installed in Jackson Street in accordance with the JSSD; and*
- (vi) notes that staffing and funding will need to be considered to implement further work on the JSSD."*

5. ACTIVITY REPORT: LOCAL URBAN ENVIRONMENT (17/1679)

Report No. CDC2017/5/8 by the Urban Design Manager

The Urban Design Manager elaborated on the report.

RESOLVED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Sutton)

Minute No. CDC 17504

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes the information contained in this report;*
- (ii) notes that this review also meets the intent of section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002; and*
- (iii) agrees that a full section 17A review should not be undertaken at present for the reasons outlined in the report, at clause number 21."*

6. GENERAL MANAGERS' REPORT (17/1306)

Report No. CDC2017/4/235 by the General Manager, City Transformation

In response to questions from members, the Strategic Projects Director advised the officers were not actively considering installing carparking technology to monitor how long a car was parked and who was parking in each carpark. He added technology for monitoring of carparking was rapidly advancing with many options available at a cost.

The Strategic Projects Director updated members that an acceptable tender had been received for works to continue at Avalon Park; the Riddifords Garden project was continuing as expected; and the Town Hall and Events Centre Project was progressing, with a final completion date of May 2018. He advised that when constructed, all Council buildings met the relevant earthquake strength requirements for their use.

The Strategic Projects Director further advised the completion date for the Town Hall and Events Centre Project had been pushed back due to the complexities of the work involved, which often occurred with refurbishment works rather than new developments.

The General Manager, City and Community Services highlighted that a new health initiative "Turning the Tide" had recently been launched, which involved organisations pledging to change the health statistics of the community.

The General Manager, City and Community Services advised the new Huia Pool upgrade had exceeded all expectations, with the opening hours for the new hydro-therapy pool being extended due to high demand and the Learn to Swim programme was also over-subscribed.

In response to a request for clarification from a member regarding the numbers of new businesses within the CBD, the General Manager, City Transformation advised there was a combination of new businesses and existing businesses moving to new premises. The Divisional Manager City Growth added that retail activity was slowly growing as the city recovered from the effects of the November 2016 earthquake.

In response to a question from a member, the Divisional Manager City Growth advised a building consent had been lodged for the foundation works for the proposed hotel, and

that it was being processed as expected.

The General Manager, City Transformation advised the Tech Shop initiative was no longer occurring, as there was no funding forthcoming.

In response to a question from a member, the Divisional Manager City Growth advised officers were working closely with a number of retailers and groups to promote the CBD for retailing. He added that it was a difficult task, as those retailers who were part of a national or international chain operation, were reluctant to spend any money for local advertising material. He further advised that there had been a concerted effort five years ago to put in place a CBD programme similar to the Jackson Street Programme, but that it was not well supported.

RESOLVED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. CDC 17505

"That the Committee notes the updates contained in the report."

7. **TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE SUBCOMMITTEE MINUTES - 10 OCTOBER 2017**
(17/1681)

Report No. CDC2017/5/150 by the Senior Committee Advisor

RESOLVED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Sutton)

Minute No. CDC 17506

"That the Temporary Road Closure Subcommittee minutes dated 10 October 2017 be received."

8. **INFORMATION ITEMS**

a) **6-Monthly report back on International Relations Work Programme** (17/1707)

Memorandum dated 7 November 2017 by the International Relations and Project Manager

The Divisional Manager City Growth elaborated on the report and explained that the expected invitation to Taizhou may be an opportunity to add that city onto the planned 2018 visit to the USA and Japan sister cities.

In response to a question from a member, the Divisional Manager City Growth explained the intent was to expand the numbers of international students in the primary and intermediate school sectors. He added the secondary schools and tertiary establishments already had good programmes in place for international student recruitment. He further advised that Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA) had been engaged to act on behalf of the International Relations Division and that the opportunities for international students within Lower Hutt were advertised on WREDA's website.

RESOLVED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr McDonald)

Minute No. CDC 17507

"That the information is received."

b) **City Development Committee Work Programme** (17/1683)

Report No. CDC2017/5/151 by the Senior Committee Advisor

Deputy Mayor Bassett advised he had asked officers to undertake a review of Council's Archives and report back. He noted the report would include details on the adequacy of storage space and the logistics of the public display of some of the archive material on a six month rotation basis.

RESOLVED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. CDC 17508

"That the Committee:

(i) receives the work programme; and

(ii) requests officers to undertake a review of the Council archives."

9. **QUESTIONS**

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.56pm.

Deputy Mayor D Bassett
CHAIR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017



Job No: 1003500
9 October 2017

Hutt City Council
30 Laings Road
Lower Hutt 5040
New Zealand

Attention: Bruce Hodgins

Dear Bruce

Hutt City Wharves Refurbishment Geotechnical Desk Study of Foundations

1 Introduction

We understand that the Hutt City Council (HCC) is in the process of considering the options for refurbishment (including demolition/partial demolition) of the Petone, Point Howard, Days Bay and Rona Bay wharves. This report presents a desktop geotechnical study of the current foundations of the Hutt City Wharves assessment for the four wharves. The study was undertaken by Tonkin & Taylor Ltd (T+T) at the request of HCC in accordance with our letter of engagement dated 11 June 2017.

HCC has engaged Calibre Consulting (Tom Arthur) to provide advice on the wharf structures and we understand that concerns have been raised as to the possibility of the groundwater pressures within the Waiwhetu regional aquifer affecting the existing piles and impacting the structural design of any refurbishment. This report provides commentary on this.

2 Desktop review

T+T has been provided with drawings from wharf surveys carried out in 2009 by CPG New Zealand Ltd (CPG) which included the Petone, Days Bay and Rona wharves. A summary of the works proposed by HCC is as follows:

- ☐ Removal and replacement of damaged or ineffective piles at Days Bay and Rona Bay wharves.
- ☐ Removal of the seaward 50 m of Petone Wharf. Repair to piles where needed.
- ☐ Removal of Port Howard Wharf.

The objective of this desktop study is to ascertain if the proposed works have the potential to impact the stability and preservation of the Waiwhetu Aquifer located beneath the Wellington Harbour. To achieve this objective, conceptual geological models have been developed for the four wharves to assess the likely presence and depth of the aquifer in relation to the reported founding depths of the piles at each wharf. This report uses available ground investigation data, local bore holes, regional geology, geological and geotechnical reports, visual observations and historic construction design or conceptual documents (where available).

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In the absence of available data, geomorphological setting and proximal bore holes were used. In particular the data reviewed has focused on aquifer sediments in the area.

2.1 Study Area

The locations of the four wharves located in the Wellington Harbour are indicated on Figure 1. The study area encompasses the Petone foreshore and the coastline of the Eastbourne hills. The geomorphological setting of the four wharves differs considerably. The Petone Wharf, lies along the foreshore of the relatively flat lying Hutt Valley; the Point Howard wharf is located at the end of the peninsula to the east of the Hutt River outlet and the Days Bay and Rona wharves lie at the base of the Eastern Hills (see Figure 1).



Figure 1: Location of the Hutt City Council wharves in the study area. Aerial photograph sourced from Google Maps, 2016.

2.2 Regional Geology

An assessment of the regional geology is provided for reference. This has been collaborated from the 1:50,000 geological map (Begg and Mazengarb, 1996), and the 1:250,000 scale 'Q map' (Begg and Johnson, 2000) and the associated mapping notes. Regional boreholes have also been used.

Within the study area, the bedrock is Greywacke of the Rakaia Terrane, estimated to be Permian to Jurassic age (280-200 million years old). The greywacke is a combination of hard metasediments that are extensively fractured. The Petone foreshore lies in an alluvial basin bound on the north by

the Taita Gorge, the hills east and west side of the Hutt Valley, and encompasses the Wellington Harbour in the south. The basin depositional units are illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 3 (cross sections throughout the basin) and broadly broken into deposits of the lowermost Moera Gravel Aquifer, Wilford Shell Beds, Waiwhetu Aquifer and Petone Marine Beds. Recent depositional units are from the Taita Alluvium.

A summary of the units in proximity to the study area are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Regional Stratigraphy of the Petone Foreshore area

Unit	Composition	Distribution	Indicative Thickness (m)
Taita Alluvium	Alluvial gravels	Forms floor of the Hutt valley – recent deposition from the Hutt River.	10
Petone Marine Beds	Marine silts and clays	From approximately 2.5 km inland of the Petone Foreshore and forming the current harbour floor.	0-30
Waiwhetu Gravels	Beds of gravel, silt, and peat		20-55
Wilford Shell Beds	Silt and 7 m gravel and silt with shell fragments	Encountered at depths from 70 to 83 m at the Petone foreshore.	20
Moera Basal Gravels	Gravels, marine sands and silts, silt and peat beds		
Torlesse Greywacke	Weakly metamorphosed Interbedded sandstone, siltstone and mudstone	Exposed east of the Wellington fault. Can have more than 100 m of overburden to the west.	Bedrock

2.3 Hydrogeology

Waiwhetu Gravels (gravel, silt and peat) form the main aquifer unit in the study area. These sediments were deposited by a braided fluvial regime, giving rise to a lateral variation in the sediments across the basin. Because of the variation in these sediments, the water bearing capacity of the gravels is inconsistent. Geophysical imagery across the area indicates that the distribution of the sediments is largely controlled by the Wellington Fault, with the thickest accumulations along the western side of the fault. On the eastern side of the fault, there is a noted absence of these sediments. Figure 2 illustrates the extent of the Waiwhetu artesian aquifer from Harding (2000)¹. There are thought to be two Aquifer units within the Waiwhetu Gravels, the Upper and the Lower, however, for the purpose of this study, the top of the gravel is considered to be the top of the aquifer. Depth to the top of the gravels, is typically estimated to be between 20-30 m in the harbour. However, assessment of local boreholes around the study area shows that it can be less than 10 m depth in the study area.

Along the Petone foreshore, the Waiwhetu Gravels are confined by the Petone Marine Beds comprising organic silt with shell fragments. The Petone Marine beds are considered to be an aquitard.

¹ Steven James Harding, August 2000, The Characteristics of the Waiwhetu Artesian Aquifer beneath Wellington Harbour including Spatial Distribution and Causes of Submarine Spring Discharge.

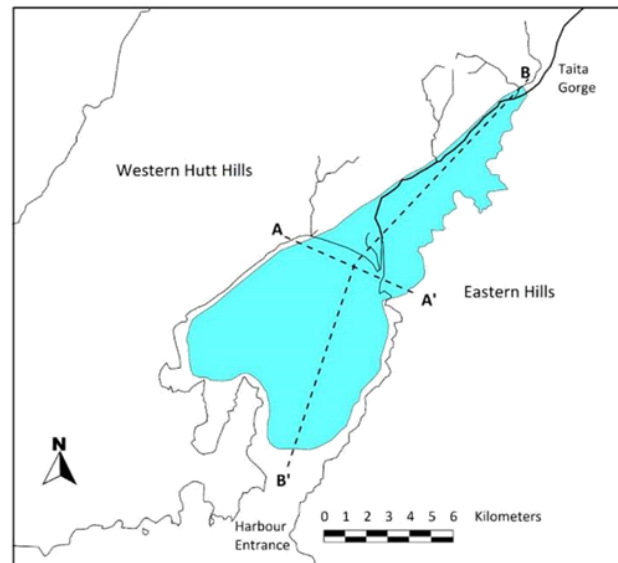
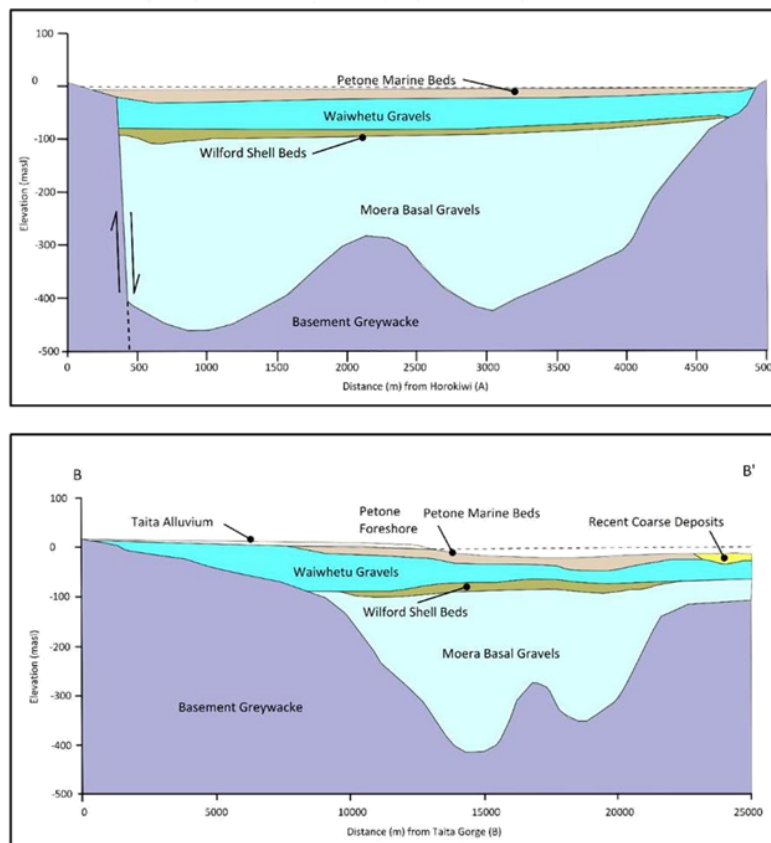


Figure 2: Spatial extent of the Waiwhetu Artesian Aquifer produced from land based boreholes and seismic data within the harbour. Modified from Harding (2000)² Figure 5.1.1 p20.



² Steven James Harding; 2000; *The characteristics of the Waiwhetu Artesian Aquifer beneath Wellington Harbour including the Spatial Distribution and Causes of Submarine Discharge*; MSc Thesis, Victoria University; August 2000

Figure 3: Cross Section A-A' and B-B' along the Wellington Harbour. Modified from Harding (2001)² Figure 5.3.1 p24

2.3.1 Submarine springs

It is well documented that the aquifer unit discharges in submarine springs at various locations in the Harbour. This has been attributed to a rise in piezometric pressure in the aquifer or the liquefaction and evacuation of the overlying aquitard as a result of earthquake activity.

3 Wharves study

Four wharves were assessed for this study: Petone, Point Howard, Days Bay and Rona. For the general analysis of these the following documents were reviewed:

- ☐ Hutt City Wharf Condition Report & Option Study, 2017, Calibre Consulting.
- ☐ The Early Reclamations and Harbour-works of Wellington, 1924; Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand.
- ☐ The Characteristics of the Waiwhetu Artesian Aquifer beneath Wellington Harbour including Spatial Distribution and Causes of Submarine Spring Discharge, 2000; S.J. Harding.
- ☐ Coastal Historic Heritage of the Wellington Region, 2014. Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Each wharf has a geological cross-section that has been prepared to provide a conceptual geological model at each location. Geological cross-sections are provided in Appendix A.

Specific bores and studies that were used for the individual wharves are detailed below.

4 Petone Wharf

4.1 Available Information

Wharf Survey Drawings

- ☐ CPG 2009 survey sheets P21-P35.

Available Ground Investigation Data

- ☐ GWRC Bore Record RL27/4039-4042 (1909). Four wells drilled at the end of the wharf. Records from three wells were available for this study.
- ☐ Geotechnical investigation for 73-75 The Esplanade (3 x 8.5 metre deep boreholes and 5 Cone Penetrometer Tests CPT's to depths of up to 13 m).

4.2 Current Foundation/Wharf

Construction of the current wharf began in 1908 and were reportedly constructed using Australian hardwood. Based on the CPG survey and visual inspections, the majority of the piles appear to be 300 mm diameter circular piles. Design specifications for Petone Wharf state that the piles were to be driven to 9 ft. or refusal, whichever came first.

4.3 Conceptual Geological Model

The geological profile at the Petone Wharf is inferred to comprise approximately 20-30 m of Taita Alluvium and Petone Marine Beds overlying Waiwhetu Gravels (Artesian). There is not a distinct variation between the Taita Alluvium and the Petone Marine Beds as such, but the bore holes are suggesting that the top 1-2 m of sandy silts and silty sands are Taita Alluvium and the balance is Petone Marine Beds (8-12 m). While there are thickness variations between investigation locations,

there are no indications that this is as a result of notably dipping strata. Bathymetric data near the wharf also indicates a relatively shallow slope in this area, further supporting a gently dipping sediment profile.

Available geotechnical data has been sourced from nearby onshore surveys. The geological profile at these locations is shallower than the expected profiles based on investigation wells off the wharf at Petone. As such, this geological information is used to derive indicative values for calculations detailed later in this report.

Table 2: Petone foreshore summary of ground conditions based on proximal previous investigation

Unit/Description	Approximate Depth to top of layer (RL m)	Approximate unit thickness (m)	SPT values (blows/300 mm)
Taita Alluvium – sand, gravelly sand interbedded with Gravel and sandy GRAVEL	0	1-2	8-21 Gravel (8-16) Sand (12-21)
Upper Petone Marine Beds – Fine to medium SAND and silty SAND	1-2	5-8	12-39 (Typical 12-20)
Lower Petone Marine Beds – SILT with trace to some sand	10	3-4	5-10
Waiwhetu Artesian Gravels – Sand and Gravel	>14	30-50	50+

5 Point Howard Wharf

5.1 Available Information

Wharf Survey Drawings

- ☐ Not provided.

Historic Ground Investigation Data

- ☐ GWRC Bore Record RL27/1030 (1949) (bore located at the end of the wharf). Geological descriptions are limited to lithological classification, such as silt and gravel, with no other qualifying information.
- ☐ Ground investigation reports from nearby Seaview Wharf.
- ☐ I.G Donaldson and D.G Campbell, 1977; *Groundwaters of the Hutt Valley – Port Nicholson Alluvial Basin*; New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR); DSIR Information Sheet Series No. 124;

5.2 Current Foundation

The first 169 m section was constructed in 1929 with the “T” addition built in 1933-4 (Cochran et al., 2014)⁴. The wharf is supported by piled hardwood and cross brace construction. Survey information for the wharf was not available, however, visual inspection shows piles are predominantly circular 300 – 350 mm diameter. There are no obvious visual variations in the piles between the ones founded in rock and the ones founded in the sediments.

5.3 Conceptual Geological Model

Combining information from an investigation borehole drilled at the end of the wharf (RL27/1030) with geophysical imagery and visual observations, it is established that the wharf is founded in rock for the first 10-15 m from land, and then founded in sediments for the rest of the length. The ground model for the sediments at Point Howard Wharf is based on records from the RL27/1030 investigation bore. The geological profile at this location is inferred to comprise Petone Marine Bed deposits, forming an aquitard of approximately 10 m thickness overlying Waiwhetu Gravels.

As indicated by the 1:2500 geological map³ and as can be observed in the field, greywacke bedrock is exposed at Point Howard and can also be seen at shallow depths within the harbour immediately south west of Point Howard. The contact between the greywacke beneath the start of the wharf and the sediments beneath the end of the wharf is inferred to be quite steep, as shown in the geological cross-section. This profile is based off the *in situ* profiles of the greywacke seen in the surrounding landscape.

It is possible (although currently uncertainty remains) that the aquitard thins towards the beginning of the wharf, nearer the boundary between greywacke rock and alluvial sediments. This would be consistent with the sediments being deposited after or during the uplift of the greywacke rock associated with the movement of the Wellington Fault. A thinning of the aquitard presents a greater risk that wharf piles have been driven through the aquitard and into the Waiwhetu Aquifer below. A thinner aquitard will have an effect on the potential skin friction acting on any piles in the area, as a reduction of contact surface area between the pile and the sediments occurs.

SPT 'N' values for the Petone Marine Beds in nearby ground investigations indicated 'N' = 20-30 and 'N' = 50+ at depths as shallow as 2.5 m - 3 m.

Wellington Harbour Board archives referenced in the DSIR report (refer Section 5.1 for report reference) indicate that penetrations of the aquitard (and associated leakage from the underlying aquifer) occurred during the construction of the wharf in 1929 and again during later development works carried out in 1936. The DSIR report suggests that leakage of the aquifer was still apparent in at least one location (at the time of writing in 1977). This information supports a conclusion that some wharf piles at Point Howard may have been driven into the aquifer, however, it is not known where along the length of this wharf this penetration has occurred. The information also suggests that there may be ongoing groundwater leakage around some of the existing piles already.

6 Days Bay

6.1 Available Information

Wharf Survey Drawings

- ☐ CPG 2009 wharf survey sheets DB101-DB113.

Historic Ground Investigation Data

- ☐ No proximal information available. Regional and local geology maps used.

³ Begg, J.G.; Johnston, M.R. (compilers) 2000: Geology of the Wellington area: scale 1:250,000. Lower Hutt: Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences. Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences 1:250,000 geological map 10. 64 p. + 1 folded map.

6.2 Current Foundation

Constructed in 1895 by J.H. Williams to provide a Wellington passenger ferry service with an original length of approximately 100 m (Cochran et al., 2014)⁴. Original plans indicate 12" X 12" (300 mm x 300 mm) timber piles. The wharf was extended in 1915.

6.3 Ground Model

In absence of ground investigation data the inferred ground model for the Days Bay wharf is based only on the geomorphology of the harbour and the local geology maps. It is anticipated that the near shore ground profile will comprise a thin veneer of recent marine deposits and deposits from the local tributaries overlying greywacke bedrock. Rock exposures are visible around the wharf and surrounding area. It is not anticipated that the Waiwhetu Gravels are present in the vicinity as the wharf is on the east side of the Wellington Fault.

7 Rona Bay

7.1 Available Information

Wharf Survey Drawings

- ☐ CPG 2009 wharf survey sheets RB001-RB007.

Historic Ground Investigation Data

- ☐ One 15.5 m deep borehole carried out within the Muritai School Grounds.

7.2 Current Foundation

The Rona Bay wharf was constructed in 1906 with timber piles typically 300 mm x 300 mm⁴. The small extension to the end of the wharf was made in 1908. Design specification for Rona Bay stated that the piles were to be driven to 9 – 11 ft.

7.3 Ground Model

The borehole within the Muritai School Grounds, approximately 200 m from the shoreline, encountered marginal marine sediments, comprising sand/silty sand to end depth of 15.5 m. SPT 'N' values within the recent sand, ranged from 11 to 23.

The geomorphology of the area suggests that recent deposition has formed a sandspit encompassing the Rona and Robinson Bays (of approximately 300 m width in the vicinity of the Rona Bay wharf). As the borehole did not reach the end of the recent sand deposits, it is inferred that they are greater than 15 m in the vicinity of the wharf.

It was reported that the wharf was dredged in 1939 and 1951 on both sides. This is consistent the inferred ground model as it indicates that the area is subject to considerable ongoing sediment influx.

8 Foundation Assessment

Skin friction forces are present at the contact between the pile and the material it is driven into. If a pile was to be cut off at sea-floor level, skin friction is the main force expected to hold the remaining pile stump in place. In a scenario where the pile stump intercepts the Waiwhetu aquifer, skin friction

⁴ C. Cochran, R. Murray, M. Kelly & A. Dodd, 30 June 2012, Updated 31 October 2014, Coastal Historic Heritage of the Wellington Region, prepared for the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

associated with the pile's contact with the overlying Petone Marine Beds is expected to be the main force resisting upward displacement of the pile by artesian pressures within the aquifer.

The purpose of this foundation assessment was to estimate the magnitude of skin friction forces acting on the piles of each wharf, based on assumptions relating to pile dimensions and founding conditions drawn from our desktop review.

Based on the available information and visual inspection, the four wharves are typically constructed on 300 - 350 mm SED piles. The majority of the piles at Rona Bay, Port Howard and Petone are assumed to be driven. Piles at Days Bay are assumed to either be shallow-founded, driven piles or pre-drilled, set piles.

For the purposes of this assessment we have assumed that the timber piles were driven to 'virtual refusal'. The capacity of driven timber piles is dependent on the strength of founding soils, the type and diameter of piles and the pile driving mechanism. In the absence of pile driving information, approximate pile capacities have been estimated based on the diameter of piles. Skin friction calculations have been made to support an assessment of potential impacts on the underlying aquifer units (where indicated to be present). These calculations have been provided in Table 3. The following points are presented for consideration with respect to the effect of piles on the aquifer unit:

- ☐ There is no evidence to suggest the aquifer is present at Rona Bay or Days Bay wharves.
- ☐ SPT measurements from within the Petone Marine Beds are indicating that the top 3 m has SPT values $N = 20 - 50+$. This is considered to be medium dense to very dense, and values that would begin to challenge driven 300 mm timber penetration.
- ☐ Because of the relative densities, it is likely that refusal was within 3 m of the seafloor.
- ☐ Documents stating design specifications for these wharves indicated that pile depth was to be between 9 and 11 ft (approximately 2.7 m to 3.4 m). This is consistent with the assumptions made from the SPT estimations provided above.

Historic aquifer leakage associated with piles at the Point Howard Wharf has been reported, as has submarine springs proximal to this wharf (i.e. historic documents have implied that water is leaking around the outside of the pile, and this started at the time of founding). As stated in Section 5.3, at Point Howard it is possible that the depth to aquifer decreases towards the shoreline, near the boundary between the greywacke and the sediments (rock to sediment interface).

Two models are presented for Point Howard to assess pile skin friction (Case 1 and Case 2). Case 1 assumes penetration of piles into the aquitard only, with no penetration into the Waiwhetu Aquifer (model expected towards the end of the wharf).

Case 2 is based on a scenario where the timber piles have been driven to target depth (approximately 3m) and are penetrating the aquitard, founding in the Waiwhetu Aquifer (2 m of aquitard with 1 m embedment in Aquifer). For this assessment, it is assumed that the aquitard is of a low relative density.

- ☐ Relatively low skin frictions are estimated for a scenario where sediments overlying the aquifer are of a low relative density.
- ☐ The estimated skin friction is 11.6-19.2 kPa, reduced skin friction of 7 – 12.5 kPa.
- ☐ If the wharf structure was removed, the calculated head level in the aquifer that would be required to displace the pile stumps would be over 17m.
- ☐ Ongoing aquifer leakage has historically been observed at the wharf. If this leakage has been associated with a pile penetration (i.e the water is leaking around the outside of the pile), then

skin friction at that location would be significantly less than skin friction values calculated above.

Irrespective of the depth of penetration at the Point Howard Wharf, in the event of an earthquake, the Petone Marine Beds are at high risk of liquefying due to the high volume of silt. In this instance, the likelihood of the piles being displaced by artesian aquifer pressures – even under standard pressures, is high, as the confining pressures from the aquitard will be reduced. In the event of liquefaction of the Petone Marine Beds, it is possible that the marine sediments would evacuate, which would result in the exposure of the aquifer and potential aquifer discharge. Should this occur, the evacuation of the sediments from the sea floor would pose a significantly higher risk than pile squeezing. As discussed in section 5.3, evacuation of the Petone Marine Beds has been seen elsewhere in the harbour, following liquefaction from the 2016 Kaikoura earthquake.

Table 3: Indicative geotechnical parameters for the various wharves.

Wharf	Foundation	Anticipated Embedment	Founding lithology	Inferred end bearing capacity	Total available skin friction (fs) (kPa)	Reduced skin friction (50% of total)	Aquifer head required to displace pile stump (m asl)	Anticipated depth from base pile to top aquifer
Petone (1908)	300 mm and 150 mm diameter driven timber (Australian hardwood) piles	2 – 3 m	Petone Marine Beds	5-10 Mpa	15-40 kPa	7.5 - 20 kPa	N/A – no contact with aquifer expected	>14 m
Point Howard Case 1	300 – 350 mm diameter driven timber piles	2 – 3 m	Petone Marine Beds	5-10 Mpa	15-40 kPa	7.5 - 20 kPa	>19m	7-8m
Point Howard Case 2	300 - 350 mm diameter driven timber piles Low relative density	3 m 2 m in aquitard 1 m in aquifer	Waiwhetu Gravels	5-10 Mpa	11.6 - 19.2 kPa	7 – 12.5 kPa*	>17m	Founded in Aquifer
Days Bay	300 mm diameter driven timber piles	3 m	Recent marginal marine deposits	5-10 Mpa	15-40 kPa	7.5 - 20 kPa	N/A – no contact with aquifer expected	N/A (unit not anticipated at wharf location)
Rona Bay	300 mm diameter timber piles	>0.5m	Shallow marginal marine deposits		2-7 kPa		N/A – no contact with aquifer expected	N/A (unit not anticipated at wharf location)

* A more strict reduction factor of 65% has been applied to allow for the greater risk associated with contact with the aquifer

9 Summary

It is not anticipated that piles of the Petone, Days Bay or Rona Bay wharves project into deposits of the Waiwhetu Artesian Aquifer. As such, remedial works for the wharfs are expected to have minimal impact on the performance and stability of the unit. There is evidence to suggest that piles of the Point Howard Wharf may penetrate into the aquifer at a relatively shallow depth.

The following factors are to be considered with respect to the proposed works programs for the four wharves in this study:

- Days Bay and Rona Bay wharves are not indicated to be underlain by the Waiwhetu Aquifer. Any remedial works around here will need to consider the local conditions for general stability. For replacement piles around these wharves:
 - Piles for Rona Bay Wharf should be aligned with the current piles, driven, 300 mm SED timber piles. Piles should be driven to refusal or a minimum of 3 m.
 - Piles for Days Bay wharf will require predrilling and setting. Predrill depths around this area are typically <1 m.
- Piles from the partial removal of the Petone Wharf can likely be trimmed, and pile stumps left *in situ* or removed.
 - As the Waiwhetu Aquifer is indicated to be 20-30 m deep (below the sea bed), it is highly unlikely that the piles have penetrated the aquifer.
 - If the piles lose skin friction or experience unconfinement, they may surge, but this is unlikely to cause release of the aquifer, and will cause minimal input to the aquitard.
 - It is recommended that any new piles for Petone should be driven, 300 mm SED timber piles. Piles should be driven to refusal or a minimum of 3 m.
- At Point Howard, there is a likelihood that wharf piles have been driven into the aquifer. This is based off the observations in I.G Donaldson and D.G Campbell, 1977 that discharge occurred during founding and has been ongoing. No records more recent than 1977 were viewed that suggest ongoing leakage from the aquifer at Point Howard is occurring a result of the leakage. However, if leakage has been occurring on an ongoing basis, the skin friction at that location would be significantly reduced.
- Reduction of skin friction at Point Howard accompanied by the removal of the wharf structure would present a significant risk of the pile stumps being displaced by artesian pressures.
- While it has been indicated that there was some penetration into the aquifer at Point Howard, it was not clear where this penetration occurred along the wharf structure. Historical investigations indicate that the aquitard is at least 10 m thick at the end of the wharf, therefore it is assumed that if penetration of the aquifer has occurred, this will be located closer to the beginning of the wharf.
- In the absence of detailed information relating to the thickness of the aquitard and founding depths of piles at the Point Howard Wharf, there are significant uncertainties relating to the risk associated with the proposed removal works. Further assessment is recommended below to address some of these uncertainties.

9.1 Further Assessment

To further understand the risk around the Point Howard Wharf, a recommended future works program is provided.

This future works program focuses on defining the aquitard thickness and assessing the penetration depth of the piles. Some recommendations for this study could include:

Refining the aquifer unit:

- ☐ Geophysical subsurface interpretation (Seismic, gravity and Ground penetrating radar (GPR) techniques would be useful).
- ☐ SPT of the overlying materials relative to the wharf.
- ☐ Refined topology survey to confine the geological modelling.

Pile depths:

- ☐ Visual inspection of pile/sea floor to identify any ongoing leakage.
- ☐ Pile core assessment: Coring through piles to establish the founding depth of piles and collecting samples of the founding materials.
- ☐ GPR

10 Applicability

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client Hutt City Council, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

Recommendations and opinions in this report are based on data from previous investigations, generally undertaken by others. The nature and continuity of subsoil away from the investigations are inferred and it must be appreciated that actual conditions could vary from the assumed model.

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

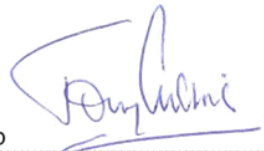
Environmental and Engineering Consultants

Report prepared by:

Authorised for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd by:

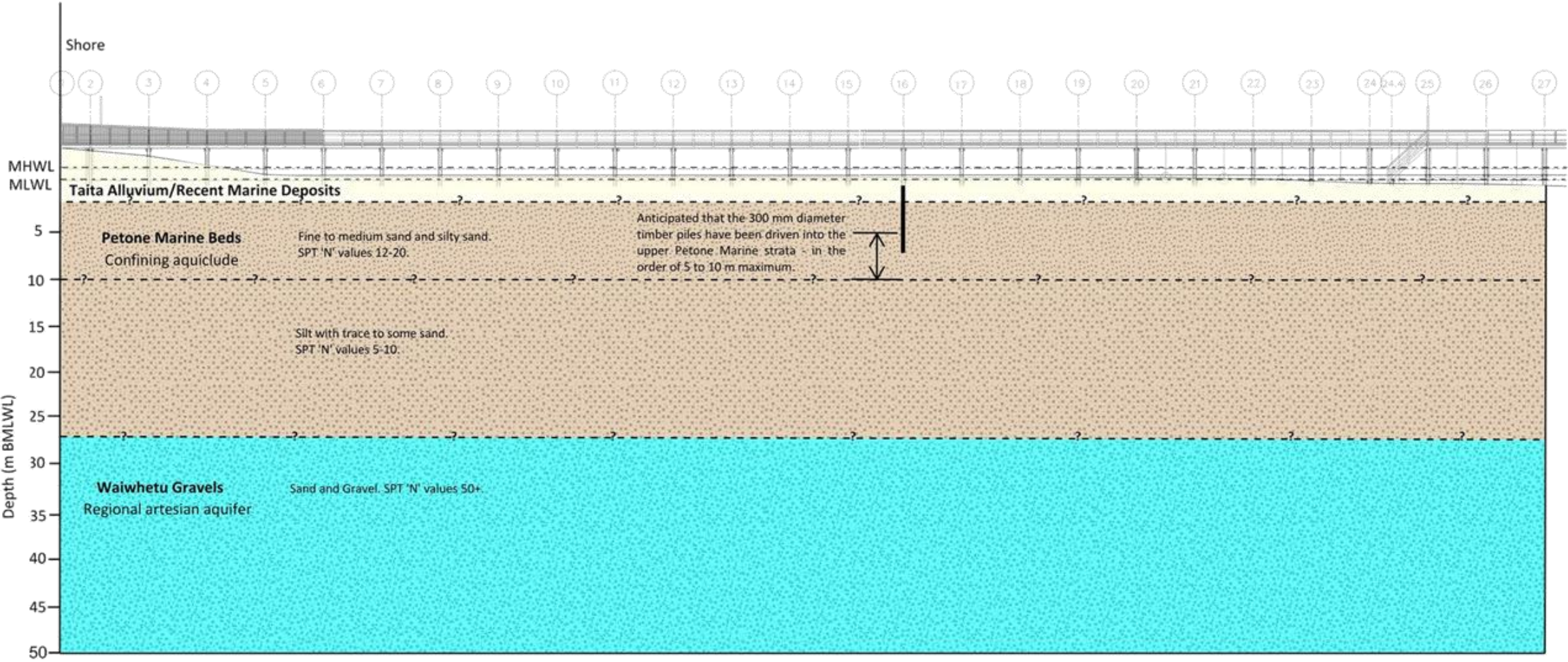


.....
Dr Jessie Davey
Senior Engineering Geologist



pp
Ed Breeze
Project Director

Appendix A: Geological Cross Sections




Notes:

1). Ground conditions inferred from onshore investigation along The Esplanade. Based on the regional scale of basin deposition, strata inferred as sub-horizontal.

2). Inferred driven pile depths inferred based on methods available during period of construction (1907).

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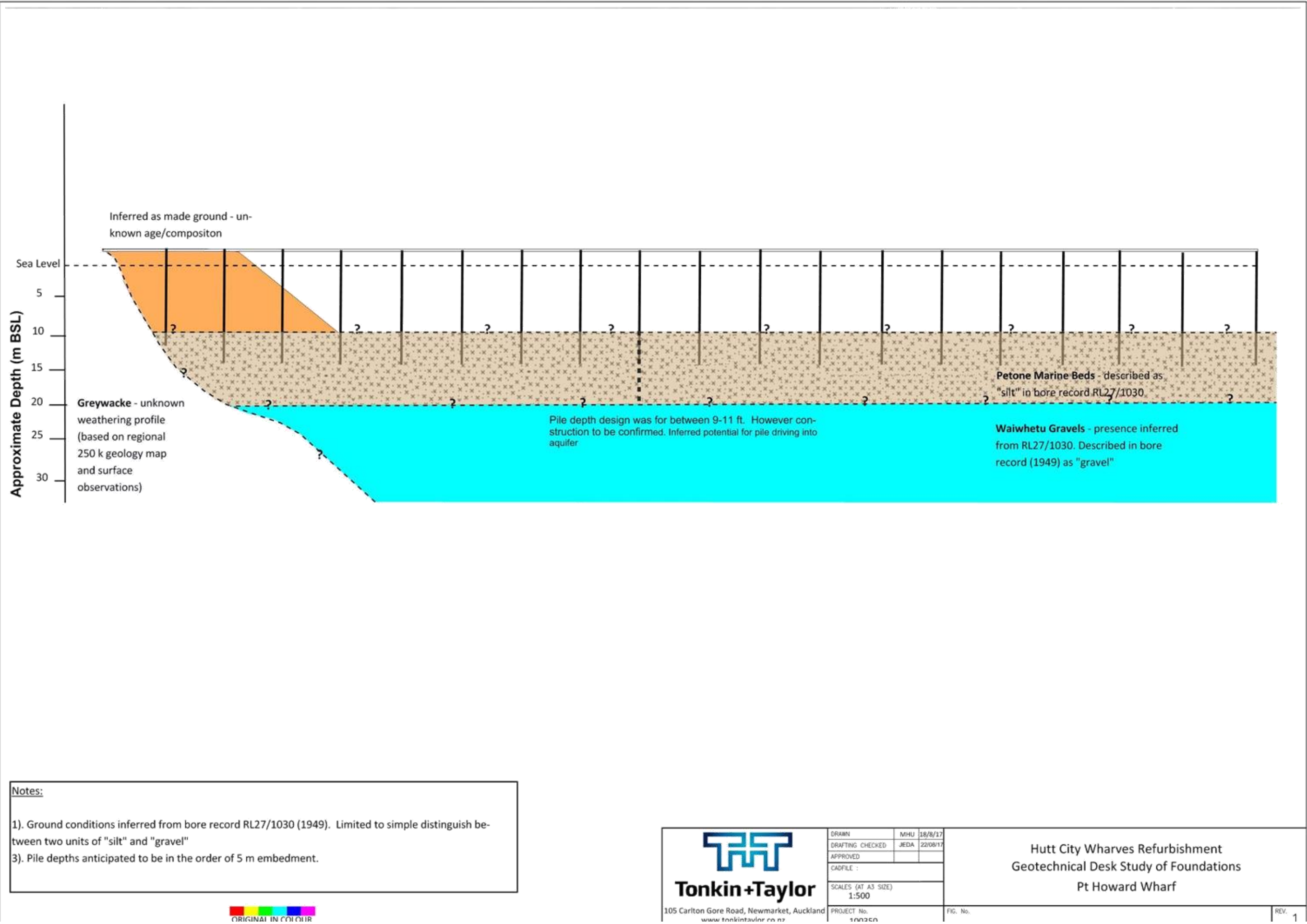
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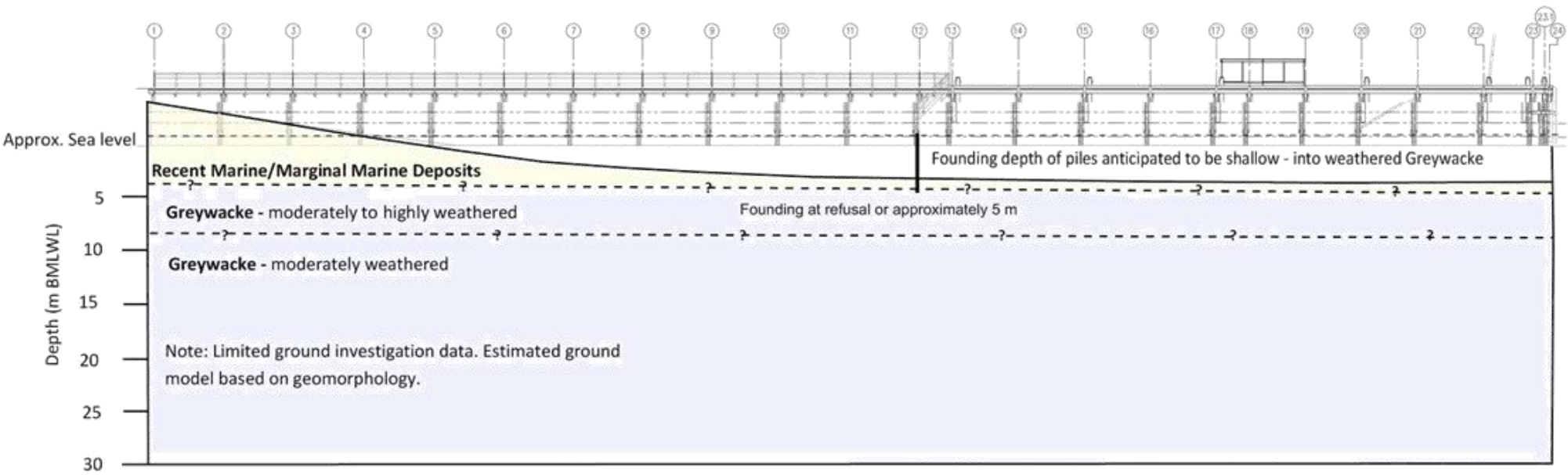
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APPROVED		
CADFILE :		
SCALES (AT A3 SIZE) 1:500		
PROJECT No. 100150		

Hutt City Wharves Refurbishment
Geotechnical Desk Study of Foundations
Petone Wharf

FIG. No.


REV. 1

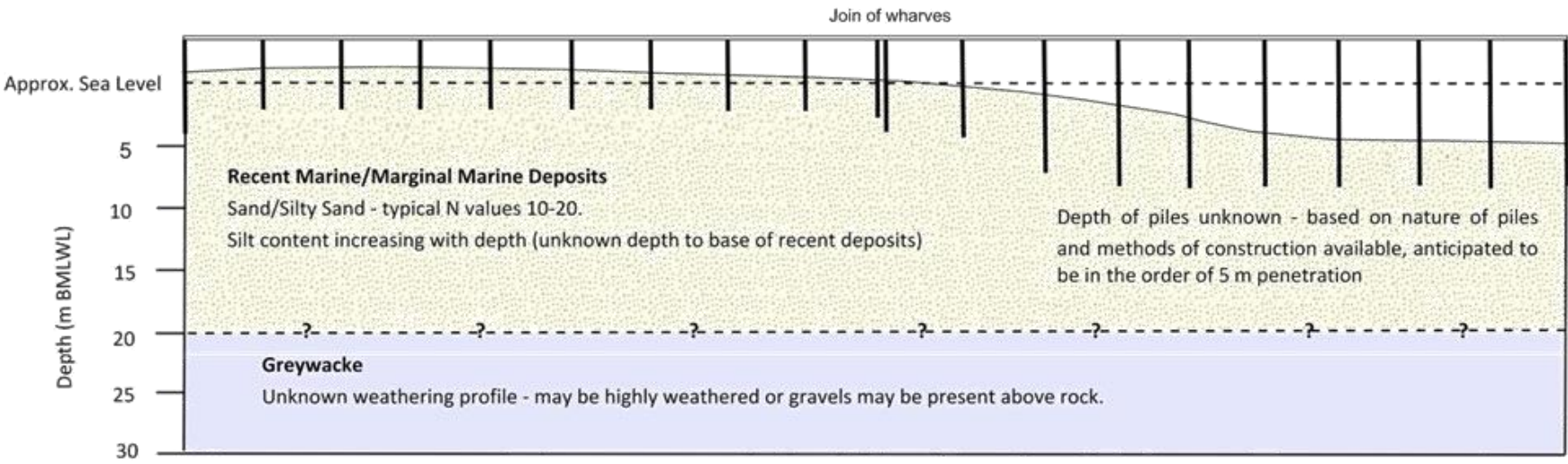




Notes:
1). No available ground investigation data. Ground model assumed from geomorphology. Rock anticipated at shallow depths. Unknown weathering profile of greywacke.



 Tonkin+Taylor <small>105 Carlton Gore Road, Newmarket, Auckland www.tonkintaylor.co.nz</small>	DRAWN	MHU	18/8/17	Hutt City Wharves Refurbishment Geotechnical Desk Study of Foundations Days Bay Wharf	
	DRAFTING CHECKED				
	APPROVED				
	CADFILE :				
	SCALES (AT A3 SIZE) 1:500				
	PROJECT No.	100150		FIG. No.	REV. 1



- Notes:
- 1). Anticipated ground conditions based on geomorphology and one inland borehole approximately 250 m southwest of the wharf. Borehole terminated at 15 m depth (below ground level) and did not reach the base of recent sand deposits.
 - 2). Depth of sand deposits unknown. Anticipated that the piles would have been founded within the recent deposits.
 - 3). Presence of Waiwhetu artesian aquifer not anticipated.



 Tonkin+Taylor 105 Carlton Gore Road, Newmarket, Auckland www.tonkintaylor.co.nz	DRAWN	MHU	18/8/17	Hutt City Wharves Refurbishment Geotechnical Desk Study of Foundations Rona Bay Wharf
	DRAFTING CHECKED			
	APPROVED			
	CADFILE :			
	SCALES (AT A3 SIZE)	1:500		
PROJECT No.		FIG. No.		REV.
100150				1

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

DISTRICT PLAN COMMITTEE

Minutes of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on
Wednesday 29 November 2017 commencing at 4.30pm

PRESENT:

Cr L Bridson (Chair) Cr MJ Cousins (Deputy Chair)
Cr T Lewis

APOLOGIES:

Apologies were received from Crs Milne, Barry and Briggs.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr B Kibblewhite, General Manager Corporate Services
Ms K Kelly, General Manager City Transformation
Mr A Cumming, Divisional Manager, District Plan
Ms C Tessendorf, Senior Environmental Policy Analyst
Mr N Geard, Environmental Policy Analyst
Mrs S Haniel, Committee Advisor

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

RESOLVED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Lewis)

Minute No. DPC 17501

"That the apologies received from Crs Milne, Barry and Briggs be accepted and leave of absence be granted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflicts of interest.

4. RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL - 12 December 2017

Proposed Plan Change 48 Waipounamu Drive Kelson (17/1757)

The Divisional Manager District Plan elaborated on the report.

In response to questions from members, the Divisional Manager District Plan said that officers were working closely with Wellington Water and Greater Wellington Regional Council with regard to water sensitive urban design. For example, Proposed Plan Change 43 included stormwater neutrality requirements for comprehensive residential development. Proposed Plan Change 48 included site specific provisions to deal with the stormwater effects on the receiving stream and officers had consulted with iwi.

In response to a question from a member, **Mr J Beban from Urban Edge Planning Limited** said that the proposal allowed for some pedestrian connectivity from the proposed site to the Major Drive playground and possibly the bus stop.

The Chair said that interested parties could be informally notified with information about the Plan Change with the formal consultation process beginning in mid-January 2018.

<u>RECOMMENDED:</u>	(Cr Bridson/Cr Cousins)	Minute No. DPC 17502
<i>"That the Committee recommends that Council:</i>		
(i) <i>notes the proposed Plan Change which is attached as Appendix 1 to this report;</i>		
(ii) <i>resolves to promulgate Proposed Plan Change 48 for consultation;</i>		
(iii) <i>instructs officers to publicly notify Proposed Plan Change 48 as soon as practicable; and</i>		
(iv) <i>allows officers to make any non-policy related changes to the details of the proposed Plan Change should the need arise."</i>		

5. INFORMATION ITEM

District Plan Update (17/1748)

Report No. DPC2017/5/152 by the Senior Environmental Policy Analyst

The Divisional Manager District Plan elaborated on the report.

<u>RESOLVED:</u>	(Cr Bridson/Cr Lewis)	Minute No. DPC 17503
<i>"That the report be noted and received."</i>		

6. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 4.50 pm.

Cr L Bridson
CHAIR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

Proposed District Plan Change 48

**64 Waipounamu Drive
Rezoning to General Residential Activity Area and
General Recreation Activity Area**

Publicly Notified:

<<DATE>>

Submissions Close:

<<DATE>>



Part 1: Introduction

1. What is proposed Plan Change 48

The purpose of proposed Plan Change 48 is to rezone the majority of the site at 64 Waipounamu Drive (Lot 1 DP 91313 WN59A/795) from Hill Residential Activity Area to General Residential Activity Area. The proposed rezoning would affect 12.42 ha of the site and would provide a zoning that is consistent with the zoning of surrounding residential sites.

It is also proposed to rezone the north-western portion of the site to General Recreation Activity Area. This smaller area covers 1.17ha and contains the most ecologically significant vegetation on the site. The proposed zoning to General Recreation limits the future development potential and signals Council's intention to vest this area as reserve as part of a future subdivision of the site.

The plan change proposes the addition of site specific provisions relating to stormwater runoff to the Subdivision Chapter.

2. Structure of this Document

This document contains five parts:

Part 1	Introduction
Part 2	Public Notice for proposed Plan Change 48
Part 3	Proposed Amendments to Chapter 11 Subdivision and District Plan Map E2
Part 4	Section 32 Evaluation
Part 5	Submission Form (Form 5)

All five parts of this document are publicly available from Hutt City Council as detailed in the Public Notice in Part 2 of this document.

3. The Process of Proposed Plan Change 48

The process for proposed Plan Change 48 so far can be summarized as follows:

29 November 2017	District Plan Committee recommends that Council adopts Proposed Plan Change 48 for public notification
12 December 2017	Council adopted proposed Plan Change 48 for public notification.
April to November 2017	Pre-notification consultation with iwi authorities
<<DATE>>	Proposed Plan Change 48 publicly notified.

Upon notification of the proposed Plan Change, all interested persons and parties have an opportunity to have input through the submissions process. The process for public participation in the consideration of this proposal under the Resource Management Act 1991 is as follows:

- The proposed plan change is publicly notified and any member of the public may make a submission in support of or in opposition to the proposal. This initial submission phase is at least 20 working days from the date of Public Notice.
- After the closing date for submissions, Council must prepare a summary of decisions requested and this summary must be publicly notified.
- No later than 10 working days after the notification of the summary of decisions requested certain persons may make a further submission in support of, or in opposition to, the submissions already made.
- If a person making a submission or further submission asks to be heard in support of his/her submission, a hearing must be held.
- Following the hearing the Council must give its decision on the Plan Change in writing (including its reasons for accepting or rejecting submissions).
- Any person who has made a submission has the right to appeal the Council decision on the Plan Change to the Environment Court.

Part 2: Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE**Public Notification of****Proposed District Plan Change 48 to the City of Lower Hutt District Plan**

Clause 5 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991

Proposed District Plan Change 48: 64 Waipounamu Drive**Rezoning to General Residential Activity Area and General Recreation Activity Area**

Hutt City Council has prepared Proposed Plan Change 48 which seeks to rezone the majority of the site at 64 Waipounamu Drive (Lot 1 DP 91313 WN59A/795) from Hill Residential Activity Area to General Residential Activity Area. The proposed rezoning would affect 12.42 ha of the site and would provide a zoning that is consistent with the zoning of surrounding residential sites.

It is also proposed to rezone the north-western portion of the site to General Recreation Activity Area. This smaller area covers 1.17ha and contains the most ecologically significant vegetation on the site. The proposed zoning to General Recreation limits the future development potential and signals Council's intention to vest this area as reserve as part of a future subdivision of the site.

Documentation for Proposed Plan Change 48 can be viewed:

- on Council's website: huttcity.govt.nz/pc49;
- at all Hutt City Council Libraries; and
- at the Customer Services Counter, Council Administration Building, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt.

Copies can also be requested by contacting Hutt City Council:

- Phone: 04 570 6666 or
- Email: district.plan@huttcity.govt.nz

Any person may make a submission but, if the person could gain an advantage in trade competition through the submission, then the person may do so only if the person is directly affected by an effect of the proposal that -

- adversely affects the environment; and
- does not relate to trade competition or the effects of trade competition.

Submissions may be lodged in any of the following ways:

- Online huttcity.govt.nz/pc48
- Email: submissions@huttcity.govt.nz
- Post: District Plan Division, Hutt City Council, Private Bag 31912, Lower Hutt 5040
- In Person: Council Administration Building, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt

Submissions must be written on or in accordance with RMA Form 5 and include:

- details on the specific provisions the submission relates to;
- whether the specific provision is supported or opposed or proposed to be amended, with reasons; and
- precise details on the decision that is sought from Council.

Submissions must also address potential trade competition advantages and state whether or not you wish to be heard in support of your submission.

Form 5 is available:

- on Council's website: huttcity.govt.nz/pc48;
- at all Hutt City Council Libraries; and
- at the Customer Services Counter, Council Administration Building, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt.

Copies can also be requested by contacting Hutt City Council:

- Phone: 04 570 6666; or
- Email: district.plan@huttcity.govt.nz

Submissions close on <<DATE>> at 5pm

The process for public participation in the consideration of this proposal under the RMA is as follows:

- after the closing date for submissions, Hutt City Council must prepare a summary of decisions requested by submitters and give public notice of the availability of this summary and where the summary and submissions can be inspected; and
- there must be an opportunity for the following persons to make a further submission in support of, or in opposition to, the submissions already made:
 - any person representing a relevant aspect of the public interest;
 - any person who has an interest in the proposal greater than the general public has;
 - the local authority itself; and
- if a person making a submission asks to be heard in support of his or her submission, a hearing must be held; and
- Hutt City Council must give its decision on the provisions and matters raised in the submissions (including its reasons for accepting or rejecting submissions) and give public notice of its decision within 2 years of notifying the proposal and serve it on every person who made a submission at the same time; and
- any person who has made a submission has the right to appeal against the decision on the proposal to the Environment Court if, -
 - in relation to a provision or matter that is the subject of the appeal, the person referred to the provision or matter in the person's submission on the proposal; and
 - in the case of a proposal that is a proposed policy statement or plan, the appeal does not seek the withdrawal of the proposal as a whole.

Please contact Nathan Geard (04 570 6996 or Nathan.Geard@huttcity.govt.nz) if you have any questions about the proposal.

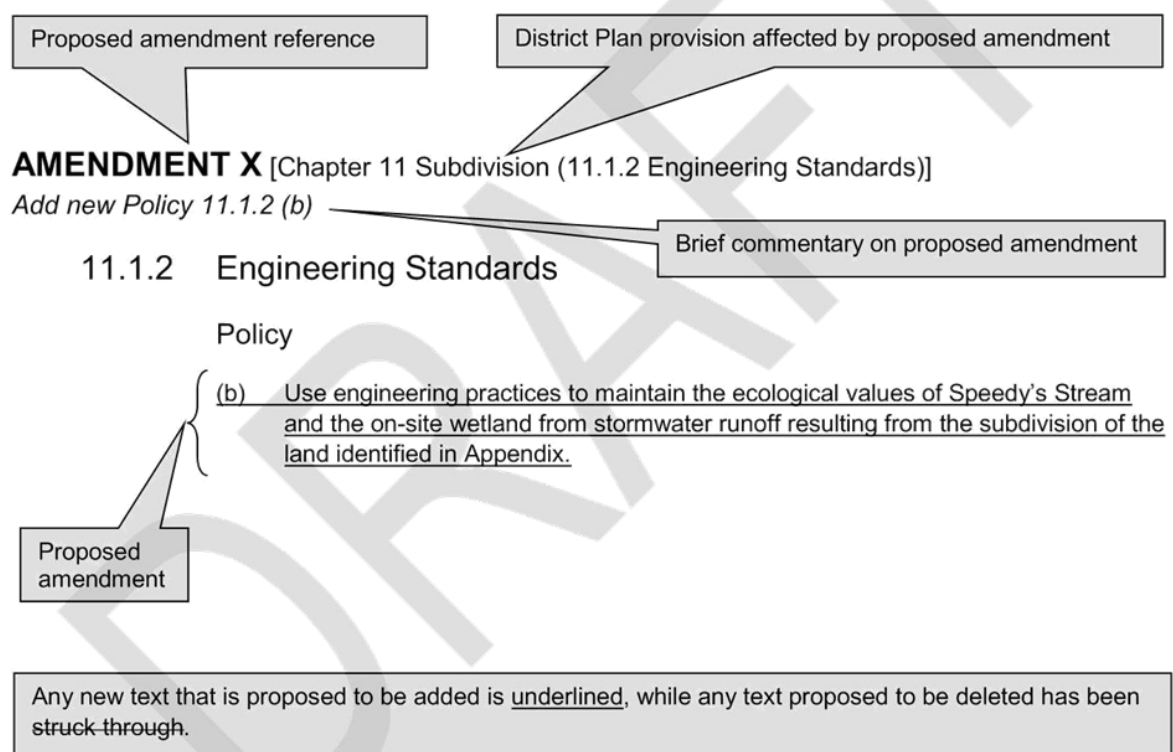
Tony Stallinger
Chief Executive

<<DATE>>

Part 3: Proposed Plan Change 48

Proposed Amendments to Chapter 11 Subdivision and District Plan Map

Proposed amendments to Chapter 11 Subdivision are shown as underlined for new text and ~~struck through~~ for deleted text.



AMENDMENT 1 [Chapter 11 Subdivision (11.1.1 Allotment Standards)]*Add new Policy 11.1.2 (b)***11.1.2 Engineering Standards**

Policies

- (b) Use engineering practices to maintain the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland from stormwater runoff resulting from the subdivision of the land identified in Appendix Subdivision 7.

AMENDMENT 2 [Chapter 11 Subdivision (11.2.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities)]*Add new Restricted Discretionary Activity 11.2.3(d)***11.2.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities**

...

- (d) Any subdivision of the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7.

AMENDMENT 3 [Chapter 11 Subdivision (11.2.3.1 Matters in which Council has Restricted its Discretion)]*Add new Matter 11.2.3.1(c)***11.2.3.1 Matters in which Council has Restricted its Discretion**

...

(c) Any subdivision of the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7.**(i) Amenity Values:**

The extent to which any earthworks proposal will affect adversely the visual amenity values of the area, and the extent to which the earthworks will result in unnecessary scarring and be visually prominent.

The effects on the amenity values of neighbouring properties including dust and noise.

The extent to which replanting, rehabilitation works or retaining structures are included as part of the proposal to mitigate adverse effects. Earthworks should not result in the permanent exposure of excavated areas or visually dominant retaining structures when viewed from adjoining properties or public areas, including roads.

(ii) Existing Natural Features and Topography:

The extent to which the proposed earthworks reflect natural landforms, and are sympathetic to the natural topography.

(iii) Historical or Cultural Significance:

The extent to which the proposed earthworks will affect adversely land and features which have historical and cultural significance.

(iv) Construction Effects:

The extent to which the proposed earthworks have adverse short term and temporary effects on the local environment.

(v) Engineering Requirements:

The extent of compliance with NZS 4431 1989 (Code of Practice for Earth Fill for Residential Development).

The extent of compliance with Part 2 NZS 4404:2004 (Land Development and Subdivision Engineering).

(vi) Erosion and Sediment Management:

The extent of compliance with the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Regional 2003" and "Small Earthworks – Erosion and Sediment Control for small sites" by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

(vii) The design and layout of the subdivision, including the size, shape and position of any lot, any roads or the diversion or alteration to any existing roads, access, passing bays, parking and manoeuvring standards, and any necessary easements;

(viii) The provision of servicing, including water supply, waste water systems, stormwater control and disposal, roads, access, street lighting, telephone and electricity;

(ix) Management of construction effects, including traffic movements, hours of operation and sediment control;

(x) Avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards;

(xi) The design and layout of the subdivision where any lot may affect the safe and effective operation and maintenance of and access to regionally significant network utilities (excluding the National Grid) located on or in proximity to the site;

(xii) The outcome of consultation with the owner and operator of regionally significant network utilities (excluding the National Grid) located on or in proximity to the site;

(xiii) Those matters described in Section 108 and 220 of the Resource Management Act 1991;

(xiv) The engineering measures proposed to manage stormwater runoff to ensure the ecological health of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland. To assist, an expert assessment shall be undertaken, and provided with any subdivision application. This report shall identify the following:

- i. The existing ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland;
- ii. The stormwater runoff rates for both the wetland and Speedy's Stream to maintain these ecological values (including for smaller frequent events like the 1 in 1 year and 1 in 2 year rainfall events);
- iii. The acceptable level of contaminants in the stormwater to maintain the ecological values of both the wetland and Speedy's Stream;
- iv. The engineering practices (for example bio-retention devices and detention tanks) required to treat and control all stormwater runoff to ensure that the identified ecological values are at least maintained and the stormwater runoff rates and treatment identified in the points above are achieved. These engineering practices shall control all

runoff generated by the 85-90th percentile rainfall depth. This is defined as treating the stormwater volume generated by the 27mm rainfall depth; and

- v. Any potential conditions that may need to be imposed on the subdivision consent to ensure that these engineering measures are undertaken and appropriately maintained.

AMENDMENT 4 [Chapter 11 Subdivision (11.2.4 Discretionary Activities)]

Add new Discretionary Activity 11.2.4.1(l)

11.2.4 Discretionary Activities

...

- (l) Any subdivision of the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7 that does not comply with the standards and terms for controlled activity under Rule 11.2.2.1 in respect of (a) Allotment Design.

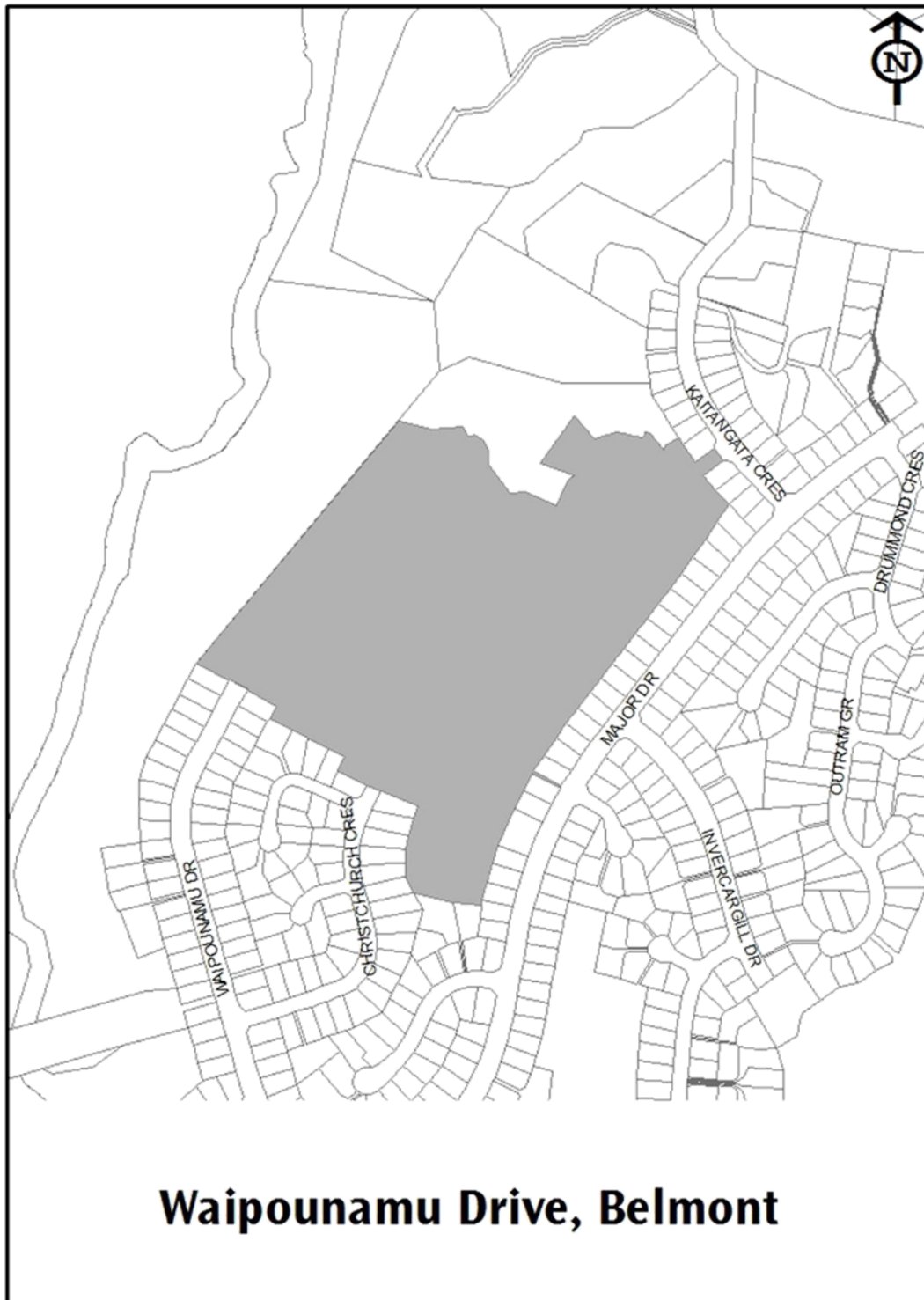
AMENDMENT 5 [Chapter 11 Subdivision (11.2.4.1 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities)]

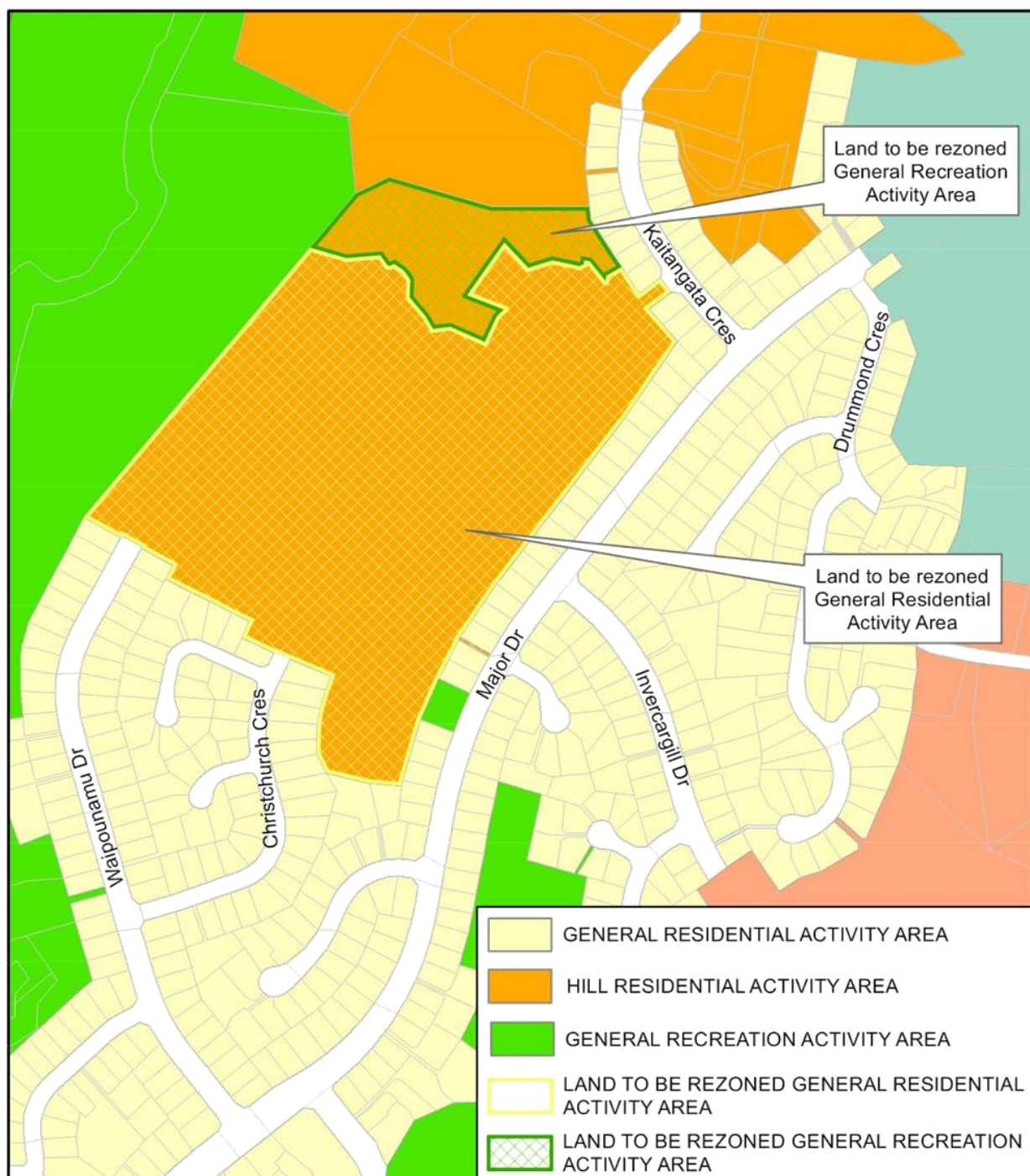
Add new Assessment Criteria 11.2.4.1(e)

11.2.4.1 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities

...

- (e) For the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7, those matters to which Council has restricted its discretion under Rule 11.2.3.1(c).

AMENDMENT 6 [Chapter 11 Subdivision (Appendices)]*Add new Appendix Subdivision 7***Appendix Subdivision 7**



Proposed District Plan Change 48

64 Waipounamu Drive, Kelson

Planning Maps D2 and E2



District Plan - City of Lower Hutt



Scale 1:5,000

Part 4: Section 32 Evaluation

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Introduction

1. Proposed Plan Change 48 seeks to rezone the site at 64 Waipounamu Drive, Kelson from Hill Residential Activity Area to General Residential Activity Area and General Recreation Activity Area under the City of Lower Hutt District Plan.
2. As part of the proposed Plan Change, a site specific policy and rules are proposed to address specific environmental constraints associated with the development of the site. These provisions are primarily designed to ensure that stormwater runoff from a future developed site does not adversely affect the ecological integrity of the on-site wetland or the tributaries of Speedy's Stream beyond the site.
3. This report presents:
 - Introduction
 - Statutory Basis for Section 32 Evaluation
 - Background
 - Consultation
 - National, Regional and Local Policy Framework
 - Environmental Effects from the Proposed Plan Change
 - Evaluation of Options
 - Evaluation of Proposed Objectives
 - Evaluation of Proposed Policy
 - Evaluation of Proposed Rules and Standards
 - Conclusion
 - Appendices

Statutory Basis for Section 32 Evaluation

4. The overarching purpose of Section 32 (s32) of the RMA is to ensure that any proposed district plan provisions are robust, evidence-based and the best means to achieve the purpose of the Act. The s32 evaluation report provides the reasoning and rationale for the proposed provisions and should be read in conjunction with those provisions.
5. Section 32 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires that an evaluation report be prepared before the notification of a plan change by Council. Sections 32(1), 32(2), 32(3) and 32(4) provide guidance as to what such an evaluation must examine and consider as follows:
 - (1) *An evaluation report must—*
 - (a) *examine the extent to which the objectives are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of this Act; and*
 - (b) *examine whether the provisions in the proposal are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives by –*
 - (i) *identifying other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives; and*
 - (ii) *assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in*

- achieving the objectives; and*
- (iii) summarising the reasons for deciding on the provisions; and*
- (c) contain a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal.*
- (2) An assessment under subsection 1(b)(ii) must –*
- (a) identify and assess the benefits and costs of the environmental, economic, social and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the provisions, including opportunities for –*
- (i) economic growth that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and*
- (ii) employment that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and*
- (b) if practicable, quantify the benefits and costs referred to in paragraph (a); and*
- (c) assess the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions.*
- (3) If the proposal (an amending proposal) will amend a standard, statement, regulation, plan, or change that is already proposed or that already exists (an existing proposal), the examination under subsection (1)(b) must relate to –*
- (a) the provisions and objectives of the amending proposal; and*
- (b) the objectives of the existing proposal to the extent that those objectives –*
- (i) are relevant to the objectives of the amending proposal; and*
- (ii) would remain if the amending proposal were to take effect.*
- (4) If the proposal will impose a greater prohibition or restriction on activity to which a national environmental standard applies than the existing prohibitions or restrictions in that standard, the evaluation report must examine whether the prohibition or restriction is justified in the circumstances of each region or district in which the prohibition or restriction would have effect*
- (4A) If the proposal is a proposed policy statement, plan, or change prepared in accordance with any of the processes provided for in Schedule 1, the evaluation report must—*
- (a) summarise all advice concerning the proposal received from iwi authorities under the relevant provisions of Schedule 1; and*
- (b) summarise the response to the advice, including any provisions of the proposal that are intended to give effect to the advice.*
6. This report has been prepared in accordance with these requirements.

Relevant Case Law

7. The decision in *Long Bay-Okura Great Parks Society Incorporated v North Shore City Council* (Decision A 078/2008), and amended in *High Country Rosehip Orchards Ltd and Ors v Mackenzie DC* ([2011] NZEnvC 387) to reflect the changes made by the Resource Management Amendment Act 2005, sets out the mandatory requirements for district plans as follows. These have been updated here to reflect amendments to the RMA.

A. General Requirements

1. A district plan should be designed to accord with, and assist the territorial authority *to carry out* its functions so as to achieve, the purpose of the Act.
2. When preparing its district plan the territorial authority must *give effect to* any national policy statement or New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.
3. When preparing its district plan the territorial authority shall:
 - (a) *have regard to* any proposed regional policy statement;
 - (b) *give effect to* any operative regional policy statement;
 - (c) *have regard to* the extent to which the plan needs to be consistent with the plans of adjacent territorial authorities.
4. In relation to regional plans:
 - (a) the district plan must *not be inconsistent with* an operative regional plan for any matter specified in s30(1) [or a water conservation order]; and
 - (b) *must have regard to* any proposed regional plan on any matter of regional significance etc.;
5. When preparing its district plan the territorial authority must also:
 - have regard to any relevant management plans and strategies under other Acts, and to any relevant entry in the Historic Places Register and to various fisheries regulations; and to consistency with plans and proposed plans of adjacent territorial authorities;
 - take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority; and
 - not have regard to trade competition;
6. The district plan must be prepared *in accordance with* any regulation and any direction given by the Minister for the Environment.
7. The district plan (change) must also state its objectives, policies and the rules (if any) and may state other matters.

B. Objectives [the s32 test for objectives]

8. Each proposed objective in a district plan is *to be evaluated* by the extent to which it is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act.

C. Policies and Methods (including rules) [the s32 test for policies and rules]

9. The policies are to *implement* the objectives, and the rules (if any) are to *implement* the policies.
10. Each proposed policy or method (including each rule) is to be examined, as to whether it is the most appropriate method for achieving the objectives of the district plan by:
 - (a) *identifying* other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives; and
 - (b) *assessing the efficiency and effectiveness* of the provisions in achieving the objectives, including:
 - (i) identifying, assessing and quantifying (where practicable) the benefits and costs of the environmental, social and cultural effects anticipated

from the implementation of the provisions, including opportunities for economic growth and employment; and

- (ii) assessing the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the policies, rules, or other methods; and
- (iii) if a national environmental standard applies and the proposed rule imposes a greater prohibition or restriction than that, then whether that greater prohibition or restriction is justified in the circumstances.

D. Rules

- 11. In making a rule the territorial authority must *have regard to* the actual or potential effect of activities on the environment.
- 12. There are special provisions for rules about contaminated land.
- 13. There must be no blanket rules about felling of trees in any urban environment.

E. Other Statutes

- 14. Territorial authorities may be required to comply with other statutes.
- 8. The benefits and costs are defined in section 2 of the RMA as including benefits and costs of any kind, whether monetary or non-monetary.
- 9. Section 32 applies to the entire policy and plan development and change process from issue identification to decision release. Therefore, s32 is applicable:
 - When objectives are identified and assessed;
 - When examining policies, rules, or other methods;
 - After the draft plan or provision is prepared;
 - When the decision is made to notify;
 - In the officer 's report on submissions;
 - During deliberations by the council hearings committee; and
 - Before the final decision is being released.
- 10. A section 32 evaluation is an iterative process, requiring a regular review of earlier steps and conclusions when necessary.

Background

Scope of the Proposed Plan Change

- 11. Proposed Plan Change 48 seeks to rezone the site at 64 Waipounamu Drive, Kelson (Lot 1 DP 91313 WN59A/795) from the current Hill Residential Activity Area zoning to the General Residential Activity Area and the General Recreation Activity Area under the City of Lower Hutt District Plan.
- 12. The areas that are to be rezoned are shown on the plan in Appendix 1 and comprise of the following:
 - 12.42ha of the site is to be rezoned General Residential Activity Area. This area of General Residential zoning will encompass the majority of the site, with the exception of the north-western portion of the property.

- The northern western portion of the property, being the remaining 1.17ha, is to be rezoned to the General Recreation Activity Area.
13. The proposed General Residential Activity Area zone would allow for a greater residential yield to be realised on the site, and would result in a zoning and development pattern that is consistent with the existing and anticipated development form in the local area.
 14. The proposed General Recreation Activity Area zoning for the north-western portion is being sought for two reasons:
 - This area contains the most ecologically significant vegetation on the site. The proposed General Recreation Activity Area zone is the most appropriate zone to ensure that future development in this area is limited, thereby ensuring that this vegetation is retained.
 - This area is to be vested as reserve as part of a future subdivision of the site. As such, establishing this zone as part of this plan change ensures that the site is already appropriately zoned for Council for recreational uses.
 15. As part of the proposed Plan Change, a site specific policy, and rules are proposed to address specific environmental constraints associated with the development of the site. These provisions are primarily designed to ensure that stormwater runoff from a future subdivision of the site does not adversely affect the ecological integrity of the tributaries of Speedy's Stream outside of the site and the on-site wetland.

Site Description

16. The application site is a currently undeveloped 14.1334ha allotment, situated on the western facing hills of Kelson. The site adjoins Belmont Regional Park along its western boundary and is bounded by established residential properties on its, eastern and southern boundaries. The northern boundary adjoins several residential properties and a larger rural residential allotment.
17. The site has a mixed topography, comprising of four west facing spurs and five intervening gullies. The tops of the spurs and western facing upper portions of the site are vegetated with a mix of gorse and other scrub type vegetation. The gullies are dominated by a mix of regenerating native bush and semi mature native vegetation with a number of streams, running east to west, which are tributaries of Speedy's Stream. These streams drain the small catchments created by the rolling topography of the site, and are generally ephemeral in the upper portions of the site but become permanently flowing in the lower sections of the application site. A small wetland area exists in the northern portion of the site. The eastern facing aspect of the site that runs parallel to Major Drive is predominantly covered in native regenerating bush with several pockets of maturing vegetation within this area.
18. Vehicle access to the allotment is provided from three different points, being Waipounamu Drive and Christchurch Crescent in the south and Kaitangata Crescent in the north. An access leg approximately 2.3-2.5m wide also exists, connecting the site to Major Drive in the east. Several access tracks occur across the site that is representative of its former use as grazing land prior to it being retired from this use and allowed to regenerate.

Site Background

19. This section of the report provides the background information on the application site. This background is particularly relevant to this proposed plan change as the site has had several different zones and has been subject to several resource consent decisions.
20. A review of the property file and Council records indicate that the site was previously

zoned residential in the 1970s and this zoning continued throughout the 1980s. The City of Lower Hutt – Western Hills Area District Scheme 1988 (variation No 9) had the application site zoned Western Hills Residential Zone. It was not until the Draft Proposed Plan of 1995 that the zoning was changed to the current Hill Residential Area, as stages 10 and 11, of a 1973 medium density subdivision, that created the Kelson suburb, did not proceed. The Hill Residential zoning was again confirmed in the current District Plan which became operative in 2003.

21. The site has been the subject of several resource consent applications for development of varying scales, none of which have been given effect to. Several resource consents (RM 20-W11-64/6, WGN080187 [26514] and WGN080187 [26515]) currently exist, which provide for a 142 residential lot subdivision including bulk earthworks and to permanently divert the full flow of tributaries on the site. This consent was publicly notified and on 19 March 2009, a joint hearings panel granted, subject to conditions, these consents under delegated authority from Hutt City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council. The consents granted have a 10 year duration, and will not lapse until 2019.
22. These consents allowed for the implementation of the development over 10 stages to create 142 residential allotments, roading, access lots and two reserve allotments, near the western periphery of the site, to be vested in Council. The net site area of the proposed allotments range in size from 400m² to 950m².
23. Under the 2009 decision, the extent of the approved earthworks across the site covered an area of approximately 93,380m² (66% of the site), comprising 226,450m³ of cut and 226,450m³ of fill (once an 11% compaction factor was added), or a total volume of 452,900m³ of earthworks. These earthworks included the filling of gullies and placement of subsoil drains beneath the fill, resulting in the loss of ephemeral streams that are tributaries of Speedy's Stream. In the upper reaches of the gullies on the site, site specific erosion and sediment control measures were developed and proposed to control stormwater runoff during the works and once works were completed. Offsite mitigation was proposed to offset the onsite effects associated with the vegetation removal and stream loss.
24. In April 2017, resource consent approval was sought for earthworks on the site. These earthworks varied from those approved in 2009. The proposed earthworks in the 2017 application sought to earthwork the western portion of the site, with fill deposited in the southern portion of the property. The purpose of these earthworks was to facilitate the residential use of the site. At the time of lodging this plan change, this resource consent application was still being processed.
25. This history is important to the consideration of this plan change. These previous resource consent applications essentially allow for the site to be modified and developed in a manner that is more in keeping with the General Residential Activity Area, as opposed to the Hill Residential Activity Area. As such, it is appropriate that this existing consented environment is considered in the plan change process.

Scale and Significance Assessment

26. Under s32(1)(c) of the RMA, this evaluation report needs to:

*contain a level of detail that corresponds to the **scale and significance** of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal. (**emphasis added**)*
27. The following Scale and Significance Assessment discusses the Proposed Plan Change in terms of 8 factors, and scores each factor out of 5 (where 1 is of low scale and significance, and 5 is of high scale and significance).

28. The Assessment concludes with a table summarising the factors and scores, and gives a final overall score for the scale and significance of the Proposed Plan Change.

Factor 1 Reason for the Change

29. The proposed plan change is being sought to ensure that the application site is rezoned to an appropriate zone to meet the purpose of the Act. The proposed zones and provisions respond to the topographical constraints of the site and the character of the local area. The Proposed Plan change would also allow for the development potential of the property to be realised in the manner that assists Council with meeting its requirements under the National Policy Statement pertaining to Urban Development Capacity. The proposed rezoning is not in response to a Regional Policy Statement or Resource Management Act review requirement.
30. For the reasons identified above, Factor 1 *Reason for the Change* scores 2.

Factor 2 Resource Management Issues / Problem Definition

31. The resource management issues, identified in the operative *City of Lower Hutt District Plan*, relevant to this plan change are as follows:
- 1.10.2 - The different character and amenity values of areas contribute significantly to the environment of the City. The Act recognises the importance of people's environment (which is defined to include amenity values) and it is necessary to recognise these as essential elements in the Plan.
 - 1.10.3 - The manner in which an urban area is arranged can have an important effect on resource use, social and economic wellbeing and environmental quality.
 - 1.10.6 - Areas of open space and recreation facilities are of crucial importance to the overall environment of the City and to the health and wellbeing of residents. People need a diverse range of open space and recreational opportunities and it is important that these are provided within the City.
 - 4A 1.1.1 - Residential dwellings and activities, subdivision patterns, open space, vegetation and a general absence of non-residential, or large scale commercial or industrial operations, all contribute to the residential character and amenity values associated with the general residential areas of the City. It is important that activities are managed to ensure residential character is retained, and amenity values are maintained and enhanced.
 - 4A 1.2 - The height, scale, intensity and location of buildings and structures can cause adverse effects upon amenity values of neighbouring properties, and the residential character of the surrounding area. It is important that such adverse effects are managed.
 - 7A 1.1.1 - General Recreation Activity Areas are located throughout the City, with many adjoining Residential Activity Areas. Activities in recreation areas can generate adverse effects, which detract from the amenity values of adjoining residential areas.
 - 7A 1.1.2 - The type of activities carried out should be compatible with the physical characteristics of the land. Areas which are generally flat and not covered with bush should be developed for more active and formal recreation purposes. Areas covered in bush and steeper areas should be protected from inappropriate use and development.

- 11.1.1 - Subdivision of land can impose a constraint on the future use or development of land. It is necessary to ensure land which is subdivided can be used for the proposed use or purpose.
 - 11.1.2 - Subdivisions need to be serviced in a manner that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated and that adverse effects on the health, safety and wellbeing of residents are no more than minor.
 - 11.1.4 - Subdivision of land in the coastal environment and in areas of ecological value can have adverse effects that need to be controlled.
 - 14I 1.1 - Earthworks can cause unnecessary scarring of the landscape, and alterations to the natural topography. This can significantly alter the natural character of the City's landscape. It is important that earthworks are managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects upon the natural topography.
 - 14I 1.2 - Unnecessary scarring of the landscape, removal of vegetation and alteration of the natural topography can affect adversely visual amenity values, historical and cultural values. Earthworks will be managed to ensure such values are maintained.
32. These resource management issues are currently identified in the District Plan and are addressed through the existing objective, policy and rule frameworks of the District Plan. While the proposal would introduce a new policy and rules, these provisions are considered to be appropriate to ensure that these existing Resource Management issues are appropriately addressed in the context of the application site. The proposal does not seek to add any new Resource Management Issues to the District Plan.
33. Factor 2 *Problem / Issue* scores 2 for the above reasons.

Factor 3 Degree of Shift from the Status Quo

34. The existing Hill Residential Activity Area zone is considered to be inappropriate for the application site as it is not the zone that best meets the purpose of the Act. It is proposed to rezone the site to the General Residential and General Recreation Activity Areas (which are existing established zones), with the introduction of a site specific policy, and rules to address the quality of the stormwater runoff from the site. While the treatment of stormwater in response to managing water quality is a new approach for the District Plan, this change is only at a site specific and local level and does not have implications to how the District Plan controls development in the wider environment. In this regard, the proposal does not represent a significant shift in how the District Plan operates on a City wide basis.
35. Also, an existing resource consent already allows for the creation of 142 residential allotments, roading, access lots, and significant earthworks. The level of development provided for by the proposed plan change is not significantly greater than what is provided for by the resource consent. This means that the proposed plan change is a small shift from what is already allowed for.
36. Factor 3 *Degree of Shift from the Status Quo* scores 2 as the proposed plan change does not represent a significant shift from the status quo.

Factor 4 Who and How Many Will be Affected/Geographical Scale of Effects

37. The proposal is a rezoning of a single site, which is not visually prominent when viewed from the wider environment. The proposal rezones the site to allow for more intense residential development on the site, when compared to the existing zoning. However, any effects from this are localised to those surrounding properties in the immediate environment.

38. Factor 4 *Who and How Many Will be Affected/Geographical Scale of Effects* scores 2 as the effects associated with this plan change would not be significant and would be localised.

Factor 5 Degree of Impact on or Interest from Iwi/Maori

39. The application site is not identified as having significant cultural values. However, Speedy's Stream which is located off-site and could be affected by stormwater runoff does have cultural importance. The proposed policy and rules seek to address stormwater runoff from the site to ensure the on-going health of Speedy's Stream.
40. Factor 5 *Degree of Impact on Interests from Iwi/Maori* scores 2 as provisions are proposed to address the effects associated with this plan change on Speedy's Stream and the application site itself does not have any identified cultural values.

Factor 6 Timing and Duration of Effects

41. The effects of the Proposed Plan Change will be ongoing from the time any of its provisions become operative. However, once the subdivision and construction of associated dwellings that would be facilitated by the plan change are completed, the proposed policy and rules would not have significant on-going effects as the mitigation measures required by these provisions would have been established at the time of the development.
42. Factor 6 *Timing and Duration of Effects* scores 2 due to the above reasons.

Factor 7 Type of Effects

43. The Proposed Plan Change changes the zone and imposes a new policy and rules on an individual site. As such, the impacts are localised and are known to the landowner.
44. The type of effects that would be generated by a development that is enabled by the proposed plan change are well understood and are similar in type and scale to the effects generated by existing developments on adjacent sites with General Residential zoning.
45. Factor 7 *Type of Effects* scores 2 due to the low significance of the effects.

Factor 8 Degree of Risk and Uncertainty

46. The degree of risk and uncertainty is low. The General Residential and General Recreation Activity Area zones proposed for the application site are well established in the District Plan and the resulting development forms are well understood. It is acknowledged that the proposal would introduce the need to undertake engineering works which maintains the ecological health of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland. This approach is new to the Hutt City District Plan and as such adds a small amount of risk and uncertainty to the plan change.
47. Factor 8 *Degree of Risk and Uncertainty* scores 2 due to the certainty provided by the existing proposed zones, while recognising the small level of uncertainty resulting from the proposed policy and rules.

Overall Scale and Significance

48. Table 1 *Summary of Scale and Significance* below lists the factors discussed above and the scores for each factor. The scores are then combined to give a total scale and significance score for the Proposed Plan Change.
49. The scale and significance of the Proposed Plan Change is Moderate.

Table 1 Summary of Scale and Significance

Factor	Score
1. Reason for Change	2
2. Problem / Issue	2
3. Degree of Shift from Status Quo	2
4. Who and How Many Affected, Geographic Scale of Effects	2
5. Degree of Impact on or Interest from Maori	2
6. Timing and Duration of Effects	2
7. Type of Effect	2
8. Degree of Risk or Uncertainty	2
Total (out of 40)	16

Total Score Interpretation

- 0-10 Scale and Significance = Low
 11-20 Scale and Significance = Moderate
 21-30 Scale and Significance = High
 31-40 Scale and Significance = Very High

Consultation

50. As part of the preparation of the proposed Plan Change, consultation has been undertaken with the following statutory authorities and mana whenua in accordance with Schedule 1 of the RMA:
- Ministry for the Environment;
 - Porirua City Council;
 - Upper Hutt City Council;
 - Wellington City Council;
 - New Zealand Transport Agency;
 - Transpower;
 - Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust;
 - Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira Inc; and
 - Wellington Tenth Trust.
51. Responses were received from Wellington City Council, New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) and the Wellington Tenth Trust - none of who raised any objections to the Proposed Plan Change. NZTA did provide some comment on the Traffic Report and the report has been updated to reflect the feedback from the Agency. Copies of the responses from the various organisations can be found in Appendix 3.

52. Responses were also received from Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira Inc. and Transpower. These are summarised in more detail below and copies can be found in Appendix 3 to this report

Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

53. On 30 April 2017 an email was sent to Port Nicholson advising them of the proposed Plan Change and asking them how they would like to be consulted regarding the proposed Plan Change.
54. A meeting was held with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust on site on 8 June 2017. This meeting discussed the extent of the proposed works and the plan change. At the meeting Port Nicholson verbally indicated that they had no significant concerns regarding the proposed plan change.
55. A follow up email was sent to the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust on 13 June 2017 which summarised the proposed plan change and the mitigation measures that formed part of the development. Some minor communications were exchanged between the parties and on 21 July 2017 an email was received from Port Nicholson Block Trust which confirmed the site has been used primarily as a thoroughfare and a place to gather food and rakau (wood) for kainga etc. No particular concerns were held with the proposed plan change or future development of the site but they indicated that they would be interested in the wetland/bioretenion/stormwater management of the site and how that is to be progressed as part of the development.

Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira Inc

56. On 30 April 2017 an email was sent to Ngati Toa advising them of the proposed Plan Change and asking them how they would like to be consulted regarding the proposed Plan Change. A meeting was held with Ngati Toa on 19 May 2017, where an outline of the proposed plan change was presented, including the site history, and potential mitigation measures to address the environmental effects associated with the plan change (including stormwater runoff) and seeking confirmation that the site did not contain any areas of cultural significance. An email summarising the main points associated with the plan change was sent on 24 May 2017.
57. A response was received from a representative of Ngati Toa on 26 June 2017, confirming that their records did not indicate any known areas of cultural significance within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development and acknowledging the current approach was better than what has previously been consented on the site. It was raised that the development of the site has the potential to have adverse effects on Speedy's Stream, Te Awa Kairangi, and the Wellington Harbour and if these are significant enough a Cultural Impact Assessment may be required. Overall Ngati Toa confirmed they were supportive of the updated approach and wished to be sent a draft copy of the section 32 report, which was circulated on 31 July 2017.

Transpower

58. On 3 May 2017 an email was sent to Transpower advising them of the proposed Plan Change and whether they had any comments regarding the application. On 17 May 2017 Transpower responded advising that they have no significant concerns regarding the proposed plan change (Appendix 3).

National, Regional and Local Policy Framework

59. The following sections consider and discuss the national, regional and local policy

framework that provides the context for the proposed plan change.

Resource Management Act 1991

60. Section 32(1)(a) requires an evaluation report to examine the extent to which the objectives of the proposal being evaluated are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA. The purpose and principles are set out in Part 2, Sections 5 to 8, of the RMA.

Section 5 Purpose and Principles

61. Section 5 sets out the purpose of the RMA, which is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Section 5 states:

Sustainable Management means managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while –

- (a) *Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
 - (b) *Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and*
 - (c) *Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.*
62. The proposed zones are considered to be the best way to achieve Section 5 of the Act. The existing zone allows for low density housing to be established and there are no requirements within the District Plan to protect the on-site wetland or to manage the quality of stormwater from the site. The application site is situated within the urban boundaries of Lower Hutt and is adjoined by properties in the General Residential Activity Area to the south and east. The site is readily able to be accessed from the existing roading network and can be serviced by existing infrastructure.
63. The process of preparing the plan change has recognised natural sensitivities for the site, namely the wetland in the northern portion of the property and the need to maintain the ecological function of the Speedy's Stream. It is proposed to address these matters through zoning the wetland in a manner that prevents residential development, while also imposing a new policy and rules that address the offsite stormwater effects arising from future development associated with the plan change.
64. The proposed plan change would allow for additional housing to be developed on the site. While there is an existing resource consent for 142 lots on the property, the proposed plan change would allow for approximately 165 complying lots. This additional yield represents a more efficient use of the site as there are few of these large blocks of land available for development in the urban fringe of Hutt City. The proposed General Residential Activity Area zone would allow for the site to be developed in a manner that is consistent with the existing properties to the south and east of the site.
65. Given the above factors, the proposal and has been tested in terms of section 32 and the provisions selected are the best way of meeting the purpose of the RMA.

Section 6 Matters of National Importance

66. In achieving the purpose of the RMA, Council needs to recognise and provide for the Matters of National Importance identified in section 6:

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers

under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:

- (a) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:*
- (b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:*
- (c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna:*
- (d) the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers:*
- (e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga:*
- (f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:*
- (g) the protection of protected customary rights.*
- (h) management of significant natural hazard risk*

67. The section 6 matters that are applicable to this proposal are subsections 6(a), 6(b), 6(c), 6(d), 6(e), and 6(h). Overall, the proposed zones, policy and rules are consistent with Section 6 of the Act.

Section 6(a)

68. The proposed plan change would result in the wetland to be rezoned to the General Recreation Activity Area. This zone generally supports the establishment of recreational activities and would ensure that the site is appropriately zoned to allow for this area to eventually become part of the Hutt City Council reserves network (which is envisioned as part of a future subdivision of the site). It is considered that this proposed zone would ensure that the natural character of the wetland is preserved.
69. As part of the plan changes, an additional policy, and rules are proposed to ensure that the future stormwater runoff from the site does not compromise the ecological integrity of the on-site wetland. It is considered that these proposed standards, combined with the proposed General Recreational zoning ensures that the wetland is protected from inappropriate subdivision and development.

Section 6(b)

70. The site is not identified as an outstanding natural landscape or feature, nor does it meet the threshold to be considered as one under the criteria of the Regional Policy Statement (this is confirmed in the landscape and visual assessment contained in Appendix 7). It is considered therefore that there are no outstanding landscapes or features that are required to be protected as part of this plan change.

Section 6(c)

71. As part of the plan change an ecological assessment of the site has been undertaken. This ecological assessment has identified the wetland situated in the northern portion of the site as having significant ecological value. This report also identifies Speedy's Stream which is located off site as having particular ecological values. It is proposed to retain and

protect the wetland through the proposed General Recreational Activity Area zoning. It is proposed to also ensure the ecological health of the wetland and Speedy's Stream is maintained through the proposed policy and rules. These measures would ensure that this area of Significant Indigenous Vegetation is maintained and protected overtime.

Section 6(d)

72. The existing site is in private ownership and there is no public access to any of the waterbodies on the site, including the wetland. The proposed rezoning of the wetland and surrounding area to General Recreation Activity Area is in preparation to transfer this area to Hutt City Council as reserve. In this regard, the proposal would improve access to the wetland as the Proposed Plan Change would allow for this area to eventually become part of the Hutt City Council reserves network and it likely to be able to be accessed from the new roading network (once the subdivision is completed). The proposal is therefore consistent with Section 6 (d) of the Act.

Section 6(e)

73. The proposed plan change will not restrict the existing relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions, and therefore is consistent with s6(e).

Section 6(h)

74. The application site is not located in an area identified as being at risk from natural hazards. The applicant has had a geotechnical report prepared which has confirmed that the site can be developed for residential purposes and there are no site stability restrictions. Given these factors, the proposal is considered to be consistent with Section 6(h) of the Act.

Section 7 Other Matters

75. The Plan change must also have particular regard to the Other Matters referred to in section 7:

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to—

- (a) *kaitiakitanga:*
 - (aa) *the ethic of stewardship:*
 - (b) *the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:*
 - (ba) *the efficiency of the end use of energy:*
 - (c) *the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:*
 - (d) *intrinsic values of ecosystems:*
 - (e) *[Repealed]*
 - (f) *maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment:*
 - (g) *any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:*
 - (h) *the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon:*
 - (i) *the effects of climate change:*
 - (j) *the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.*

76. The Section 7 matters that are applicable to this proposal are 7(b), 7 (c), 7 (d), and 7(f). The proposed plan change is considered to be consistent with these subsections.

Section 7(b)

77. The applicant site is situated within the existing urban boundaries of the Hutt Valley. The proposed General Residential and General Recreation Zones, with the associated site-specific policy and rules in the Subdivision Chapter, is considered to be the most efficient use of the resource (being an undeveloped site). The proposed zones allows for the development potential of the site to be realised, in a manner than is consistent with how the District Plan envisions the wider environment to be development, while ensuring that the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland are maintained. The proposal is therefore considered to be consistent with Section 7(b) of the Act.

Section 7(c)

78. The proposed rezoning would allow for the site to be developed in a manner that is consistent with the surrounding residential properties and in a manner that responds to the ecological limitations that exist on the property. It is considered that the existing bulk and location and subdivision rules pertaining to the General Residential Activity Area will ensure that any future development of the site is consistent with Section 7(c) of the Act.

Section 7(d)

79. The proposed plan change includes rezoning the application site in a manner (including the introduction of a site specific policy and rules) to ensure that the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland are maintained following any future development of the property.

Section 7(f)

80. The proposed rezoning would allow for the site to be developed in a manner that is consistent with the surrounding residential properties and in a manner that responds to the ecological limitations that exist on the property. It is considered that the existing bulk and location and subdivision rules of the General Residential Activity Area, in conjunction with the proposed policy and rules, will ensure that any future development of the site is consistent with Section 7(f) of the Act.

Section 8 Treaty of Waitangi

81. Section 8, Treaty of Waitangi states:

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

82. Section 8 of the RMA requires that applications take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. As part of the consultation process, local iwi were invited to provide feedback on the plan change. All iwi groups engaged with during the development of the plan change have indicated that the site has no unique cultural significance to them; and no issues have been raised with the proposed plan change. It has been indicated by Iwi during the process that the aquatic environment of Speedy's Stream is of importance, and the significant degradation in the aquatic environments of these waterbodies would be of concern. A policy and rules have been proposed to ensure the ecological value of Speedy's Stream is considered and maintained through the design and development of the application site. Accordingly, it is considered that the proposal is consistent with Section 8 of the Act.

National Policy Statements

National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity:

83. Section 75(3)(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 states that a district plan change must give effect to any National Policy Statement.
84. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity became operative on 1 December 2016. Wellington, specifically Lower Hutt City is classified as a medium-growth urban area. As such, the proposal must be considered against the policies of this National Policy Statement.
85. The relevant policies that require consideration when assessing this proposal are policies PA1 – PA4. These are discussed in detail below:

PA1: Local authorities shall ensure that at any one time there is sufficient housing and business land development capacity according to the table below:

- a. *Short term - Development capacity must be feasible, zoned and serviced with development infrastructure.*
- b. *Medium term - Development capacity must be feasible, zoned and either:*
 - *serviced with development infrastructure, or*
 - *the funding for the development infrastructure required to service that development capacity must be identified in a Long Term Plan required under the Local Government Act 2002.*
- c. *Long-term - Development capacity must be feasible, identified in relevant plans and strategies, and the development infrastructure required to service it must be identified in the relevant Infrastructure Strategy required under the Local Government Act 2002.*

86. The proposal is considered to be consistent with Policy PA1. The application site is currently zoned Hill Residential Activity Area, and as such provides for a limited capacity of development due to the greater net site area requirements of the zone (compared to the General Residential Activity Area). The practical yield of the site is further reduced, given the existing topography of the site and constraints within the zone provisions, objectives and policies with regard to earthworks.
87. The application site is able to be serviced by existing infrastructure. City reticulated services for all three waters (wastewater, stormwater and potable water), are available in the immediate environment and with capacity to service a development that complies with the standards of the General Residential Activity Area. Other infrastructure connections such as power, telecom and gas are also available within the area, and extensions to these networks can be made throughout the site.
88. Rezoning a large area of the application site to General Residential Activity Area will increase the residential development potential of the site, thereby assisting Council in meeting their short and medium term development capacity requirements.

PA2: Local authorities shall satisfy themselves that other infrastructure required to support urban development are likely to be available.

89. The proposal is considered to be consistent with Policy PA2. The infrastructure report contained in Appendix 4 confirms that the application site is able to be serviced by the existing infrastructure in the local environment.

PA3: When making planning decisions that affect the way and the rate at which development capacity is provided, decision-makers shall provide for the social,

economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of people and communities and future generations, whilst having particular regard to:

- a. Providing for choices that will meet the needs of people and communities and future generations for a range of dwelling types and locations, working environments and places to locate businesses;*
- b. Promoting the efficient use of urban land and development infrastructure and other infrastructure; and*
- c. Limiting as much as possible adverse impacts on the competitive operation of land and development markets.*

90. The proposal is considered to be consistent with Policy PA3. The proposed General Residential Activity Area allows for a range of housing developments and land holdings to be provided (it is acknowledged that while an indicative scheme plan has been prepared, this only represents one of a number of potential development options that could occur on the site).

91. The proposal also represents an efficient use of urban land and development infrastructure. The area to be rezoned to the General Residential Activity Area is currently poorly utilised. The proposed rezoning would allow for the site to be developed for residential purposes at a density that is consistent with the character of the local environment. The site is already serviced by existing infrastructure and it is considered that the existing infrastructure in the area still has capacity to support the future development of the site for residential purposes at a density that is reflected by the proposed zoning.

PA4: When considering the effects of urban development, decision-makers shall take into account:

- a. The benefits that urban development will provide with respect to the ability for people and communities and future generations to provide for their social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing; and*
- b. The benefits and costs of urban development at a national, inter-regional, regional and district scale, as well as the local effects.*

92. The proposal takes into account Policy PA4. The proposed rezoning would allow for the site to be developed for residential purposes at a density greater than currently provided for. This will allow for additional housing to be constructed in an area of the Hutt Valley where housing supply is currently limited, without major Council investment in additional infrastructure (such as roading or services). The proposed General Residential Activity Area would ensure that the development is undertaken in a manner that maintains the environmental wellbeing of the local environment as well as enabling a housing form that will be consistent with the character of Kelson (which is predominantly zoned General Residential Activity Area).

93. Due to the modest size of the area to be rezoned, it is considered that the benefits and costs associated with the proposal are limited to the district scale. In this regard, the proposal is considered to have benefits for both Kelson and Lower Hutt. The proposed rezoning allows for a more efficient use of land which is currently poorly utilised in part due to zoning that limits the commercial viability of development.

National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission:

94. The National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission became operative on 13 March 2008. The Transpower Haywards – Melling B (HAY-MLG B) 110kV Transmission line (Span 14-15) is situated within the north-western corner of the site. As such, the proposal

must be considered against the policies of this National Policy Statement.

95. The Objective of this NPS and the relevant Policies 10 and 11 that require consideration when assessing this proposal are discussed in detail below:

Objective

To recognise the national significance of the electricity transmission network by facilitating the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the existing transmission network and the establishment of new transmission resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, while:

- *managing the adverse environmental effects of the network; and*
- *managing the adverse effects of other activities on the network.*

Policy 10

In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must to the extent reasonably possible manage activities to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on the electricity transmission network and to ensure that operation, maintenance, upgrading, and development of the electricity transmission network is not compromised.

Policy 11

Local authorities must consult with the operator of the national grid, to identify an appropriate buffer corridor within which it can be expected that sensitive activities will generally not be provided for in plans and/or given resource consent. To assist local authorities to identify these corridors, they may request the operator of the national grid to provide local authorities with its medium to long-term plans for the alteration or upgrading of each affected section of the national grid (so as to facilitate the long-term strategic planning of the grid).

96. The Hutt City District Plan already recognises the importance of the transmission lines through the establishment of a National Grid Yard. This National Grid Yard applies to the north-western portion of the site. The District Plan controls activities within the National Grid Yard. The proposed Plan Change does not alter the extent of the National Grid Yard or the activity status of developments within this Yard. Furthermore, the overall extent of the site in the National Grid Yard is small, with the majority of this area proposed to be rezoned General Recreation Activity Area. Given these factors, the proposed plan change is considered to be consistent with the objectives and policies of the National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission.
97. As part of the preparation of the proposed plan change consultation has been undertaken with Transpower. Transpower has not raised any concerns regarding the proposal. Their comments are attached in Appendix 3.
98. It is considered there are no other National Policy Statements relevant to this proposed plan change.

Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS)

99. The RPS for the Wellington Region sets out the regional approach for managing the environment and providing for growth and associated effects. The RPS identifies the significant resource management issues for the region and outlines the policies and methods required to achieve the integrated sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources.
100. The objectives and policies of the RPS most relevant to this plan change are:

Section 3.3 Energy, Infrastructure and Waste

Objective 10

The social, economic cultural and environmental benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.

Policy 8

Protecting regionally significant infrastructure.

101. The Hutt City District Plan recognises the importance of the transmission lines through the establishment of a National Grid Yard. This National Grid Yard applies to the north western portion of the site. The District Plan controls activities within the National Grid Yard. The proposed Plan Change does not alter the extent of the National Grid Yard or the activity status of developments within this Yard. Furthermore, the overall extent of the site in the National Grid Yard is small, with the majority of this area proposed to be rezoned General Recreation Activity Area.
102. Consultation has been undertaken with Transpower as part of the Plan Change process. Transpower have confirmed that they have no concerns regarding the plan change.
103. Given these factors, the proposed plan change is considered to be consistent with this Objective and Policy of the RPS.

Section 3.4 Freshwater

Objective 12

The quantity and quality of fresh water:

- (b) *safeguard the life supporting capacity of water bodies*

Policy 14

Minimising contamination in stormwater from new developments.

Policy 40

Safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health in waterbodies.

Objective 13

The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.

Policy 14

Protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies.

104. The stormwater and ecological reports prepared by Morpurn Environmental (Appendix 5) has confirmed that the site can support residential development at a density anticipated by the General Residential Activity Area. However to do so, engineering solutions will be required to manage the quality and quantity of stormwater discharge from the site. The future engineering solutions would ensure that the ecological health and function of Speedy's Stream and onsite wetland could be maintained, as unmitigated development could have detrimental effects on the health functioning of these waterbodies. In this regard, an additional policy, and rules have been proposed for the subdivision chapter which will ensure that appropriate considerations are given to the impacts of stormwater runoff and how it is managed to ensure the ecological health of Speedy's Stream and the onsite wetland. The proposal (including the associated proposed provisions) are therefore considered to be consistent with the above objectives and policies of the RPS.

Section 3.6 Indigenous ecosystems

Objective 16

Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are maintained and restored to a healthy functioning state

Policy 23

Identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values.

Policy 24

Protecting ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values.

Policy 47

Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values.

Policy 64

Supporting a whole catchment approach.

105. An ecological assessment of the site has been undertaken (Appendix 5). This ecological assessment has identified the wetland situated in the northern portion of the site as having significant ecological value. It is proposed to retain and protect this wetland through the proposed General Recreation Activity Area zoning. This zoning will ensure that no residential development would be able to be undertaken in this area (as a permitted activity), thereby protecting this ecosystem. Any built development in this area would be considered through the resource consent process, with the actual and potential effects being assessed accordingly. The proposed policy and rules in the Subdivision Chapter will ensure that development in the residentially zoned areas of the site will give due consideration to the effects of stormwater discharge on the onsite wetland and Speedy's Stream. With the inclusion of the policy and rules it is considered that the Proposed Plan Change will be consistent with the intentions of the above objectives and policies.

Section 3.7 Landscape

Objective 17

The region's outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and their landscape values protected from inappropriate subdivision use and development.

Policy 25

Identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes.

Policy 26

Protecting outstanding natural features and landscape values.

Objective 18

The region's special amenity landscapes are identified and those landscape values that contribute to amenity and the quality of the environment are maintained or enhanced.

Policy 27

Identifying special amenity landscapes. Promoting discharges to land.

Policy 28

Managing special amenity landscape values.

106. A landscape and visual assessment has been undertaken as part of the Proposed Plan Change (Appendix 6). The assessment by Drakeford Williams has found that the application site does not meet the required thresholds to qualify as an Outstanding Natural Feature, Outstanding Natural Landscape, or Special Amenity Landscape and therefore the above objectives and policies are not applicable to this proposal.

Section 3.8 Natural Hazards

Objective 19

The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced.

Policy 29

Avoiding inappropriate subdivision and development in areas at high risk from natural hazards.

Policy 51

Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards.

Objective 21

Communities are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts of climate change, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.

Policy 29

Avoiding inappropriate subdivision and development in areas at high risk from natural hazards.

Policy 51

Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards.

107. The site is not situated in an identified natural hazard zone. A geotechnical report has been prepared for the site and the resulting earthworks that would be required to enable a future subdivision (these earthworks are subject to a separate resource consent application). This report confirms the site can be developed for residential purposes. As such, the application site is considered to not be at a high risk from natural hazards and appropriate mitigation measures will be incorporated into the future development to ensure that the relevant natural hazard risks are addressed. As such, the proposal is considered to be consistent with this objective and policy of the Regional Policy Statement.

Section 3.9 Regional Form, Design and Function

Objective 22

A compact well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:

- (e) urban development in existing urban areas, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form;*
- (g) a range of housing (including affordable housing);*
- (h) integrated public open spaces;*
- (i) integrated land use and transportation; and*
- (k) efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network*

infrastructure);

Policy 31

Identifying and promoting higher density and mixed use development.

Policy 33

Supporting a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form.

Policy 55

Maintaining a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form.

Policy 57

Integrated land use and transportation.

Policy 58

Co-ordinating land use with development and operation of infrastructure.

Policy 67

Maintaining and enhancing a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form.

108. Objective 22 and the associated policies seek to ensure that development is undertaken within the existing urban environment in a manner which represents the efficient use of existing infrastructure. The site is located within an urban environment which can be serviced by existing infrastructure.
109. The proposed rezoning would facilitate more intense residential development of the site. The site is in close proximity to public transport (bus), is located near a main transport link (State Highway 2) and a number of public amenities (recreational facilities, school and a small shopping area). As such, it is considered appropriate that the application site supports a higher level of development density than what is currently allowed for under the District Plan.
110. The proposed General Residential Activity Area zone allows for a variety of housing densities and development forms (subject to obtaining resource consent).
111. Given the above factors, the proposal is considered to be consistent with the above objective and policies of the Regional Policy Statement.

Section 3.10 Resource Management with Tangata Whenua

Objective 23

The region's iwi authorities and local authorities work together under Treaty partner principles for the sustainable management of the region's environment for the benefit and wellbeing of the regional community, both now and in the future.

Objective 24

The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made.

Objective 25

The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.

Objective 26

Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters.

Objective 28

The cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga is maintained.

Policy 66

Enhancing involvement of tangata whenua in resource management decision-making – non-regulatory

Policy 48

Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi – consideration

Policy 49

Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration

112. The application site is not identified as having any specific cultural values. As part of the plan change, consultation has been undertaken with both Ngati-Toa and Port Nicholson Block Trust. Both of these parties in our discussions with them have indicated that they do not have any significant cultural concerns regarding the proposed plan change.

Regional Plans

Operative Freshwater Plan and Operative Soil Plan

113. The Wellington Regional Freshwater Plan has a number of general objectives and policies, followed by more specific objectives and policies that relate to certain aspects for which rules have been developed, including specific protection required for certain waterbodies.
114. The key policies for this proposal are summarised below:

Policy 4.2.9

Requires decision makers to have regard to a range of characteristics of watercourses when considering the protection of their natural character and the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development, including ecosystems, habitats and species, water quality, natural flow characteristics and hydraulic processes, and the topography and physical composition of watercourses.

Policy 4.2.11

Requires decision makers to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects having regard to:

- *the maintenance of biological and physical processes;*
- *the maintenance of habitat for feeding, breeding and sheltering aquatic life;*
- *the maintenance of the diversity of aquatic life;*
- *the maintenance of the ability of fish to disperse and migrate;*
- *the times which will least affect feeding, spawning, dispersal or migratory patterns of fish and other aquatic species; and*
- *the prevention of irreversible adverse effects.*

Policies 4.2.35-36

Details the relevant considerations when determining the nature and extent of conditions, including the significance of adverse effects and the extent to which the community benefits from the proposal.

Policy 5.2.6

Requires Speedy's Stream and all tributaries to be managed for aquatic ecosystem purposes.

Policy 7.2.2

Provides that uses of river beds should not be allowed where there have adverse effects on a range of listed values, including tangata whenua, natural amenity, lawful public access, flood hazard, bed or bank stability, water quantity and hydraulic processes, and safety.

Policy 7.2.15

Provides that reclamation or drainage should only be carried out when there are no practicable alternatives and there are significant benefits to the community.

115. The Wellington Regional Soil Plan focuses on avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects associated with soil disturbance and vegetation removal activities, including accelerated erosion and sediment runoff.
116. The key policies in relation to the earthworks and vegetation disturbance activities are provided below:

Policy 4.2.14

To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of vegetation disturbance by promoting:

- *the maintenance and enhancement of vegetation in erosion prone areas;*
- *the conversion of erosion prone areas to forestry or soil conservation woodlots, or regeneration or active restoration to native bush;*
- *riparian management, including where this will help safeguard the life supporting capacity of aquatic ecosystems;*
- *compliance with industry recognised standards and procedures such as the Logging Industry Research Organisation's (LIRO) "Forestry Code of Practice" (Second Edition, 1993); and/or*
- *the maintenance and retention of erosion control plantings.*

Policy 4.2.15

To regulate soil disturbance activities to ensure that they are unlikely to have significant adverse effects on:

- *erosion rates;*
- *soil fertility;*
- *soil structure;*
- *flood mitigation structures and works;*
- *water quality;*
- *downstream locations;*
- *bridges, culverts and other water crossing structures;*
- *aquatic ecosystems; and*
- *historic sites with tangata whenua values.*

Policy 4.2.16

To ensure that recognised erosion control and land rehabilitation techniques are adopted to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects resulting from soil disturbance activities.

117. The proposal is considered to be consistent with the objectives and policies of the operative Freshwater Plan, and the Operative Soil Plan. While the proposal would involve streambed loss and vegetation loss from the site as a result of residential development, this would not be significantly greater than what has already been approved for the property. Furthermore, the ecological report prepared for the development of the site has confirmed that the vegetation and stream bed loss will not have significant ecological effects.
118. It is also recognised that the loss of streambeds would be subject to a Greater Wellington Regional Council consent (which has already been applied for). The resulting effects of this loss would be considered within this consenting framework, and if required, mitigation measures would be implemented.
119. As part of the proposal, a policy and rules are proposed to ensure that the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland are maintained. These provisions directly respond to the ecological values that these water bodies have and ensure that stormwater from the future development of the site is appropriately addressed.
120. To enable the development of the site, resource consent will be required. The level of earthworks required for the development would trigger the thresholds in the District Plan. As part of any resource consent decision, erosion and sediment control measures would need to be installed on the site. These measures would ensure that sediment runoff does not affect water quality and that the erosion risk during the site development works are addressed.

Proposed Natural Resources Plan

121. Section 74(2)(a) (ii) of the RMA requires Council to have regard to any proposed regional plan of its region in regard to any matter of regional significance or for which the regional council has primary responsibility under Part 4 of the Act.
122. The proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region is a combined air, land, water and coastal plan. Once it is made operative it will replace the existing Regional Coastal Plan and the four current regional plans (Regional Air Quality Management Plan, Regional Freshwater Plan, Regional Plan for Discharges to Land and, Regional Soil Plan). However, all rules within the proposed Natural Resources Plan have immediate legal effect from the date it was notified (31 July 2015).
123. This Plan Change must have regard to the following objectives, policies in the proposed Natural Resource Plan:

Objective O9

The recreational values of the coastal marine area, rivers and lakes and their margins and natural wetlands are maintained and enhanced.

Policy P9

Provides that the reduction in public access along rivers and lakes should be avoided.

Objective O17

The natural character of the coastal marine area, rivers, lakes and their margins and

natural wetlands is preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.

Policy P31

Requires aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai to be maintained or restored by managing the effects of use and development on physical, chemical and biological processes to achieve a range of outcomes, including minimising adverse effects on:

- flow characteristics and hydrodynamic processes in rivers and natural wetlands*
- aquatic habitat diversity and quality; and*
- riparian habitats.*

Objective O23

The quality of water in the region's rivers, lakes, natural wetlands, groundwater and the coastal marine area is maintained or improved.

Policy P33

More than minor adverse effects of activities on species known to be present in Schedule F1 watercourses, including Speedy's Stream and tributaries shall be avoided, including discharging contaminants, seabed disturbance during spawning season and diversion of water such that the river would be impassable to migratory species.

Objective O25

To safeguard aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai in fresh water bodies and coastal marine area:

- (a) water quality, flows, water levels and aquatic and coastal habitats are managed to maintain aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, and*
- (b) restoration of aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai is encouraged, and*
- (c) where an objective in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 or 3.8 is not met, a fresh water body or coastal marine area is improved over time to meet that objective.*

Policies P37 and P38

Activities in and adjacent to natural wetlands shall be managed to maintain wetland values and wetland restoration shall be encouraged.

Objective O28

The extent of natural wetlands is maintained or increased and their condition is restored.

Policies P40, P41 and 42

Requires the protection and restoration of significant indigenous ecosystems, and activities to be avoided in these areas in the first instance unless in accordance with a restoration management plan. Where avoidance is not possible, adverse effects shall be managed by:

- avoiding more than minor adverse effects;*
- where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, remedying them;*
- where more than minor adverse effects cannot be remedied, mitigating them; and*

- where residual adverse effects remain it is appropriate to consider the use of biodiversity offsets
- Proposals for mitigation and biodiversity offsets are assessed against the
- principles listed in Schedule G

Objective O48

Stormwater networks and urban land uses are managed so that the adverse quality and quantity effects of discharges from the networks are improved over time.

Policy P62

Promotes the discharge of contaminants to land rather than water particularly where adverse effects are possible.

Policy P63

Lists the ways in which the adverse effects of discharges can be minimised including by using land-based treatment, constructed wetlands or other systems to treat contaminants prior to discharge.

Policy P73

Minimise the adverse effects of stormwater discharges by using a range of measures, including good management practice and water sensitive urban design.

Policy P95

Lists the ways in which the discharge of contaminants to land shall be managed, including ensuring the discharge does not result in more than minor adverse effects on soil health, not exceeding the natural capacity of the soil and not resulting in a discharge that enters water.

Policy P97

Minimising the discharge of contaminants from earthworks using a source control approach, and using good management practices in site management, erosion and sediment control design operation and maintenance to minimise the adverse effects of sediment-laden stormwater discharges.

Policy P98

Good management practice shall be used to minimise the risk of accelerated soil erosion, control silt and sediment runoff and ensure the site is stabilised and vegetation cover restored.

Policy P102

Provides that reclamation of riverbeds (including piping over a length longer than necessary for a crossing) is to be avoided except under certain circumstances, including where it is associated with a growth and/or development framework or strategy approved by a local authority under the Local Government Act 2002 (and where no other practicable alternatives apply) or the reclamation is of an ephemeral flow path. "Ephemeral flow path" is defined as a river that does not have an active bed, or has a bed that is predominantly vegetated, and only conveys water during or immediately following heavy rainfall events, and does not convey or retain water at other times

124. This proposal is considered to have regard to the objectives and policies of the proposed Natural Resources Plan. While the proposal would involve streambed loss and vegetation loss from the site as a result of a residential development, this would not be significantly

greater than what has already been approved for the property.

125. It is also recognised that the loss of streambeds would be subject to a Greater Wellington Regional Council consent (which has already been applied for). The resulting effects of this loss would be considered within this consenting framework, and if required, mitigation measures would be implemented.
126. As part of the proposal a policy and rules are proposed to ensure that the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland are maintained. These provisions directly respond to the ecological values that these water bodies have and ensure that stormwater from the future development of the site is appropriately addressed.

District Plans in the Wellington Region

127. Section 74(2)(c) of the RMA requires territorial authorities to consider the extent to which a Plan Change needs to be consistent with the plans or proposed plans of adjacent territorial authorities.
128. The Proposed Plan Change involves an area of land that is located well within the boundaries of the City of Lower Hutt. It will have no effect on the operative plans or proposed plans of any adjacent territorial authorities and as such, will not be inconsistent with them.

Local Statutory and Non-Statutory Strategies and Policies

129. A number of other non-statutory strategies and policies, produced by Hutt City Council (HCC), have been considered in preparing the Proposed Plan Change. These are:
 - Long-Term Plan 2015;
 - Economic Development Plan 2015 – 2020;
 - Urban Growth Strategy 2013 – 2032;
 - Environment Sustainability Strategy 2015 – 2045; and
 - Housing Policy 2008.

Long-Term Plan 2015

130. The Long-Term Plan 2015 sets the following targets in relation to Urban Development:
 - Target population growth of 0.6% per annum to ensure that at least 110,000 people live in the city by 2032;
 - Target increase of 250 houses per annum for the first five years and approximately 300 per annum for following five years to 2032.
131. The Plan Change would allow for the additional supply of residential sections through being able to undertake more intensive development on the site than what is currently allowed for under the District Plan. This increased development potential would assist with Council meeting these targets.
132. The Plan Change is therefore considered to be consistent with the Long-Term Plan 2015.

Economic Development Plan 2015 - 2020

133. The Economic Development Plan provides a vision for economic development from 2015 - 2020. The Economic Development Plan includes four areas of focus for Hutt City Council and its strategic partners. These are listed below in order of priority:
 1. Grow science, technology, engineering and manufacturing capability and businesses;

2. Rejuvenate the Hutt CBD;
 3. Stimulate growth and development;
 4. Continue business support.
134. One of the measures under the Stimulate Growth and Development heading is to increase the number of residential developments from 281 per year to 310 per year and increasing the value of residential development from \$66.3 million to \$73 million. The Plan Change would assist with Council achieving these measures and therefore is considered to be consistent with the Economic Development Plan.

Urban Growth Strategy 2013 - 2032

135. In 2013, Hutt City Council approved its Urban Growth Strategy that encourages 6,000 houses to be constructed in the District over the next 20 years. A significant number of these dwellings are proposed to be provided through intensification of housing within the existing Urban boundaries. The application site is situated in the existing urban boundaries and the Proposed Plan Change could result in an additional 163 complying residential allotments, and would allow for the development of large block of land in a manner that is consistent with the envisioned character of the immediate environment. It is therefore considered that the proposed plan change is meeting the intended outcomes of the Urban Growth Strategy.

Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2015 – 2045

136. The Environmental Sustainability Strategy sets out Council's ambitions to protect, enhance or repair the environment. The Strategy identifies seven key focus areas: water, waste, transport, land use, biodiversity, energy and risk and resilience. Each focus area is led by three overarching strategic goals – lead, protect and enhance. The proposed plan change incorporates measures that respond to the biodiversity and land use focus areas of the Strategy. This includes protecting the ecologically significant areas on the site (wetland) and introducing stormwater management provisions to the District Plan.
137. It is therefore considered that the Plan Change does not conflict with the Environmental Sustainability Strategy.

Housing Policy 2008

138. The Housing Policy 2008 seeks to provide affordable housing within the City. Two of the key objectives of the Policy is:
- To help ensure that the housing needs of Hutt City are met and to improve the affordability of housing in Hutt City by;
 - increasing the supply of residential developments;
 - ensuring there is a more balanced mix between intensive housing and non-intensive housing developments, particularly around shopping centres and key transport routes; and
 - ensuring a supply of social housing for the elderly and socially disadvantaged;
 - Ensure the District Plan and associated intensive housing design guidelines recognise and maintain appropriate levels of residential amenity;
139. The Plan Change would allow for the additional supply of residential sections through being able to undertake more intensive development on the site than what is currently allowed for under the District Plan. The potential sections resulting from the proposal would allow for a range of housing sizes and development density to be undertaken on the site. It is considered that the potential development density resulting from the proposal

Plan Change would be consistent with the District Plans expectations for the character of the wider environment.

140. The proposal is therefore considered to be consistent with the Housing 2008 Policy.

City of Lower Hutt District Plan - Objectives and Policies

141. This section reviews the current objectives and policies of the District Plan pertaining to the General Residential Activity Area, Hill Residential Activity Area, General Recreation Activity Area, Subdivision, Transport and Earthworks Chapters, and explores whether these are sufficient to provide the required level of policy support to the proposed plan change.

Chapter 1 Introduction and Scope of the Plan

142. Chapter 1 of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan identifies the area wide objectives which the District Plan seeks to achieve. The area wide objectives and policies which are considered to be relevant to the Plan Change are as follows:

1.10.1 - Resource Management and Tangata Whenua of Lower Hutt

Objective

Resource Management and the Tangata Whenua of Lower Hutt: To respond to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and other matters of significance to the tangata whenua as specified in the Act.

Policies

- (a) *To have particular regard to tangata whenua's desire to carry out kaitiakitanga.*
- (b) *To protect waahi tapu and sites of cultural or historical significance to tangata whenua from desecration or disturbance.*
- (c) *To recognise and protect the tangata whenua desire to maintain and enhance their traditional relationship with the environment.*
- (d) *To consult with the tangata whenua when discharging functions and duties under the Act.*

1.10.2 - Amenity Value

Objective

To identify, maintain and enhance the character and amenity values of the different activity areas.

Policy

To identify within all activity areas the general character and amenity values of that activity area.

1.10.3 - Residential Activity

Objective

To accommodate residential growth and development through consolidation of the existing urban area but to allow some peripheral development.

Policies

- (a) *To provide opportunities for gradual intensification of residential densities by:*

- (i) *Enabling higher densities along major transport routes and near suburban focal points,*
- (ii) *Providing for infill development throughout the established residential areas to appropriate minimum standards, and*
- (iii) *Managing the rate at which land at the periphery of the urban area is developed for residential purposes.*

1.10.6 - Recreation and Open Space

Objective

Open Space and Recreation Objective To provide and maintain a diverse range of open space and recreation facilities for the enjoyment of residents and visitors which meet the needs of different sectors of the community.

Policies

- (a) *To ensure the adequate provision of open space for the passive recreational needs of the community.*
- (b) *To ensure adequate provision of larger open space areas for active and passive recreation.*
- (c) *To ensure the protection and enhancement of areas of special recreation amenity.*
- (d) *To ensure the conservation of natural and heritage features and landscapes.*

- 143. Consultation has been undertaken with both the Port Nicholson Block Trust and Ngati Toa as part of the plan change process. Neither party has identified the site as having particular cultural value. Both parties consider that the proposed policy and rules to address stormwater runoff are appropriate for the site.
- 144. It is recognised that the site is located in an established residential area which is serviced by existing infrastructure and social, recreational and cultural facilities (such as Kelson Primary School, the local church and the shops situated on Major Drive). The application site is located close to State Highway 2 and the local roading network will be able to accommodate the additional traffic flow which could result from a future subdivision of the site. Given these factors, it is considered appropriate to apply a zoning of General Residential Activity Area to the majority of the site.
- 145. The Area Wide Objectives and Policies of the District Plan recognise that properties within the General Residential Activity Area are readily able to be developed either as a result of their natural topography, or as a result of bulk earthworks undertaken as part of the subdivision which created those properties. While the application site is sloping, there are many examples on the eastern and western hills of Lower Hutt where properties which have a slope angle which is similar to that of the subject property, and are also within the General Residential Activity Area. It is therefore considered that the General Residential Activity Area is appropriate for the topography of the application site, and it is also consistent with the zoning of other properties within wider Lower Hutt which have similar attributes. Further to this, a resource consent was granted in 2009 that allowed for bulk earthworks to be undertaken on the site. These earthworks, if undertaken, would result in a landform and vegetation cover that is more consistent with the General Residential Activity Area. It is also noted that more recently a resource consent application has been lodged with Council to undertake bulk earthworks, albeit at a lesser scale.
- 146. As part of the plan change, the northern portion of the site would be rezoned to the General Recreation Activity Area. This area of site that is to be rezoned to the General

Recreation Activity Area will increase the ability to undertake informal recreational activities in the local environment.

147. Overall, it is considered that the Plan Change will contribute to achieving the Area Wide Objectives of the District Plan. It is considered that rezoning the site to the General Residential and General Recreation Activity Areas will achieve a balance between maintaining the amenity values and character of the local environment, while ensuring for the most appropriate development form for the site to be achieved. It is considered that maintaining the status quo will not be as effective or efficient in achieving these Area Wide Objectives.

Chapter 4A General Residential Activity Area

148. Chapter 4 of the District Plan sets out the Objectives and Policies for the General Residential Activity Area. The Objectives and Policies relevant to this plan change are as follows:

4A 1.1.1 - Residential Character and Amenity Values

Objective

To maintain and enhance the amenity values and residential character of the General Residential Activity Area of the City.

Policies

- (a) *That opportunity be provided for a diversity of residential activities.*
 - (b) *To restrict the range of non-residential, and commercial activities to those which will not affect adversely the residential character or amenity values.*
 - (c) *To ensure residential amenity values are retained, protected and enhanced through the establishment of a net site area per dwelling house.*
 - (d) *That adverse effects arising from noise, dust, glare, light spill and odour be managed.*
 - (e) *That vegetation and trees which add to the particular amenity values of the area be retained where practicable.*
 - (f) *That the clearance of vegetation be managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the intrinsic values of ecosystems.*
149. The majority of the suburb of Kelson is situated in the General Residential Activity Area. The proposed rezoning would allow for a development form on the application site that is consistent with the established pattern of development within this suburb (this denoted on the indicative scheme plan in Appendix 2). In this regard, the proposal is consistent with the character of the wider area.
150. Policies (a) and (c) anticipate and provides for, a range of residential activities within the application site. The proposed General Residential Activity Area zoning will be consistent with the majority of the developed residential sites which adjoin the external site boundaries. The existing General Residential Activity Area rules will ensure that any future development undertaken as a result of this plan change is consistent with the anticipated character and amenity values of the local environment.
151. For controlled activity subdivisions, the District Plan sets a net site area of 400m² within the General Residential Activity Area. The rule framework of the District Plan however does anticipate higher density development through the provision of multi-unit residential developments (however such developments are identified as restricted discretionary activities and must be assessed through the resource consent process). The rules that

control density would be equally applicable to the application site as the other properties that surround the site that are also in the General Residential Activity Area.

152. It is also recognised that the approved subdivision for the site allows for a density of development that is similar to what would arise from the proposed plan change. In this regard, the outcome resulting from the plan change is considered to be consistent with the policy expectations outlined under policy (c).
153. With regard to policies (e) and (f) these ensure that due consideration is given to vegetation with higher amenity values and that the effects of vegetation removal in general is undertaken in such a way that if required avoids, remedies or mitigates the adverse effects on essential values of ecosystems. The ecological report prepared for the site identifies significant vegetation in the northern portion of the property. This policy framework would assist with protecting this vegetation, if the applicant was to rezone the northern portion of the property to the General Residential Activity Area. However, given the rule framework of the General Residential Activity Area (which generally enables residential housing), and that this area is intended to be recreational space, it is considered that there are other zonings (and associated policy frameworks) (for example General Recreation Activity Area) that would be more appropriate to maintaining the ecological values of this area. As such, it is not appropriate to rezone the entire site to General Residential Activity Area.

4A 1.2.1 - Building Height, Scale, Intensity and Location:

Objective

To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects caused by building height, intensity and location on the amenity values of adjacent residential sites and the residential character of the surrounding residential area.

Policies

- (a) *To establish a minimum net site area and maximum site coverage requirement to ensure medium density development is achieved.*
 - (b) *To ensure all new development is of a height and scale, which is compatible with surrounding residential development.*
 - (c) *To ensure a progressive reduction in height of buildings the closer they are located to a site boundary, to maintain adequate daylight and sunlight to adjoining properties.*
 - (d) *To manage the siting of all buildings so as to minimise detracting from the character and visual attractiveness of the surrounding residential activity area.*
 - (e) *To manage the siting of all buildings so as to minimise detracting from the amenities of adjoining properties.*
 - (f) *To establish a minimum permeable surface area to assist with the sustainable management of stormwater.*
 - (g) *That where practicable, the siting of accessory buildings be managed to maintain safety and visibility during manoeuvres.*
154. The wording of this objective and the supporting policies is largely consistent across a number of the residential subzones within the District Plan, including the General and Hill Residential Activity Areas. Essentially the District Plan seeks to ensure that residential buildings maintain the amenity values and residential character of neighbouring properties. The proposed General Residential Activity Area zone would ensure that the amenity values of the neighbouring properties are maintained through the bulk and

location rules that existing in this chapter (it is noted that many of these rules are the same or similar as what is contained in the existing Hill Residential Activity Area zoning for the site).

155. The proposal has also been assessed by a Landscape Architect (Appendix 6). She considers that the resulting development form that would result from the General Residential Activity Area is in keeping with the character of the wider environment. As such, it is considered that the site is able to support a higher density of development than what is envisioned under the existing Hill Residential Activity Area.
156. The above policies are specific to the bulk and location of buildings. While no buildings are proposed as part of this plan change application, the existing suite of rules in the General Residential Activity Area Chapter are considered to be satisfactory to ensure future buildings and structures are in keeping with the development character and patterns of the local environment. Achieving compliance with the existing provisions of the General Residential Activity Area is considered to be sufficient to achieve the outcomes sought by these policies and no rules specific to the site are required to ensure the outcomes intended by these bulk and location policies.

Chapter 4D Hill Residential Activity Area

4D 1.1.1 - Residential Character and Amenity Values

Objective

To maintain and enhance the distinct characteristics and amenity values associated with the hillside residential areas of the City.

Policies

- (a) *That the visual appearance and nature of earthworks be managed to minimise the adverse effects on the visual amenity values of the hillside environment.*
 - (b) *That the clearance of vegetation be managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effect on the visual amenity values of the hillside environment or the intrinsic values of ecosystems.*
 - (c) *That where practicable significant trees which contribute to the amenity values of the hillside areas be retained.*
 - (d) *That where practicable, the natural appearance of the skyline be preserved from development to maintain its visual appearance.*
 - (e) *To ensure residential amenity values are maintained, protected and enhanced through the establishment of a net site area.*
157. It is acknowledged that the site does exhibit several properties that make it consistent with the Hill Residential Activity Area (such as vegetated gullies, streams etc.). However, the 2009 resource consent application allows for extensive modification to the site. Furthermore, a more recent application lodged in 2017 seeks for extensive earthworks of the site (albeit at a lesser scale than the 2009 consent). When these earthworks are undertaken, the application site will lose many of the characteristics that align it to the Hill Residential Activity Area and would result in a landform and vegetation cover that is more consistent with the General Residential Activity Area. As such, it is considered that this objective and associated policies become less relevant once these consented works have been undertaken.
 158. The proposal has also been assessed by a Landscape Architect (Appendix 6). They consider that the resulting development form that would result from the General Residential Activity Area is in keeping with the character of the wider environment. As

such, it is considered that given this finding the site is able to support a higher density of development than what is envisioned under the existing Hill Residential Activity Area.

159. The perched wetland in the northern portion of the site is key contributor to the physical characteristics and amenity values of the site (and wider area) as identified in the landscape and ecological assessments. This particular area of the application site is not appropriate for residential development as this type of habitat is rare and threatened in the region. In this regard, the existing Hill Residential Activity Area for this aspect of the site is considered to be inappropriate as it envisions a residential use for this area of the property. As such, alternatively zoning options have been considered for the area around the wetland which will limit future development opportunities within this 1.7ha block and will ensure this area is protected.

4D 1.2.1 - Site Stability

Objective

To ensure future development does not affect adversely the stability of the site.

Policy

- (a) *That earthworks and the clearance of vegetation be managed to ensure the stability of the site and to avoid, remedy or mitigate any consequential adverse effects on neighbouring properties.*

160. This objective and policy is useful in that they identify a fundamental outcome that should be sought by all development that occurs on sloping property. However, it is also noted that the outcomes sought under this objective are also sought under the earthworks chapter and Section 106 of the Act. In this regard, if this objective and policy is no longer applied to the site (because the General Residential Activity Area does not contain this policy), then this would not result in an outcome that is not covered by other aspects of the District Plan and Resource Management Act 1991. Furthermore, a geotechnical report for the site has been prepared by Cook Costello Ltd (Appendix 7). The report concludes that the site is not constrained to any particular degree by the topography and that it is suitable for residential development.

4D 1.2.2 - Building Height, Scale, Intensity and Location

Objective

To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects caused by building height, intensity and location on the amenity values of adjacent residential sites and the residential character of the surrounding residential area.

Policies

- (a) *To establish a minimum net site area and maximum site coverage to ensure low density development is achieved.*
- (b) *To ensure all new development is of a height and scale which is compatible with surrounding residential development.*
- (c) *To ensure a progressive reduction in height buildings the closer they are located to a site boundary to maintain adequate daylight and sunlight for adjoining properties.*
- (d) *To manage the siting of all buildings so as to minimise detractions from the character and visual attractiveness of the surrounding residential activity area.*
- (e) *To manage the siting of all buildings so as to ensure that any detraction from the amenities of adjoining properties are no more than minor.*

- (f) *That the scale and siting of garages and carports be managed to reduce the need for extensive excavation into the hillside, and to enhance the streetscape and amenity values of adjoining sites.*

161. The wording of this objective and policies are largely consistent across a number of the Residential subzones within the District Plan, including the General and Hill Residential Activity Areas. The outcomes sought under this objective are relevant and appropriate for the site. However, as the General Residential Activity Area contains a similar worded objective it is considered that the plan change will not result in a change in overall outcomes sought from constructing residential buildings (albeit at a higher density as allowed for under the General Residential Activity Area when compared to the Hill Residential Activity Area).
162. The proposal has also been assessed by a Landscape Architect (Appendix 6) who considers that the development form that would result from the General Residential Activity Area is in keeping with the character of the wider environment. As such, it is considered that the site is able to support a higher density of development than what is envisioned under the existing Hill Residential Activity Area.
163. The above policies are specific to the bulk and location of buildings. These policies are very similar to the policy wording for the General Residential Activity Area. The main difference is that the Hill Residential Policies (specifically Policy (a)) envisions a lower density of development than the General Residential policies. In this regard, it is considered that given the site is located in an existing urban zone, has an approved development on it for 142 lots, and is surrounded by properties in the General Residential Activity Area, the low density outcome sought under this policy do not represent the most efficient use of the site. As such, it can be considered that the corresponding objective and policies in the General Residential Activity Area represent a more appropriate outcome for the site, than the objective and policies outlined above.

Chapter 7A General Recreation Activity Area

164. Chapter 7A of the District Plan sets out the Objectives and Policies for the General Recreation Activity Area. As this plan change proposes rezoning the north-western portion of the site to this zone, the following Objectives and Policies are relevant:

7A 1.1.1 - Adverse Effects of Recreation Activities on Adjoining Residential Activity Areas

Objective

To ensure that recreation activities have adverse effects, which are no more than minor on adjoining residential activity areas.

Policies

- (a) *To ensure that recreation activities are of a scale and character that amenity values of adjoining residential activity areas are not affected adversely.*
- (b) *To ensure that adverse effects, such as noise, glare, light spill and odour, generated by activities in the General Recreation Activity Area, are managed to ensure that residential amenity values are maintained.*
165. Objective 7A 1.1.1 is a broad objective that seeks to ensure that recreation activities do not have significant effects on the adjoining residential activities. This objective recognises that a variety of activities can be undertaken on recreationallly zoned land, and in some instances it is appropriate that the effects of these are controlled through the District Plan rules.

166. Policy 7A 1.1.1 (a) and (b) seek to ensure that recreational activities are of a scale and character that maintains the amenity values of the adjoining residential properties. The proposed area to be rezoned General Recreational Activities would adjoin residential properties (both internal and external to the site). Due to the topographical and ecological constraints with this area, any recreational activities undertaken are likely to be low intensity and informal (like walking). These activities are considered to maintain the amenity values of the adjoining residential properties.
167. The outcomes sought under this objective and associated policies remain relevant and therefore, it is considered that the current wording of this objective associated policies is appropriate and no changes are required as part of this plan change.

7A 1.1.2 - Recreation Areas Need to be Compatible with the Characteristics of the Land

Objective

To ensure that recreation activities carried out are compatible with the physical characteristics of the land.

Policies

- (a) *To encourage land of suitable topography to be developed and used for formal and active forms of recreation.*
 - (b) *To avoid bush-clad areas of high amenity values from being used and developed for formal and active forms of recreation.*
 - (c) *To ensure that bush-clad areas are protected from inappropriate use and development.*
 - (d) *To ensure that recreation activities carried out in bush-clad areas do not compromise visual amenity values.*
168. This objective and associated policies recognise that the recreational activities carried out on a site respond to the corresponding physical characteristics of the land. In the Hutt Valley, the General Recreation Activity Area covers a variety of land characteristics including flat sports fields, through to vegetated hillsides. The proposed area of General Recreation Activity Area will generally be a vegetated hillside and is only intended to accommodate informal recreational activities (possibly walking tracks). This intended recreational use is consistent with other parcels of land that are situated in the same zone within the Hutt Valley. As such, this objective and associated policies are considered to be appropriate for the proposed Plan Change.

Chapter 11 Subdivision

169. The following Objectives and Policies in the subdivision chapter of the District Plan relate to this plan change:

11.1.1 - Allotment Standards

Objective

To ensure that land which is subdivided can be used for the proposed use or development.

Policy

- (a) *To ensure that allotments have minimum design standards such as, minimum size, shape and frontage, which are suitable for the proposed use or development.*

170. The above objective and policy are relevant regardless of the zoning of the site. This objective and policy are broad and ensure that any allotments created are fit for the purpose that is determined by the underlying zoning. This is supported through the rule framework of the District Plan that sets minimum allotment size, shape and frontage requirements for the various zones of the District Plan. It is considered that given the broad nature of this objective and the policy, the current wording is relevant and appropriate to the plan change and will ensure that appropriate environmental outcomes for the site are achieved.

11.1.2 - Engineering Standards

Objective

To ensure that utilities provided to service the subdivision protect the environment and that there are no adverse effects on the health and safety of residents and occupiers.

Policy

- (a) *To ensure that utilities provided comply with specified performance standards relating to such matters as access, street lighting, stormwater, water supply, wastewater, gas, telephone, electricity and earthworks.*

171. This engineering objective recognises that utilities need to protect the environment and that there are no adverse effects on the health and safety of residents. The ecological report identifies the application site is in a sensitive environment, in that it forms part of the catchment of Speedy's Stream and there is a wetland located on the property. The Stormwater Report (Appendix 5) for the site recognises this sensitivity and proposes measures to ensure that future development maintains the ecological and hydrological value of these water bodies. The broad wording of this objective is appropriate to support the proposed provisions that relate to maintaining the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland.
172. This policy provides an emphasis on ensuring that subdivisions comply with the standards relating to utilities. However, unlike the objective, the requirement to consider the effects on the environment from servicing the subdivision is absent. As previously identified the application site is in an ecologically sensitive environment. It is important that the engineering provisions incorporated into the future development of the site recognise these areas, and requires measures to ensure that this environment is not degraded as a result of future development. This absence of environmental considerations under this policy means this requirement is not currently provided for in the policy framework pertaining to engineering design for subdivisions. As such it is considered that a site specific policy that addresses this matter is required.

11.1.4 - Special Areas

Objective

To ensure that land in the coastal environment, areas adjoining lakes and rivers and other environmentally sensitive areas are protected from inappropriate subdivision.

Policy

- (a) *To ensure that land in the coastal environment, areas adjoining rivers and lakes and other environmentally sensitive areas are not subdivided to an extent or manner where amenity values, ecological, social, cultural and recreational conditions are adversely affected.*

173. This objective and policy recognises the need for environmentally sensitive areas to be

protected from inappropriate subdivision. The application site contains an environmentally sensitive area (wetland) and adjoins the boundary of another environmentally sensitive area (Speedy's Stream). This objective and policy requires the protection of these areas from inappropriate subdivision and that the ecological and amenity values of these areas are not adversely affected. As such, the plan change proposes to retain and protect this wetland by applying the General Recreation Activity Area zoning. Additionally, stormwater management measures will be required to ensure the on-going ecological health of these areas.

Chapter 14 General Rules

174. The following Objectives and Policies in the General Rules chapter of the District Plan relate to this plan change:

Chapter 14A Transport

14A (i) 1.1 - Separation of Local and Through Traffic

Objective

To accommodate a roading network that is safe, convenient and efficient; and which avoids or mitigates any adverse effects on the community and the environment.

Policies

- (a) *That adequate levels of service for access and movement are provided to meet the travel demand of pedestrians, cyclists and motorised traffic during the off-peak period, with maximum safety for all users and local residents at all times.*
 - (b) *That the safety and amenity values of local access areas be protected from the intrusion of through traffic, particularly speeding vehicles, large volumes of traffic, and heavy commercial vehicles, using the Roding Hierarchy.*
 - (c) *That the location of activities with intense traffic generation characteristics be controlled to avoid adverse effects on the safety and efficiency of all Distributor Roads.*
175. The above objective and policies seek to ensure that an appropriate level of roading access is provided to meet the expected level of demand, in a safe manner, while having particular regard to amenity values of the local area. The continued use of the above policies will assist with the provision of appropriate roading connections to the area, and in a manner that requires the consideration of the amenity values of the local environment. A Traffic report has been prepared as part of the Proposed Plan Change (see Appendix 8). The report concludes that adequate connections are available to the site and that the anticipated demand resulting from the change to the zoning can be accommodated within the existing roading network.

Chapter 14I Earthworks

14I 1.1 - Natural Character

Objective

To ensure that earthworks are designed to maintain the natural features that contribute to the City's landscape.

Policies

- (a) *To ensure that earthworks are designed to be sympathetic to the natural topography.*

- (b) *To protect significant escarpments, steep hillside areas, and the coastal area by ensuring that earthworks are designed to retain the existing topography, protect natural features, and prevent erosion and slips.*

176. It is acknowledged that in its current state, the site is relatively unmodified. It is also acknowledged that the residential development of this site would modify this landform. However, the 2009 resource consent application allows for extensive modification to the site through earthworks and vegetation clearance. Furthermore, a more recent application lodged in 2017 seeks consent for further earthworks on the site (albeit at a lesser scale than the 2009 consent). When these earthworks are undertaken, it will modify the sites natural characteristics. However, the site would still retain its general topography. It can therefore be considered that these earthworks to enable this development are sympathetic to the natural topography of the site.
177. The application site does not contain any significant escarpments and is not located in a coastal area.
178. The most significant natural feature on the site is the wetland. The applicant proposes to retain and protect this wetland through the General Recreation Activity Area zoning. No significant earthworks are envisioned within this zone as part of the site redevelopment works.
179. A geotechnical report for the site has been prepared (Appendix 7). The report concludes that the site is not constrained to any particular degree by the topography and that it is suitable for residential development.
180. It is therefore considered that the proposed plan change is consistent with the outcomes sought under the above objective and policies of the District Plan, particularly given the existing consents that allow for the site to be extensively earthworked and modified.

14I 1.2 - Amenity, Cultural and Historical Values:

Objective

To ensure earthworks do not affect adversely the visual amenity values, cultural values or historical significance of an area, natural feature or site.

Policies

- (a) *To protect the visual amenity values of land which provides a visual backdrop to the City.*
- (b) *That rehabilitation measures be undertaken to mitigate adverse effects of earthworks upon the visual amenity values.*
- (c) *To protect any sites with historical significance from inappropriate earthworks.*
- (d) *To recognise the importance of cultural and spiritual values to the mana whenua associated with any cultural material that may be disinterred through earthworks and to ensure that these values are protected from inappropriate earthworks.*
181. While the application site is located on the hillside, the landscape assessment prepared for the proposed plan change considers that the site is not visually prominent when viewed from the wider environment due to the orientation of the property and the screening from the topography of the local area. As such, the site does not form a backdrop to the city.
182. It is acknowledged that in its current state, the site is relatively unmodified, and is covered with a variety of vegetation types. However, the 2009 resource consent application allows

for extensive modification to the site through earthworks and vegetation clearance. Furthermore, a more recent application lodged in 2017 allows for extensive earthworks of the site (albeit at a lesser scale than the 2009 consent). Mitigation measures have been proposed (or are required by conditions of consent) that ensures the overall amenity values of the local environment are maintained by these earthworks.

183. The most significant natural feature on the site is the wetland. The applicant proposes to retain and protect this wetland through the General Recreation Activity Area zoning. No significant earthworks are envisioned within this zone as part of the site redevelopment works.
184. The application site is not identified in the Plan as having any unique historical or cultural significance. Consultation has been undertaken with both Ngati Toa and the Port Nicholson Block Trust and they have not raised any concerns regarding the proposal.
185. It is therefore considered that the proposed plan change is consistent with the outcomes sought under the above objective and policies of the District Plan, particularly given the existing consents that allow for the site to be extensively earthworked and modified.

Proposed District Plan Change 43: Residential and Suburban Mixed Use

186. Proposed Plan Change 43 to the City of Lower Hutt District Plan was publicly notified on 7 November 2017. This proposed plan change reviews the General Residential Activity Area provisions and proposes the introduction of two new activity areas, providing for medium density residential development and suburban mixed use in targeted areas. The purpose of the proposed plan change is to provide for greater housing capacity and a wider range of options for housing styles and sizes at medium densities within the existing urban area.
187. Proposed Plan Change 43 provides for some additional infill and limited medium density development in the General Residential Activity Area, however, it envisions this zone will still be characterised by one to two story detached houses set back from property boundaries. The proposed plan change includes objectives to ensure that residential activities are the dominant activities in General Residential areas, and to ensure that built development is compatible with the amenity levels associated with low to medium density residential development.

Environmental Effects from the Proposed Plan Change

188. Section 32 does not require an assessment of the environmental effects associated with a plan change (it requires the consideration of objectives and whether the proposed provisions are the best way of meeting those objectives). However, in the case of this proposal, no new objectives are proposed. It is proposed to rely on the existing District Plan objectives pertaining to the General Residential Activity Area, General Recreation Activity Area, Subdivision and Earthworks chapters to ensure the overall outcomes from the future development of the site are appropriate. However, it is proposed to introduce a site specific policy and rules to ensure that any environmental effects resulting from future development are appropriately addressed. As such, it is considered that an assessment of the potential environmental effects resulting from the proposed Plan Change is provided as this assessment assists with informing the appropriateness of this Proposed Plan Change (and associated proposed provisions) and demonstrates that the Proposed Plan Change does not result in a development outcome that is contrary to the existing environment.

Amenity and Character Effects

189. The application site is currently a vacant Hill Residential zoned property, adjoined on three sides by developed General Residential properties. The 'character' of the application site, in its undeveloped state, contrasts to that of the adjoining residential allotments. However, the existing zoning anticipates residential development. While the density of development provided for under the current Hill Residential Activity Area zoning (being a minimum net site area of 1000m²) is less than that of the adjoining General Residential allotments (minimum net site area of 400m²), development on the application site under Hill Residential conditions would still conceivably contain a roading network, streetlights, footpaths, services and the ensuing residential built form, being up to 8m high dwellings that could cover a maximum of 35% of their respective net site areas. The landscape and visual assessment prepared by Drakeford Williams, for the Proposed Plan Change concludes that the resulting development form from the proposed change in zoning is appropriate within the context of the local environment, and will be consistent with the established residential character of the Kelson area.
190. The resource consent granted in 2009 allows for bulk earthworks across the majority of the site and for a 142 lot residential subdivision. The density of this consented development is greater than currently provided for under the existing zoning and more closely aligns with the proposed General Residential Activity Area zoning. If this consent was implemented it would result in a development form that is not inconsistent with the density of development located in the majority of Kelson.
191. If the applicant seeks a new subdivision layout that sought a higher density of development than what has been approved for the site, then a new resource consent would be required.
192. The District Plan identifies the criteria which must be taken into account when considering an application for consent. These criteria include:
- "Subdivisions should be designed in a manner which recognises and gives due regard to the natural and physical characteristics of the land and adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated."*
193. This assessment criterion allows Council to have control over the final form of the subdivision and to ensure that its layout, form and density is consistent with the topography of the site and the intended character and amenity values of the local environment.
194. It should be noted that any subdivision of the site would require resource consent. The District Plan identifies the criteria which must be taken into account when considering an application for consent. These criteria include: *"Subdivisions should be designed in a manner which recognises and gives due regard to the natural and physical characteristics of the land and adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated."* This assessment criterion allows the mitigation measures identified above to be incorporated into the design of the subdivision, to ensure the effects resulting from the development of the site are less than minor.
195. The existing District Plan bulk and location rules will control the form of the final dwellings on the site. It is recognised that aside from net site area, the bulk and location rules pertaining to individual dwellings (for example site coverage, maximum height, setbacks etc.), are the same across both General Residential and Hill Residential Activity Areas. In this regard, the proposal would not allow for larger or taller buildings than the existing zone. If a future dwelling does not comply with one or more of the bulk and location rules, a resource consent would be required and the resulting environmental effects would

require consideration.

196. The proposed General Residential Activity Area also provides opportunities for higher density forms of development, or multi-unit residential development. This form of development is subject to the resource consent process (starting as a Restricted Discretionary Activity), and assessed on a case by case basis, to ensure potential adverse effects are at a level that is deemed acceptable through the consideration of an application against the requirements of the Design Guide and the Objectives and Policies of the Plan. While the proposed plan change does not seek to further enable this higher form of development, when compared to the existing provisions of the District Plan, no additional restrictions or limitations are proposed to reduce the potential for this type of development to occur on the site.
197. The zoning of the north-western area of the site to General Recreation will ensure that no residential buildings or structures are located in this area. Given this area is the most ecologically significant area of the site, the stringent development controls that exist within the rule framework of the General Recreation Activity area is considered appropriate to ensure potential effects are managed to ensure the visual amenity values of the site are maintained.
198. The Landscape and Visual Assessment (Appendix 6) found that the site did not meet the threshold for being considered an outstanding natural landscape or special amenity landscape and therefore no specific protections were required with regard to earthworks. It is acknowledged that to facilitate development of the application site under both the current and proposed zones substantial earthworks would be required to create suitable building areas and a roading network to provide access to future allotments/dwellings. Presently earthworks on any site zoned Hill Residential requires resource consent approval prior to being undertaken. The proposed General Residential zoning would also allow for a level of earthworks to occur as a Permitted Activity. Up to 50m³ of earth could be disturbed, and the existing ground levels could be altered by up to 1.2m (cut or fill) without triggering the need for resource consent. Given the scale of the earthworks required to facilitate a residential subdivision, these provisions would not be met and resource consent would be required. The resource consent would allow for the Council to consider several effects associated with the proposed earthworks including:
- *Amenity Values: The extent to which any earthworks proposal will affect adversely the visual amenity values of the area, and the extent to which the earthworks will cause unnecessary scarring and be visually prominent. Consideration must be given to adverse effects on visual amenity values, and the value of the site as a visual backdrop to the city. The extent to which replanting or rehabilitation works are included as part of the proposal to mitigate adverse effects. Earthworks should not result in the permanent exposure of excavated areas.*
199. This matter would allow for Council to require changes to the design of the earthworks or impose conditions of consent that ensure the amenity effects from the earthworks are appropriately mitigated, remedied or avoided.
200. The residential development of the site would also require vegetation clearance. Under the District Plan, and the provisions of Plan Change 36 (which are still to become operative), resource consent would be required for vegetation removal, where the vegetation exceeds 500m² in area (this limit does not apply to pest species of plants). Any substantial residential development of the site would trigger the need for a resource consent for vegetation clearance. Under the District Plan, vegetation clearance is an identified Restricted Discretionary Activity, with one of the matters that Council has

restricted its discretion to being:

- *Amenity - The extent to which the proposal will affect adversely the visual amenity values of the site and surrounding area. The visual prominence of the vegetation and any replacement planting to be undertaken will be taken into consideration.*

201. These matters would allow for Council to require changes to vegetation removal or impose conditions of consent that ensure the environmental effects from the vegetation clearance in relation to amenity values are appropriately mitigated, remedied or avoided. The Landscape and Visual Assessment (Appendix 6), broadly concludes that the levels of vegetation removal which are possible under the proposed zonings (as a Permitted Activity) are appropriate, and would not be out of character in the context of the adjoining residential sites and wider residential area.
202. It is considered that given these existing District Plan rules, any resulting effects from the development of the property for residential purposes would be appropriately addressed and that the proposed plan change will not result in unacceptable environmental outcomes.
203. The proposed rezoning of the north-western area of the application site to General Recreation Activity Area would also limit earthworks in this area to 50m³ and 1.2m in height. While this is the most permissive rules in the District Plan, they are still sufficiently restrictive that any earthworks undertaken in this area would be small scale, thereby ensuring the visual amenity value of the wetland is retained.

Ecological Effects

204. The existing zoning allows for vegetation removal up to 500m² or 35% of the site, whichever is the lesser. It is noted that this does not include the removal of any pest plant (such as gorse). As such it can be said that District Plan does not seek to protect all the vegetation on the site. The District Plan recognises that it is appropriate to remove an unlimited amount of vegetation, where that vegetation is comprised of pest species of plant.
205. Under the Hutt City Council District Plan, large substantive stands of significant vegetation are identified as a Significant Natural Resource. These Significant Natural Resources cover a large area of the Hutt Valley. The application site is not located within an identified Significant Natural Resource. While it is acknowledged that not being located in a Significant Natural Resource does not preclude there being vegetation with ecological value (as is the case with the wetland on the site), the absence of this overlay suggests that when the site is considered as a whole, the ecological values present are not of a level that meets the threshold to be considered a Significant Natural Resource. As such, less stringent controls on vegetation clearance are considered to be appropriate, such as those provided by the proposed rezoning to General Residential Activity Area.
206. The ecological report for the site (Appendix 5) has identified the on-site wetland and the off-site Speedy's Stream as having ecological value. To maintain this ecological value, an additional policy and rules are proposed. The proposed policy and rules require the management of stormwater from any future development of the site. This stormwater management will ensure that the existing aquatic conditions of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland will be sustained and any development of the site should not significantly affect the intrinsic ecological values of these water bodies.
207. The site contains an area that is considered to have high ecological value, in and around where the perched wetland is situated in the northern portion of the site. Accordingly, the proposed zoning of the wider area around the wetland and the surrounding mature native

vegetation to General Recreation Activity Area is considered appropriate to adequately protect the ecological values of this area, as this zone generally discourages development. While earthworks are provided for as a permitted activity within this area, these are limited to 50m³ and changes in ground level by a maximum of 1.2m in height. This is considered sufficiently restrictive that any earthworks undertaken in this area would be small scale, thereby ensuring the ecological values of this area are maintained.

208. Speedy's Stream is a Class 2 stream in the Proposed Regional Plan. Additional to the Hutt City District Plan controls, Greater Wellington Regional Council's Freshwater Plan and Proposed Natural Resources Plan have objectives, policies and rules regarding works in and around waterbodies. This will ensure an additional layer of protection is currently, and will continue to be, afforded to the wetland and waterbodies in this area.
209. Proposed Plan Change 36 (PC 36), which relates to vegetation removal and notable trees, is currently the subject of appeal to the Environment Court, following the public notification of the decision. As the site is in excess of 4000m² in area, the proposed changes to the rule framework (under the existing Hill Residential provisions) do not materially affect the extent of existing vegetation protections upon the application site. PC 36 proposes to remove the existing restricted discretionary activity rule, which limits vegetation removal to a maximum of 500m² or 35% of the site (whichever is the lesser). As such at the time of lodgement the proposed changes to the residential zoning will not result in an increased ability to remove vegetation. Although it is acknowledged that the appeal is resolved and the rules as currently written are not subject to any changes there will be no restriction on vegetation removals within the area proposed as General Residential Activity Area.

Natural Character Effects

210. The District Plan seeks to ensure that earthworks do not result in unnecessary scarring of the landscape, and removal of vegetation. This is supported through Policy 14I 1.1 (b) which states: "*protect the distinctive characteristics, including steep hillsides, significant escarpments, and extensive vegetation cover, which contribute to the visual amenity values.*" This policy applies to all zones in Hutt City.
211. To facilitate residential development on the site, earthworks are going to be required for roading, house platforms, and services installation. As such, some modification of the site is expected to a degree through the residential zoning of the site. These earthworks are going to be required regardless of whether the site is zoned Hill Residential Activity Area or General Residential Activity Area.
212. Under the existing Hill Residential Activity Area zone, all earthworks require resource consent. The proposed General Residential zoning would also allow for a level of earthworks to occur as a Permitted Activity. Up to 50m³ of earth could be disturbed, and the existing ground levels could be altered by up to 1.2m (cut or fill) without triggering the need for resource consent. Given the scale of the earthworks required to facilitate a residential subdivision, these provisions would not be met and resource consent would be required. The resource consent would allow for the Council to consider several effects associated with the proposed earthworks including:
 - *Existing Natural Features and Topography: The extent the proposed earthworks will alter the natural topography. Earthworks in these activity areas should be designed to retain the natural topography and protect natural features.*
213. These matters would allow for Council to require changes to the design of the earthworks or impose conditions of consent that ensure the environmental effects from the earthworks

in relation to natural character are appropriately mitigated, remedied or avoided.

214. As concluded in the Landscape and Visual Assessment (Appendix 6), the northern portion of the site is proposed to be rezoned to the General Recreation Activity Area to ensure that the wetland and surrounding vegetation is protected. It is considered that this wetland represents the most significant natural feature on the site and the retention of this area assists with maintaining the most significant natural character feature on the property.
215. It is considered that given these existing District Plan considerations pertaining to earthworks, and the proposed General Recreation Activity Area, any resulting effects from the development of the property for residential purposes would be appropriately addressed and that the proposed plan change will not result in unacceptable environmental outcomes in relation to natural character as a result of earthworks.

Infrastructure Effects

216. The proposed General Residential Activity Area would allow for a greater level of residential development to be undertaken on the site when compared to the existing zoning. A review of the capacity of the services within the local area has been undertaken by Cuttriss Consultants Limited, with findings detailed in the report attached in Appendix 4.
217. The infrastructure report considered the water, wastewater, power, telecommunications and stormwater capacity in the local area. The reports consider that this existing infrastructure has sufficient capacity to accommodate the additional demand generated by a future residential development of the site.
218. It is also noted that the 2009 resource consent decision for the site did not identify any services capacity issues that would prevent 142 residential lots on the site.
219. To support the Cuttriss Consultants infrastructure assessment an assessment has been undertaken by Morphem which considers the stormwater discharge into the gullies of Speedy's Stream from a future residential development (Appendix 5). A policy and rules have been proposed to ensure the effects of a future residential development of the site take into account the ecological sensitivity of the onsite wetland and Speedy's Stream.

Natural Hazard Effects

220. The application site is not located in an identified natural hazards zone. While the site contains streams, these are headwaters of the bodies of water and therefore is not subject to significant risk from inundation. The main potential natural hazard risk present on the property is slope instability. In this regard, a geotechnical report for the site has been prepared (Appendix 7). The report concludes that the site is not constrained to any particular degree by the topography and that it is suitable for residential development.
221. It is also recognised that if the applicant proposes to subdivide the site in a manner that is different than the existing approved subdivision, then it would be subject to an assessment under Sections 6(h) and 106 of the RMA. This assessment would allow for a more in-depth consideration of any potential natural hazard risks, that may become apparent as a result of detailed site investigations.
222. It is considered that given the above factors, there are no natural hazard risks that would result in the proposed General Residential Activity Area zone being an inappropriate zone for the site.

Recreational Effects

223. The application site is currently privately owned, with no ability for the public to use the site for recreational purpose. As part of the plan change, it is proposed to rezone the

northern portion of the property to the General Recreation Activity Area to facilitate its future use as passive reserve. In this regard, the proposed plan change has positive recreational benefits as it creates an area of recreational zoning that does not currently exist, thereby allowing for an increase in reserve land in the local environment.

224. It is considered that given the above factors, there are no recreational effects that would result in the proposed plan change being inappropriate for the site.

Historical and Cultural Effects

225. The application site is not identified in the Plan as having any unique historical or cultural significance. Consultation has been undertaken with both Ngati Toa and the Port Nicholson Block Trust and they have not raised any concerns regarding the proposal.
226. Therefore, it is considered that there are no historical or cultural effects that would result in the proposed General Residential Activity Area zone being an inappropriate zone for the site.

Traffic effects

227. The potential traffic related effects of the proposal to rezone the site to General Residential Activity Area and the resulting residential development have been assessed in the traffic assessment contained in Appendix 8.
228. This report focuses on the traffic effects which could result from potential development enabled by the change in zoning and whether any traffic safety or efficiency effects would arise within the existing traffic environment.
229. The traffic report has assessed the local transport environment, including its capacity, and the impact of the indicative developments on this environment. The report concludes that in terms of traffic effects the site represents a suitable location for residential zoning. The traffic assessment further concludes that the local road network could accommodate the additional traffic generated from the expected level of development, without compromising the network's safety and efficiency. In addition, the site would be able to accommodate an appropriate road layout, access, street design and parking so that there would be no resulting internal traffic safety and efficiency effects.
230. Overall, it is considered that the potential traffic effects can be appropriately addressed by the existing District Plan rules and the proposed plan change would not result in any significant traffic effects.

Economic Effects

231. While the economic effects of the proposed plan change have not been quantified, they are considered to be positive. This is due to the proposed General Residential Activity Area allowing for a greater intensity of residential development on the site. This means an increased yield in the number of residential properties, and therefore an increased number of people living in the local area. This will assist with supporting the few local shops as well as retail, service and commercial businesses in the wider environment. The proposed General Residential Activity Area does not encourage or support non-residential businesses being established (with the exception of small scale home occupations). As such, the proposed plan change is not going to result in the creation of a commercial or retail hub that will compete with existing commercial centres.
232. The proposed plan change measures would add additional costs to the construction of the proposed subdivision as well as any resulting dwellings. However, these additional costs that would result are small relative to the total costs associated with the subdivision of the site or the construction of the dwelling. As such, these additional costs are considered to not result in undue economic effects which would prevent residential development from

occurring.

233. It is therefore considered that there are no economic effects that would make the proposed plan change inappropriate for the site.

Evaluation of Options

234. Section 32(2)(b) requires that if practicable the benefits and costs of a proposal are quantified. Quantifying costs and benefits would add significant time and cost to the s32 evaluation. Given the moderate scale and significance of the proposal, exact quantification of the benefits and costs is not considered necessary to distinguish between the available options.
235. During the preparation of this plan change the following three options have been considered:
- **Option A:** Do nothing (i.e. retain the existing Plan provisions);
 - **Option B:** Rezone the entire site to General Residential Activity Area;
 - **Option C:** Rezone the majority of the site to General Residential Activity Area with site specific standards for stormwater treatment and runoff with the northern portion rezoned for General Recreation Activity Area.

Table 2: Evaluation of benefits, costs, efficiency and effectiveness

Option A: Do nothing (i.e. retain the existing Plan provisions)	
Opportunities for Economic Growth and Employment	
A.1.	The potential economic growth for the site is limited under the District Plan which requires a minimum lot size of 1000m ² . The approved resource consent allows for 142 residential allotments but lapses in 2019.
Benefits	
A.2.	The applicant has the ability to implement the existing resource consent decision, which would allow for the creation of 142 lots.
A.3.	If the resource consent lapsed, then the site could be developed in conjunction with the existing Hill Residential Activity Area provisions. There is a degree of certainty associated with these provisions around the density of development that could be achieved.
A.4.	There would be no costs associated with the Plan Change process.
Costs	
A.5.	There would be significant uncertainty associated with any further intensification of the site as this would be considered under the existing objectives, policies and rules pertaining to the Hill Residential Activity Area.
A.6.	The development potential of a serviced site within the existing urban boundaries would not be fully realised.
A.7.	There is the potential for the existing resource consent to be implemented which would result in poorer environmental outcomes for the on-site wetland and the downstream environment, including Speedy's Stream.

- A.8. There would be a lost opportunity to provide additional informal recreational activities in the local environment (through the protection of the wetland).
- A.9. The on-site wetland would remain unprotected and could be removed, damaged or modified at a later stage. This would be inconsistent with the outcomes sought under the Regional Policy Statement and the Resource Management Act (section 6).
- A.10. It would be difficult to require the treatment of stormwater as part of the development as there are no specific policies or rules in the District Plan requiring this. As such, the development of the site under the existing provisions of the District Plan could result in poorer environmental outcomes for the on-site wetland and the downstream environment, including Speedy's Stream.
- A.11. There are potential cultural issues associated with the degradation of the wetland and Speedy's Stream as a result of stormwater runoff.

Risk of Acting or Not Acting

- A.12. If the Council does not act the site retains a zone that is considered to not be the most appropriate to meet the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- A.13. If the Council does not act, the Council foregoes an opportunity to ensure efficient and effective zoning to meet the objectives expressed in the Urban Growth Strategy and giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity.
- A.14. If the Council does not Act there is a risk that the existing consent would be implemented, which have ecological implications for Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland.
- A.15. If the existing consent lapses, there is a risk that the site would be developed at an intensity that is more at a level that is envisioned under the Hill Residential Activity Area zone (being 1000m² lots), which would represent a lost opportunity cost.
- A.16. If a future developer tried to undertake an intensive development of the site, it would be subject to an assessment against the existing objective, policies and rules for the Hill Residential Activity Area and therefore there is significant risk as to whether this higher density development could be supported through the resource consent process.

Efficiency and Effectiveness

- A.17. The efficiency of this option is considered low. The costs (both economic and environmental) significantly outweigh the benefits.
- A.18. The effectiveness of this option is low because retaining the existing zoning, would reduce development potential of a site located within the existing urban boundary, would be less consistent with the existing development form in the area, , and would reduce the on-site and offsite ecological values in the area.

Overall Assessment of Option

- A.19. This option is not recommended as it does not strike a balance between development potential of the site being realised and the ecological values of the local environment being protected. The option would lead to poorer environmental

outcomes and reduced development potential, which represents a lost opportunity cost.

Option B: Rezone the entire site to General Residential Activity Area

Opportunities for Economic Growth and Employment

- B.1. This option provides for the maximum economic growth as it allows for the entire site to be developed for residential purposes. This would result in the maximum potential yield from the site to be realised, which would provide the greatest employment and economic opportunities for the site.

Benefits

- B.2. The proposal would result in the most residential lots being achieved on the site which is within the existing urban boundary.
- B.3. The density of development arising from the proposal would be comparable to what could be achieved on the residential properties to the south and east of the site.
- B.4. There would be certainty associated with any further intensification of the site as this would be considered against the existing objectives, policies and rules pertaining to the General Residential Activity Area.
- B.5. Allows the Council to better meet its housing supply requirements under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, when compared to the existing zone and resource consent decision.

Costs

- B.6. The costs associated with the plan change process, including the preparation of expert reports to support the plan change.
- B.7. The on-site wetland would remain unprotected and could be removed, damaged or modified at a later stage. This would be inconsistent with the outcomes sought under the Regional Policy Statement and the Resource Management Act (section 6).
- B.8. There is the potential for development to occur on the site with no recognition of the effects from stormwater runoff, which could result in poorer environment outcomes for the on-site wetland and the downstream environment, including Speedy's Stream.
- B.9. There would be a lost opportunity to provide additional informal recreational activities in the local environment (through the protection of the wetland).
- B.10. There are potential cultural issues associated with the degradation of the wetland and Speedy's Stream as a result of stormwater runoff.

Risk of Acting or Not Acting

- B.11. If Council does not act, the site retains a zone that is considered to not be the most appropriate to meet the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- B.12. If Council does not act, it foregoes an opportunity to meet the objectives expressed in the Urban Growth Strategy as well as giving effect to the National

Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity

- B.13. If Council acts, there is a risk from rezoning the entire site to the General Residential Activity Area that poor environmental outcomes could arise. This would be from a combination of the possible loss of the on-site wetland as well as the off-site effects from untreated stormwater runoff and changes to the catchment hydrology for Speedy's Stream.
- B.14. The risk of acting is that the existing undeveloped form of the site would change in response to the residential development that would be facilitated.

Efficiency and Effectiveness

- B.15. While the proposal would result in the most dwellings being established on the site, the efficiency of this option is low because the environmental costs significantly outweigh the benefits.

Overall Assessment of Option

- B.16. This option is not recommended as it could result in poor environmental outcomes, which would result in the loss or degradation of two regionally significant ecosystems (being the on-site wetland and Speedy's Stream).

Option C: Rezone the majority of the site to General Residential Activity Area with site specific standards for stormwater treatment and rezone the northern portion to General Recreation Activity Area (Recommended Option).

Opportunities for Economic Growth and Employment

- C.1. This option provides for enhanced economic growth as it allows for an increase in housing when compared to what could be established on the site under the existing zone or resource consent application. However, the amount of economic growth and employment is less than what could be achieved under Option 2.

Benefits

- C.2. This option best meets the purpose of the Act as it results in the site being zoned in a manner that allows for optimal residential development, while maintaining the environmental values of the site.
- C.3. The proposal would result in more residential lots being achieved on the site when compared to the existing zoning of the property and the existing consent for the site.
- C.4. The density of development arising from the proposal would be comparable to what could be achieved on the residential properties to the south and east of the site. As such, the resulting development form on the property would not be inconsistent with the District Plans expectations for the wider environment.
- C.5. There would be certainty associated with any further intensification of the site as this would be considered against the existing objectives, policies and rules pertaining to the General Residential Activity Area.
- C.6. This option allows for the implementation of engineering measures that ensures the ecological values of the on-site wetland and Speedy's Stream are maintained.

<p>C.7. This option allows for the protection of the on-site wetland through the proposed General Recreation Activity Area zoning, thereby ensuring that the ecological values of this area are maintained.</p> <p>C.8. This option introduces a new informal recreational opportunity into the local area when compared to the existing situation.</p> <p>C.9. Allows the Council to better meet its housing supply requirements under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, when compared to the existing zone and resource consent decision.</p>
<p>Costs</p> <p>C.10. The cost associated with the plan change process.</p> <p>C.11. There are costs associated with the implementation of the mitigation measures to ensure that stormwater from the site is appropriately controlled.</p> <p>C.12. A potential reduction in the number of residential lots, when compared to Option 2, that allows for the entire site to be rezoned to the General Residential Activity Area.</p>
<p>Risk of Acting or Not Acting</p> <p>C.13. The risk of acting is that the existing undeveloped form of the site would change in response to the residential development that would be facilitated.</p> <p>C.14. The risk of not acting means that either the site would be developed to its existing Hill Residential Activity Area density (which represents a lost opportunity in terms of lot yield) or the existing resource consent application would be implemented (which would represent a loss in yield and poorer environmental outcomes).</p> <p>C.15. The risk of not acting means that no protection is afforded to the onsite wetland via the zoning or specific provisions.</p>
<p>Efficiency and Effectiveness</p> <p>C.16. The efficiency of this option is high because the benefits significantly outweigh the costs.</p> <p>C.17. The effectiveness of Option 3 is high because it results in the existing objectives of the District Plan being met.</p> <p>C.18. The Council's statutory requirements would be met.</p>
<p>Overall Assessment of Option</p> <p>C.19. This option is the recommended option as it is the option that best meets the purpose of the Act, it that it finds an appropriate balance between increasing the development potential of the site while still recognising and protecting the ecological sensitivities associated with the site. The rezoning of the north portion of the property to General Recreation Activity Area will provide protection for the onsite wetland from future development, and the introduction of provisions around stormwater management will ensure the ecological function of the downstream environment of Speedy's Stream, is maintained by the proposal.</p> <p>C.20. This option would be consistent with the statutory requirements of the RMA and consistent with the objectives and policies of the Regional Policy Statement.</p>

236. Option C is the recommended option for the Proposed Plan Change as it is considered to be the most appropriate for achieving the purpose of the Act as it achieves the balance between enabling the maximum yield of the site to be realised, while ensuring the ecological values of the onsite wetland and Speedy's Stream are accounted for.

Evaluation of Proposed Objectives

237. The Proposed Plan Change does not include any new objectives as it is considered that the existing objectives for the General Residential Activity Area, General Recreation Activity Area and the Subdivision and Earthworks Chapters of the Plan are appropriate.

Evaluation of Proposed Policies

238. The Proposed Plan Change seeks to introduce one new policy to Chapter 11 Subdivision, which is evaluated below:

11.1.2 Engineering Standards

Policies

- (b) Use engineering practices to maintain the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland from stormwater runoff resulting from the subdivision of the land identified in Appendix Subdivision 7.

Why this Policy is proposed

Policy 1.1 Proposed Policy 11.1.2 (b) provides clear direction that engineering practices need to be implemented into the design of the future subdivision of the site to ensure that the ecological values of both Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland are maintained. The existing objective under which this proposed policy would be located, directly references the consideration of the environment from engineering practices, and therefore would support a specific policy of this nature. This policy provides the context to the proposed rules which require the management of stormwater on the site.

How this Policy achieves the Objectives

Policy 1.2 Objective 11.1.2 recognises that infrastructure needs to protect the environment. Proposed Policy 11.1.2 (b) will achieve the intent of Objective 11.1.2 by managing effects from the future development of the site to maintain the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the onsite wetland. The preservation of these ecological values protects the environment, thereby ensuring the outcomes of Objective 11.1.2 are achieved

Evaluation of Proposed Rules and Standards

239. The Plan Change proposes the introduction of two new Restricted Discretionary rules and related Matters in which Council has Restricted its Discretion to Chapter 11 Subdivision to ensure that the outcomes sought under the existing objectives and proposed policy are achieved. The proposed rules and standards are evaluated below:

11.2.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities

...

(d) Any subdivision of the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7.

11.2.4 Discretionary Activities

...

(l) Any subdivision of the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7 that does not comply with the standards and terms for controlled activity under Rule 11.2.2.1 in respect of (a) Allotment Design.

Purpose of the Proposed Rule

- Rule 1.1 Proposed Rule 11.2.3(d) ensures that subdivision consent applications on the application site proceed as Restricted Discretionary Activities rather than Controlled Activities. The Restricted Discretionary Activity consent status ensures that while subdivision activities are still provided for, the adverse effects of the application (particularly with regard to the effects of stormwater runoff, which have been identified to be potentially significant) are appropriately managed.
- Rule 1.2 Proposed Rule 11.2.4 (l) provides that subdivision proposals that breached the controlled activity standards for allotment design would proceed as Discretionary Activities. This would ensure that more intensive subdivision design with additional potential for significant adverse effects could be considered with full discretionary powers.
- Rule 1.3 The existing controlled activity rules and standards do not currently afford direct consideration to the ecological health of the downstream receiving environment. The proposed rule therefore elevates any subdivision application into the restricted discretionary activity framework. This elevation of the activity status will not only allow for the consideration of application without the presumption of approval; it will also allow for the direct considerations of the downstream receiving environment through the matters listed in proposed standard 11.2.3.1(xii). The direct reference to existing Rule 11.2.2.1 in the proposed rule and subsequent standard ensure that the matters that subdivision applications are considered against remains consistent with the way other subdivision applications across the Residential Activity Area are treated. However, additional consideration to the site-specific issues can also be included.
- Rule 1.4 Consideration was given to the inclusion of a new Controlled Activity standard, instead of elevating the activity status to Restricted Discretionary from the outset. However, this did not eventuate due to the difficulty of inserting a measurable standard for maintaining ecological values of the on-site wetland and Speedy's Stream cleanly into the Plan framework. As such, there was a risk that by starting the consent assessment as a Controlled Activity, Council would have to approve the consent, even if there were adverse effects on the ecological value of either the wetland or Speedy's Stream. The Restricted Discretionary Activity status prevents this from occurring and ensures that a balance struck through the proposed approach still gives effect to the policy direction proposed.
- Rule 1.5 The risk of not including the proposed rules is that poor environmental outcomes

could arise from subdivisions applications where stormwater is not managed appropriately and the downstream receiving environment is compromised. As per the findings of the Morpurn Stormwater and Ecology report, additional measures are required to maintain the ecological health of Speedy's Stream and the onsite wetland.

11.2.3.1 Matters in which Council has Restricted its Discretion

...

(c) Any subdivision of the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7.

(i) Amenity Values:

The extent to which any earthworks proposal will affect adversely the visual amenity values of the area, and the extent to which the earthworks will result in unnecessary scarring and be visually prominent.

The effects on the amenity values of neighbouring properties including dust and noise.

The extent to which replanting, rehabilitation works or retaining structures are included as part of the proposal to mitigate adverse effects. Earthworks should not result in the permanent exposure of excavated areas or visually dominant retaining structures when viewed from adjoining properties or public areas, including roads.

(ii) Existing Natural Features and Topography:

The extent to which the proposed earthworks reflect natural landforms, and are sympathetic to the natural topography.

(iii) Historical or Cultural Significance:

The extent to which the proposed earthworks will affect adversely land and features which have historical and cultural significance.

(iv) Construction Effects:

The extent to which the proposed earthworks have adverse short term and temporary effects on the local environment.

(v) Engineering Requirements:

The extent of compliance with NZS 4431 1989 (Code of Practice for Earth Fill for Residential Development).

The extent of compliance with Part 2 NZS 4404:2004 (Land Development and Subdivision Engineering).

(vi) Erosion and Sediment Management:

The extent of compliance with the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Regional 2003" and "Small Earthworks – Erosion and Sediment Control for small sites" by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

(vii) The design and layout of the subdivision, including the size, shape and position of any lot, any roads or the diversion or alteration to

any existing roads, access, passing bays, parking and manoeuvring standards, and any necessary easements;

- (viii) The provision of servicing, including water supply, waste water systems, stormwater control and disposal, roads, access, street lighting, telephone and electricity;
- (ix) Management of construction effects, including traffic movements, hours of operation and sediment control;
- (x) Avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards;
- (xi) The design and layout of the subdivision where any lot may affect the safe and effective operation and maintenance of and access to regionally significant network utilities (excluding the National Grid) located on or in proximity to the site;
- (xii) The outcome of consultation with the owner and operator of regionally significant network utilities (excluding the National Grid) located on or in proximity to the site;
- (xiii) Those matters described in Section 108 and 220 of the Resource Management Act 1991;
- (xiv) The engineering measures proposed to manage stormwater runoff to ensure the ecological health of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland. To assist, an expert assessment shall be undertaken, and provided with any subdivision application. This report shall identify the following:
 - i. The existing ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland;
 - ii. The stormwater runoff rates for both the wetland and Speedy's Stream to maintain these ecological values (including for smaller frequent events like the 1 in 1 year and 1 in 2 year rainfall events);
 - iii. The acceptable level of contaminants in the stormwater to maintain the ecological values of both the wetland and Speedy's Stream;
 - iv. The engineering practices (for example bio-retention devices and detention tanks) required to treat and control all stormwater runoff to ensure that the identified ecological values are at least maintained and the stormwater runoff rates and treatment identified in the points above are achieved. These engineering practices shall control all runoff generated by the 85-90th percentile rainfall depth. This is defined as treating the stormwater volume generated by the 27mm rainfall depth; and
 - v. Any potential conditions that may need to be imposed on the subdivision consent to ensure that these engineering measures are undertaken and appropriately maintained.

11.2.4.1 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities	
...	
(e) <u>For the site identified in Appendix Subdivision 7, those matters to which Council has restricted its discretion under Rule 11.2.3.1(c).</u>	
Rule 2.1	<p>For Restricted Discretionary Activities, the proposed matters to which Council restricts its discretion cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • matters (except those known not to apply to the site) Council has retained its control over when assessing all Controlled Activity subdivision consent applications, • additional matters considered in restricted discretionary activity subdivision consent applications and • additional matters specific to the site.
Rule 2.2	The site-specific matters give Council the ability to impose conditions on future subdivisions to ensure engineering measures for stormwater are designed and implemented to maintain the ecological health of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland.
Rule 2.3	The matters provide flexibility in that the applicant is able to choose the engineering measures appropriate to the site to ensure protection of the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland.
Rule 2.4	For Discretion Activities, the Council has full discretion including over the above Restricted Discretionary matters.
Opportunities for Economic Growth and Employment	
Rule 2.5	The provisions are neither supportive nor restrictive of economic growth.
Benefits	
Rule 2.6	The provisions are clear and outline what information needs to be provided with a subdivision application, which provides certainty to plan users. The majority of the proposed provisions are replicated from what is contained in the Controlled Activity standards. The applicability of these provisions and how they are implemented are well understood. These existing provisions also have strong linkages to the existing objective and policy framework.
Rule 2.7	The key benefits relate to ecology and water quality protection as a result of requirements for stormwater management.
Costs	
Rule 2.8	The implementation of stormwater treatment measures into the subdivision has a direct additional financial cost associated with the development process.
Risk of Acting or Not Acting	
Rule 2.9	The risk of not acting is that poor environmental outcomes could arise from untreated stormwater runoff and changes to the catchment hydrology for Speedy's Stream and the onsite wetland.

Efficiency and Effectiveness

- Rule 2.10 The proposed provisions are efficient because the benefits outweigh the costs. The provisions are well understood and can be readily implemented.
- Rule 2.11 The proposed provisions are effective in achieving the desired protection of ecology and water quality values.

Overall Assessment

- Rule 2.12 The proposed provisions balance the enabling of development with ensuring that the required environmental effects associated with the subdivision are addressed. The proposed provisions are clear and outline what information needs to be provided with a subdivision application, which provides certainty to plan users. The majority of the proposed provisions are replicated from what is contained in the Controlled Activity standards. The applicability of these provisions and how they are implemented are well understood. These existing provisions also have strong linkages to the existing objective and policy framework. As such, the proposed provisions are considered to be appropriate for the application site.

240. Overall, it is considered that the proposed rules and standards are the most appropriate to achieve the existing objectives and proposed new policy of the Plan.

Quantification

241. Section 32(2)(b) requires that if practicable the benefits and costs of a proposal are quantified. Given the assessment of the scale and significance of the proposal above it is considered that quantifying costs and benefits would add significant time and cost to the s32 evaluation processes, therefore exact quantification of the benefits and costs in this report was not considered necessary, beneficial or practicable. Rather, this report identifies where there may be additional costs or cost savings.

Conclusion

242. The purpose of the Plan Change is to rezone the site to allow for the future residential development of the property, while still ensuring that the ecological values of the wider environment are maintained. These planning measures seek to:
- Rezone the site to a more appropriate zone that allows for the development potential of the site to be realised, in a manner that is compatible with the character of the surrounding environment.
 - Recognise and maintain the significant ecological values of the site and the wider environment.
 - Introduce a site specific policy and rules that recognise the need for engineering practices to be incorporated into the subdivision designs to manage stormwater runoff so that the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland are maintained.
243. The proposed plan change amends existing provisions and introduces a new policy and rules to manage land use and subdivision activities on the site. The proposed policy and rules specifically respond to the ecological values of the application site and the wider environment.
244. The proposed plan change amends existing provisions and introduces new policies and

standards to manage land use and subdivision activities on the site. These objectives, policies and standards specifically respond to the ecological values of the application site and the wider environment.

245. The Plan Change proposes to amend and update the following parts of the District Plan:

- Chapter 11 (Subdivision Chapter) – policies, rules, and standards
- Altering Map E2 to reflect the new zoning

246. Overall, the Plan Change ensures the following:

- The application site is rezoned to the most appropriate zone to facilitate residential development and to protect the ecological values of Speedy's Stream and the on-site wetland; and
- The proposed District Plan provisions, namely the proposed policy and rules, have been tested in terms of section 32 of the RMA and the provisions selected are considered the best way of meeting the purpose of the RMA

247. The Proposed Plan Change has been evaluated under the requirements of Section 32 of the RMA and is the best available means for Council to meet its statutory requirements and achieve the sustainable management purpose of the RMA.

Appendices

Appendix 1	Area Proposed to be Rezoned
Appendix 2	Indicative Scheme Plan
Appendix 3	Pre-notification Correspondence
Appendix 4	Infrastructure Assessment – Cuttriss Consultants Ltd
Appendix 5	Stormwater Management Assessment and Ecological Report – Morphem Environmental Ltd
Appendix 6	Landscape and Visual Assessment – Drakeford Williams Ltd
Appendix 7	Geotechnical Report – Cook Costello Consulting Engineers
Appendix 8	Transportation Assessment – Harriet Fraser Traffic Engineering & Transportation Planning

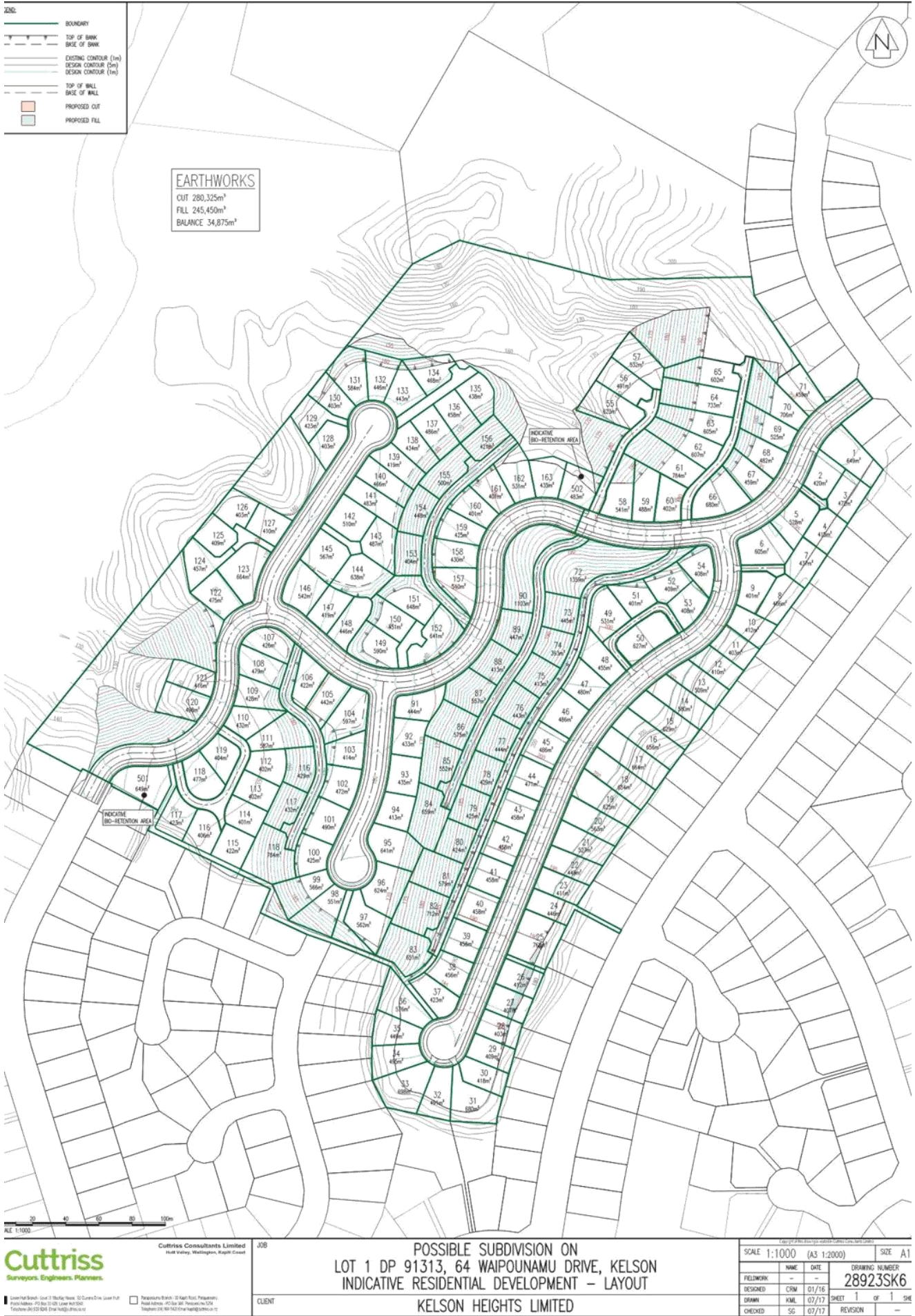
Appendix 1 Area Proposed to be Rezoned

DRAFT



Appendix 2 Indicative Scheme Plan

DRAFT



Appendix 3 Pre-notification Correspondence

DRAFT

From: [John McSweeney](#)
To: ["sam.gifford@cuttriss.co.nz"](mailto:sam.gifford@cuttriss.co.nz)
Subject: Private plan change request for 64 Waipounamu Drive
Date: Monday, 31 July 2017 08:46:05

Dear Sam,

Thank for your notice dated 17 July 2017 and received 24 July 2017 from Kelson Heights Ltd, relating to the proposed re-zoning of land at 64 Waipounamu Drive from Hill Residential Activity Area to General Residential Activity Area and General Recreation Activity Area.

The Council does not propose to make a submission on this proposed plan change.

regards

John McSweeney

District Plan Manager | City Planning | Level 7 MOB | Wellington City Council

P 04 803 8557 | M 021 247 8557 | F

E John.McSweeney@wcc.govt.nz | W Wellington.govt.nz |  

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Cuttriss Consultants Ltd

PO Box 30-429
Lower Hutt 5010

Attention: Sam Gifford

4 August 2017

Proposed Plan Change – 64 Waipounamu Drive

Wellington Tenth's Trust as an iwi authority in the Port Nicholson Block, have examined the proposal to change the existing Hill Residential Activity Area to General Residential Activity Area and General Recreational Area. We note and support the new policies proposed regarding Speedy's Stream.

We are not aware of any particular Maori cultural issues around these proposals given the proposed policy to avoid significant ecological degradation from stormwater runoff on Speedy's, on-site wetland such that the runoff from the site after development does not exceed the pre-development flows with respect to the site.

No reira, heoi ano

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Morris Te Whiti Love', written over a horizontal line.

Morris Te Whiti Love

Chairman

*P O Box 25499
Wellington 6146
Telephone: 04 9013332*

chived: Friday, 20 October 2017 11:35:25
om: Jenna McFarlane
nt: Wed, 2 Aug 2017 23:11:58
: Sam Gifford
: Rebecca Eng
bjeet: RE: Proposed Plan Change - 64 Waipounamu Drive
portance: Normal

James,

initially indicated, I do not have any concerns with the proposed plan change, given the rules within the Hutt City District Plan that will apply. Furthermore there is no development proposed within close proximity to the lines, only reserve. This is ideal for us.

Please let myself or Rebecca know if you require anything further from us.

Kind Regards,
Jenna

JENNA MCFARLANE
Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Policy and Planning Team

Transpower New Zealand Ltd
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07 August 2017

Sam Gifford
Cuttriss Consultants Limited
PO Box 39-429
Lower Hutt 5010

Via email: sam.gifford@cuttriss.co.nz

Dear Sam

Proposed Plan Change – 64 Waipoumamu Drive

Thank you for the opportunity to provide early feedback on your clients proposed private plan change at 64 Waipoumamu Drive, Kelson. The NZ Transport Agency (Transport Agency) has considered the information you have provided, as well as the existing consent for the site.

The Transport Agency recommends you reassess the data informing your traffic assessment. As an example, the draft report states a cycle run time of 120 seconds, during peak the cycles run at 140 seconds. The longer phase cycle on the state highway means a long wait time on the local road. The impacts of this should be considered in the traffic assessment.

On the understanding that there is no significant policy change, the Transport Agency has no other feedback to provide at this point in time. Should the extent of the proposed private plan change alter from what was provided to the Transport Agency in a letter date 17 July 2017, and a subsequent email¹, we request that you again seek feedback from the Transport Agency regarding any proposed changes.

If you have any questions or have further enquiries, these can be sent to wroplanning@nzta.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely

Caroline Horrox
Manager – Consents and Approvals
System Design and Delivery

Correspondence can be sent to: wroplanning@nzta.govt.nz

¹ Sent to Kathryn Barrett on 31 July 2017

NZT-2513 Sam Gifford

Appendix 4 Infrastructure Assessment – Cuttriss Consultants Ltd

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Infrastructure Capacity

A desktop investigation has been undertaken to ascertain the capacity of the existing public infrastructure surrounding the application site. The following conclusions have been drawn:

1.0 WATER SUPPLY

Allowance has been made in the existing water reticulation in this area for the future development of this site. There are three existing $\Phi 150\text{mm}$ water mains in Kaitangata Crescent, Waipounamu Drive, and Christchurch Crescent which have blanked off connection points into the site. These mains can be extended into the site to provide fire and domestic water supply to Hutt City Council and New Zealand Fire Service standards.

This area is serviced from the Liverton Reservoir, which is located nearby above Kaitangata Crescent. The top water level in this reservoir is RL241.0m in terms of Mean Sea Level. The ground level of the highest lots in the developed site will be approximately RL202.0m. Allowing for head losses in the reticulation, this will give nominally 35.0m of pressure at these highest lots. Council's minimum pressure at the point of supply for domestic supply is 30.0m.

2.0 SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Allowance has been made in the existing wastewater reticulation in this area for the future development of this site. There are two existing $\Phi 150\text{mm}$ wastewater mains in Waipounamu Drive and Christchurch Crescent which can be extended into the site to provide gravity wastewater reticulation for the development of this site. This wastewater system will meet Wellington Water's Regional Standard for Water Services and Hutt City Council requirements.

3.0 STORMWATER RETICULATION

Please refer to Morphem Environmental Report in Appendix 4

4.0 POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Power and telecom services will be extended from existing reticulation in Kaitangata Crescent, Waipounamu Drive, and Christchurch Crescent to provide these services to the development.

5.0 ACCESS

Please refer to the Harriet Fraser Traffic Engineering & Transportation Report in Appendix 7

Report prepared by

Jim McMenamin
Senior Civil Engineer
Cuttriss Consultants Ltd

**Appendix 5 Stormwater Management Assessment and Ecological Report –
Morphum Environmental Ltd**

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Stormwater Management Assessment

64 Waipounamu Drive

Proposed Plan Change

Final

Prepared for Kelson Heights Ltd by Morphum Environmental Ltd
November 2017



04 8024987 | info@morphum.com | www.morphum.com



Document Control

Client Name: Kelson Heights Ltd
Project Name: 64 Waipounamu Drive – Plan Change
Project Number: P01076
Document: Stormwater Management Assessment

Revision History

Status	Date Issued	Author	Reviewed By	Released By
Final	14/11/2017	Stu Farrant	Reuben Ferguson	Caleb Clarke

Reviewed by:

Reviewer: Reuben Ferguson

Signature:



Released by:

Reviewer: Caleb Clarke

Signature:



9 Tory Street, Te Aro, Wellington 6011
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Stormwater Management Assessment
Prepared for Kelson Heights Ltd

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1.0 Introduction

Morphum Environmental Ltd (Morphum) has been engaged by Kelson Heights Ltd to prepare a Stormwater Management Assessment for the proposed 64 Waipounamu Drive plan change from Hill Residential to Residential.

The plan change proposal is subsequent to the proposal lodged in June 2017 for the Stage 1 bulk earthworks for 64 Waipounamu Drive. A separate Ecological impacts assessment was prepared by Morphum Stage 1.

The 64 Waipounamu Drive site (Lot 1 DP 91313) covers approximately 14 ha between Belmont Regional Park to the west and Major Drive to the east in Kelson, Lower Hutt. The site is bounded to the north and south by Kaitangata Crescent and Waipounamu Drive. Figure 1 shows the location of the Waipounamu development site. The site is currently included in areas of Hill Residential Zone with this report prepared in support of a change to General Residential for the entire site. This report is intended to address the potential stormwater related impacts resultant from this change and potential interventions to reduce the risk of negative environmental impacts on the immediate and downstream receiving environments. It is noted that these impacts are apparent regardless of development under the Hill or General zoning and the potential methods to avoid these impacts are similar under either situation. It is considered that development of the land under the General Residential zone can be undertaken to adequately avoid or reduce impacts.



Figure 1: Location of proposed subdivision

This assessment also includes an analysis of a potential site wide stormwater management strategy for the development of the site under the General Residential rules (refere Appendix A). This is based on a preliminary layout which complies with appropriate lot sizes and density. This is provided as an example only and would need to be refined based on the final agreed layout.

2.0 Existing site conditions

2.1 Location and context

The Waipounamu site is positioned at the upper headwaters of tributaries of Speedys Stream. Speedys Stream itself is a tributary of the Hutt River with its confluence immediately south of the Fairway Drive Bridge near the bottom of Major Drive. The main stem of Speedy's stream and the majority of its tributaries are within the boundaries of Belmont Regional Park extending to the headwaters. Historically large parts of this catchment have been actively farmed with unrestricted stock access and unvegetated riparian margins, particularly in the upper reaches. Belmont Stream converges with Speedy's Stream immediately upstream of SH2. Whilst not assessed as part of this work it is thought that the existing culverts beneath the Fairview Drive onramp and SH2 support a reasonable level of fish passage and therefore increase the ecological significance of Speedys Stream and its tributaries.

Development of 64 Waipounamu Drive will require the infilling of up to 724 m of existing stream. An existing resource consent was granted in 2009 which results in over 500 m of infilling with minimal mitigation. Comprehensive mitigation for the entire 724 m is now proposed including riparian planting within Belmont Stream, restoration planting around the existing wetland (within proposed reserve) and extensive erosion and sediment control during clearance and bulk earthworks. These works are covered in the ecological impact assessment which accompanied the stage 1 earthworks consent application (Morphum 2017).

2.2 Existing ecological context

Two main tributaries drain the site. These are referred to in earlier plans as Gully A and B (herein referred to as Northern), Gully C and D (herein referred to as Southern). All tributaries drain to Speedy's Stream which discharges to the Hutt River and ultimately to Wellington Harbour.

An existing perched wetland is present in the northern tributary and has been identified as an uncommon ecosystem type and has been prioritised for protection. The site falls within the Wellington Ecological District. This district is characterised by steep strongly faulted hills and ranges. With an underlying geology of argillite and greywacke. Valleys are predominantly alluvial, peaty soils and the steep slopes are predominantly leached stony soil with variable loess material overlying greywacke. The site is classified as moderately steep to steep (21-35°) hill country, ranging from 135 m to 220 m a.s.l.

Previous work on the site (as part of the existing 2009 resource consent, and more recently) has identified the ecological value of the remnant waterways of the site and noted the connectivity with the downstream reaches. Further community analysis was undertaken by freshwater ecologists from Cardno in September 2017. This concluded that overall, the MCI and QMCI scores indicated good to excellent stream health with 10 highly tolerant taxa recorded within the existing streams. This is considered to be a reflection of the currently undeveloped condition of the catchment and the good existing canopy cover. The existing waterways did however show relatively low taxonomic richness of the macroinvertebrate community.

The diversity of fish species was very low with the general fish community comprising almost exclusively of Koura (*Paranephrops Planifrons*). A total of 56 Koura were sampled within the Northern Tributary. One shortfin eel (*Anguilla australis*) and eight Koura were sampled within the Southern Tributary.

Based on this it was concluded that the upper tributaries of Speedy's Stream showed relatively low taxonomic richness of both the macroinvertebrate and fish communities.

Figure 2 shows the existing waterways on the site, the location of SEV transects and the expected extent of waterway reclamation.

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Figure 2; Existing streams on subject site and location of SEV assessments

Three Stream Ecological Valuations (SEVs) were conducted on the site within the northern gully (Northern Long, previously referred to as Gully A and B) and the southern gully (Southern Short and Southern Long, previously referred to as Gully C and Gully D, respectively). SEV scores for these sites ranged from 0.77 to 0.87 which represent a moderate to high measure of ecological function for open watercourses.

The wetland area within the northern gully is not explicitly identified within either the Regional Policy Statement or the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region although it is noted that the PNRP includes the objective that *The extent of natural wetlands is maintained or increased and*

Morphum Environmental Ltd

their condition is restored. Wetlands are also valued as an uncommon ecosystem type in accordance with the second national priority objective ('To protect indigenous vegetation associated with sand dunes and wetlands; ecosystem types that have become uncommon due to human activity' (MfE, 2007)) and through the provision of ecosystem services.

2.3 Hydrology and post developed stormwater

Development of the site for residential development will result in the loss of headwater habitat and function with residual groundwater and event based stormwater conveyed in drainage installed in the base of the existing streams as part of infilling. All infilling shall include stripping of riparian vegetation and placement of compacted engineered fill. Reclamation will effectively extend from the headwaters downstream with no isolated stream habitat remaining above (and therefore no requirement for fish passage).

The ecological value of the site has been addressed through proposed mitigation package presented as part of the Consent Application for Stage 1 earthworks.

Whilst the intent of any stream loss mitigation approach is to compensate for the loss or degradation of the reaches of stream within the development site, it only partially considers the potential post-development impact on the downstream receiving waters. There is potential for urban development to cause ongoing degradation beyond the property boundary if not addressed. The long-term impacts on the downstream receiving waterways has the potential to extend beyond the development site regardless of mitigation for physical impacts within the development boundary.

In particular, there are a number of water quality and quantity issues which are known to adversely impact on the ecosystem health of freshwater systems as result of development. These include:

- Changes in the frequent flow hydrology such as reduced baseflow, increased flowrates in minor rainfall events and increased overall volume of runoff. These changes increase stress on biota and can worsen scour and erosion downstream. Typically, attenuation of 2-year ARI rainfall events (based on an isolated event based analysis) is supported to reduce the risk of channel scour but changes in the flowrates, frequency and duration of lesser events result in persistent stress on biota following development.
- Increased temperature of stormwater flows from impervious surfaces such as roofs, roads and paved areas following summer rainfall.
- Discharge of contaminants including suspended solids, heavy metals, nutrients and hydrocarbons from vehicles, building materials, residential gardens and atmospheric loads.

It is noted that natural systems are typically resilient to peak flowrates from less frequent large rainfall events and are more susceptible to adverse impacts from increased frequency of small 'flashy events'.

3.0 Development related impacts

The unmitigated development of undeveloped land will result in changes to water quality and quantity with negative downstream impacts. There is currently limited clear requirements in the Wellington Region to mitigate these impacts in terms of quantified objectives or limits. It is intended that the Wellington and Hutt Valley Whaitua committee process will in time develop these objectives and limits for the catchment which includes the Waipounamu site. These will then become an operative part of the Natural Resources Plan and shall be given effect by the Hutt City Council District Plan requirements. This process is expected to take between 2 – 4 years. Therefore future stormwater management policy will reflect the mandated objectives of the NPS Freshwater Management, in particular the need to maintain or improve water quality.

It is noted that whilst the intent of the existing Hill Residential zoning is for larger lot sizes (and potentially reduced relative imperviousness), without dedicated stormwater management, the combined impacts of roading, roofs and other paved surfaces will continue to impact on downstream environments. The change in planning overlay and development typology to General Residential will could potentially result in relatively greater negative impacts without mitigation. This is a reflection of the increased imperviousness compared to the current undeveloped condition. It is therefore considered that the change in zone from Hill Residential to General Residential will not in itself have a manifest negative impact but rather the unmitigated development under either zone will.

Development under either scenario can therefore be undertaken to respond to the site specific receiving environment and development intent with well designed stormwater management interventions employed to reduce potential for long term impacts. This approach is discussed in the following section.

Morphum has undertaken preliminary analysis and modelling on a potential indicative subdivision layout associated with development under the General Residential zone to demonstrate the intent for 64 Waipounamu Drive. This is summarised separately in Appendix A. A similar approach could be equally undertaken on other development scenarios with greater or lesser intensity with the infrastructure requirements able to respond to variable development outcomes.

4.0 Proposed Stormwater Management

In response to the ecological context of the site, and the intent to provide appropriate mitigation for ongoing impacts, the following stormwater management objectives are proposed to be adopted for the development under the General Residential zoning:

- Prioritise the protection of the existing perched wetland in the north catchment from changes in hydrology and water quality
- Mitigate potential adverse impacts from changes in frequent flow hydrology on the south tributary
- Reduce pollutant loads from urban development
- Reduce temperature impacts on downstream receiving environments

These objectives are proposed to be met through an integrated approach to stormwater management which adopts the following general strategies to avoid impacts on the existing wetland and mitigate the potential impacts on the south tributary. This is achieved through the following actions which are discussed within this report.

- a) Implement rainwater harvesting and reuse, and modify the catchment extents to mimic as close as practical the pre-development frequent flow hydrology entering the existing perched wetland. This should include efforts to match the mean annual volume of discharge, the mean flowrate and the frequency of discharges. This is best achieved through the inclusion of internal (constant throughout the year) and external (varies seasonally) non-potable demands on rainwater.
- b) Implement rainwater harvesting and reuse to mitigate flows into the southern tributary. This shall be focussed on reducing the mean annual volume of discharge and the frequency of discharges.
- c) Capture and treat stormwater runoff prior to discharge through dedicated stormwater treatment systems (such as raingardens or wetlands) to remove contaminants including sediments, metals, hydrocarbons and nutrients, reduce temperature impacts

The design and performance of particular stormwater treatment objectives shall align with appropriate local or national guidance and ideally be tested through computational modelling on the intended development layout. This must accurately reflect the imperviousness and landuse under the proposed General residential. Such modelling undertaken by Morphem demonstrates that development under the intensities supported by the General Residential zone can be undertaken with Engineered stormwater systems to negate the adverse impacts from stormwater discharge.

It is noted that due to the small contribution of the development area to the wider Speedy's & Belmont Stream catchment, the absence of existing or potential flooding within the downstream watercourse and high proportion of land within the catchment which is protected in reserves and undergoing ongoing revegetation means that management of peak flow events from a flooding perspective is not required.

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APPENDIX A; INDICATIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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1.0 Stormwater modelling methodology

The performance of the proposed stormwater treatment systems has been assessed using a continuous simulation modelling approach. Continuous simulation uses historical gauged rainfall, as opposed to the statistically-derived 'design rainfall' that underpins most hydraulic modelling undertaken in New Zealand. The traditional event based approach is well suited to quantifying changes in runoff from certain magnitude events (such as for flood mitigation) but does not support assessment of systems under expected real rainfall conditions and dry spells. Continuous simulation enables the analysis of integrated solutions (such as rainwater harvest and reuse) to be evaluated alongside centralised treatment solutions to support decisions relating to water quality and quantity. In particular, this enables a robust assessment of the impact and mitigation of changes in the frequent flow hydrology which is needed to ensure appropriate levels of protection for the downstream receiving environment. In this case this is considered especially important given the occurrence of the perched wetland immediately downstream of the site and the risks associated with increased flowrates and volumes on this important ecosystem.

The Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation (MUSIC) model was used for the simulation using five-minute rainfall data over a five year period. The model simulates the interaction between catchment characteristics, treatment devices and pollutant generation and removal at each time step to provide a thorough assessment of the pollutant removal process. MUSIC has been developed over more than a decade. It is based on research results from the last 15 years on the pollutant removal performance of different treatment systems and is the subject of numerous publications (see <http://www.toolkit.net.au/Tools/MUSIC>).

MUSIC is specifically designed to simulate hydrology, and pollutant generation and removal processes in urban catchments. Whilst the main focus of the analysis for the Waipounamu site is related to mitigation of the hydrological impacts on the receiving environment it is noted that MUSIC was developed to also model the generation and removal of typical urban contaminants, these being total suspended solids (TSS), total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorous (TP). The results of the integrated approach are discussed further in Section 2.0.

1.1 Climate data

Five-minute rainfall data were gathered from the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) rainfall gauge at Birch Lane in Lower Hutt. This site is approximately 4.5 km from the Waipounamu development site and is considered to provide the best representation of rainfall for the locality given its location on the eastern side of the Belmont Hills.

A complete rainfall data set (at five-minute increments) for the period 2003-2007 was provided by GWRC for the purposes of modelling. This time series provided rainfall depth per five-minute increment and has an average annual rainfall depth of 1,324 mm/y. This compares closely to the Hutt Valley's long-term average of 1,270 mm/y (measured at Wallaceville which is approximately 100-150 m lower elevation).

Evapotranspiration rates were sourced from NIWA and applied in MUSIC to support modelling of pre-development conditions and the post-development water balance in response to forested areas, pervious landcover (lawns and gardens) and soil moisture storages. A mean annual Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) rate of 754 mm/y was used in MUSIC, adjusted on a monthly basis as summarised in Table 1.

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Table 1: Monthly Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) rates used for modelling

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean PET (mm)	128	100	76	40	20	10	15	27	48	76	97	119

1.2 Rainfall-Runoff parameters

The MUSIC model includes a suite of catchment parameters which are used to derive the flow characteristics and hydrology for the site. These values are based on calibration against a range of typical urban development scenarios and are considered reflective of the compacted engineered fill (and pre-developed weathered greywacke) for the Waipounamu site. Full calibration against a downstream gauged flow monitoring station in the catchment or region was not feasible given the absence of data. Whilst it is considered that model calibration could result in change to some of the input parameters, the extensive use of MUSIC on comparable development conditions (with compacted fill and shallow soils) provides confidence in the parameters provided in Table 2. It is noted that development runoff is more sensitive to locally specific rainfall patterns and rates rather than properties for pervious landcover.

Table 2: Rainfall-Runoff parameters applied in MUSIC modelling

	Units	Value
Impervious landcover parameters		
Rainfall threshold	mm/day	1.0
Pervious landcover parameters		
Soil storage capacity	mm	30
Initial storage	% of capacity	25
Field capacity	mm	20
Groundwater and interflow parameters		
Daily groundwater recharge rate	%	25
Daily baseflow rate	%	5
Daily deep seepage (loss)	%	0

1.3 Rainwater harvesting and reuse

Managing runoff from frequent small rainfall events to reduce impacts on receiving environments requires solutions which directly influence the volume and rate of stormwater discharges, particularly into the existing wetland area. Conversion of pervious landcover to impervious (roads, roofs and general paving) result in an increase in runoff from all rainfall events. Options to reduce the overall extent of the impervious cover are limited due to the density of the development, the need for trafficable access to properties and the topography which results in steep grades and corners which are considered unsuited to alternatives such as permeable paving. In addition, it is noted that the nature of site soils and requirements for large areas of constructed fill reduces the viability of targeted infiltration which will have low infiltration rates and could increase future risks of piping and/or ground instability.

It is therefore proposed to use domestic rainwater harvesting as a means of capturing and reusing a portion of the frequent rainfall to partially mitigate the post-development hydrological impacts. To ensure that this is effective, the timing and seasonality of reuse is critical. Whilst internal demands (toilet flushing and laundry) remain relatively constant throughout the year, irrigation rates vary significantly depending on climate and seasons. Therefore, the inclusion of these constant internal water demands is important to ensure that any tanks do not remain at capacity throughout winter months, negating

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the benefit of this management approach. Table 3 provides the parameters used to model rainwater tanks. Table 4 shows the distribution of the irrigation rates applied across the year.

Table 3: Modelling parameters applied to rainwater tanks

	Unit	Value	Comment
Average roof area draining to tank	m ²	100	Considered to be minimum achievable roof area considering lot sizes and pitch design etc.
Tank size per dwelling	L	3,000	
Daily demand per person	L	50	Based on toilet flushing and cold water laundry usage
Average number people per dwelling		3	
Total constant daily demand	L/house/day	150	Applied as a constant demand throughout year for internal use
Seasonally-adjusted irrigation demand	kL/house/year	50	Based on irrigation of 100 m ² garden with 500 mm/y applied.

Table 4: Monthly distribution of irrigation rates (%)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monthly irrigation distribution (%)	15	20	15	10	5	0	0	0	5	5	10	15

1.4 Bioretention systems

Bioretention systems (often referred to as raingardens) are vegetated filter systems whereby untreated stormwater is discharged to the surface of the filter bed and allowed to percolate through the prescribed media with treatment performed via a mix of physical and biological processes. In New Zealand, bioretention has typically been restricted to small-scale systems with direct inflows from kerb and channel. Whilst these can be effective and add to the streetscape, they significantly increase the maintenance burden on utility managers and can be challenging to integrate into all road typologies, particularly where steep grades are present. Internationally, bioretention systems are routinely used at a sub-catchment scale and can be configured to receive piped inflows from the reticulated network with appropriate scour protection at the inlets and provision for maintenance.

Bioretention systems operate based on a level surface with extended detention provided to enable the temporary ponding of inflows which exceed the infiltration capacity of the filter media. Flows are treated through the media and discharged via underdrains. The inclusion of a saturated zone beneath the underdrainage layer enables storage of water between events which is available to plants and enhanced nutrient treatment through chemical processes in the anoxic conditions.

Bioretention systems provide water quality benefits as well as some retention of water through evapotranspiration in the inter-event dry spells (particularly when a saturated zone is included). They can be designed to support landscape amenity and biodiversity outcomes and provide long-term performance.

Table 5 provides the key design parameters which have been applied in modelling the proposed sub-catchment bioretention systems at Waipounamu. These are based on industry best practice and the design of a number of similar systems in New Zealand and Australia.

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Table 5: Bioretention design parameters used for modelling

Parameter	Unit	Quantity
Filter media depth	mm	600
Hydraulic conductivity	mm/h	180
Saturated zone depth	mm	450
Extended detention depth	mm	250
Exfiltration rate	mm/hr	0

1.5 MUSIC modelling architecture

The MUSIC platform works through a user interface whereby 'nodes' are created to represent areas with similar characteristics for modelling purposes. This includes position within drainage catchments, landuse type/cover and connections with downstream catchments. Treatment elements are then included within the modelling architecture and connected with drainage links to represent pipe or overland flow. In the case of Waipounamu, the development site was broken into sub-catchments and modelled for the pre- and post-developed cases.

1.5.1 Pre-development model schematisation

The pre-developed scenario is based on the existing catchment characteristics which are broadly defined by the existing topography. This includes two main receiving waterways referred to as the north tributary (includes the existing perched wetland) and south tributary. These were both modelled as 100% pervious with regenerating scrub cover, with 3.05 ha draining to the wetland and 6.78 ha draining to south tributary. An additional 2.52 ha of land outside the development site currently drains into the wetland catchment. This includes roads and residential development and was estimated to be 35% total impervious based on aerial photographs. All pre-development flows are considered to be unmanaged.

Figure 3 shows the existing topographic catchments in relation to the proposed development. Figure 4 shows the set-up of the pre-developed scenario in the MUSIC interface.

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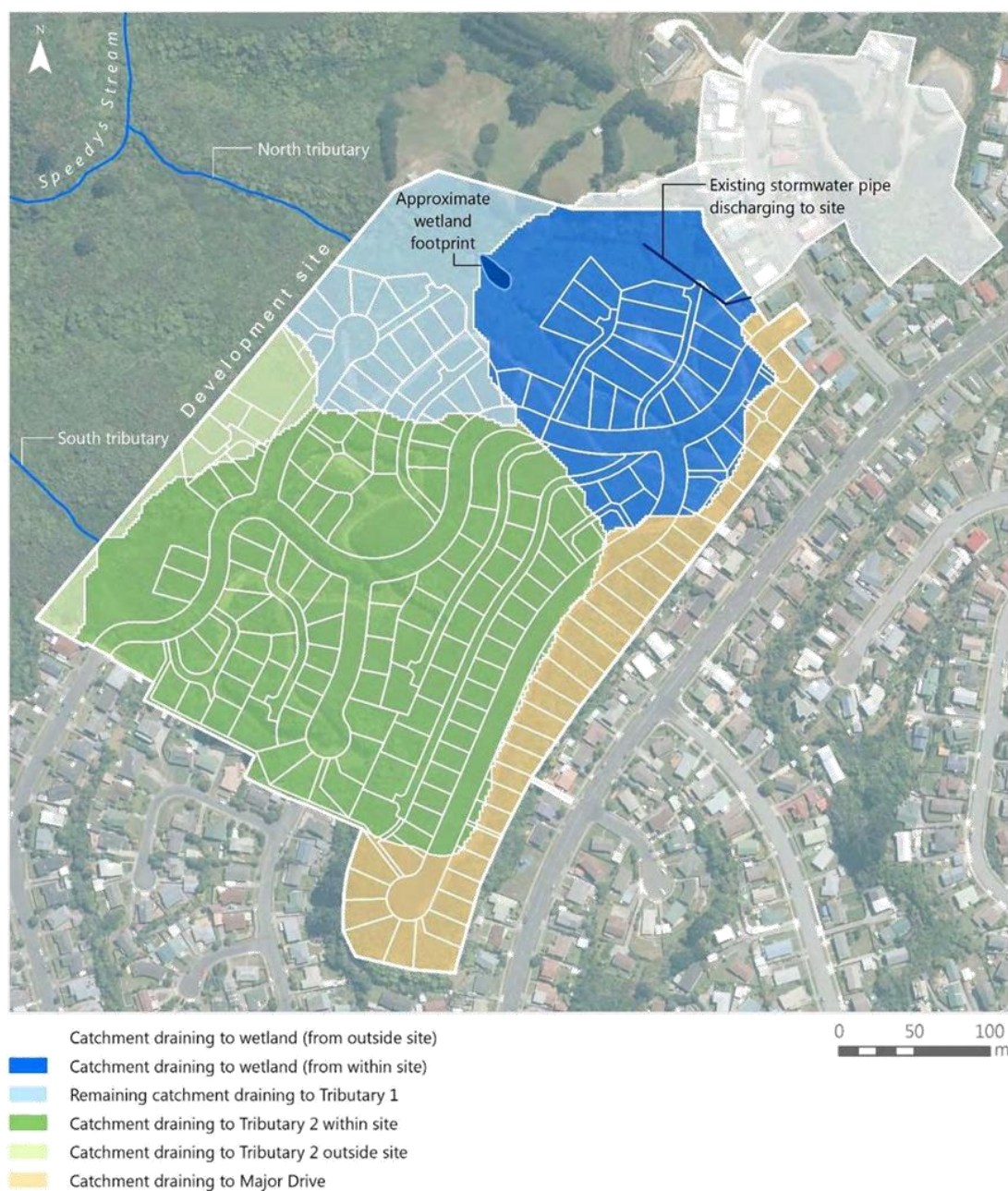


Figure 3. Pre-development catchments and drainage patterns

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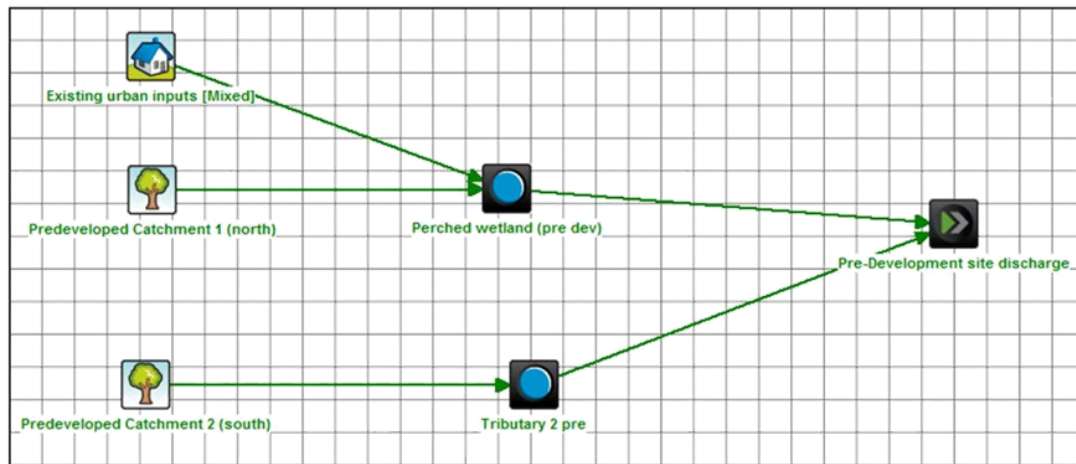


Figure 4. Model set-up for pre-developed case

1.5.2 Post-development model schematisation

Post-development modelling was undertaken on an iterative basis to test the optimum configuration to support the stated objectives. Due to the scale of earthworks, there are potential changes to sub-catchment boundaries and scope to modify these through alignment of stormwater lines etc. Multiple model runs are therefore able to be run to assess the response in terms of runoff to determine the most efficient and effective overall layout and integrated water management approach.

Figure 5 shows the configuration of lots within the development and their allocation to the respective treatment devices. Figure 6 shows the final set-up of the post-development scenario in MUSIC which is based on the following management interventions:

- Combined roof areas (100% imperviousness) are connected to lumped rainwater tanks (with lumped demands applied in accordance with Table 3).
- Remaining lot areas are combined and modelled at 35% imperviousness.
- Combined road areas are calculated and included separately (90% imperviousness).
- Areas draining to centralised treatment (including overflow from rainwater tanks) are connected to discharge into bioretention systems. Sub-catchment 1 (wetland) includes a 250 m² bioretention system, and sub-catchment 2 (south) includes a 500 m² bioretention system.
- Areas which are unable to be conveyed to treatment are modelled separately to bypass the bioretention systems and discharge directly to receiving waters.
- All catchment nodes ultimately drain to defined confluence points for reporting (such as the wetland area).
- Existing urban areas (outside development) which currently drain to the wetland catchment are included (and remain unchanged pre- and post-development).

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Figure 5. Lot configuration and treatment locations within the development

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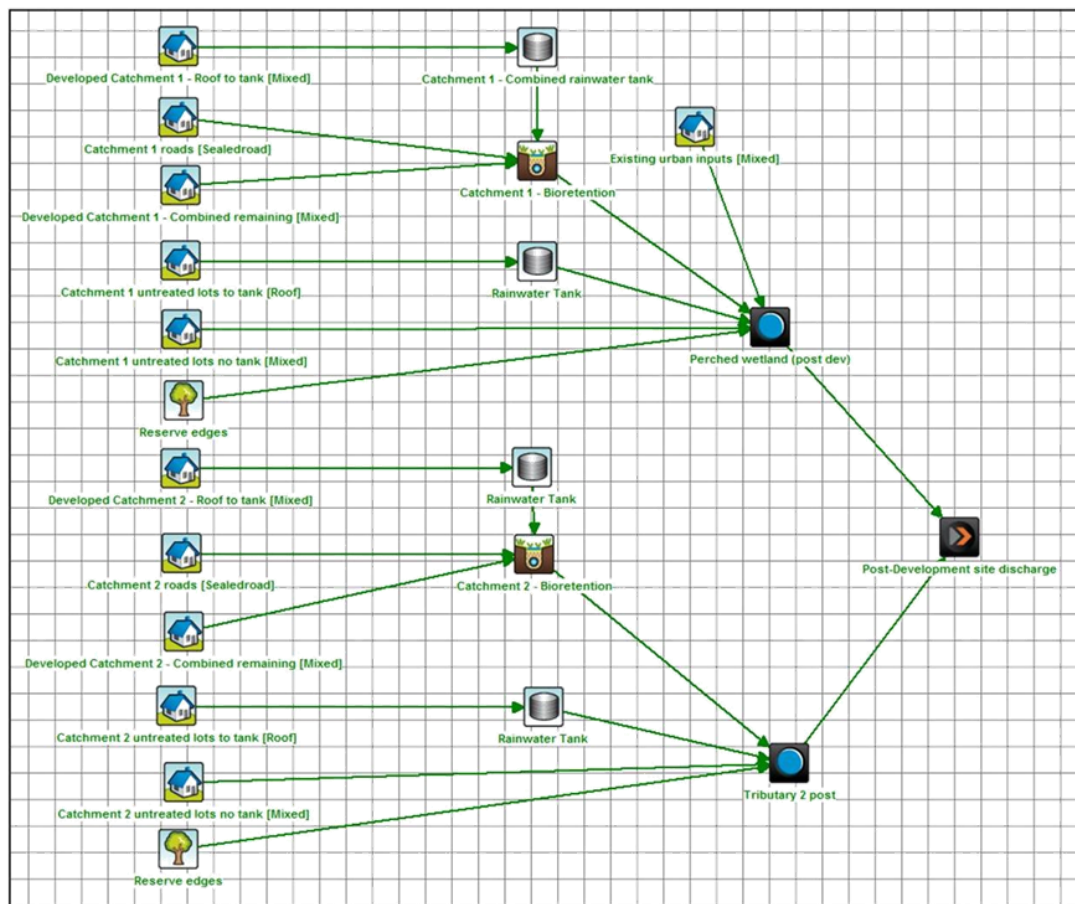


Figure 6. Model set-up for the post-developed case (includes integrated stormwater management)

Table 6 provides a detailed breakdown of the respective catchment areas applied in the MUSIC modelling, and the respective tank sizes and reuse demands. It is noted that these areas represent the final proposed scheme based on refinement to achieve eco-hydrological objectives. Comparison between the proposed development and an unmitigated case (refer Section 11) is based on a larger catchment draining to the wetland area based on the existing topography and the cost-efficient stormwater reticulation network. Under that scenario, the lot area for the north tributary (to bioretention) is 2.03 ha which results in significantly more runoff volume and increased flowrates in frequent events to the existing wetland. It is noted that the catchment discharging to Major Drive does not include treatment and the two reserve area (retained vegetation) are independent of any development.

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Table 6. Sub-catchment breakdown used in modelling

Post-developed sub catchment	No. lots draining	Lot area (ha)	Road area (ha)	Roof to tank (ha)	Tank daily demand (kL/d)	Tank annual demand - Irrigation (kL/y)	Remainder lot area to SW (ha)	Combined tank volume (kL)
Catchment 1 to bioretention	16	0.86	0.27	0.16	2.4	800	0.70	48
Catchment 2 to bioretention	126	5.87	2.42	1.26	18.9	6300	4.61	378
Catchment 1 untreated	10	0.48	0.00	0.1	1.5	500	0.38	30
Catchment 2 untreated	9	0.39	0.02	0.09	1.35	450	0.30	27
Catchment 1 reserve		1.05						
Catchment 2 reserve		0.5						
Major Drive catchment	15	0.66	0.18					
Total	176	9.81	2.89	1.61	24.15	8050	5.99	483

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2.0 Post-development outcomes

Based on the computational modelling method discussed in Section 8, the stated stormwater management objectives (refer Section 4.0) shall be achieved. These are focussed on mitigating both the water quality and water quantity impacts from the development. Performance has been assessed for both the wetland catchment (north) and the southern tributary, and are discussed separately.

2.1 Existing perched wetland sub-catchment

As discussed in Section **Error! Bookmark not defined.**, stormwater runoff which discharges to the existing wetland will be managed to mimic the natural flow patterns and rates as much as practical. This is achieved through a combination of controlling the post-developed catchment extent, retaining flows on lots through rainwater reuse, and detaining/treating flows in a dedicated 250 m² bioretention system prior to discharge.

Comparative analysis against the option to undertake development without integrated stormwater management is included to demonstrate the overall performance of the proposed interventions. It is noted that the post-developed unmitigated catchment is based on the full catchment which naturally drains to the wetland and would typically be maintained through the stormwater network.

Table 7 summarises the comparative analysis of the development related hydrology for the north tributary.

Table 7: Hydrological analysis of flows into the wetland area (northern tributary)

	Unit	Pre-developed catchment (existing)	Post-developed catchment (unmitigated)	Post-developed catchment (mitigated)
Mean annual inflow	m ³	24,400	41,500	22,600
Mean flowrate to wetland	L/s	0.772	1.31	0.717

The results presented in Table 7 demonstrate the combined benefit of the proposed integrated water management, with post-development flows closely matching the pre-developed flows and delivering a 45% reduction in annual inflow compared to the unmitigated case. Importantly, the mean flowrate also closely matches the pre-developed case, particularly when compared with the unmitigated case.

Cumulative frequency analysis of the flowrates was undertaken to assess the relative change in flows across a range of event frequencies and magnitudes encapsulated within the five year modelling time series. As Figure 7 highlights, inflows to the wetland under the unmitigated case (green line) diverge from the existing regime at or about 60%, meaning that approximately 40% of the time flowrates would exceed the existing case.

With the proposed mitigation in place (red line), flowrates are consistent for approximately 92% of time with comparatively less divergence from the cumulative frequency plot of the current conditions (blue line). This correlation, based on the continuous simulation methodology, highlights the performance of the integrated approach to stormwater management based on the analysis across a range of rainfall intensities and durations throughout the time series. This is considered to better reflect the rainfall-runoff relationship rather than a more static 'design storm' approach which is less suited to the complexities of stormwater management in series, and solutions which include the harvest of rainwater/stormwater.

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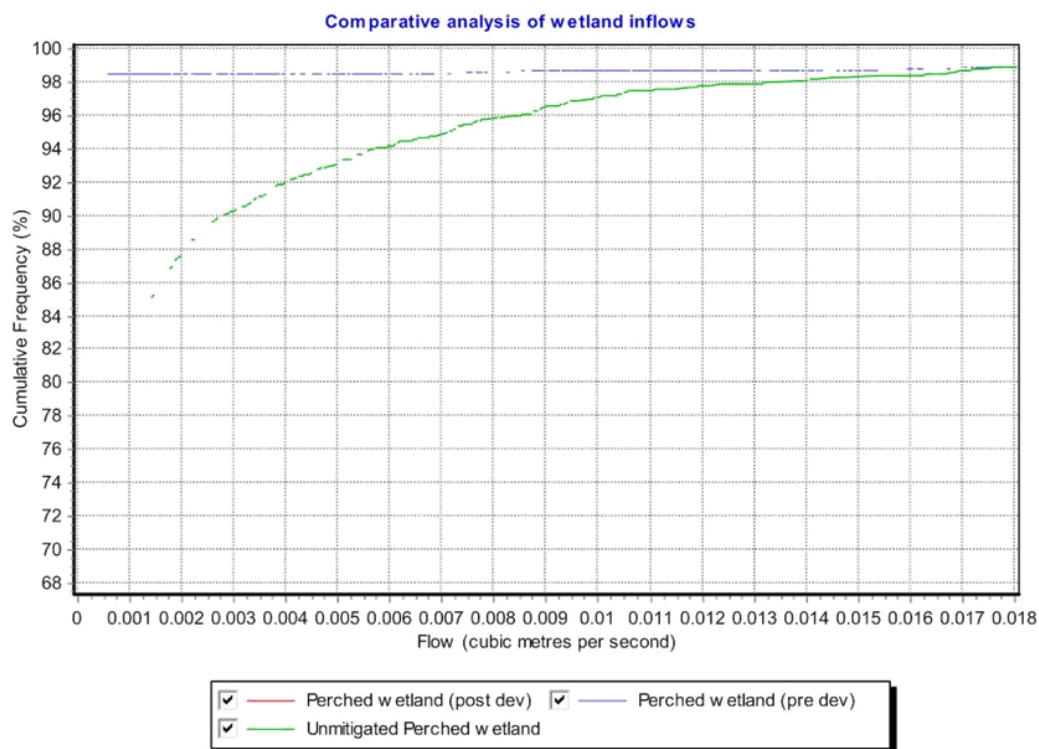


Figure 7. Cumulative frequency plot of inflows to perched wetland (plot exported from MUSIC)

MUSIC is also used to estimate the water quality performance of management options. This includes load reductions quantified through dedicated treatment elements (in this case bioretention) as well as reductions resultant from capture and reuse of rainwater. These are calculated at the 5 minute time step based on extensive research into the treatment performance in both controlled laboratories and field conditions. As discussed in Section 1.0, the MUSIC tool reports pollutant removal for total suspended solids (TSS), total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorous (TP). These parameters have been specifically selected to best represent the range of particulate and dissolved pollutants which are observed in urban stormwater. Therefore through managing these constituents it has been demonstrated that other pollutants such as heavy metals are also accounted for. MUSIC also reports water balance data at any point of interest enabling detailed assessment of system performance.

In terms of water quality treatment performance, in the mitigated scenario, over 9,300 m³/year of stormwater will be treated through the 250 m² bioretention system. This is 100% of the flows which discharge via the reticulated network (additional flows from undeveloped reserve and 10 lots unable to be diverted to treatment). This is estimated to provide an overall 67% reduction in TSS (2,570 kg/y) and a 49% reduction in TN (25.2 kg/y) for flows into the wetland area (including those which are unable to be treated) compared to an unmitigated scenario. Whilst the MUSIC modelling does not quantify the reduction in heavy metals, it is inferred that the effective management of sediments and dissolved nutrients correlate with reductions in particulate and dissolved metals. Bioretention systems are also especially well suited to the treatment of hydrocarbons through the interaction with the prescribed filter media.

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2.2 Southern tributary

Stormwater which discharges to the southern tributary is to be managed to reduce the overall volume and to mitigate the flashiness of post-development flow characteristics as much as is practical. The retention of flows on lots, through rainwater reuse and detaining/treating flows in a dedicated 500 m² bioretention system prior to discharge, has been modelled.

Comparative analysis against the option to undertake development without integrated stormwater management is included to demonstrate the overall performance of the proposed stormwater management approach.

Table 8 summarises the comparative analysis of the development related hydrology on the southern tributary.

Table 8: Hydrological analysis of flows into the southern tributary				
	Unit	Pre-developed catchment (existing)	Post-developed catchment (unmitigated)	Post-developed catchment (mitigated)
Mean annual inflow	m ³	54,200	94,000	84,300
Mean flowrate to wetland	L/s	1.72	2.98	2.67

These results demonstrate the combined benefit of stormwater management delivering a 10% reduction in annual inflow compared to the unmitigated case. It is noted that the increase in mean annual volume (compared to the existing) is largely a result of the increased catchment area resulting from the proposal to provide the very high level of protection for the existing wetland area as a priority (discussed in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). This is also apparent in the increased mean flowrate, but again the proposal delivers a 10% reduction compared to an unmitigated scenario.

Cumulative frequency analysis of the flowrates was undertaken to assess the relative change in flows across a range of event frequencies and magnitudes. As Figure 8 highlights, the inflows to the tributary under the unmitigated case (green line) diverge from the existing regime at or about 70% meaning that approximately 30% of the time flowrates would exceed the existing case. With the proposed mitigation in place (blue line), flowrates are comparable to those of the current condition (red line) for approximately 90% of events.

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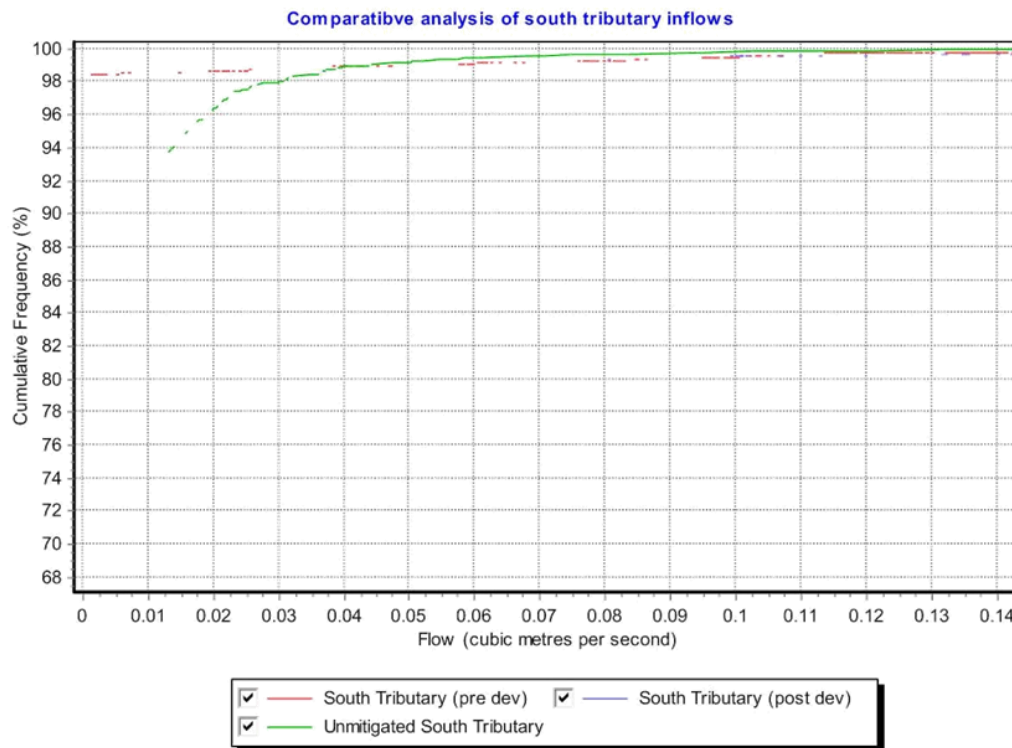


Figure 8. Cumulative frequency plot of inflows to South tributary (plot exported from MUSIC)

In terms of water quality treatment performance, in the mitigated scenario over 51,700 m³ of stormwater will be treated through the 500 m² bioretention system. This is 66% of the flows which discharge via the reticulated network (additional flows are from the undeveloped reserve and 10 lots unable to be diverted to treatment). This represents an 82% reduction in TSS (17,870 kg/y) and a 55% reduction in TN (134 kg/y) for flows into the head of the tributary area compared to an unmitigated scenario. Whilst the MUSIC modelling does not quantify the reduction in heavy metals, it is inferred that the effective management of sediments and dissolved nutrients correlates with reductions in particulate and dissolved metals. Bioretention systems are also especially well-suited to the treatment of hydrocarbons through the interaction with the prescribed filter media.

2.3 Overall development performance

The overall water management performance of the proposed Waipounamu site has also been quantified with MUSIC through reporting at the combined outlet point. This is a theoretical boundary which encapsulates the combined pollutant generation and treatment for the entire site including both the north and south tributaries. Table 9 summarises the site wide performance and demonstrates the benefit of the integrated approach. It is noted that whilst there are currently no explicit load reduction targets for the Wellington region these compare favourably with targets adopted elsewhere. In particular, Auckland typically requires a 75% reduction in TSS and Australian states require reductions of 85%, 45% and 45% for TSS, TN and TP respectively.

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Based on this it is concluded that in addition to the hydrological benefits (assessed at the respective tributary discharge points) the site wide water management delivers best practice water quality outcomes also.

Table 9. Overall stormwater management performance for site				
	Unit	Total generated	Total discharged	% Reduction
Mean annual flow	m ³	108,000	97,100	10
Total suspended solids	kg/yr	22700	4290	81
Total nitrogen	kg/yr	266	118	56
Total phosphorous	kg/yr	43	23	47

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Ecological Impact Assessment for Earthworks Consent

Waipounamu Residential Development

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Prepared for Kelson Heights Ltd by Morphum Environmental Ltd
October 2017



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Document Control

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Signature:

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Reviewer: Damian Young

Signature:

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Executive Summary

Morphum Environmental Ltd were engaged by Kelson Heights Ltd to prepare an ecological impact assessment for proposed earthworks within a portion of Lot 1 DP 91313 (14 ha) in Kelson, Lower Hutt. Morphum Environmental understand that the purpose of the proposed earthworks is to facilitate a future subdivision of the site.

A resource consent has previously been granted for the site (RM20-W11-64/6; 2009), allowing development to create 142 residential allotments and 2.86 ha of reserves, including the associated earthworks and streamworks to develop the roads, infrastructure, and building platforms. A new consent is now being sought to undertake earthworks to enable development to proceed, based on a revised design.

Ecological values of the freshwater and terrestrial environments on site have been reassessed in this report to support the application for a new consent reflective of the revised scale and intensity of development. This assessment also reflects the changes in planning documentation, best practice guidelines for ecological impact assessment, and evolving case law, including:

- The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management
- Stream Ecological Valuation Guidelines (Storey *et al.* 2011)
- Ecological Impact Assessment Guidelines for use in New Zealand Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecosystems (EIANZ, 2015)
- Greater Wellington Regional Council Proposed Natural Resources Plan (2016)
- Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand (DoC, 2014)

This report presents the findings of an ecological impact assessment for both freshwater and terrestrial ecological values and outlines recommended mitigation and offset requirements. Detailed mitigation plans have not been prepared as part of this assessment and it is recommended that these are prepared as conditions of consent in accordance with the principles outlined in this report.

This report has been updated based on the request for further information received from GWRC and meeting with Francis Forsyth (Wildlands) and Mark Heath GWRC. This has included changes to the proposed offsite mitigation area, changes to some of the previous SEV scoring and further commentary on the terrestrial impacts.

Summary of Key Ecological Values

Three Stream Ecological Valuations (SEVs) were conducted on the site within the northern gully (Northern Long, previously referred to as Gully A and B) and the southern gully (Southern Short and Southern Long, previously referred to as Gully C and Gully D, respectively). SEV scores for these sites ranged from 0.77 to 0.87 which represent a moderate to high measure of ecological function for open watercourses.

The wetland area within the northern gully also has value as an uncommon ecosystem type in accordance with the second national priority objective ('To protect indigenous vegetation associated with sand dunes and wetlands; ecosystem types that have become uncommon due to human activity' (MfE, 2007)) and through the provision of ecosystem services.

It is considered likely that the chronically threatened ('At Risk-Declining') barking gecko and ornate skink occur on site and are likely to occur, either permanently or occasionally, in all scrub and forest vegetation community types on site. Therefore, the majority of the site may be considered to have high ecological value under the fourth national priority for the protection of biodiversity ('To protect habitats of acutely and chronically threatened indigenous species' (MfE, 2007)).

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The site does not meet the other national priority objectives. The majority of the vegetation communities on the site are nationally and locally common, with low diversity due. The site is not known to provide habitat for any threatened bird species although detailed avian surveys have not been undertaken.

Summary of Key Ecological Impacts, Mitigation, and Offset

The hierarchy of impact management should be adhered to whereby impacts are to be avoided where practicable, and remedied or mitigated on site if adverse effects cannot be avoided. Any residual adverse impacts following appropriate mitigation should be offset with an aim of achieving no net loss of biodiversity with respect to species composition, habitat structure, and ecosystem function.

724 m of permanent and intermittent stream is proposed to be reclaimed as part of this application. The proposed reclamation of watercourses has an adverse effect on the ecological function of the streams on the subject site (demonstrated by a reduction in SEV scores). In addition, the ultimate change in landuse can also have adverse effects on downstream waterways due to changes in frequent flow hydrology, discharge of urban contaminants and changes in physical characteristics (such as temperature). These effects require mitigation through management of site generated runoff as part of the subdivision design to ensure there are no significant residual impacts. A fish translocation plan shall be prepared prior to commencement of works.

It is proposed that riparian planting is undertaken on the main stem and tributaries of Belmont Stream within the Belmont Regional Park. This includes planting a 20 m wide riparian corridor on either side of the stream where feasible to offset the impacts associated with reclamation of 724 m of watercourse. Due to the position of the access road relative to the stream there are sections which will be less than 20 m, these are reflected in the calculations. It is recommended that a detailed planting plan is developed as a condition of consent following confirmation of the proposed offset site in consultation with GWRC.

Ecological impacts of the proposed earthworks are summarised in the table below. The total area of vegetation (including gorse) clearance proposed is approximately 92,000 m², accounting for 66% of the total site area. The overall magnitude of impact of the loss of all indigenous vegetation types is considered to be 'moderate' on balance of the within site and landscape level impacts.

The loss of vegetation and associated habitat features on site also represents a loss of 89,000 m² of potential habitat (scrub and forest vegetation types) for threatened lizard species (66% of potential habitat on site).

A Lizard Management Plan has been prepared by a qualified herpetologist in consultation with the Department of Conservation and Council. Given the abundance and diversity of lizards within the vicinity of the subject site. An application for a project specific Wildlife Act Authority to live capture lizards for relocation within 500m has also been applied for and submitted to Department of Conservation.

Summary of Ecological Impacts, Avoidance, Mitigation, and Offsetting for the proposed Stage 1 earthworks

Impact	Area	Avoidance	Proposed Mitigation/Offset
Freshwater			

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Total length of watercourse reclamation	724 m	165 m northern gully (including wetland)	Offset stream planting of 1,490 m length, 20 m riparian margin (50,038 m ²)
Direct mortality of fish	NA		Fish Translocation Plan (to be prepared)
Erosion and sediment	NA	Manage site to reduce erosion	Undertake earthworks in accordance with ESCP (Cook Costello)
Terrestrial			
Total area of vegetation clearance	92,316 m ²	Retention of 26,022 m ² including northern gully and wetland	None
Loss of threatened lizard habitat	89,165 m ²		Lizard Management Plan/Wildlife Act Authority (prepared)
Direct mortality of lizards	NA		Lizard Management Plan (prepared)
Direct mortality of birds	NA		Avoid vegetation clearance during breeding season.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Scope

Morphum Environmental Ltd (Morphum) were engaged by Kelson Heights Ltd to undertake analysis and reporting on the environmental implications of undertaking earthworks required to facilitate future residential development within a site in Kelson, Lower Hutt. Specifically, the ecological impacts of vegetation removal and the loss of stream channels associated with earthworks were assessed. The site is currently zoned for residential development, and resource consent has previously been granted (2009) for the development of a 142-lot subdivision with access from Waipounamu Drive and Kaitangata Crescent. Morphum were not involved in any aspects of this earlier work or the deliberations related to the mitigation approved.

Since the granting of the 2009 consent, further development planning has looked at more cost effective ways to develop the site, with an option of a second stage of development to be pursued. We understand that this further development will coincide with re-zoning of existing Hill Residential land through a plan change application.

Any such plan change or subdivision application will be supported by a comprehensive approach to site wide stormwater management to ensure that future hydrological and water quality impacts are mitigated in addition to terrestrial vegetation and aquatic habitat impacts addressed in this report.

Since the original consent being issued in 2009, the approach to assessing offset requirements for streamworks has been refined through the adoption of the Stream Ecological Valuation assessment methodology in the Wellington Region. Consequently, the residual ecological impacts (following avoidance and mitigation) of the currently proposed works have been assessed to enable estimates of offsetting to be calculated. This report presents the findings of an ecological impact assessment for both freshwater and terrestrial ecological values, and outlines recommended mitigation and offset requirements. Detailed mitigation plans have not been prepared as part of this assessment; it is recommended that these are prepared conditions of consent in accordance with the principles outlined in this report.

1.2 Site Overview

The subject site (Lot 1, DP 91313) covers approximately 14 ha in Kelson, Lower Hutt. The site is bounded by Belmont Regional Park to the west, Major Drive to the east, and to the north and south by Kaitangata Crescent and Waipounamu Drive, respectively (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Location of the subject site

Three main tributaries drain the site. These are referred to in earlier plans as Gully A and B (Northern), Gully C (Southern Long) and D (Southern Short). Gully E is a short tributary located in the middle of the property on the western boundary. All tributaries drain to Speedys Stream which discharges to the Hutt River and ultimately to Wellington Harbour.

The site falls within the Wellington Ecological District. This district is characterised by steep strongly faulted hills and ranges. With an underlying geology of argillite and greywacke. Valleys are predominantly alluvial, peaty soils and the steep slopes are predominantly leached stony soil with variable loess material overlying greywacke. The site is classified as moderately steep to steep (21-35°) hill country, ranging from 135 m to 220 m a.s.l.

1.3 Background and Existing Subdivision Consent

A resource consent has previously been granted (RM20-W11-64/6; 2009) to allow development of the site including earthworks and streamworks. Morphum were not involved in any aspect of this earlier consent process.

Key actual and potential ecological impacts identified as being associated with the 2009 subdivision plan included:

- the reclamation of streams (and associated downstream impacts)
- the loss of terrestrial vegetation
- the loss of associated habitat values, loss of biodiversity within the development footprint, impacts on ecosystem services, and other direct adverse effects on indigenous fauna

In the decision of the Joint Hearing Panel of Hutt City Council and Wellington Regional Council dated 18/02/09, it was found that the subdivision of the residential zoned land in accordance with plans

WO5459 CS 21D (and other supporting plans) was an appropriate form of development, consistent with the sustainable management purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.

A summary of their key findings in relation to the reclamation of streams, and the loss of terrestrial vegetation are outlined below. These earlier findings are revisited in this report given the time lapse from the original consent (2009) and changes in planning documentation, best practice guidelines for ecological impact assessment, and evolving case law, including:

- The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management
- Stream Ecological Valuation Guidelines (Storey *et al.* 2011)
- Ecological Impact Assessment Guidelines for use in New Zealand Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecosystems (EIANZ, 2015)
- Greater Wellington Regional Council Proposed Natural Resources Plan (2016)
- Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand (DoC, 2014)

1.3.1 Freshwater Impacts and Mitigation

The original length of stream to be reclaimed due to earthworks (based on the 2009 development) was calculated as 566 m in the original application by Boffa Miskell. It was argued that the required compensation, based on the 'stream ecological valuation' method was approximately 1:2 resulting in a length of 1,132 m to be restored. Based on the assumption that these works would include 5 m width of riparian planting, this was estimated to cost \$61,138. This suggestion was not supported in favour of an alternative offer of the sum of \$40,000 to contribute to the costs of fencing riparian margins in Belmont Regional Park.

This was accepted in combination with riparian planting in the vicinity of the existing wetland and preservation of the lower reaches of the two tributaries as an appropriate mitigation package for the reclamation of the streams. Discussion on the impacts on downstream waterways focussed on potential changes in hydrology and the risks of sedimentation during construction works and subsequently due to scour in the channels. This informed some high level conditions around protection of the existing wetland but was vague on how this might be achieved.

Note that the terms 'ephemeral' and 'intermittent' were used interchangeably throughout the decisions report.

1.3.2 Terrestrial Impacts and Mitigation

Based on the 2009 consent, the total area of vegetation clearance was considered to be a minor adverse effect of the proposed development. This included a total area of 51,587 m² of gorse-dominated scrub and 58,792 m² of mahoe-dominated scrub and regenerating forest.

The designation of 2.86 ha of land as public reserve was considered to be a positive feature of the 2009 proposal and these were considered to be both ecological and scenic assets to the catchment.

Some reconfiguration of the boundaries and road alignment was required to increase the width of retained vegetation along the ridgeline of Major Drive. All existing semi-mature vegetation adjacent to the downhill boundary was recommended to be retained where possible and protected by private covenant with a minimum width of 5 m.

The mitigation plan also included revegetation planting on the batters adjacent to the proposed reserve area. The proposed planting plan included native trees that provide food resource for native birds. No other mitigation or compensation was required for the loss of existing vegetation, habitat values, impacts on lizards or loss of lizard habitat.

2.0 Proposed Activity

2.1 Summary of Activities

Since the 2009 consent being issued, the applicant has revisited the original design and layout for the site and refined the intention for works. It is proposed to initially undertake enabling earthworks to support the development of the already consented area (east of site) and access from Waipounamu Drive. Civil design of the enabling works phase has been undertaken by Cuttriss Consultants and Cook Costello. This has identified that further infilling of existing gully's will be required to manage earthworks cut/fill ratios (to avoid offsite disposal of large quantities), provide access roads for temporary works and to service the ultimate development area. This will require additional infilling of existing streams beyond the extents consented in 2009 and a revised extent of vegetation clearance.

This ecological assessment has therefore been prepared in line with the current proposal and the use of contemporary assessment techniques for quantifying mitigation requirements. Due to the increased length of existing streams proposed to be infilled, the assessment and mitigation recommendations have revisited the 2009 consent and considered stream loss across the entire site with the mitigation package reflective of the entire length of stream to be impacted.

The proposed enabling earthworks for Stage 1 of the development within Lot 1 DP 91313 will include the following activities that will impact on ecological values.

2.1.1 Earthworks

The total area of Stage 1 earthworks estimated in the cut-fill summary indicated in Drawing 12652-002 by Cook Costello (dated 02/03/17) is 92,316 m², not including undercutting of any unsuitable material encountered (Figure 2). Earthworks and drainage are designed to ensure site stability in cut fill areas and efficient drainage without scouring or erosion. Site wide erosion and sediment controls shall be constructed as part of earthworks.

We understand that future development of the site (dependant on plan change) will require further earthworks across the site to facilitate the full development. We understand that the intention is for the majority of bulk earthworks to be undertaken in Stage 1 to create building platforms in the already consented portion of the site and road connections with future works to be focussed on site contouring to support future development in the western portion. All earthworks shall be managed strictly in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) which has been prepared by Cook Costello (14/03/17). This has been developed to meet the requirements of GWRC and conform to best practice during the active earthworks phase.

2.1.2 Stream Reclamation

724 m of existing stream will be reclaimed through infilling. This will result in the loss of headwater habitat and function with residual groundwater and event based stormwater conveyed in drainage installed in the base of the existing streams as part of infilling. All infilling shall include stripping of riparian vegetation and placement of compacted engineered fill. Reclamation will effectively extend from the headwaters downstream with no isolated stream habitat remaining above (and therefore no requirement for fish passage).

Fish translocation shall be undertaken in advance of reclamation in accordance with industry best practice. Any retrieved fish shall be released downstream of the site with uninhibited access to other parts of the largely undeveloped Speedys Stream catchment.

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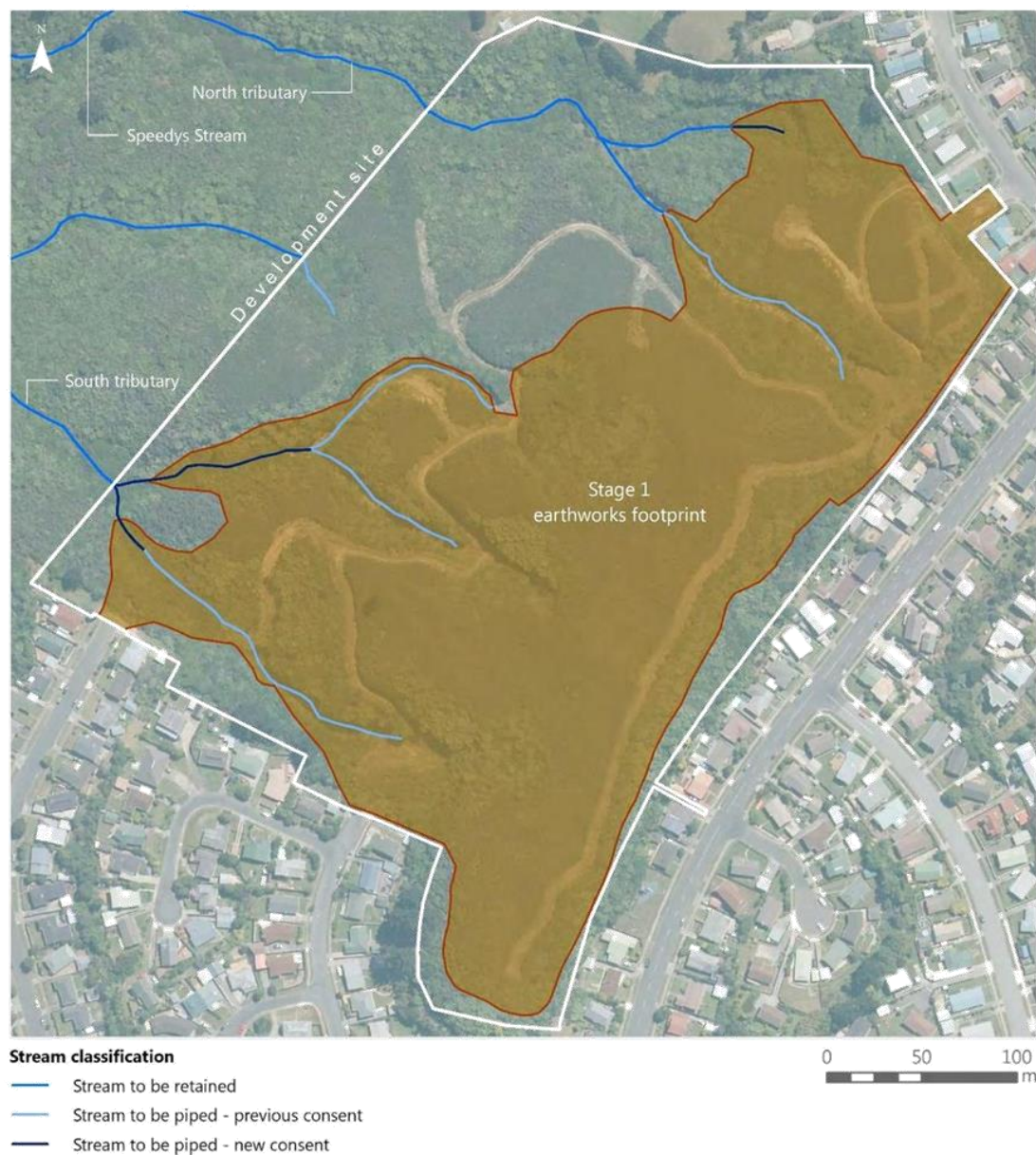


Figure 2. Extent of proposed earthworks for Stage 1

2.1.3 Vegetation Clearance

The proposed Stage 1 earthworks will result in the removal of vegetation corresponding to the extent indicated in Figure 2. This equates to 92,316 m², covering approximately 65% of the total site area. This is the maximum extent of clearance; islands of vegetation will be retained in the interim as indicated in the report dated 11 May 2017 but have not been included in calculations for clarity. Removal comprises approximately 48,672 m² of predominantly native vegetation, and 43,644 m² of gorse-dominated scrub (Figure 3). These values are based on the vegetation classification of Boffa Miskell (2006) with field

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validation (undertaken by Morphem 2017) undertaken to confirm that no significant changes in vegetation structure had occurred in the subsequent period.

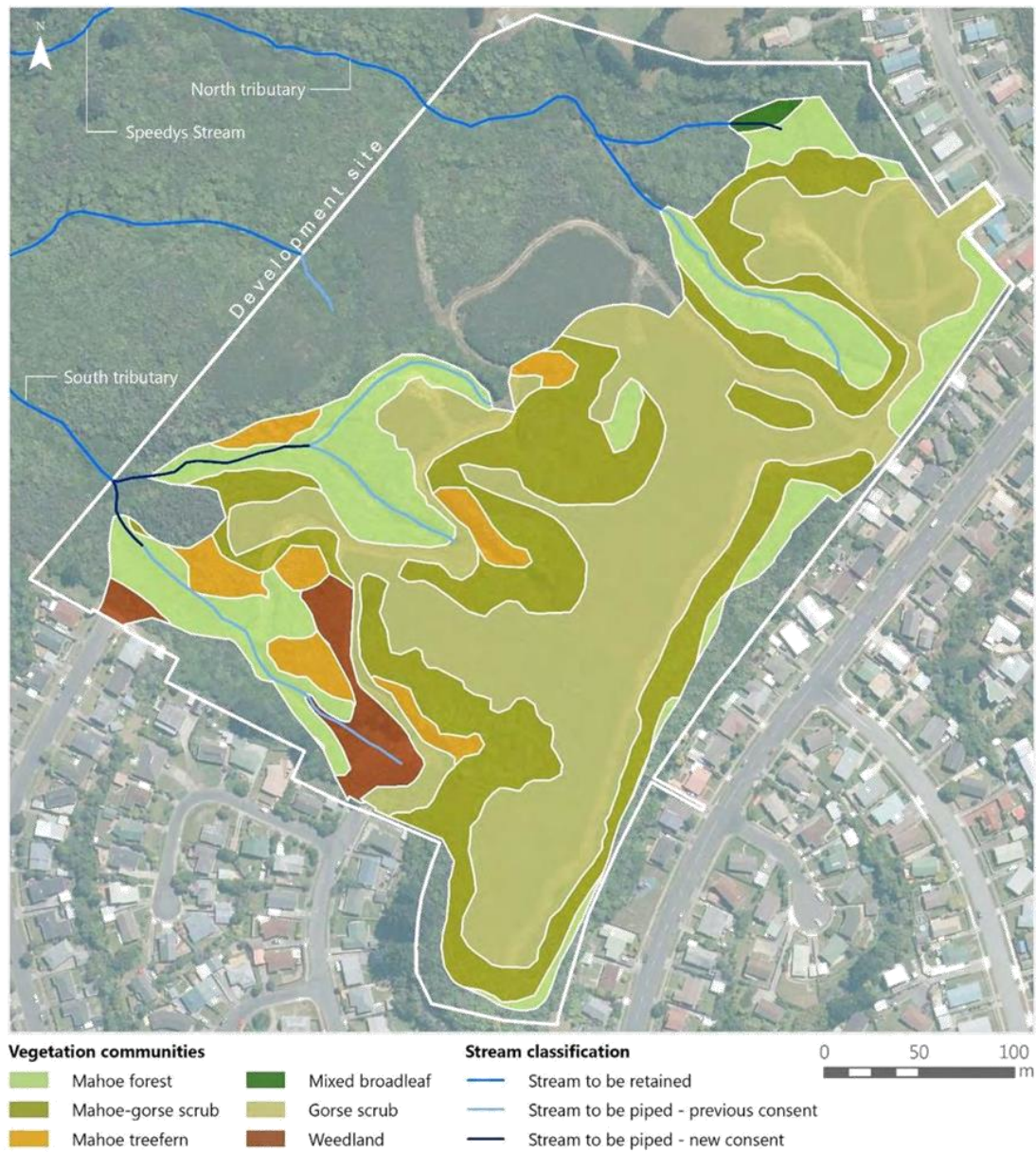


Figure 3. Proposed vegetation removal resulting from Stage 1 earthworks

2.2 Avoidance

Consideration was given to avoidance in priority to mitigation of impacts. As discussed previously, the existing 2009 consent includes the reclamation of 566 m of stream (including the full headwaters) with a mitigation package which is considered to not reflect current best practice. It is considered that this

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earlier consent did not adequately reflect the requirements for access (during construction and post development) or the potential impacts of disposing large volumes of excavated material offsite.

Alternative cut/fill scenarios were considered by the civil designers but discounted for a range of reasons. While partial avoidance of reclamation could be achieved through removing cut material from site, this would result in substantially reduced yields and could potentially contribute to reclamation of streams in other areas of the region.

In accordance with the 2009 consent, the current proposal avoids earthworks within the northern gully, including the stream, wetland, and the associated riparian vegetation. It also avoids construction within the small gully in the middle of the western boundary (which is currently consented for reclamation). No earthworks or vegetation clearance will be conducted within these retained areas.

2.2.1 Stormwater Management

The existing wetland at the confluence of two minor tributaries in the northern tributary has been identified as an important ecological feature for the site and stipulated to be protected and enhanced under the existing consent. An inspection of the wetland and its contributing inflows indicates that the wetland is likely a result of elevated sediment loads and scour from development of the dwellings within the head of the north tributary in the 1970s/80s. It is inferred that this resulted in the progressive sedimentation of the natural stream at the confluence of two minor tributaries resulting in an area of deep (>1 m) sediments which has ultimately blocked the northernmost tributary and recently forced it to flow north of the wetland with scour and incision evident as it forms a new channel which bypasses the wetland. The accumulated sediments have subsequently been colonised by exotic weeds (primarily rank grass and buttercup) with regenerating forest around the perimeter.

The presence of juvenile kahikatea (~5 m height) is considered to be the result of other fruiting mature trees in vicinity as numerous smaller seedlings were observed in the forest and stream edge in proximity to the wetland. Based on the current condition of the wetland we would classify it as a swamp (in accordance with 'The Wetland types New Zealand') with only small pockets of standing/surface water and otherwise constantly saturated soil substrates. It is probable that the current bypass of the northernmost tributary will result in ongoing drying of the wetland which may ultimately result in the reformation of a stream channel through the middle.

Despite its unnatural condition, we assert that the wetland needs well-considered and comprehensive measures to avoid potential adverse impacts which could mobilise a large volume of presently captured sediments. This will include direct protection from physical works in addition to ongoing protection through stormwater management and restoration planting to be undertaken as part of the development. By nature, wetlands are low energy environments which rely on distributed flows and low velocities. For this reason they are especially vulnerable to changes in hydrology (both in terms of intensity and duration of runoff) with a risk of scour creating a defined channel with ongoing incision resulting in a progressive loss of the wetland habitat.

Protection of the wetland through avoidance of adverse effects is considered a priority for the development and shall inform a stormwater management plan for the site. This will be designed at a later date as part of the subdivision design with an aim to reduce the overall volume and flashiness of post-development flow characteristics and discharge of pollutants to the downstream receiving environments of both the northern and southern tributaries.

3.0 Freshwater Ecological Values

3.1 Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) Method

The SEV method quantifies the current ecological value of a stream, and predicts the ecological value under impacted (with proposed development) and potential (with practical enhancement) scenarios. The methodology was developed to quantify the ecological value of Auckland streams and has subsequently been modified for application to Wellington conditions (Storey *et al.* 2011). The method assesses fourteen functional values of the stream (Table 1).

Ecological function values are derived from a combination of transect-scale and reach-scale samples and observations. SEV scores for the sites were calculated using the SEV Data Analysis Spreadsheet Version 2.1 which has been modified for use in the Wellington Region.

Table 1. Stream Ecological Value categories and functions

Ecological categories	Ecological functions
Hydraulic functions	Natural flow regime
	Floodplain effectiveness
	Connectivity for natural species migrations
	Natural connectivity to groundwater
Biogeochemical functions	Water temperature control
	Dissolved oxygen levels
	Organic matter input
	In-stream particle retention
	Decontamination of pollutants
Habitat provision functions	Fish spawning habitat
	Habitat for aquatic fauna
Biodiversity provision functions	Fish fauna intact
	Invertebrate fauna intact
	Riparian vegetation intact

3.2 Site SEV Assessment

Morphum undertook SEV assessments within three tributaries of Speedys Stream within Lot 1, DP 91313, Kelson, Lower Hutt on 10 July 2015 in order to quantify the existing ecological condition of the tributaries on site. Fish and invertebrate sampling were not undertaken as these values are not used in ecological compensation ratio calculations. This is due to difficulties in predicting likely species assemblages and numbers in both the potential state of the impacted stream and in the off-site mitigation streams. They are therefore excluded from all calculations. It is noted that subsequent to this, electrofishing was undertaken along two 200 m sections of watercourse with only a single eel found.

SEV sites were located on the lower reaches of the tributaries below the length that was to be piped under the previously granted resource consent (RM20-W11-64/6, GWRC WGN080187). However, as this application amounts to a new consent (rather than a variation to the existing consent), the value and required compensation for this previously consented length is recalculated here. This is recommended as the compensation required for the loss of these stream values calculated in the previous consent predates current best practice guidelines (Storey *et al.* 2011).

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The SEV values calculated for the lower reaches of the three tributaries are applied to the upper reaches for the purpose of calculating Environmental Compensation Ratios (ECR). This is considered to be a conservative approach as the potential SEV scores calculated for the reaches surveyed are considered high and the value of upper reaches will not exceed this due to impacts relating to historical track construction and clearance and the fact that the impacted stream widths progressively reduce upstream as the watercourse transitions to an intermittent condition.

Further ecological assessments (existing community analysis) were undertaken by Cardno in September 2017. The findings from this work concluded that the diversity of fish species was very low (Koura (*Paranephrops planifrons*) and single short fin eel (*Anguilla australis*)) and a relatively low taxonomic richness of both the macroinvertebrate and fish communities. No fish species were identified through electrofishing over 200 m reaches in both the southern and northern tributaries. The upper intermittent reaches were not fished (due to low water) with only macroinvertebrate sampling undertaken in the perennial and intermittent reach. Overall the MCI and QMCI scores indicated good to excellent water quality within the stream which is supported by the currently undeveloped catchment conditions. The findings of this assessment (Speedy's Stream Ecological Assessment, Cardno 2017) have been provided separately and should be referred to for further detail.

The total length of stream reclamation under the current application is approximately 724 m. The locations of SEV transect points are shown in Figure 4.

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Figure 4. Location of SEV transect points on tributaries not previously consented to be piped

3.3 SEV Waterway Descriptions

The three SEV reaches are referred to throughout this report as Southern Short, Southern Long, and Northern Long (Figure 4).

The Southern Short and Southern Long reaches each had overall current SEV scores of 0.87 and 0.86, respectively, indicating *very high* performance, based on key ecological functions. The Northern Long reach had an overall score of 0.77, which indicates *high* performance. The individual scores calculated for the constituent ecological functions for each reach are shown in Table 2.

The primary differences between the Northern Long reach and the southern reaches is in the natural flow regime and the riparian vegetation intact functions (both owing to the presence of a stormwater outlet at the head of the Northern Long reach).

3.3.1 Southern Short Tributary

The Southern Short tributary (refer Figure 4) is a silt/gravel-bottomed stream grading to bedrock at the downstream end. The channel has a high diversity of habitat types forming riffle-run-pool sequences with undercut banks and abundant woody debris and leaf litter upstream of a 4 m high waterfall which was located immediately upstream of the confluence with the Southern Long reach.

Channel shading along the reach is very high, formed exclusively by native species. The canopy comprises stands of mahoe (*Melicactus ramiflorus*) approximately 6 m tall, with mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*) also present. The understory is relatively open, with native shrubs and ferns, and plentiful cover of woody debris and leaf litter. There is negligible direct human impact on the lower reach of the stream and currently no piped stormwater inflows.

Upstream of the SEV locations, the stream transitions into a gully which has been infilled with unconsolidated earth as part of the construction of the main access track. This has completely covered the original streambed with no defined channel present and sections with subterranean flow paths through the rubble. This disturbed earth is extensively covered in exotic weeds such as *Tradescantia*, arum lily and blackberry. It is inferred that the transition from intermittent to ephemeral is within the reach, with the flow path upstream of the access track ephemeral. It is recognised that the intermittent and ephemeral reaches of streams represent habitat values unique to their respective flow characteristics. In this instance, these have been degraded due to historical earthworks and hence the SEV assessment was not redone for these sections. It is intended that a portion of off-site mitigation planting will include intermittent transition zones to reflect this loss in habitat from the project site.

This reach exhibited high performance for hydraulic and biogeochemical functions. The score was restricted by the SEV methodology with regards to suitable galaxid spawning habitat due to the steep gully sides. This fact does not represent a deviation from the natural condition and it was noted by Wildlands that some galaxids are observed to spawn amongst instream substrate, however; the fish spawning value in the SEV method is based solely on the provision of low slope floodplains which are absent within the system. The biodiversity provision score is also reduced by the relatively low diversity, early succession riparian vegetation. It is noted that the SEV score would be reduced in the upstream reach due to the degraded stream bed and riparian margins (with uncontrolled infilling of the streambed in parts) and therefore this assessment is considered conservative.

3.3.2 Southern Long Tributary

This reach was similar to the Southern Short Reach in terms of hydrologic heterogeneity, habitat diversity, and hydraulic and biogeochemical functions. The site also has a 5 m high waterfall immediately upstream of the confluence.

A more open understory includes kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*), wheki-ponga (*Dicksonia fibrosa*), seven finger (*Schefflera digitata*), hangehange (*Geniostoma rupestre*) and rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*). Several exotic plant species, including gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and inkweed (*Phytolacca octandra*), are present in the upper part of the assessed reach where the native canopy opens.

As with the Southern Short reach, the stream transitions into a gully which has been infilled with unconsolidated earth as part of the construction of the main access track. This has completely covered the original streambed with no defined channel present and sections with subterranean flow paths through the rubble. This disturbed earth is extensively covered in exotic weeds such as *Tradescantia*,

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arum lily and blackberry extending to the access track. It is inferred that the transition from intermittent to ephemeral is within the reach, with the flow path upstream of the access track ephemeral.

3.3.3 Northern Long Tributary

Instream and riparian habitat was similar to the southern reaches however a notable difference is the presence of a wetland on the true left bank near the confluence with a shorter tributary.

While the Northern Long tributary drains a steep gully, in common with the Southern tributaries, it has near-flat banks for a greater proportion of its length resulting in high potential fish spawning habitat values.

A single 375 mm concrete stormwater pipe discharges stormwater runoff from the road into the upstream end of reach. Some channel scour is apparent near the outlet. This results in reduced hydraulic and biodiversity functions relative to the southern tributaries.

Table 2: Summary of current SEV values for sampling undertaken on 10 July 2015

Ecological functions	SEV values		
	Southern Short	Southern Long	Northern Long
Hydraulic			
Natural flow regime	1.00	0.99	0.29
Floodplain effectiveness	0.88	0.88	0.70
Connectivity for natural species migrations	1.00	1.00	1.00
Natural connectivity to groundwater	1.00	1.00	0.99
Mean score	0.97	0.97	0.75
Biogeochemical			
Water temperature control	1.00	0.94	0.96
Dissolved oxygen levels	1.00	1.00	1.00
Organic matter input	1.00	1.00	1.00
In-stream particle retention	1.00	0.98	0.94
Decontamination of pollutants	0.73	0.75	0.67
Mean score	0.95	0.93	0.91
Habitat provision			
Fish spawning habitat	0.16	0.10	0.35
Habitat for aquatic fauna	1.00	0.99	0.85
Mean score	0.58	0.55	0.60
Biodiversity provision			
Riparian vegetation intact	0.68	0.68	0.44
Mean score	0.68	0.68	0.44
SEV value	0.87	0.86	0.77

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Figure 5. Instream and riparian habitat examples

4.0 Freshwater Ecological Impact Assessment

4.1 Predicted (Impacted) SEV Values

The predicted SEV scores for the impacted streams have been calculated using the SEV methodology and professional judgement. This approach recognises that a piped stream retains some ecological value, albeit in a highly modified state. It is considered that the SEV scoring system does not adequately reflect the effects of piping a stream for its entire length, with a tendency to overestimate SEV scores. In particular, it is difficult to translate the water temperature and dissolved oxygen variables to a piped scenario. A fully enclosed pipe in theory provides temperature benefits, due to 100% shading, but in practice has limited beneficial effects due to the efficient conveyance and grade which restrict the cooling potential for stormwater.

Therefore, to more accurately represent the loss of ecological function due to piping, values for the water temperature control (WTC) and dissolved oxygen levels maintained (DOM) functions were both reduced to 0.25 by manipulating their underlying variables (V_{shade} and V_{dod}) (see Table 3 to Table 5). This resulted in a predicted SEV score of 0.14 for the post-development piped scenario including recognition of the temperature regulation and habitat provision functions of pipes. This approach can be discussed further with GWRC if required. This score has been used in all subsequent calculations.

4.2 Potential (Enhanced) SEV Values

The assessed streams all score highly in their current state so their capacity for improvement is relatively low. The potential SEV scores are therefore not much greater than the current scores. Remedial works could include supplementary planting of the riparian understory to increase its diversity and density. This would improve the riparian zone roughness (V_{rough}) and riparian filtering ($V_{ripfilt}$) scores by increasing the capacity to filter runoff.

The naturally steep gully sides preclude engineering works to increase the amount of floodplain available for fish spawning habitat.

Table 3: Current, potential and predicted SEV scores for the Southern Short stream reach

Ecological functions	SEV values		
	SSi-C	SSi-P	SSi-I
Hydraulic			
Natural flow regime	1.00	1.00	0.07
Floodplain effectiveness	0.88	1.00	0.00
Connectivity for natural species migrations	1.00	1.00	0.30
Natural connectivity to groundwater	1.00	1.00	0.30
Mean score	0.97	1.00	0.17
Biogeochemical			
Water temperature control	1.00	1.00	0.25
Dissolved oxygen levels	1.00	1.00	0.25
Organic matter input	1.00	1.00	0.00
In-stream particle retention	1.00	1.00	0.20
Decontamination of pollutants	0.73	0.88	0.11
Mean score	0.95	0.98	0.16
Habitat provision			

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Fish spawning habitat	0.16	0.16	0.05
Habitat for aquatic fauna	1.00	1.00	0.20
Mean score	0.58	0.58	0.13
Biodiversity provision			
Riparian vegetation intact	0.68	0.80	0.00
Mean score	0.68	0.80	0.00
SEV value	0.87	0.90	0.14

Table 4: Current, potential and predicted SEV scores for the Southern Long stream reach

Ecological functions	SEV values		
	SLi-C	SLi-P	SLi-I
Hydraulic			
Natural flow regime	0.99	1.00	0.07
Floodplain effectiveness	0.88	1.00	0.00
Connectivity for natural species migrations	1.00	1.00	0.30
Natural connectivity to groundwater	1.00	1.00	0.30
Mean score	0.97	1.00	0.17
Biogeochemical			
Water temperature control	0.94	1.00	0.25
Dissolved oxygen levels	1.00	1.00	0.25
Organic matter input	1.00	1.00	0.00
In-stream particle retention	0.98	1.00	0.20
Decontamination of pollutants	0.75	0.90	0.11
Mean score	0.93	0.98	0.16
Habitat provision			
Fish spawning habitat	0.10	0.10	0.05
Habitat for aquatic fauna	0.99	1.00	0.20
Mean score	0.52	0.53	0.13
Biodiversity provision			
Riparian vegetation intact	0.68	0.80	0.00
Mean score	0.68	0.80	0.00
SEV value	0.86	0.90	0.14

Table 5: Current, potential and predicted SEV scores for the Northern Long stream reach

Ecological functions	SEV values		
	NLi-C	NLi-P	NLi-I
Hydraulic			
Natural flow regime	0.29	0.30	0.02
Floodplain effectiveness	0.70	1.00	0.00
Connectivity for natural species migrations	1.00	1.00	0.30
Natural connectivity to groundwater	0.99	1.00	0.30
Mean score	0.75	0.83	0.16
Biogeochemical			

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Water temperature control	0.96	1.00	0.25
Dissolved oxygen levels	1.00	1.00	0.25
Organic matter input	1.00	1.00	0.00
In-stream particle retention	0.94	1.00	0.20
Decontamination of pollutants	0.67	0.90	0.11
Mean score	0.91	0.98	0.16
Habitat provision			
Fish spawning habitat	0.35	0.35	0.05
Habitat for aquatic fauna	0.85	0.88	0.20
Mean score	0.60	0.62	0.13
Biodiversity provision			
Riparian vegetation intact	0.44	0.52	0.00
Mean score	0.44	0.52	0.00
SEV value	0.77	0.83	0.14

4.3 Fish

Stream reclamation works may result in direct injury or mortality of individual fish present at the time of construction due to dewatering, and other construction impacts. It is proposed that the risk of this be managed by appropriate construction methods which enable migration of fish downstream and away from the area of works. Further discussion on mitigation of the potential impacts on any fish present on site is provided in Section 5.3.

Loss of fish habitat is taken into consideration within the SEV impact assessment although the presence/absence of fish was not. It is noted that Electro fishing undertaken by Cardno (August 2017) yielded no specimens other than a single Eel and a number of Koura..

4.4 Downstream Impacts

Potential impacts of the ultimate subdivision on downstream receiving environments could potentially include changes in hydrology and discharge of contaminants including suspended solids, heavy metals, nutrients, hydrocarbons, and thermally enriched runoff from impervious surfaces. These impacts must be managed through the design of the development to minimise adverse impacts following development. Measures to achieve this are not presented further in this assessment but will be developed as part of the subdivision design. This could include hydrological control through catchment manipulation, rainwater tanks and reuse for non-potable demands as well as water quality treatment through bioretention systems integrated into the future development. These measures will ensure that adverse impacts to downstream waterways (Speedys Stream) are avoided in addition to the direct mitigation for impacts on waterways within the site itself.

5.0 Freshwater Impact Management

5.1 Environmental Compensation Ratio

The proposed activity will have an adverse effect on the ecological function of the streams within the subject site through stream reclamation (demonstrated by the reduction in SEV scores). These effects must be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Where adverse effects to onsite waterways cannot be avoided, mitigation should be carried out onsite where appropriate. When onsite mitigation is not possible or appropriate, off-site environmental offsetting is required. The overall aim of environmental offsetting is to provide like-for-like restoration with no net loss of biodiversity with preference for offsetting to be conducted in close proximity to the impact site. Where such offsetting is not achievable, alternative compensation options may be considered.

The potential for onsite mitigation is limited by the open watercourse to be retained (in the northern corner of the subject site) already having a high SEV score (0.76). Therefore, it is considered that offsetting this impact through offsite stream restoration will result in a greater net benefit to freshwater values within the catchment. The amount of stream to be restored relative to the amount of stream degraded to achieve this offset is determined by an Environmental Compensation Ratio (ECR).

Derivation of the ECR requires estimating potential (i.e. following hypothetical remediation) and impacted (i.e. following proposed piping and development) SEV values for the impacted streams following the method of Storey *et al.* (2011). The estimated potential and impacted ecological function values for the three reaches are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of SEV scores used to calculate ECR values

Site	iC	iP	iI
Southern Short	0.87	0.90	0.14
Southern Long	0.86	0.90	0.14
Northern Long	0.77	0.83	0.14

5.2 Offset Site

The ECR depends on the current and potential SEV scores of the stream selected for enhancement as well as the value of the impacted stream. It is proposed that offset stream enhancement works are undertaken on Belmont Stream within the Belmont Regional Park. The proposed site is along the main stem of the upper Belmont Stream and captures a number of lateral minor tributaries, including intermittent and ephemeral watercourses. These are currently within the area of Belmont Regional Park actively farmed by GWRC with uncontrolled stock access and resultant loss of any riparian vegetation. This area has been proposed to be permanently retired and fenced to support restoration of this section of stream (see Figure 6 for a map of the proposed site).

A current SEV score of 0.53 was estimated for the offset site (mC) (Table 7). The current score is based on the parameter values recorded for the Southern Long reach with changes made to specific variables to reflect the lack of riparian vegetation (including modifications to V_{chann} , V_{rough} , $V_{chanshape}$, V_{shade} , V_{ripar} , V_{macro} , V_{retain} , $V_{ripfilt}$, $V_{physhab}$, $V_{watqual}$ and $V_{ripcond}$).

The potential SEV score of the offset site (mP) (Table 7) was predicated on riparian planting being undertaken within the 20 m riparian zone (either side of the stream) as this remediation option would

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have the greatest immediate benefit in terms of water temperature control, input of organic material and habitat provision.

Table 7: Current, potential SEV scores for the proposed offset site

Ecological functions	SEV values	
	mC	mP
Hydraulic		
Natural flow regime	0.86	0.86
Floodplain effectiveness	0.24	1.00
Connectivity for natural species migrations	1.00	1.00
Natural connectivity to groundwater	0.80	0.80
Mean score	0.73	0.92
Biogeochemical		
Water temperature control	0.10	0.96
Dissolved oxygen levels	1.00	1.00
Organic matter input	0.10	0.80
In-stream particle retention	0.60	0.60
Decontamination of pollutants	0.64	0.96
Mean score	0.49	0.86
Habitat provision		
Fish spawning habitat	0.50	0.88
Habitat for aquatic fauna	0.44	0.79
Mean score	0.47	0.84
Biodiversity provision		
Riparian vegetation intact	0.12	0.80
Mean score	0.12	0.80
SEV value	0.53	0.87

5.2.1 Calculation of ECR Values

ECR values were calculated using the equation below which determines the amount that the area of impacted stream will have to be multiplied by to determine the area of stream that will be required to offset the stream impacts. The calculated values are reported separately for the main channel and tributaries of the mitigation reach in Table 8 and Table 9, respectively.

$$ECR = [(SEVi-P - SEVi-I) / (SEVm-P - SEVm-C)] \times 1.5$$

Where:

SEVi-P	Potential SEV value for the site to be impacted
SEVi-I	Predicted SEV value of the stream to be impacted, after impact
SEVm-P	Potential SEV value for the offset site
SEVm-C	Current SEV value for the offset site

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Table 8: SEV scores used to calculate ECR values (main channel)

Site	iP	iI	mP	mC	ECR
Southern Short	0.90	0.14	0.87	0.53	3.37
Southern Long	0.90	0.14	0.87	0.53	3.36
Northern Long	0.83	0.14	0.87	0.53	3.06

Table 9: SEV scores used to calculate ECR values (tributaries)

Site	iP	iI	mP	mC	ECR
Southern Short	0.90	0.14	0.86	0.55	3.66
Southern Long	0.90	0.14	0.86	0.55	3.65
Northern Long	0.83	0.14	0.86	0.55	3.33

5.2.2 Calculation of Offset Area

The ECR is used to determine the area of offset required. The offsetting is to be applied to a length of mitigation stream that has been identified by GWRC as being suitable for restoration (Figure 6). The total offset area was calculated using the ECR scores of both the main channel (Table 10) and tributaries (Table 11) of the mitigation stream due to there being insufficient length of the main channel available to meet the offset obligation and the intent to also enhance intermittent tributaries to reflect habitat loss at the development site. A total mitigation length of 1,303 m was calculated using the main channel ECR scores. Because this exceeds the total length of available channel (1,194 m), it was necessary to supplement the offset area using the tributaries' ECR scores.

The full length of available channel represents 92% of the calculated mitigation length requirement. The offset calculation was therefore based on 92% of the impacted streams' lengths, yielding an offset area of 47,760 m² when a 20 m buffer is applied to each side of the channel. This area was then reduced by 20% to 38,208 m² to reflect the channel's proximity to the road (such that the full 20 m buffer area is not available for the entire channel length). This is consistent with the derivation of the V_{ripar} score for the mP reach.

The offset area for the remaining 8% of mitigation length was calculated using the tributaries' ECR, resulting in an additional offset length of 296 m and corresponding area of 11,830 m² (the mitigation length applied to the tributaries is disproportionately greater than for the main channel due to their narrower width).

These figures indicate a total length of approximately 1,490 m is required to offset the reclamation of the streams, when a 20 m planting width is assumed, and would result in approximately 50,038 m² of mitigation planting. Planting of the remaining areas within the wider mitigation site are expected to be undertaken by GWRC.

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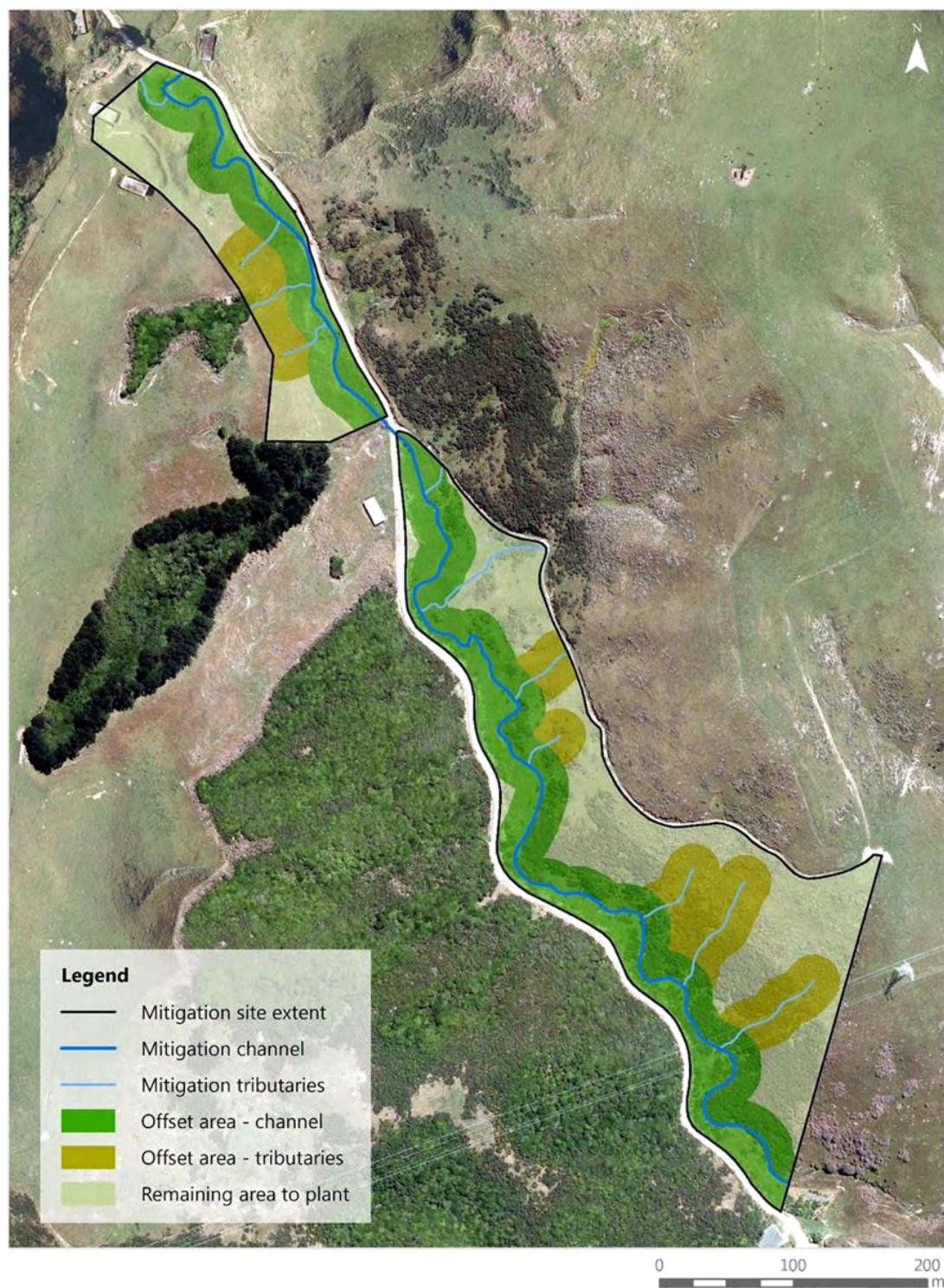


Figure 6. Offset areas of mitigation reach (Belmont Stream)

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Table 10. Values used in the calculation of the length of offset required (main channel)

Site	ECR	Impact Stream width (m)	Length of impacted stream (m)*	Area of stream impacted (m ²)	Offset stream width (m)	Length of offset required (m)
Southern Short	3.37	0.65	197	432	1.25	346
Southern Long	3.36	0.68	297	678	1.25	543
Northern Long	3.06	0.74	169	382	1.25	306
Total length of stream offset (m)						1,194

*Length value represents 92% of impacted reach length

Table 11. Values used in the calculation of the length of offset required (tributaries)

Site	ECR	Impact Stream width (m)	Length of impacted stream (m)*	Area of stream impacted (m ²)	Offset stream width (m)	Length of offset required (m)
Southern Short	3.66	0.65	18	43	0.50	86
Southern Long	3.65	0.68	27	67	0.50	134
Northern Long	3.33	0.74	15	38	0.50	76
Total length of stream offset (m)						296

*Length value represents 8% of impacted reach length

5.2.3 Stream Offset Plan

The purpose of the proposed revegetation plantings is to offset the loss of ecological function of 724 m of watercourse. Positive outcomes expected include provision of habitat, water quality enhancement, and bank stability and erosion control. Protection of an upstream section of Belmont Stream will also reduce impacts on downstream habitats within the Key Native Ecosystem area by reducing stock access and sediment runoff and organic pollution.

A width of 20 m is to be planted on each side of the stream. The width of the riparian buffer strip should ensure that marginal weed infestations affect only a small proportion of the planting, further reducing the need for maintenance and enhance the succession of indigenous vegetation, maximising the likelihood that the planting will support self-sustaining indigenous vegetation (Parkyn *et al.* 2000). Due to the alignment of the existing road, it will not be feasible to achieve the full 20 m on each side in some locations. This has been factored into the calculation on the ECR through the proportion of riparian vegetation coverage (V_{ripar}).

A detailed planting plan has not been prepared at this time. This will be dependent on further engagement with GWRC and Friends of Belmont Regional Park to characterise planting zones based on exposure, topography, and the hydrology of the site. It is recommended that a detailed planting plan is developed as a condition of consent.

Planting plans are to be designed to achieve rapid canopy closure and include appropriate pioneer riparian species.

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- All plants should be eco-sourced from the Wellington Ecological District to preserve the integrity of vegetation in the area. Eco-sourced plants are more likely to survive as they are suited to local conditions.
- PB3 grade plants are recommended to maximise the survival of the planting.
- Plant material must be handled and transported in a way that prevents any damage to plants. Care must be taken to retain as much soil on bare root plants as possible.
- Each plant must be held in position while backfill is placed around the root ball and the backfill must be firmed gently to expel air pockets, but not limit root growth and water penetration. Plants must be flush with (or slightly above) existing soil levels (i.e. water should not be able to pool around the root ball) and that the plants must be vertical. No fertiliser is to be used.
- Species selected for floodplain planting are required to be able to cope with periodic inundation during flood events, have tap roots to improve bank stability, and have smaller growth forms to minimise conveyance issues during flooding. A planting density of 2/m² is recommended.
- General riparian planting is to include species tolerant of periodic inundation and damp soils.
- Upper slopes may be planted with enrichment species such as rewarewa in accordance with the 'mixed broadleaf' vegetation community type described in Section 6.2.

5.3 Fish Relocation Plan

A fish relocation plan is being developed to ensure no mortality of any specimens present in the reaches to be piped as part of these works. Thorough fish capture and relocation (downstream of the site within the same tributaries) will be undertaken prior to stream works as well as having a freshwater ecologist present on site during works to capture any missed fish.

Authorisation is being sought to undertake any trapping and transferring from the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Any fish that are captured will be recorded including size and species and any exotic pest fish captured will be humanely euthanised and disposed of. All trapping will be undertaken the day prior to the reaches being drained. All fish captured will need to be relocated as soon as possible downstream of the subject site to Speedys Stream.

6.0 Terrestrial Ecological Values

6.1 Site Description

The subject site is currently zoned as Hill Residential and is not listed as a Significant Natural Resource (SNR) in Appendix 1 of the Hutt City District Plan. Several SNR's are nearby or have ecological connection to the subject site (Table 12).

The subject site is adjacent to the Belmont-Speedys Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) area which forms part of the Western Hutt Biodiversity Corridor extending between the Tararua Range to Wellington City and to Porirua Harbour Basin. This land is owned by HCC but managed by WRC as part of Belmont Regional Park. Ecological weed control, and pest animal control is carried out within the KNE.

The property is within the Sounds-Wellington Ecological Region and the Wellington Ecological District. Pre-human disturbance, the area would have comprised kohekohe-tawa forest, and kamahi-podocarp forest types (Singers and Rogers, 2014).

Table 12: Nearby Significant Natural Resources (Hutt City District Plan Appendix 1)

Number	Site	Significant Values
1	Belmont Bush	Lowland forest vegetation, NZ pigeon
2	Belmont Road and Saddle Bush	Lowland forest vegetation
3	Boulder Hill Bush	Lowland forest vegetation, NZ pigeon
23	Kelson Bush	Regionally representative example of relatively unmodified lowland mahoe forest, large numbers of bird species, including NZ pigeon.
47	Round Knob and Belmont Road Trig	Flat topped or gently rounded summits on the Western Hills, representing peneplain remnants.
49	Speedys Reserve	Lowland forest on hill country, with diverse canopy species. Tawa forest with large specimens. Large numbers of bird species. Spur/ridge truncated by movement along a fault.

6.2 Existing Vegetation Community Types

Seven characteristic vegetation types were mapped by Boffa Miskell in 2006 based on a site walkover and supported by 11 standard RECCE plots. These results are summarised in Table 13 with some amendments based on a subsequent review by Blaschke (2007), and other observations based on site walkovers conducted in July 2015 and September 2017 by Morphum Environmental.

The northern gully site previously contained some larger trees that were cleared in 2006. These included mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*), and the only kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*) that was on the site (Campbell, 2006). These were the largest trees present on site.

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Table 13: Main vegetation community types (from Boffa Miskell, 2006, Blaschke, 2007, Morphem, 2015)

Vegetation Type	Description
Mahoe-mixed broad leaf forest	Mahoe dominated canopy with putaputaweta (<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>), mamaku (<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>), pigeonwood, and wineberry (<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>) with a number of large emergent rewarewa and kahikatea. This represents the most mature vegetation on the site. The understorey and ground floor include a diverse range of ferns and seedlings. The area is largely free of exotic weeds.
Mahoe forest	Uniform mahoe forest canopy between 3-5 m high, up to 12 m high in the gullies with a few mamaku kanono (<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>), and five finger (<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>). The understorey and ground cover is sparse with a few fern species. Mahoe stem diameter ranged from 80-120 mm.
Mahoe tree fern land	Mamaku dominates the canopy on south facing slopes with some mahoe and coprosma. The understorey includes five finger, kawakawa and other broadleaved shrubs.
Mahoe-gorse-karamu scrub	Similar to mahoe forest but younger with stem diameters ranging from 60-100 mm. Mamaku increases in abundance on the southern slopes whilst kanuka increases in abundance on the northern slopes. Gorse is more abundant in this scrub than in mahoe forest.
Gorse shrub grassland	In 2006, approximately 40% of the scrub on site had been cleared with gorse scrub growing up in these cleared areas. This vegetation has matured over the past 10 years and is now almost entirely scrub rather than grassland. The composition of the vegetation is predominantly exotic, dominated by gorse with blackberry with increasing native broadleaf shrubs establishing including rangiora, kanono (<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>), hange, five finger (<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>) and some red matipo. If unmodified, natural succession will result in native tree species replacing gorse within 30-40 years (Sullivan <i>et al.</i> 2007).
Weedland	Dense areas of exotic weeds occur adjacent to existing residential properties and at the head of the gully's infilled during track construction including <i>Convolvulus</i> sp., <i>Tradescantia flumenensis</i> , blackberry, pasture grasses etc.
Swampy basin	A wet basin has formed dominated by wandering buttercup and floating sweet grass. Other wetland vegetation includes <i>Carex virgata</i> , <i>Isolepis prolifer</i> , swamp coprosma, and kahikatea saplings.

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Mahoe treefern land (SEV Southern Long)



Mahoe forest (SEV southern long)



Wetland grading to mahoe treefern land (SEV northern – wetland)

Figure 7. Vegetation community types (Morphum, 2015)

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6.2.1 Wetland

The existing wetland on site is a sedge swamp approximately 307 m² in area that is located at the confluence of a minor tributary with the Northern Long tributary.

During periods of high flow, the Northern Long tributary is likely to overtop the channel and enter the wetland. Additional flow inputs to the wetland are likely to occur through overland flow and groundwater from the surrounding catchment. The wetland currently performs a natural flow attenuation role, protecting the lower reaches of the Northern Long tributary from high flows and associated impacts such as channel scour and sediment mobilisation. The wetland also provides biodiversity and habitat value and represents an ecosystem type which is increasingly rare in the region.

The wetland is currently dominated by exotic pasture species, especially buttercup (*Ranunculus* spp). However, the presence of native species such as kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes*), swamp kiokio (*Blechnum minus*) and *Carex* spp, indicate vegetation assemblages likely to have been present at the site prior to vegetation clearance.

The wetland is buffered by the vegetation of the surrounding gully. The peripheral vegetation comprises a mixture of native and exotic shrub species, predominantly manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), mahoe (*Melicactus ramiflorus*), gorse, (*Ulex europaeus*) and Himalayan honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*). The exotic species are unlikely to invade the wetland due to their intolerance of wetland conditions. The existing vegetation buffer, albeit of mixed scrub, adds value to the wetland area through filtration, shelter and preventing the establishment of more invasive weed species.

The wetland does not appear to have been modified in a hydrological sense and can be considered to have potential for improvement within a relatively short time frame (3-5 years) following appropriate restoration measures.

Wetlands are productive and valuable ecosystems providing a wide range of ecosystem services including:

- water filtration
- regulation of water flows
- retention of sediments and particulate contaminants
- denitrification
- carbon sequestration

6.3 Avifauna

Morphum have not conducted any comprehensive bird survey on the site as part of this assessment. A site walkover was conducted by Boffa Miskell in support of the 2009 consent which has been referred to for this assessment. All incidental bird observations were recorded as part of this without quantification of bird numbers. Additional birds were identified which were not observed by Boffa Miskell but considered likely to occur based on the site context. These results are reproduced in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Summary of avifauna observed or likely to occur on site (Boffa, 2006)

Species	New Zealand Status	Conservation Status
Tui (<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>)	Endemic	Not threatened
Grey Warbler (<i>Gergone igata</i>)	Endemic	Not threatened
Fantail (<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>)	Endemic	Not threatened

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Kereru (<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>)	Endemic	Not threatened*
Harrier Hawk (<i>Circus approximans</i>)	Native	Not threatened
Silvereye (<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>)	Native	Not threatened
Welcome Swallow (<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>)	Native	Not threatened
Kingfisher (<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>)	Native	Not threatened*
Morepork (<i>Nonox novaeseelandiae</i>)	Native	Not threatened*
Shining cuckoo (<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>)	Native	Not threatened*
Blackbird (<i>Turdus merula merula</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Chaffinch (<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Goldfinch (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Greenfinch (<i>Carduelis chloris</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Thrush (<i>Turdus philomelos</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Yellowhammer (<i>Emberiza citronella</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Magpie (<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised
Rosella (<i>Platycercus eximus</i>)	Introduced	Naturalised

* Not observed but may occur on site

6.4 Herpetofauna

A lizard survey has not been conducted on site and the records summarised below may not capture the full extent of lizard distribution or abundance on site.

Table 15 outlines species that have been observed and recorded within the DOC Herpetofauna database, within a 10 km radius of the subject site.

Barking geckos, Raukawa geckos, Northern grass skink, copper skink and ornate skink should be expected to occur at the site as these are recorded frequently in the area and are widespread (EcoGecko, 2016). Numerous Ngahere geckos have been salvaged from the quarry site ~2 km from the Waipounamu development.

Pacific gecko and spotted skink are rare or sparse on the New Zealand mainland. There is a known population of Pacific gecko in Silverstream, Hutt Valley and it is possible that this species may be found on site. Spotted skinks are restricted to mainly rocky sites or on predator free offshore islands. It is unlikely that these species would be present on the subject site.

Terrestrial lizards are likely to be present in both exotic and indigenous vegetation including gorse and scrubland (EcoGecko, 2016). Arboreal lizards are likely to be recorded in both exotic and indigenous vegetation particularly where scrubland is contiguous with secondary forest habitats or where gorseland is in the process of converting into regenerating forest adjacent to established native vegetation (EcoGecko, 2016). This diversity of habitat provides spillover effects supporting lizard populations across habitats (EcoGecko, 2016).

A conservative approach is taken at this stage and it is assumed that these species are likely to occur on site either permanently or transiently as:

- A full lizard survey has not been conducted with a full Lizard Management Plan prepared based on an expectation of presence;

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- Existing vegetation community types on site include suitable habitat types for both terrestrial and arboreal lizard species, and;
- Populations are likely to be supported by spillover from the adjacent Speedys Reserve and Belmont Regional Park areas.

Table 15: Native lizard observations within 10 km of Lot 1 DP 91313 (EcoGecko, 2016; Hitchmough, 2012)

Species	Common Name	Threat Status	Preferred Habitat Type
<i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i>	Pacific gecko	At Risk – Relict	Forest
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> 'southern North Island'	Ngahere gecko	At Risk - Declining	Shrubland, forest
<i>Naultinus punctatus</i>	Barking gecko	At Risk - Declining	Shrubland, forest
<i>Woodworthia maculata</i>	Raukawa gecko	Not Threatened	Scree, scrubland, forest
<i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>	Copper skink	Not Threatened	Grasslands, shrubland, forest
<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i>	Spotted skink	At Risk - Relict	Rocky scree, grassland
<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>	Ornate skink	At Risk - Declining	Grasslands, shrubland, forest
<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i> (Clade 1a)	Northern grass skink	Not Threatened	Rocky scree, grassland, shrubland
<i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i>	Brown skink	Not Threatened	Grasslands, shrubland, forest

6.5 Pests

The presence of pest species is likely to have an adverse impact on indigenous biodiversity. Previous site visits have included observations of wild pig rooting on stream banks and gullies, and deer and possum browse.

A possum and control programme within the Belmont Speedys Key Native Ecosystem Area (KNE) also includes bait stations within the subject site. Feral pigs have been controlled in the past within the KNE however this has been discontinued. Recreational hunting is conducted under control of GWRC Parks to regulate pig numbers.

6.6 Ecological Valuation

The ecological value of terrestrial vegetation was assessed for the entire site on average in 2006 by Boffa Miskell. The evaluation was based on the values of representativeness, rarity, diversity, distinctiveness, continuity, restoration potential, and sustainability. Overall, the site was considered to have low ecological value with the exception of the small area of more mature vegetation on the northern margin of the site.

Blashke (2007) refuted this assessment and considered that generally, the vegetation values of Gully A (Northern tributary) and the downstream end of Gullies C (Southern Long) and D (Southern Short) were very high. Gully E was considered to be high value, and the upper parts of gullies C and D were considered to be moderate based on representativeness, diversity, and distinctiveness of the vegetation (Blashke, 2007).

The Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand has subsequently developed guidelines for ecological impact assessment (EIANZ, 2015). Where a site is large and comprises multiple habitat units, it is generally preferred that ecological value is assessed for each habitat type within the site to avoid underestimating the potential impacts on individual components of the site.

Therefore, the ecological value of each of vegetation types and extents, as originally described by Boffa Miskell (2006), are re-evaluated here for both botanical values, habitat, and other ecosystem values.

6.6.1 Matters for Consideration

Terrestrial vegetation and habitat values are considered to be very high where an area is considered to have high value for several matters of ecological significance including representativeness, rarity, diversity, and ecological context; if nationally threatened species are present; or if the site meets one of the National Priorities for Biodiversity Protection (EIANZ, 2015).

Vegetation and habitats that support one of the national priorities for protecting rare and threatened native biodiversity identified by the Ministry for the Environment may be considered to have high ecological values (MfE, 2007; EIANZ, 2015). These national priorities are:

1. To protect indigenous vegetation associated with land environments (defined by Land Environments of New Zealand at Level IV that have 20 percent or less remaining in indigenous cover).
2. To protect indigenous vegetation associated with sand dunes and wetlands; ecosystem types that have become uncommon due to human activity.
3. To protect indigenous vegetation associated with 'originally rare' terrestrial ecosystem types not already covered by priorities 1 and 2.
4. To protect habitats of acutely and chronically threatened indigenous species.

Overall, a site that is of very high ecological value is likely to be nationally important, a high value site is likely to be regionally important, and a moderate value site is likely to be important at the level of the ecological district (EIANZ, 2015).

6.6.2 Summary of Terrestrial Ecological Values

Terrestrial ecological values within the site are summarised in Table 16. It is likely that the chronically threatened (At Risk – Declining) Barking gecko and Ornate skink occur on site and are likely to occur, either permanently or occasionally, in all scrub and forest vegetation community types on site, particularly where these are buffered by the adjacent regenerating forest on the western boundary of the site.

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Therefore, the majority of the site may be considered to have high ecological value under the fourth national priority for the protection of biodiversity. The relative value of areas on site may be further refined by undertaking a detailed lizard survey.

The wetland area within the northern gully also has value as uncommon ecosystem type in accordance with the second national priority objective and through the provision of ecosystem services.

The site does not meet the other priority objectives. The majority of the vegetation communities on the site are nationally and locally common with low diversity due to the early successional stage, with the exception of the mahoe-mixed broadleaf forest. The site is not known to provide habitat for any threatened bird species.

The northern gully mahoe-mixed broad leaf vegetation community would have been described as kahikatea-rewarewa/mahoe-shrub hardwood forest prior to illegal clearance (Blashcke and Rutherford, 2006). The remaining mixed broad-leaved forest community is valued for the remnants of this vegetation community type and its potential to approximate an original ecosystem type over time. Emergent trees such as rewarewa and kahikatea are uncommon in this catchment.

Table 16: Summary of terrestrial ecological values

Vegetation Type	Area (m²)	Botanical Value	Bird Habitat Value	Lizard Habitat Value*	Other Ecosystem Services
Mahoe-mixed broad leaf forest	3,928	High	Moderate	High	Low
Mahoe forest	36,200	Low	Low	High	Low
Mahoe tree fern land	7,611	Low	Low	High	Low
Mahoe-gorse-karamu scrub	34,630	Low	Low	High	Low
Gorse shrub grassland	52,337	Low	Low	High	Low
Weedland	4,671	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low
Wetland	440	Low/Moderate	Low	Low	High

* A lizard survey has not been conducted on site and a conservative estimate of habitat value has been applied based on habitat preferences of potential lizard populations on site.

7.0 Terrestrial Ecological Impact Assessment

7.1 Vegetation Clearance

The total area of vegetation clearance proposed under the Stage 1 earthworks is 92,316 m², accounting for 66% of the total site area.

This includes:

- 10% of the mixed broadleaf vegetation in the northern gully
- 51% of the mahoe vegetation (primarily within the northern and southern gullies)
- 62% of the mahoe treefern community
- 73% of the mahoe-gorse scrub
- 77% of the gorse scrub
- 68% of weedland

The magnitude of effect of this vegetation clearance will have a minor effect on the wider Speedys Reserve-Belmont Regional Park area as the majority of vegetation community types are common within this catchment. The proposed clearance represents approximately 9% of all vegetation within the component of the Speedys Stream catchment that is within Belmont Regional Park. This proportion will reduce further as retirement and revegetation within the park continues. Within the site, however, the extent of clearance amounts to a major alteration of the existing baseline condition. Consequently, the overall magnitude of impact of the loss of all indigenous vegetation types is considered to be 'moderate' on balance of the within-site and landscape-level impacts of the other community types.

The mixed broadleaf community is relatively uncommon within this catchment. However, the magnitude of effect on this type is minor as only 380 m² of this vegetation type will be lost at the head of the gully.

7.1.1 Fragmentation and Edge Effects

In addition to the direct loss of vegetation, the vegetation removal will create more edge area along the western boundary of the construction footprint adjacent to Belmont Regional Park (371 m long) and along the northern tributary and wetland.

Edge areas are subject to a range of ecological impacts including:

- Changes in microclimate which affect species composition
- A general reluctance of many mobile species to cross edges reducing dispersal and colonisation of patches
- Higher levels of disturbance including light, noise, and movement reducing the usability of edge habitats
- Weed invasion which can further alter the structure, composition, and habitat values of the edge area (Overdyke and Clarkson, 2012)

Generally, the depth of edge influence, or the distance from the edge that is affected by edge effects can extend up to 50 m for plant responses; up to 100 m for invertebrate responses; and 50-200 m for bird responses (Reis *et al.* 2004, Ewers and Didham, 2006). Overall, the majority of edge effects occur over a scale of <100 m (Reis *et al.* 2004, Ewers and Didham, 2006).

The edge effects shall be reduced by planting of lower batters with fast growing indigenous species to create a defined edge and transition from the urbanised portion of the site into the retained vegetation. It is noted that considerable illegal waste dumping currently occurs at the end of Waipounamu Drive which will be stopped as a result of development.

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7.2 Avifauna

Vegetation clearance will displace any resident fauna which may result in increased competition for food and roosting sites. The proximity of anthropogenic disturbance (movement, noise, light etc.) may reduce the quality of retained vegetation as feeding or nesting habitat.

Vegetation clearance would also result in direct mortality of eggs and juveniles of resident avifauna if vegetation clearance is conducted within the main breeding season. Due to the highly mobile nature of adult birds, it is unlikely that vegetation clearance would result in any direct mortality of adult indigenous avifauna.

7.3 Herpetofauna

Clearance of thick vegetation, grassland, rock piles, fallen logs, rotting wood, leaf litter, and ground cover debris result in a loss of habitat and will displace any resident fauna and may result in direct injury or mortality of individual lizards from either vegetation clearance or earthworks stages.

Lizards may enter or re-enter the site following initial clearance activities, particularly if cut vegetation is left on site to provide refugia. All native lizards are protected under the Wildlife Act (1953); consequently, mitigation of this potential harm is required.

The loss of vegetation and associated habitat features on site also represents a loss of up to 89,165 m² of potential habitat (scrub and forest vegetation types) for threatened lizard species (66% of potential habitat on site). However, as noted in Section 7.1 these habitat types are common within the catchment and the overall magnitude of the loss of this area is considered to have a low to moderate effect on the range of this habitat type. This effect can be mitigated through following the recommendations of the lizard management plan.

8.0 Terrestrial Impact Management

The hierarchy of impact management should be adhered to, whereby impacts are to be avoided where practicable; remedied or mitigated on site if adverse effects cannot be avoided; any residual adverse impacts following appropriate mitigation should be offset with an aim of achieving no net loss of biodiversity with respect to species composition, habitat structure, and ecosystem function.

Impacts on the terrestrial habitats with the highest ecological value including the wetland and mahoe/broadleaf vegetation type are avoided by retaining the majority of the northern gully.

Other onsite remediation or mitigation is required to address moderate to high adverse ecological impacts identified include:

- Direct mortality or injury of native lizards
- Loss of lizard habitat

As the ecological value of the majority of vegetation communities on site is considered to be low and the magnitude of impact on these common community types is considered to be moderate, the overall level of impact is considered to be very low.

Recommendations to mitigate adverse impacts are outlined below.

8.1 Herpetofauna Management

A lizard management plan has been prepared by a qualified herpetologist in consultation with the Department of Conservation to support a project specific Wildlife Act Authority application (lodged).

Provision has been made to enable methods to be employed to capture lizards prior to vegetation clearance or earthworks activities being undertaken. These works are planned to be undertaken as soon as approval is granted by Department of Conservation.

8.2 Wetland Restoration

The existing wetland will be restored through targeted weed control and planting with appropriate species to improve the habitat and support biodiversity.

A detailed planting plan has not been prepared at this time. It is recommended that a detailed planting and weed management plan is developed as a condition of consent.

8.3 Other Site Management

8.3.1 Batter Stabilisation

Batters will be hydro-seeded with browntop grass with an added mixture of seeds of indigenous trees and shrubs to facilitate the stabilisation of these earthworks. The steep, exposed slopes are likely to be prone to gorse establishment and low survivability of indigenous species and will not replace lost indigenous diversity or habitat value for several years and consequently this planting is not considered to provide remediation or mitigation for the loss of vegetation or habitat values on site except where this may provide some mitigation of edge effects on retained vegetation.

A weed management plan will be prepared as part of the detailed mitigation and enhancement plans (which are suggested to be prepared as a condition of consent).

9.0 Summary of Terrestrial Impact Assessment

The overall level of impact of the proposed earthworks has been assessed. This impact was assessed assuming works are carried out in accordance with standard practice with no additional ecological management. This level of effect is reassessed based on a potential reduction in the magnitude of impact in accordance with recommended mitigation measures described in Section 8.0. Refer to Appendix 1 for a summary of key values and criteria used to describe the level of effects based on the EIANZ Ecological Impact Assessment Guidelines 2015.

Note that if the recommended mitigation measures are not implemented, the impact is considered the 'without mitigation' level.

Table 17: Summary of Terrestrial Impacts and Mitigation

Impact Area	Impact Details	Ecological Value	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect (without mitigation)	Recommended mitigation measures	Level of Effect (with mitigation)
Mahoe-mixed broad leaf forest	Removal of 379 m ² (10% of type)	High	Low	Low	None	Low
Mahoe forest	Removal of 18,282 m ² (51% of type)	Low	Moderate	Very Low	None	Very Low
Mahoe treefern land	Removal of 4,693 m ² (62% of type)	Low	Moderate	Very Low	None	Very Low
Mahoe-gorse-karamu scrub	Removal of 25,318 m ² (73% of type)	Low	Moderate	Very Low	None	Very Low
Gorse shrub grassland	Removal of 40,493 m ² (77% of type)	Low	Moderate	Very Low	None	Very Low
Weedland	Removal of 3,151 m ² (68% of type)	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Removal of weeds will have a net positive impact by reducing weed spread.	Very Low

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Wetland	Sedimentation, changes to hydrological processes	High	Moderate	High	Stormwater management on site will be manipulated to closely mimic natural hydrological processes. Sediment and erosion control measures to minimise impacts of sedimentation during construction.	Low
North eastern border of site (~370,000 m ²)	Increased edge effects to Speedys Reserve / Belmont Regional Park (371 m long)	Moderate	Low	Low	None	Low
Total site	Loss of ecosystem services	Low	Low	Low	None	Low
Total site	Direct mortality of eggs and juvenile birds if vegetation is cleared during breeding season	Low	Low	Very Low	Avoid vegetation clearance September to December. All native birds are protected by the Wildlife Act.	Very Low
Total site	Direct mortality of skinks/gecko during vegetation clearance and construction	High	Moderate	High	All native lizards are protected by the Wildlife Act. Relocation of lizards on site during construction in accordance with a Lizard Management Plan. Avoid vegetation clearance May to September	Low
All Mahoe / Gorse Vegetation Types	Loss of potential lizard habitat (89,165 m ²)	High	Low/Moderate	Moderate	Lizard Management Plan to identify release site management required	Low

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10.0 Adaptive Management and Monitoring

In the event that adverse effects on ecological values are greater than predicted or mitigation offsets do not achieve the mitigation outcomes an adaptive management approach is recommended.

It is recommended that all planting sites are maintained for at least three years. Maintenance includes releasing of plants from any colonising exotic species and replacement of dead plants.

A bi-annual survey of the vegetation clearance footprint should be conducted within a year following completion of construction to assess the extent, if any, of:

- Additional die back of indigenous vegetation beyond the clearance footprint from edge disturbances;
- An increase in weeds (abundance or diversity) in the retained area; and,
- The survival rate of buffer enhancement planting.

It is recommended that the following information should be recorded annually and supplied to Greater Wellington Regional Council if requested:

- All maintenance activities including spraying (including chemicals used, amounts used and species targeted)
- Details of animal pest monitoring
- Details of any animal pest control undertaken
- Record of plant losses
- Record of any replacement planting undertaken
- Plant growth and canopy closure

11.0 Conclusions

The proposed earthworks within Lot 1 DP 91313 cover approximately 9.2 ha between Belmont Regional Park to the west and Major Drive to the east in Kelson, Lower Hutt. The earthworks are required to facilitate future development of the site.

A resource consent has previously been granted (RM20-W11-64/6; 2009) for the Waipounamu development to create 142 residential allotments and 2.86 ha of reserves and to undertake associated earthworks and works in streams to develop the roads, infrastructure, and building platforms.

The length of stream to be lost under the previously granted consent was calculated as approximately 566 m. It was argued that the required compensation, based on the 'stream ecological valuation' method was approximately 1:2 resulting in a length of 1,132 m to be restored. This suggestion was rejected in favour of an alternative offer of the sum of \$40,000 to contribute to the costs of fencing riparian margins in Belmont Regional Park.

The length of stream to be lost under the current plan is calculated at 724 m which includes the 566 m previously consented, with the addition of the lower reaches of the southern gully. The required offset based on the SEV method is a ratio of 3.06 to 3.66 which results in a length of 1,490 m, with a riparian corridor of up to 40 m, to be restored. This equates to 50,038 m² of offset planting, comprising both the main stem and tributaries of the mitigation channel. The proposed offset site is an upper reach of Belmont Stream located to the north east of the proposed subdivision within Belmont Regional Park.

The area of vegetation to be cleared to support the Stage 1 earthworks is 92,316 m². As the site is considered likely to be habitat for several arboreal and terrestrial lizard species, including chronically threatened ('At Risk - Declining') species; a robust lizard survey, lizard management plan, and Wildlife Act Authority including identification of suitable release sites and release site management is required to avoid/mitigate harm to indigenous lizard populations.

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Appendix 1 Assessment of Effects – Methodology

Table 18: Assigning value to species, vegetation, and habitats (summarised from EIANZ, 2015)

Value	Species Values	Vegetation/Habitat Values
Very High	Nationally threatened – critical or vulnerable	Supporting more than one national priority type. Nationally threatened species found or likely to occur there, either permanently or occasionally.
High	Nationally at risk – declining	Supporting one national priority type or naturally uncommon ecosystem. At risk, declining species found or likely to occur there, either permanently or occasionally.
Moderate - High	Nationally at risk – recovering, relict, or naturally uncommon	Other at risk species found or likely to occur there, either permanently or occasionally.
Moderate	Locally uncommon. rare, not nationally threatened or at risk	Locally rare or threatened, supporting no threatened or at risk species
Low	Not threatened nationally, common locally	Nationally and locally common, supporting no threatened or at risk species

Table 19: Criteria for describing magnitude of effect (summarised from EIANZ, 2015)

Magnitude	Description
Very High	Total loss of or major alteration to key features of the baseline condition causing a fundamental change or complete loss of the character, composition, or attributes of the site.
High	Major loss or major alteration to key features of the baseline condition causing a fundamental change of the character, composition, or attributes of the site.
Moderate	Loss or alteration of one or more key features of the baseline condition causing a partial change to the character, composition, or attributes of the site.
Low	Minor shift away from baseline conditions. Change may be discernible but underlying character, composition, or attributes of the site will be similar to pre-development.
Negligible	Very slight change from existing baseline condition. Change barely distinguishable.

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Table 20: Criteria for describing level of effects (from EIANZ, 2015)

Ecological Value Magnitude	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
Very High	Very High	Very High	High	Moderate
High	Very High	Very High	Moderate	Low
Moderate	Very High	High	Low	Very Low
Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Very Low
Negligible	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Table 21: Interpretation of effects against standard terms (modified from EIANZ, 2015)

Level of effect	Interpretation	
Very High	Unacceptable adverse effects	Extensive adverse effects that cannot be avoided, remedied, or mitigated
High	Significant adverse effects	An effect that is noticeable and will have a serious adverse impact on the environment but could potentially be mitigated or remedied
Moderate	More than minor	Adverse effects that are noticeable and may cause an adverse impact but could be potentially mitigated or remedied
Low	Minor adverse effects	Adverse effects that are noticeable but that will not cause any significant adverse impacts
Very Low	Not more than minor adverse effects	Adverse effects that are discernible day to day effects but too small to adversely affect the environment or other persons
Nil	Nil effects	No effects at all

Appendix 2; Fish management plan

A fish management plan is required for the capture and relocation of fish within any sections of the existing streams to be infilled or disturbed through works.

A draft plan is outlined below, however, it is recommended that this is updated (if necessary) on confirmation of detailed design and construction methodology.

12.1 Permit Requirements

Fish translocation will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist in accordance with the approved fish management plan and appropriate permits.

Section 26ZM of the Conservation Act 1987 outlines the requirements for the transfer or release of live aquatic life.

Prior approval of the Minister of Fisheries is required for the movement of live aquatic life between sites where the species already exists.

12.2 General Habitat Values

The capture site is the existing tributaries which are within the proposed development footprint. This is a natural watercourse with good instream habitat and full canopy cover. The tributaries transition from perennial to intermittent within the site with some historical infilling having occurred in the upper intermittent sections.

The proposed release site is immediately downstream of the capture site within perennial watercourses of similar character and immediately upstream of the boundary of Belmont Regional Park and the confluence with Speedys Stream. Fish in the northern tributary will be released within the section of watercourse which is to be retained within the development as public reserve. This includes the perched wetland which is currently at the confluence of the two tributaries.

12.3 Fish species likely to be present

Electrofishing was undertaken by Ecologists from Cardno over two 200 m reaches of the tributaries in September 2017. This found only a single short fin Eel (downstream of proposed development site). No other native or exotic fish were located. Electrofishing also located 56 *Paranephrops planifrons* (Koura) within the tributaries. Based on the habitat type and downstream connectivity there is a chance of further fish being located during works. It is noted that the presence of a large (4m) waterfall in the southern tributary and extensive sections of cascade/drops in the northern tributary would exclude all species other than climbers.

Table 1 summarises fish species which may be present and methods to undertake capture for relocation.

Table 1: Native freshwater fish likely to occur on site

Species	Common name	Preferred/known habitats (NIWA, Fish Atlas)	Suitable Fishing Methods (DoC, 2013)
<i>Anguilla australis</i>	Shortfin Eel	Numerous in lowland lakes, wetlands, and streams. Tolerant of higher water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen concentrations.	Fyke nets, Electrofishing, Minnow traps.

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<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	Longfin Eel	Wide range of rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.	Fyke nets, Electrofishing, Minnow traps.
<i>Galaxius fasciatus</i>	Banded kokopu	Pools of small tributaries with high overhead shading and instream cover.	Electrofishing, Fyke nets, Minnow traps.
<i>Galaxius brevipinnis</i>	Koaro	Pools of small tributaries with high overhead shading and instream cover. Prefer rocky, tumbling streams	Electrofishing, Fyke nets, Minnow traps.
<i>Galaxius postvectis</i>	Shortjaw kokopu	Pools of small tributaries with high overhead shading and instream cover. Prefer rocky, tumbling streams	Electrofishing, Fyke nets, Minnow traps.

12.4 Methodology

The methodology for the capture, management and relocation of fish should:

- Brief all personnel on the best practice guidelines outlined in this management plan.
- Not use any explosive, toxic gas, poisonous, or narcotic substances to collect fish.
- A list of equipment that may be required is provided in 2. This list is not exhaustive.

Table 2: Equipment list	
Equipment	Notes
Project check list and reporting form	Section One and Two are to be used in planning such works prior to any trapping or physical works. Section Three is to be used following the completion of any such works.
Electrofishing certificate	
Dissolved oxygen and temperature measuring devices	For ensuring dissolved oxygen and temperature requirements are maintained.
Stop nets	Approximately 5 mm mesh
Fyke nets	Different sized mesh sizes may be required.
Gee minnow traps	
Electrofishing unit	
10 L Bucket	Securely-lidded container for immediate holding of captured fish during electrofishing.
Hand nets	
Fish transport containers	Securely-lidded containers of at least 20 L in volume.
Pest fish disposal device	Lidded bucket, clove oil
Equipment disinfectant	All nets will require disinfection both before and after fieldwork to reduce the risk of spreading aquatic pest species. This can be done by immersion in a concentrated saltwater solution for at least two hours, or by being dipped/sprayed in a 2% bleach solution, or 5% detergent solution.
Submersible aquarium pump / aerator	In order to maintain dissolved oxygen levels during transport

12.4.1 Site preparation and notifications

The steps for site preparation and required notifications are outlined below:

5. Stop nets are to be installed at the upstream and downstream extents of the target reach, extending beyond the wetted width, at least 48 hours before capture activities are to commence. These nets are to remain in place until capture and relocation activities are concluded and the channel is fully dewatered.
6. An exclusion area is to be set up around any dewatering equipment to prevent fish from becoming trapped within the equipment. The exclusion structure is to be inspected by the project ecologist prior to and during dewatering to ensure the structure is appropriate.
7. All unattended equipment (including nets set overnight) are to be labelled with the owner's name.
8. It is recommended that the weather forecast is checked for the following 72 hours and that fish translocation works are scheduled to avoid heavy rain events. If any event disrupts an exclusion barrier, the ecologist will identify if re-fishing is required.

12.4.2 Capture prior to dewatering

The procedures and methods to capture fish prior to dewatering are outlined below:

1. A mixture of fyke nets and Gee minnow traps (GMTs) are to be used to fish the channel prior to dewatering. This will serve to reduce the number of fish that will subsequently need to be removed by electrofishing.
2. Fyke nets and GMTs are to be set overnight for at least two consecutive nights.
 - i. At least six fyke nets and twelve GMTs should be set for each 150 m of channel length. A higher density of nets and traps is preferable to maximise the number of fish caught.
 - ii. Fyke nets and GMTs are to be set as late as possible in the afternoon and retrieved as early as possible in the morning in order to reduce predation inside the traps and potential hypoxic conditions.
 - iii. The mouth of the net must be fully submerged to allow fish to enter the net and minimise the risk of capturing water birds. An air gap is to be left at the top of each chamber to avoid trapping fish in potentially hypoxic conditions.
 - iv. It is preferable for the net locations are to be changed on each occasion to cover the largest area possible.
3. Electric fishing is to be undertaken with adherence to standard protocols in David and Hamer (2010). All operators are required to be licenced.
 - i. The channel to be fished will be divided into 25-metre-long sections using upstream and downstream stop-nets, in order to enable resident fish to be captured and removed as efficiently as possible.
 - ii. Each section will be electro fished sequentially, from downstream to upstream, in at least three passes. After each pass the number of fish captured will be counted. If the number of fish caught between each of the three passes decreases by at least 50% then that section will be deemed 'clear', the downstream stop-net can be removed and installed 25 metres upstream of the upper stop-net, and the process will be repeated in the next section. If the number of fish caught between each of the three electrofishing passes is less than a 50% decrease then further passes will be undertaken until either the decrease is greater than 50% or less than 10 individuals are captured.

- iii. All fish captured will be counted and identified to species, where possible. The total length of the first 50 individuals of each species captured will be recorded and all data submitted for inclusion in the NZ Freshwater Fish Database.

12.4.3 Holding and transfer

The procedures and methods to hold and transfer fish are outlined below:

4. All native fish are to be retrieved and relocated on the same day. Any mortality of native fish species during holding and relocation will be recorded. Fish should only be handled with wet hands (Joy *et al.* 2013).
5. Transfer is to be undertaken as quickly and efficiently as possible with efforts to relocate fish during the cooler times of the day. Total transfer time should be <1 hour to reduce stress and adverse impacts on fish welfare.
6. Fish will be held for transfer in securely-lidded containers of at least 20 L in volume, such as plastic fish bins or polyethylene drums.
7. The container is to be filled with water taken from the channel. Water temperature is to be maintained $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ of the temperature of the capture location.
8. Continuous water current and movement will be provided via submersible aquarium pump / aerator. Dissolved oxygen levels are to be maintained at >90% saturation with use of a fine bubble aerator if required.
9. Large eels >500 mm must be isolated from other captured fish to minimise the risk of predation while being held prior to release (Joy *et al.* 2013).

12.4.4 General biosecurity considerations

The procedures and methods to address biosecurity requirements are outlined below:

10. No aquatic plant, noxious fish, or unwanted organisms including eggs and larvae of noxious fish or unwanted organisms are to be introduced to other waterways.
11. All equipment used in the collection and removal of fish must be thoroughly checked, cleaned, and dried, before and after fishing.
12. Nets and boots/waders are to be soaked in a concentrated saltwater solution for at least two hours, or dipped/sprayed in a 2% bleach solution, or 5% detergent solution (David and Hamer, 2010).
13. Fish are to be visually inspected prior to release. Any fish with lesions or signs of disease shall be disposed of humanely.
14. Any pest fish captured shall also be disposed of humanely.

12.5 Reporting

A fish relocation report will be prepared that will record the methodology, fishing effort, number and size of fish captured (per species), and release site. This will be submitted to the relevant authorities within 10 working days of completion of the fish salvage operation.

Appendix 6 Landscape and Visual Assessment – Drakeford Williams Ltd

DRAFT

64 Waipounamu Drive Proposed Plan Change

LANDSCAPE & VISUAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Kelson Heights Ltd by
DRAKEFORD WILLIAMS LTD
September 2017

Drakeford Williams Ltd Ref:16010W,028 Final PC LAV 7-09-17

1.0 Background

Drakeford Williams Ltd has been engaged by Kelson Heights Ltd to prepare a landscape and visual effects assessment for the proposed 64 Waipounamu Drive plan change from Hill Residential to Residential.

The plan change proposal is subsequent to the proposal lodged in June 2017 for the Stage 1 bulk earthworks for 64 Waipounamu Drive. A separate landscape and visual effects assessment was prepared by Drakeford Williams for Stage 1. An initial site survey was undertaken on 31 July 2016 and further field work for the visual assessment on 3 September 2016.

1.1 Documentation referred to includes:

- Cook Costello Plans 12652-002 EW-01_RC dated June 2017:
 - Sheet 1: Bulk earthworks plan
 - Sheet 2 & 3: Sections through site
- Cuttriss Plans 28923SK6 dated 17-07-17
 - Sheet 1: Indicative Residential Development Layout
- Hutt City website:
 - <http://gisweb.huttcity.govt.nz/historicaerials/historicaerials.html>
- Hutt Landscape Study: Landscape Character Description. April 2012. Produced by Boffa Miskell for Greater Wellington Regional Council

1.2 Terminology

The New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA) best practise recommends using a robust and consistent rating scale for assessing the magnitude and importance of conditions, change or effects, such as the following seven point scale: extreme/ very high/ high/ moderate/ low/ very low/ negligible.

extreme	very high	high	moderate	low	very low	negligible
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This scale has been used for the following assessment, with 'low' considered to be equivalent to 'minor' effects in RMA terminology.

2.0 The site

The 64 Waipounamu Drive site is a 14.1334ha parcel of land in Kelson on the Western Hutt hills. It is located towards the top end of Major Drive, on moderately steep hill slopes below Belmont Regional Park and immediately east of Speedy's Stream and Speedy's Reserve (owned by Greater Wellington and managed as part of Belmont Regional Park)¹. The site borders existing properties on Kaitangata Crescent to the north, Major Drive to the east and Waipounamu Drive, Otira Drive and Christchurch Crescent to the south.

¹ Speedys Reserve is shown as part of Belmont Regional Park in the webmap on the GW site.

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2.1 Site history

In the 1970s the land formed the final stages of a Fletchers medium density subdivision extending east and west of Major Drive. Stages 10 and 11 did not proceed and this site remained undeveloped.



In 1994 the site zoning was changed from Residential to the Hill Residential in the draft District Plan. The outcome is that the site now is bounded by General Residential zoned development on 3 sides, with lower density/larger lot Hill Residential and Rural Residential zoned development to the north.

In 2009 Kelson Heights Ltd lodged plans for a 142 lot subdivision including earthworks for roading and building platforms, to be undertaken in 10 stages. A joint HCC and WRC hearings panel granted Kelson Heights Ltd consent. The subdivision did not proceed although the resource consent decision will remain valid until 2019.

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2.2 Site landscape values

The site is located on the lower slopes of the Belmont Hills. The landscape is described in the Hutt Landscape Study:

The Belmont Hills character area includes the rounded hilltops and slopes above the Wellington Fault escarpment, adjacent to the lower reaches of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River. The hills with their distinctive flat tops form part of a central plateau separating Wellington Harbour and the Hutt Valley from Porirua Harbour.

Much of this character area is part of the Belmont Regional Park, the first park in New Zealand to combine land for recreation, conservation and farming purposes. In pre-European times this would have been covered in podocarp forest. However, the elevated and open hilltops are now in pasture and grazed primarily by sheep. In the lower and more sheltered slopes and gullies, broadleaf indigenous hardwoods are present, although there are also large sections of gorse and broom and some pine plantations, particularly in the area to the east of Haywards Hill Road (SH58).²

2.3 Site landform and vegetation

64 Waipounamu Drive is located on a northwest facing hillside that extends from a spur sitting parallel to (and west of) Major Drive down into Speedy's Stream (also known as Kahikatea Stream) in a larger valley to the west in Speedy's Reserve. The landform is folded into rolling to moderately steep spur and ridgetop slopes intersected by steep to very steep slopes. The site includes the spur ridgeline to the east and five gully and stream systems but stops short of Speedy's Stream to the west. Two of the streams are considered to be ephemeral and basically three main tributaries drain the site. Collectively they form wetted areas along the western boundary and a small wetland area at the base of the northern-most gully.

Historic aerial photography shows the progressive revegetation of the site from pasture through gorse cover to the regeneration of native bush. It also shows there was vegetation clearance along the ridgeline west of Major Drive in the 1980s and some re-cutting/clearing of old farm tracks in the period between 2008 and 2013. The land today has a cover of gorse and early regenerating bush on the higher and more exposed west facing slopes and established native forest in the sheltered bottom gullies. Revegetation on the east facing slopes above Major Drive is generally more advanced due to the protection from the prevailing wind.

2.3 Site Visibility and Views

The site landform forms a small amphitheatre orientated to the west towards the Belmont Hills. Due to its location, and the local topography, the most visible elements of the site are the ridgeline and upper slopes. The remainder of the site, the mid and

² Hutt Landscape Study. Boffa Miskell April 2012.

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lower slopes, is screened by landform, intervening vegetation and built development along the site boundaries. It can only be seen in immediate views from adjoining properties and in more distant views from tracks in Belmont Regional Park and lifestyle properties accessed from Kaitangata Crescent.

The site is screened in views from the floor of Hutt Valley by intervening landform, namely the Outram /Mossburn Grove ridge to the east of Major Drive.

2.4 *Residential character and amenity*

Residential development along the top end of Major Drive and on the associated side streets is typical of 1970s medium density subdivision where vegetation was removed across the site and bulk earthworks undertaken to form viable building platforms. Lots were configured to maintain a consistent property size of 500-600sqm. This means that subdivision on less steep landform or ridges or valley floors such as along Major Drive and lower Kaitangata Crescent allowed for the creation of consistent rectangular lots, with similar dimensions. Subdivision on roads cutting across the landform such as along Christchurch Crescent and Otira Grove is less regular. Lot frontages vary, and there numbers of rear lots and shared driveways.

Built development is mostly single storey houses somewhere between 100-140sqm with the occasional 2-storey house and split level houses on steeper sites. Houses are set back from the street and there are generous berms and footpaths.

Overall the residential landscape is characterised by what today are regarded as modest houses on relatively large lots, set in an open streetscape but contained within the wider Belmont hill landscape. While not evident in aerial photographs, viewed from the road the topography increases the visual impact of the small bands of regenerating bush on the steeper slopes and ridgelines either side of Major Drive, both on private land and within reserves, and in Speedy's Reserve. This backdrop vegetation creates the perception of a framework of green vegetation separating areas of residential development.

Kelson residents also derive amenity from the wider landscape context including the Belmont Hills, which provide a panoramic backdrop in views to the west, and Belmont Regional Park and its recreational facilities.

Statutory Context

The site is zoned Hill Residential in the Hutt City District Plan.

3.0 Outstanding and Special Amenity landscape values

Policies 25 and 27 in the Greater Wellington RPS require that the region's outstanding natural features and landscapes (ONFs and ONLs), and special amenity landscapes (SALs) be identified in district and regional plans.

Hutt City currently does not identify ONFs, ONLs, or SALs in its district plan although a landscape inventory for Hutt City, the *Hutt Landscape Study*, was completed in 2012.

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It provides the basis for identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes, and significant amenity landscapes. The subsequent evaluation of ONFs, ONLs and SALs has been undertaken but is not yet available to the public. However HCC has confirmed for Cuttriss that the site has not been identified as an ONL, an ONF or a SAL.

Given the lack of District Plan direction, the site has been assessed against the criteria set out in Policies 25 and 27 of the RPS. Refer Appendix 1 for the detailed assessment.

In summary, the site is considered too small to be a landscape. It does form part of a larger ridgeline, although the natural values of the landform have already been compromised by earthworks and residential development along Major Drive and the associated side streets.

The site has no significant geological, ecological, topographical and natural process components. Other than the fact that it is undeveloped, and provides a green, vegetated backdrop to the surrounding Kelson residential properties, it has no outstanding, significant or special aesthetic values.

The site does not have special shared values, historical associations or specific tangata whenua values. The land has not been considered to be significant enough for it to be incorporated into the wider Belmont Regional Park or Speedy's Reserve sites. Instead the land is zoned for residential use and has a standing consent for a 142 lot subdivision including earthworks for roading and building platforms.

Based on these criteria, it is my opinion that 64 Waipounamu Drive is not an outstanding landscape, an outstanding feature or a special amenity landscape.

4.0 Hill Residential Activity Area Zone

4.1 Intent

Hill Residential zoning anticipates residential development on sites with difficult topography, limited access and/or established bush cover so long as the activity maintains the character and visual amenity of the wider landscape. and avoids adverse effects on visual amenity values.

The policies in particular focus on maintaining citywide amenity values by reducing the density of built development on the higher and more visible hill slopes that form an undeveloped skyline and a green hill backdrop to local residential development in views from the floor of the Hutt Valley. They also aim to limit bulk earthworks on the more highly visible hill slopes and to ensure that earthworks reflect natural landforms and are sympathetic to the natural topography.

4.2 The development form that could result under existing Hill Residential zoning

Over and above the usual General Residential rules and conditions, the District Plan achieves the objectives and policies of the Hill Residential zoning through a minimum net site area, controls on the location of accessory buildings and criteria for assessing

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the effects of site earthworks on visual amenity and landscape values. The objective is to create low density development that is characterised by more the predominance of established vegetation and site landform than by the prominence of the built development and associated earthworks.

The development form could include:

- large lots over 1000sqm with boundaries that respond to the landform. This would potentially include lots with an irregular form and layout;
- bulk earthworks for roading;
- small scale earthworks to form building platforms for individual dwellings or possibly for clusters of lots;
- cut and fill batters graded to replicate existing landform, at gradients that can be topsoiled and replanted;
- and retention of site vegetation on areas that have not been earthworked including established forest, mahoe gorse scrub or gorse shrub grassland. This vegetation possibly could be incorporated into residential lots with the potential to protect it through conditions.

Notwithstanding the Hill Residential objectives and policies, the Kelson Heights subdivision consented in 2009 provides an illustration of a potential development form that could occur under the existing Hill Residential Activity Area Zone.

- The subdivision included 142 residential lots, the associated roading and two reserve sites totalling 2.86ha. Lots ranged in size from 400sqm to over 1000sqm, with only 9 lots over 1000sqm. Site development to accommodate this number of allotments included vegetation clearance, bulk earthworks and the loss of streams.
- Bulk earthworks were based on a cut to fill balance and were undertaken across 9.3ha or 66% of the site. They were generally restricted to the upper slopes and ridgeline, avoiding the more significant vegetation and wetland areas adjoining Speedy's Reserve. Earthworks included lowering the ridgeline by up to 9m and removing the tops of the small east-west running spurs to fill gullies and form 4 broad building platforms across the site.
- Nearly 30,000sqm of existing site vegetation was retained including the most valued wetlands and mixed broadleaf vegetation in the reserves, and a band of protected vegetation below the lowered ridgeline and adjoining residential properties on Major Drive, Christchurch Crescent and Waipounamu Drive.

In summary, the 2009 subdivision allowed development that did not meet the minimum net site area or the earthworks and vegetation removal restrictions. The subdivision pattern along the ridgeline road in particular had the potential to create higher density development than occurs in the surrounding 1970's residential properties, with the narrow lots and stepped building platforms encouraging split level development along the ridgeline.

5.0 General Residential and General Recreational Activity Areas

5.1 Intent

The General Recreation zoning promotes residential development that maintains and enhances the amenity values and residential character of Hutt City. It allows for the development of single dwellings across a range of housing styles including some higher density cross-lease, semi-detached and some multi-unit development.

The intent of the objectives and policies is to ensure residential development that is compatible with the surrounding development and does not diminish the existing sense of place and amenity values.

There are fewer restrictions on earthworks in the General Residential zone than in the Hill Residential zone, although 14I 1.1 notes:

Where any earthworks proposed exceed specific requirements, consideration will be given to the maintenance and enhancement of visual amenity values, and any historical or cultural significance of the site concerned. Consideration will also be given to any rehabilitation measures which can be undertaken to mitigate adverse effects upon the environment.

General Residential objectives and policies allow development on hill slopes providing that the earthworks are shaped and revegetated in a manner that avoids unnecessary scarring of the landscape and mitigates adverse effects on the character and amenity of both the existing and the proposed residential development.

5.2 The development form that could result under existing General Residential and General Recreation zoning

With regard to the recreational zoning, relevant Objectives and Policies 7A1.1.1 AND 7A 1.1.2 in the General Recreation Activity Area focus on the potential for adverse effects of recreation activities on landscape values and on adjoining residential amenity values.

The landform at 64 Waipounamu Drive is folded into rolling to moderately steep spur and ridgetop slopes. Nearby Speedy's Reserve and the Belmont Regional Park provide opportunities for active and passive recreation. An existing playground on Major Drive backs onto the site with potential for a direct pedestrian walkway link.

There is limited potential to create a small scale reserve for active play within the undeveloped site. Given the rolling to moderately steep spur and gully landform, a functional active recreation area would need to be located on one of the building platforms, with potential for adverse effects on the amenity of adjoining properties and residents. The most appropriate area for reserve land is the lower slopes in the northwest corner of the site. The land has high landscape values, with vegetation and wetland areas that make it inappropriate for any activity other than passive

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recreation. A reserve in this location would be contiguous with and provide additional landscape value to Speedy's Reserve and Belmont Regional Park.

The development form that could result under the proposed General Residential and General Recreational zoning could include:

- residential development with the majority of lots 400m² and above;
- minimum front and side yards and recession planes apply;
- bulk earthworks for roading and infrastructure;
- vegetation removal across most of the site;
- roading through the site to provide appropriate connectivity for the dwellings;
- large scale earthworks across the remainder of the site for built development;
- more geometric landform with large building platforms, separated by cut or fill batters;
- cut and batters at gradients up to 1:1;
- exposed earthworks hydroseeded;
- retention of vegetation and landform on less accessible areas of the site on the eastern boundary adjacent to Speedy's Reserve, possibly incorporated into extended/larger residential lots but with the potential to protect it through conditions such as no build or protected zones; and
- potential for retention of vegetation and/or landform at the rear of lots above Major Drive and Christchurch Crescent. Effects on the residential amenity of neighbouring property are avoided through General Residential rules for minimum yard requirements, recession planes and maximum building heights.

6.0 Landscape and visual effects resulting from the two potential development forms

Based on the relevant objectives and policies, residential development in the Hill Residential zoning could provide for a subdivision where:

- Biophysical effects are minimised by controls on earthworks and the removal of significant vegetation, and the requirement for earthworks that are low visual impact and/or can be revegetated to look more natural;
- Large lot sizes and site coverage controls encourage the retention of site vegetation, and provide opportunities for further large scale planting within the lots;
- Low density development reduces the visual impact of the overall built development including the houses, accessory buildings and driveways, when seen in distant views into the site.
- Retained vegetation on site boundaries screens built development and minimises effects on the visual amenity of neighbouring properties.
- Effects on the character and amenity of the surrounding residential area are mitigated by controls on the height, scale and density of built development, which in turn ensures that established vegetation and site landform has visual prominence over the built development and earthworks.

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- Effects on the amenity of adjoining properties in particular are mitigated by policies that manage the siting of built development and the clearance of vegetation along the residential boundary.

Based on the relevant objectives and policies, residential development in the General Residential and Recreation zoning allows for a subdivision where:

- Biophysical effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated. This means, for example, that waterways and associated riparian vegetation will be retained where practicable but can be removed if the effects can be mitigated through sensitive stormwater systems and off-set planting outside the site;
- Minimum lot sizes of 400sqm and 35% site coverage allow for large scale removal of site vegetation
- Lot size and site coverage controls anticipate earthworks for roading and to establish building platforms, providing that the remaining unbuilt earthworked areas are rehabilitated or replanted to reduce their visual impact. The bulk earthworks can create a highly geometric landform of large scale building platforms separated by grass covered batters. Effects on landscape values have the potential to be high;
- Large cut or fill batters are high visual impact initially but will be partially screened by intervening buildings when seen in distant views from elevated properties. Visual effects are mitigated by the establishment of 'green' grass cover on the exposed batter faces, with batters left to naturally revegetate over time;
- Rules for residential density and controls on recession planes, yards and building dimensions limit potential effects on the visual amenity of adjoining residential properties, although provide no guarantees on maintaining the degree of visual separation providing by the existing landform and vegetation. Consequently the development is characterised by the dominance of built development over natural landscape elements;
- Active recreation areas are allowed for but are required to be small scale or removed from existing and proposed properties to avoid adverse effects on residential amenity.

I note that the above comparison is theoretical. The reality is that the landscape and visual effects of the 2009 consented development within the Hill Residential zoned site are only slightly lower than the effects that can be anticipated from a development under the proposed General Residential and Recreational zoning. The bulk earthworks and residential densities are relatively similar. The difference in effects arises from the additional mitigation provided by the retention and protection of valued landform and vegetation along the western boundary and around the ridgeline along the adjoining residential boundary in the 2009 consented development.

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7.0 Proposed Plan Change alignment with the local and wider environment

The development form associated with the General Residential Activity Area is in keeping with the local and wider environment for the following reasons:

Site location within a residential landscape context

The 64 Waipounamu Drive site is located in Kelson, adjacent to Major Drive. It is bounded by Residential zoned development on 3 sides and with General Recreation zoned land on the western boundary. In other words, the site sits within a suburban landscape and access to the site is through local streets lined with residential development.

The site is bounded by Speedy's Reserve valley to the west and a smaller gully to the north that together form a natural boundary between the Residential development to the south and the lower density Hill Residential development to the north.

Location of recreation zones

The development form allows for a General Recreation zone adjoining an existing reserve and adjacent to Belmont Regional Park. The formation of a zone with contiguous vegetation and vegetation values is appropriate in this location.

Site landform and topography

The site is characteristic of the Kelson landscape with the landform folded into rolling to moderately steep spur and ridgetop slopes. As illustrated in the Kelson Heights indicative layout, the large scale earthworks for roading and building platforms anticipated in the development form are not dissimilar to the earthworks undertaken in the 1970's subdivision, which filled in gully systems and removed existing streams and associated vegetation.

The topography and development form allow for undeveloped land on the periphery of the site, generally in the form of steeper backyards below the building platform. These are likely to be left to revegetate over time and are comparable to the small bands of regenerating bush that have established on the steeper slopes of rear yards of properties in Major Drive, Christchurch Crescent and Waipounamu Drive adjoining the site in the 40+ years since earthworks were completed.

Similarly the steep batters between building platforms within the site have the potential to revegetate. Even on these engineered slopes, the grass will be overtaken by scrub cover over time to create the perception of a framework of green vegetation separating areas of residential development.

Pattern of development

The topography also influences the lot layouts, which are dictated largely by the location of the main access roads. This means for example that subdivision along the ridgeline road allows for the creation of consistent rectangular lots, while lots on smaller cul de sacs and ROWs are less regular and have variable frontages. This replicates the existing pattern of development across Kelson. In addition, the

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At a wider scale, the General Residential rules anticipate built development in terms of front yards, building height and maximum site coverage that is comparable to existing Kelson development. The outcome is a similar pattern of residential development, albeit at a slightly denser scale with smaller lots and potentially larger houses, given current day expectations for internal garages.

Connectivity

The General Residential development form allows for and encourages roading links to existing residential development to the south and northeast of the site, and extending through the site. This was foreseen in the 1970s development layout and design of Waipounamu Drive and connection to Kaitangata Crescent.

8.0 Conclusion

There are negligible effects on the wider Belmont and Hutt environment. While it is backdropped by the Belmont Hills, the larger part of the site faces west, away from the city. Kelson residents will continue to derive amenity from the wider landscape context including the Belmont Hills, which provide a panoramic backdrop in views to the west, and Belmont Regional Park and its recreational facilities. At a local scale, the site landform is visually contained, which reduces the potential for adverse effects on the visual amenity values of the hillside environment and on existing residential character and amenity.

The proposed General Recreation zoning provides an opportunity to maintain landscape values of the most valued areas of wetland and vegetation along the lower slopes of the site and adjoining Speedy's Reserve.

While the development form is characterised by the dominance of built development over natural landscape elements, the residential zone rules limit potential effects on the visual amenity of adjoining residential properties. The landscape and visual effects of the development will be mitigated over time as the steeper, undeveloped areas within the lots and in the recreational zone naturally revegetate over time to divide and separate areas of residential development.

Viewed from within Kelson, the development will be perceived as an extension of the existing suburban housing area.

From a landscape and visual perspective the General Residential Activity Area zoning is appropriate for this site.

Additional mitigation

Based on observations of the existing vegetation patterns in Kelson residential development, it is anticipated that property development will occur around the immediate house and curtilage. Existing vegetation (of any form) remains untouched. Steeper and less usable areas of the site are planted or left to revegetate. Over a

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period of time, the landscape and visual impact of new development on the residential landscape will reduce through the process of natural regeneration.

It is my opinion that no site specific rules are required to address the resulting effects from the plan change.

Julia Williams
Drakeford Williams Ltd
7 September 2017

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APPENDIX 1

Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Special Amenity Landscapes

The 2013 Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region provides the following direction for ONFLs and SALs.

Policy 25: Identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes – district and regional plans

District and regional plans shall identify outstanding natural features and landscapes having determined that the natural feature or landscape is:

- (a) exceptional or out of the ordinary; and
- (b) that its natural components dominate over the influence of human activity, after undertaking a landscape evaluation process, taking into account the factors listed below.

Policy 27: Identifying special amenity landscapes – district and regional plans

District and regional plans may identify special amenity landscapes which are distinctive, widely recognised and highly valued by the community for their contribution to the amenity and quality of the environment of the district, city or region. Any special amenity landscape evaluation process carried out to inform the identification of any such special amenity landscapes shall take into account the factors listed in policy 25.

For the purposes of clarification, special amenity landscapes when compared to outstanding natural landscapes will have, when assessed under the factors listed in Policy 25:

- (a) highly valued, but not clearly exceptional landscape values, in an area where the **natural components** of landscape character dominate; or
- (b) highly valued, including exceptional landscape values, in an area where the modification of landscape by **human activity** is a dominant influence on landscape character.

Natural science factors	
(a) Natural science values: these values relate to the geological, ecological, topographical and natural process components of the natural feature or landscape:	
(i) Representativeness: the combination of natural components that form the feature or landscape strongly typifies the character of an area.	The site is too small to be a landscape. It could be considered to be part of a larger Major Drive ridgeline, although the natural values of the ridge landform have already been compromised by earthworks and residential development along Major Drive and the associated side streets.
(ii) Research and education: all or parts of the feature or landscape are important for natural science research and education.	The site is not used for natural science research and education.
(iii) Rarity: the feature or landscape is unique or rare within the district or region, and few comparable examples exist.	The site sits on the lower slopes of the Belmont Hills. The peneplain hills and ridgeline landform is not unique but is characteristic of most Wellington hills and ranges.
(iv) Ecosystem functioning: the presence of healthy ecosystems is clearly evident in the feature or landscape.	The Morphum ecological report notes that while the streams and wetland have high ecological values, the majority of the vegetation communities on the site are nationally and locally common, with low diversity. The site is not known to provide habitat for any threatened bird species.

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Sensory factors	
(b) Aesthetic values: these values relate to scenic perceptions of the feature or landscape:	
(i) Coherence: the patterns of land cover and land use are in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of landform and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	The site is located within Kelson, with residential development along 3 sides of the property, so that natural patterns of landcover have been disrupted.
(ii) Vividness: the feature or landscape is visually striking and is widely recognised within the local and wider community for its memorable and sometimes iconic qualities.	The ridgeline and hillside are fragments of the wider landscape and have no features that elevate the landscape and make it special or iconic to the wider community, other than its unbuilt/undeveloped character
(iii) Naturalness: the feature or landscape appears largely unmodified by human activity and the patterns of landform and land cover appear to be largely the result of intact and healthy natural systems.	The majority of the vegetation communities on the site are nationally and locally common, with low diversity due to the early successional stage with the exception of the Mahoe-mixed broadleaf forest.
(c) Expressiveness (legibility): the feature or landscape clearly shows the formative processes that led to its existing character.	The site is fragment of the wider landscape, which limits its capabilities to display formative processes.
(d) Transient values: the consistent and noticeable occurrence of transient natural events, such as seasonal change in vegetation or in wildlife movement, contributes to the character of the feature or landscape.	There are no notable or even noticeable transient natural events, other than the seasonal change of gorse in flower.
Shared or recognised factors	
(e) Shared and recognised values: the feature or landscape is widely known and is highly valued for its contribution to local identity within the immediate and wider community.	The District Plan does not acknowledge the site as having special values. The land is not considered to be special or significant enough for it to be incorporated into the wider Belmont Regional Park or Speedy's Reserve sites. The land is zoned for residential use and has a standing consent for a 142 lot subdivision including earthworks for roading and building platforms.
(f) Tangata whenua values: Māori values inherent in the feature or landscape add to the feature or landscape being recognised as a special place.	No specific tangata whenua values have been noted for this site.
(g) Historical associations: knowledge of historic events that occurred in and around the feature or landscape is widely held and substantially influences and adds to the value the community attaches to the natural feature or landscape.	No specific historical associations have been noted for this site.

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APPENDIX 2

4.3 Relevant Objectives and Policies

Objectives and Policies 4D 1.1.1

In 4D 1.1.1, the Objectives and Policies seek to manage and enhance the distinct characteristics and amenity values of the hillside residential areas.

An assessment of the 2009 proposal against 4D1.1.1 policies includes:

Policy

- a) The site is visually contained which reduces adverse effects on the visual amenity values of the hillside environment;
- b) The quantum of vegetation clearance is mitigated by the retention of the high value vegetation adjacent to Speedy's Reserve and the band of mahoe mixed broadleaf vegetation on the top of the east, south and part west ridgeline slopes. exposed cut and fill earthworks are revegetated;
- c) Significant vegetation within the wetland areas is retained and protected in reserves;
- d) Although there are earthworks along the ridge landform and the ridgeline is lowered by over 9m, the landform is screened in close views from adjoining properties due to the retention of intervening vegetation. The ridgeline is backdropped by the Belmont Hills in more distant views from elevated properties, and the natural appearance of the skyline is retained; and
- e) The proposal has no effect on the wider landscape of the Belmont Hills and Belmont Regional Park, both of which provide amenity for the residents of Kelson. The site cannot be seen from the floor of the Hutt Valley.

Summary Assessment

The proposal has no effect on the amenity values of the wider Hutt City. Adverse effects on the distinct characteristics and amenity values of the Kelson hillside environment are managed largely through the location of the site on landform that is visually contained. Where the site can be seen in its wider hillside context, it is backdropped by the Belmont Hills to the west, and by existing residential development on the Mossman/Outram ridge to the east. Effects on residential amenity values and residential character are mitigated through the retention of a vegetative buffer along the Major Drive and Christchurch Crescent site boundaries, and across the top of the west facing slopes below the ridgeline. This recreates the existing pattern of development by forming a framework of green vegetation that separates areas of residential development.

Objectives and Policies 4D 1.2.2

An assessment of the 2009 proposal against 4D1.2.2 policies includes:

Policy

- a) The bulk of the lots are over 500sqm, although there are 32 lots in the 400-500sqm range, and 22 lots that are over 800sqm. Only 9 lots comply with the

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- Permitted Activity minimum net site area of 1000sqm. Site coverage can be achieved through the Permitted Activity minimum yard requirements;
- b) The sites allow for built development of a height and scale compatible with the surrounding residential development, although the built density has the potential to be greater;
 - c) Where lots are located above existing residential properties, building platforms are set back from the boundary behind a band of retained vegetation in order to maintain adequate daylight and sunlight for adjoining properties;
 - d) The finished development will be visible from a number of more distant properties, but the visual impact of the proposal is mitigated by the viewing distance and the wider panoramic backdrop that minimises detractions from the character and visual attractiveness of the surrounding residential activity area;
 - c) Minimum yard requirements apply. Where lots are located above existing residential properties, a band of retained vegetation along the residential boundary provides a buffer and partial screening between existing and proposed houses to mitigate visual and amenity effects; and
 - e) Effects resulting from scale and siting of garages and carports are contained within the bulk earthworks, rather than on a site by site basis during building construction.

Summary Assessment

The proposal retains an area of established and regenerating native vegetation at the lower end of the site and contiguous with the adjacent reserve. While minimum net site areas do not comply with the Hill Residential rules, they are consistent with the General Residential rules in terms of net site area, site coverage and height. The form and density of the Kelson Heights subdivision is not what is necessarily anticipated under the Hill Residential zoning, but it is consistent with the character of residential development adjacent to the site, although a much denser form of development than the more distant Hill Residential and Rural Residential properties to the north. Adverse effects resulting from the impact of built development on the amenity values of adjacent residential properties and the residential character of the surrounding area were considered to be able to be mitigated through the retention and protection of vegetation below the residential development either side of the ridgeline road, on the more visible upper slopes of the site.

Appendix 7 Geotechnical Report – Cook Costello Consulting Engineers

DRAFT



Geotechnical Report

for subdivision of

Lot 1 DP 91313 64 Waipounamu Drive

Kelson

cook | costello

CCL project number: 12652-002

14 March 2017

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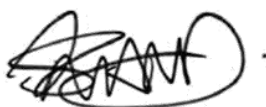
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Kelson Heights Residential Limited
64 Waipounamu Drive, Kelson

cook | costello
Consulting Engineers

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

Kelson Heights Residential Limited has proposed to subdivide 64 Waipounamu Drive, Kelson into approximately 80 residential lots as part of Stage 1. This property is legally described as Lot 1 DP91313, and it is approximately 14.13 hectares in size. The subdivision of the land is proposed under the Hutt City Council jurisdiction. Cook Costello has been engaged to provide a report to examine the geotechnical suitability of the proposed subdivision in support a resource consent application. This report considers the following aspects of site development:

- Existing stability of the site
- Effects of the development on stability
- Suitability of proposed bulk earthworks

2. EXISTING SITE FEATURES

2.1. Site Description

The property is located at the end of Waipounamu Drive in Kelson, Wellington. The subdivision will be bordered by Major Drive to the east and Kaitangata Crescent to the north-east. Access into the subdivision will be via Kaitangata Crescent. The legal description of the site is Lot 1 DP 91313 and the total size of the lot is approximately 14.13ha.

The property has a ridgeline running parallel with Major drive that is intersected with four gully's running in a southeast to northwest direction. The property is elevated from the surrounding land. There is a steep slope between the top of the ridgeline and the neighbouring properties along Major Drive; sloping down to the south-east at grades of up to 33°. The rest of the property generally slopes down to the north-west. There are four well defined natural gullies which run from the ridgeline downslope to the north-west.

The elevated areas of the property are vegetated with regenerating bush and shrub consisting mostly of gorse. The steeper areas, including the slope down to Major Drive to the south-east and gullies to the north-west, are vegetated with bush consisting mostly of ponga trees with other dense shrub and some isolated mature trees.

The proposed development is an 80 lot residential subdivision. The 80 lots will be situated along the ridgeline in the eastern half of the property, with access via a new road developed off Kaitangata Crescent to the north-east.



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Earthworks of approximately 150,000m³ of cut to fill are proposed at the subdivision. The cut area will mostly be along the main ridgeline parallel to Major Drive and also along the secondary ridges elevated between the natural gullies. The cut material will be used to fill in the gullies to create a smooth profile sloping down to the west with some potential terraced retaining features.

Although the site was generally covered in bush and scrub at the time of the site visit, it appeared to be sound with no apparent local or global failure features visually identified. A subdivision plan showing the proposed earthworks and contours is attached in Appendix 1.

2.2. Geology

The geology of the site has been obtained from the 1:250,000 scale geological map of New Zealand (GNS Science Geological Map 1). This map indicates that the site is underlain by Triassic age undifferentiated Rakaia Terrane Sandstone and Mudstone; alternating sandstone and mudstone, poorly bedded sandstone with minor coloured mudstone, conglomerate, basalt and chert.

The site appears to be situated just south of an inactive fault line with no record of recent movement. However, the Wellington Fault lies approximately 1km south-east of the proposed development and runs along the Hutt River. The Wellington Fault is a Class 1 active fault and is also known as the collision zone between the two great tectonic plates (Australian and Pacific plate). GNS describes this as an oblique dextral strike-slip fault which essentially means that there is a possibility of movement in nearly all directions. Reports indicate there is a 10% possibility of a >M7 earthquake on the Wellington Fault within the next 100 years.

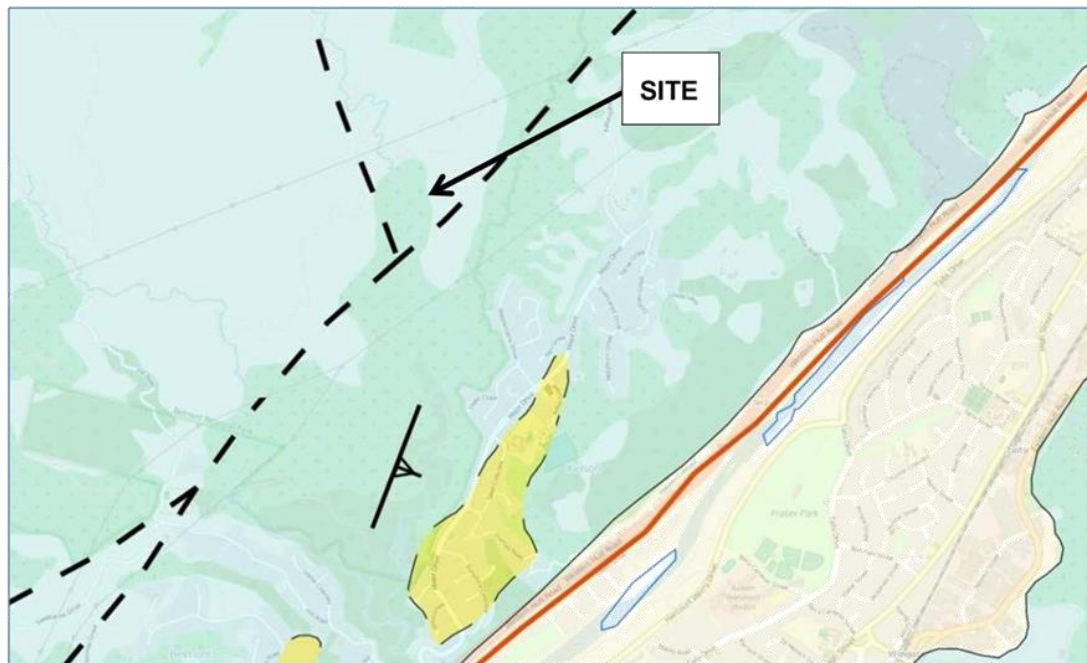


Figure 2. GNS Science Geological Map 1

— Active Fault
- - Inactive Fault

3. GEOTECHNICAL SITE INVESTIGATIONS

A Geotechnical site investigation was carried out on the 14th and 17th of June, 2016. These investigations consisted of:

- Visual inspection and walkover
- 12 pits (TP) with shear vane measurements to identify subsurface soil properties
- 11 Scala penetrometer tests (SP) to identify bearing capacity and uniformity of the soil

The test locations are shown on the site investigation plan attached in Appendix 1. The test results have been attached in Appendix 2.

3.1. Subsoil

Subsoil observations during excavation of the test pits undertaken on site are summarised within Table 1 below. The test pits were evenly spaced across the proposed subdivision.

TP1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are located within the southern half of the site, all identified very stiff clayey silt with traces of sand and cobbles of varying thickness overlying rock where the test pits were terminated. The depth to rock varies from approximately 1 – 3mbgl. Groundwater was encountered only during TP5 at approximately 1.2 – 1.5mbgl.

TP6 identified clayey silt, however was terminated at 1mbgl due to excavator slippage.

TP7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, located in the northern half of the site, and were all excavated to the target depths of approximately 2 – 3mbgl. Clay and silt soils with traces of sand were identified however rock was not encountered at the base of the test pits. Groundwater was encountered during TP12 only at approximately 1.5mbgl.

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Test ID	Location	Depth (mBGL)	GWL (mBGL)	(mBGL)	Soil type	Shear Strength (kPa)	Soil Sensitivity
TP1		1.2 (refusal)	N/A	0.00 – 0.10 0.10 – 1.20	(Topsoil) dark brown, moist (Clayey SILT) traces of coarse sand and cobbles; light brown, slightly plastic, slightly moist	0.2m – 172/7	24.6
TP2		1.0 (refusal)	N/A	0.00 – 0.20 0.20 – 1.00	(Topsoil) dark brown, slightly moist, friable (Weathered ROCK)		
TP3		2.0 (refusal)	N/A	0.00 – 0.30 0.30 – 2.00	(Topsoil) dark brown, slightly moist, friable (Clayey SILT) traces of coarse sand and cobbles; light brown, slightly plastic, slightly moist	0.5m – 139/40 1.0m – 159/15	3.5 10.6
TP4		1.80 (refusal)	N/A	0.00 – 0.20 0.20 – 1.80	(Topsoil) dark brown, slightly moist, friable (Clayey SILT) traces of coarse sand and cobbles; orange brown, slightly plastic, slightly moist, increasing cobbles with depth	0.5m – 172/24	7.2
TP5		2.80 (refusal)	1.2 – 1.5	0.00 – 0.10 0.10 – 2.80	(Topsoil) dark brown, moist, friable (Clayey SILT) traces of medium to coarse sand; orange brown with blue alluvial material from 1 – 1.5mbgl		
TP6	1.0		N/A	0.00 – 0.20 0.20 – 1.00 1.0	(Topsoil) dark brown, slightly moist, friable (Clayey SILT) traces of medium to coarse sand and cobbles; orange brown, slightly plastic, slightly moist TP6 terminated due to excavator slipping	0.3m – 175/9 0.5m – 176/37	19.4 4.8
TP7	3.0 (target depth)		N/A	0.00 – 0.10	(Topsoil) dark brown, slightly moist, friable	0.2m – 139/7	19.9

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Test ID	Location	Depth (mBGL)	GWL (mBGL)	(mBGL)	Soil type	Shear Strength (kPa)	Soil Sensitivity
TP8		3.0 (target depth)	N/A	0.10 – 3.00	(Silty CLAY) orange brown, slightly moist, friable	0.3m – 159/16	9.9
				0.00 – 0.20	(Topsoil) medium brown, dry, friable	1.1m – 95/16	5.9
				0.20 – 3.00	(Clayey SILT) traces of medium to coarse sand; light brown, moist, plastic		
TP9		2.0 (target depth)	N/A	0.00 – 0.50	(Fill)	1m - >185	
				0.50 – 2.00	(Silty CLAY) traces of medium to coarse sand, traces of cobbles and weathered rock; orange brown, slightly moist		
TP10		3.2 (target depth)	N/A	0.00 – 0.10	(Topsoil) dark brown, moist, friable		
				0.10 – 3.20	(Clayey SILT) orange mottled with blue, slightly plastic, traces of weathered/inferred rock from 2mbgl		
TP11		3.0 (target depth)		0.00 – 0.20	(Topsoil) medium brown, dry, friable	0.3m – 86/13	6.6
				0.20 – 3.00	(Silty CLAY) with traces of coarse sand; orange	0.9m – 126/15	8.4
						1.4m - >185	
TP12		2.0 (target depth)	1.5	0.00 – 0.20	(Topsoil) medium brown, slightly moist, friable	0.5m - 159	-
				0.20 – 2.00	(Clayey SILT) traces of medium to coarse sand; orange, slightly moist, friable	1.5m – 106/13	8.2

¹ mBGL: metre Below Ground Level

² GWL: Ground Water Level

Table 1. Summary of test pit results

3.2. Bearing Capacity

A series of eleven Scala penetrometer tests (SP8 excluded) were conducted over the site. The results show that an ultimate bearing capacity (UBC) of 300kPa (100kPa allowable) can be achieved generally throughout the site with some exceptions:

1. SPT3, SPT5, SPT7, SPT10 and SP11 did not achieve UBC ≥ 300 kPa within 0.5mBGL.

The exceptions mentioned above are considered to be minor given the overall scale of the development. In this case the Scala tests that did not achieve UBC ≥ 300 kPa within 0.5mBGL are mostly located within areas of proposed cut (with the exception of TP11) and therefore any bearing capacity issues will likely be mitigated during the bulk earthworks construction phase.

Table 2: Summary of Scala penetrometer results

Test ID	Depth (mBGL) ¹	Scala Penetrometer (mm/Blow)	Inferred Ultimate Bearing Capacity (kPa)
SP1	0.11	<28mm/blow	>300
SP2	0.18	<28mm/blow	>300
SP3	0.36	<50mm/blow	>200
	0.70	<28mm/blow	≥ 300
SP4	0.13	<28mm/blow	>300
SP5	0.25	<50mm/blow	>200
	1.03	<28mm/blow	>300
SP6	0.20	<28mm/blow	>300
SP7	0.06	<50mm/blow	>200
	0.57	<28mm/blow	>300
SP9	0.26	<28mm/blow	>300
SP10	0.15	<50mm/blow	>200
	0.92	<28mm/blow	>300
SP11	0.19	<50mm/blow	>200
	1.00	<28mm/blow	>300
SP12	0.35	<50mm/blow	>200
	0.56	<28mm/blow	>300

¹ mBGL: metre Below Ground Level

The uncorrected allowable bearing capacities as shown in the above Table are based on Scala penetrometer tests and have been estimated using the procedure presented by M.J. Stockwell in the paper 'Determination of allowable bearing pressure under small structures (June 1977)'.

3.3. Undrained Shear Strength and Soil Sensitivity

The undrained shear strength ratio of the soil material, were measured during several test pits at irregular intervals (TP1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12) using a hand-held shear vane as the test pit progressed. This determined the in-situ shear strength of the subsoil with respect to depth. The sensitivity of the soil was also estimated during the TP investigations.

Soil sensitivity is a measure of loss of strength that may occur when the soil is disturbed or remoulded, for example during cut to fill bulk earth works operations. This measurement of strength is expressed as a ratio. The shear vane results indicate that the soil material can be considered to be sensitive to extra sensitive and quick in some areas, in accordance with NZGS Soil and Rock Guidelines Table 2.10 (2006). This means there will be considerable loss in strength compared to the in-situ shear strength.

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It can be concluded that material excavated from the soil mantle (silts and clays) overlying the weathered sandstone may not be suitable for re-use in filling operations due to loss in shear strength.

Table 3: Sensitivity of soil (NZGS Soil and Rock Guidelines (2006) Table 2.10)

Descriptive Term	Shear Strength Ratio (undisturbed/remoulded)
Insensitive/normal	< 2
Moderately sensitive	2 – 4
Sensitive	4 – 8
Extra sensitive	8 – 16
Quick	> 16

3.4. Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered during TP5 and TP12 at approximately 1.5m below the existing ground level. All other test pits did not identify groundwater.

Due to proposed cut of up to approximately 15m within some areas of the subdivision, there is the potential for groundwater to be encountered during the construction phase of the development. Further testing could be undertaken to confirm the depth to groundwater, or installation of subsoil drainage will be required during the bulk earthworks stage. This will be completed at the discretion of the engineer who is supervising the bulk earthworks operation.

3.5. General Interpretation of Geotechnical Investigations

In general, the test pits revealed a matrix of stiff to very stiff sedimentary soils being silts, sand and clay, overlying weathered sandstone rock over the entire site that is to be developed (approximately 14.13ha). The stiffness of the material is supplemented by Scala penetrometer tests which yield an allowable bearing capacity of 100kPa at approximately 0.5mBGL over approximately half of the site.

On this basis, it can generally be concluded that the soil material and its engineering properties encountered during the geotechnical site investigation are considered to be competent and suitable for residential development. The bulk earthworks can be completed in accordance with the following design standards and guidelines:

1. NZS 4431:1989 - Code of Practice for Earth Fill for Residential Development
2. NZS 4404:2010 - Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure

4. SLOPE STABILITY HAZARDS

4.1. Seismic induced Site Stability

As indicated within Section 2.2, there are two known active faults within the vicinity of the proposed sub-division, these are:

- The Wellington Fault (active), approximately 1km to the east of the site. Reports indicate there is a 10% possibility of a >M7 earthquake on the Wellington Fault within the next 100 years
- The Otaki Forks Fault (active). 5Km northwest of the site. Dextral strike-slip, no other details have been published.

As noted within Figure 2, two other non-active faults have been mapped immediately adjacent to the site. Both of these faults have been listed as in-active by GNS science, therefore offer no threat to the proposed sub-division.

The combined earthquake hazard map for the Hutt Valley was also consulted for seismic slope failure potential. This map indicates that the earthquake combined hazard rating for the site is within a low to medium danger zone, however this is a regional scaled document and should not be relied upon for site specific stability acceptance. Site Stability

After a review of historic aerial photographs and a site walkover, we believe the following stability hazards may impact the site:

- Shallow surface creep & minor landslips. Shallow surface creep features are visible over the steep slopes of the site. After periods of prolonged rainfall extended areas of surface material may slip over the more dense weathered rock below. Due to the proposed mass earthworks and cut excavations expected at the site the risk of minor slips is thought to be greatly reduced. Where proposed Lot sites are to be close to slopes of original ground greater than 35° retaining structures or further site specific stability assessments may be needed.

Deep seated global stability and Rockfall is not thought to be an issue at the site due to the shallow depth of competent weathered rock material and the highly vegetated rolling nature of the existing site slopes. Debris flows are not considered to be a major hazard due to the tributaries generally joining below the site and the position of the proposed development near the surrounding ridgelines.

4.2. Mitigation options

As noted above the majority of the shallow surface hazards such as minor slips and on-going surface creep will be removed during the creation of the sub-division due to the large scale excavation at the site forming the proposed Lots, however, where existing slopes of greater than 36° occur within 20m of any proposed Lots site specific stability assessments will need to be undertaken along with the possible use of engineer designed retaining structures.

As mentioned above Debris flows, global stability and rock fall are not expected to be an issue at the site due to the proposed sub-division location along ridgelines and the shallow depth to competent soil/rock material.

4.3. Slope stability

In many cases it is generally impractical to measure quantitatively the factor of safety against short term (construction phase) and long term (permanent) slope failure. However a practical approach can be undertaken to determine a suitable slope for cut and fill based on longstanding history of stability, groundwater conditions and good engineering judgement.

The risk of slope failure is quantified by means of a Factor of Safety (FOS) and is determined by the ratio of stabilising forces to destabilising forces. This is known as limit equilibrium slope stability analysis. An acceptable slope will generally have a factor safety of 1.2 to 1.5 with a normal FOS value of 1.5 for subdivisions or new housing development. The factors of safety adopted by engineers in geotechnical design have been developed to accommodate uncertainties in geometric accuracy, soil properties, analysis method, and the validity of assumptions made. The modelled FOS does not assure safety from instability or slope movement but reduces the risk of failure. The risk of failure for different levels of Factors of Safety is approximately:

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Table 4: Slope stability likelihood of failure

Factor of safety	Likelihood of failure per annum
1.1	1:10
1.3	1:50
1.5	1:200
1.7	1:1000

The appropriate factor of safety is not governed by any national standard (such as the NZ building Code) for the slope stability analysis. It is selected on its own merits. Generally, high risk assets under consideration will necessitate higher FOS.

The risk of any slope failure is dependent on the ratio of forces causing and resisting movement. Factors causing movement include the slope gradient, weight of soil, ground water, surcharge, and the factors resisting movement include slope support, soil strength parameters. Groundwater plays a critical role in slope stability, as soil shear strength when wet may be reduced to less than half of the strength when dry.

The geotechnical investigations revealed a complex matrix of stiff to very stiff sedimentary soils being silts, sand, gravel and clay overlying moderately weathered greywacke and sandstone rock with no presence of groundwater. These soil configurations are more prone to translational slip or compound slip failures i.e, where the sedimentary soil is likely to fail along the plane of the hard stratum beneath (in this case, greywacke rock). Based on our initial site walk over, no visual evidence of deep-seated instability was observed.

For the construction phase (short term loading) it is our opinion that detailed numerical analysis is not warranted, given that the risk and its associated consequences of failure in this situation are considered to be low. The soil configuration on site can withstand near vertical slopes with adequate factor of safety. Table 5 below outlines the recommended slopes for the construction phase (short term).

Table 5: Earthworks batter slopes

Soil Type	Permanent slope
Engineered fill	1V:2H (26°)
Alluvium - Cohesive	1V:3H (18°)
Alluvium - Granular	1V:3H (18°)
Colluvium - Cohesive	1V:3H (18°)
Colluvium - Granular	1V:3H (18°)
Weathered Rock	1V:1H (45°)

Table 5 is based on the soil parameters as encountered during site investigations. A geotechnical engineer should be advised and further assessment may be required should the subsoil conditions appear to be significantly different.

Long term stability of the cut and fill batters is governed by the ultimate situation and the final configuration of the land, retaining walls, roads and dwellings. It is recommended that a detailed analysis is undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer at the time of engineering approval for the subdivision to ensure that the proposed retaining walls and slopes can bear the design loads.

It is our opinion that as long as the recommendations supplied above are followed the proposed sub-division will provide safe and stable building platforms with adequate access.

5. EARTHWORKS

5.1. Proposed Earthworks

The proposed bulk earthworks volume is in a magnitude of approximately 145,000m. The cut area will mostly be the main ridgeline parallel to Major Drive and also secondary ridges elevated between the natural gullies. Cut material will be filled into the gullies to create a profile sloping down to the west. All earthworks shall be constructed in accordance with NZS4431:1989. Earthworks construction should ensure that safe batter slopes are formed for both short term and long term scenarios as recommended in Table 5.

5.2. Earthworks Methodology

A detailed Earthworks Management Plan (EMP) which will be detailed and submitted prior to construction. The EMP will detail the earthworks methodology in accordance with NZS4431:1989 and NZS4404:2010. In general it will address following items:

- Site enabling works and preparation
- Earthworks sequencing and placement
- Management of surface and sub-surface water.
- Compaction methods
- Testing and validation requirements

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Initial geotechnical investigation of the site has shown that no signs of deep seated slope instability were observed at the time of the site walkover. The site is underlain by fine grained clayey silt soils to a depth of approximately 1m to >3mbgl, overlying weathered sandstone rock. It is considered that the subsoil properties have adequate strength parameters necessary for the proposed residential development. Development will need to be carried out in accordance with proper engineering practice and the following guidelines:

- All earthworks should be undertaken and tested in accordance with NZS4431:1989. Earthworks construction should ensure that safe batter slopes are formed both in the short and long term.
- Detailed Earthworks Management Plan (EMP) will be prepared suitably qualified Chartered Professional Engineer and submitted to Council prior to construction.
- The land is suitable for future residential development

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7. LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the benefit of Kelson Heights Residential Limited as our client with respect to geotechnical feasibility and for Hutt City Council approval of the proposal as defined in the brief. It shall not be relied upon for any other purpose. The reliance by other parties on the information or opinions contained in this report shall, without our prior review and agreement in writing, be at such parties' sole risk.

Opinions and judgments expressed herein are based on our understanding and interpretation of current regulatory standards, and should not be construed as legal opinions. Where opinions or judgments are to be relied on they should be independently verified with appropriate legal advice. Any recommendations, opinions, or guidance provided by Cook Costello in this report are limited to technical engineering requirements and are not made under the Financial Advisers Act 2008.

Recommendations and opinions in this report are based on data from hand augered boreholes with in situ shear vane testing and Scala penetrometer testing undertaken on site. The nature and continuity of subsoil conditions away from the boreholes and Scalas are inferred and it must be appreciated that actual conditions could vary considerably from the assumed model.

During excavation and construction the site should be examined by an Engineer or Engineering Geologist competent to judge whether the exposed subsoils are compatible with the inferred conditions on which the report has been based. It is possible that the nature of the exposed subsoils may require further investigation and the modification of the design based on this report. In any event it is essential that the firm is notified if there is any variation in subsoil conditions from those described in the report as it may affect the design parameters recommended in the report.

Cook Costello have performed the services for this project in accordance with the standard agreement for consulting services and current professional standards for environmental site assessment. No guarantees are either expressed or implied.

There is no investigation which is thorough enough to preclude the presence of materials at the site which presently, or in the future, may be considered hazardous. Because regulatory evaluation criteria are constantly changing, concentrations of contaminants present and considered to be acceptable now may in the future become subject to different regulatory standards which cause them to become unacceptable and require further remediation for this site to be suitable for the existing or proposed land use activities.

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8. APPENDIX 1: SITE PLAN

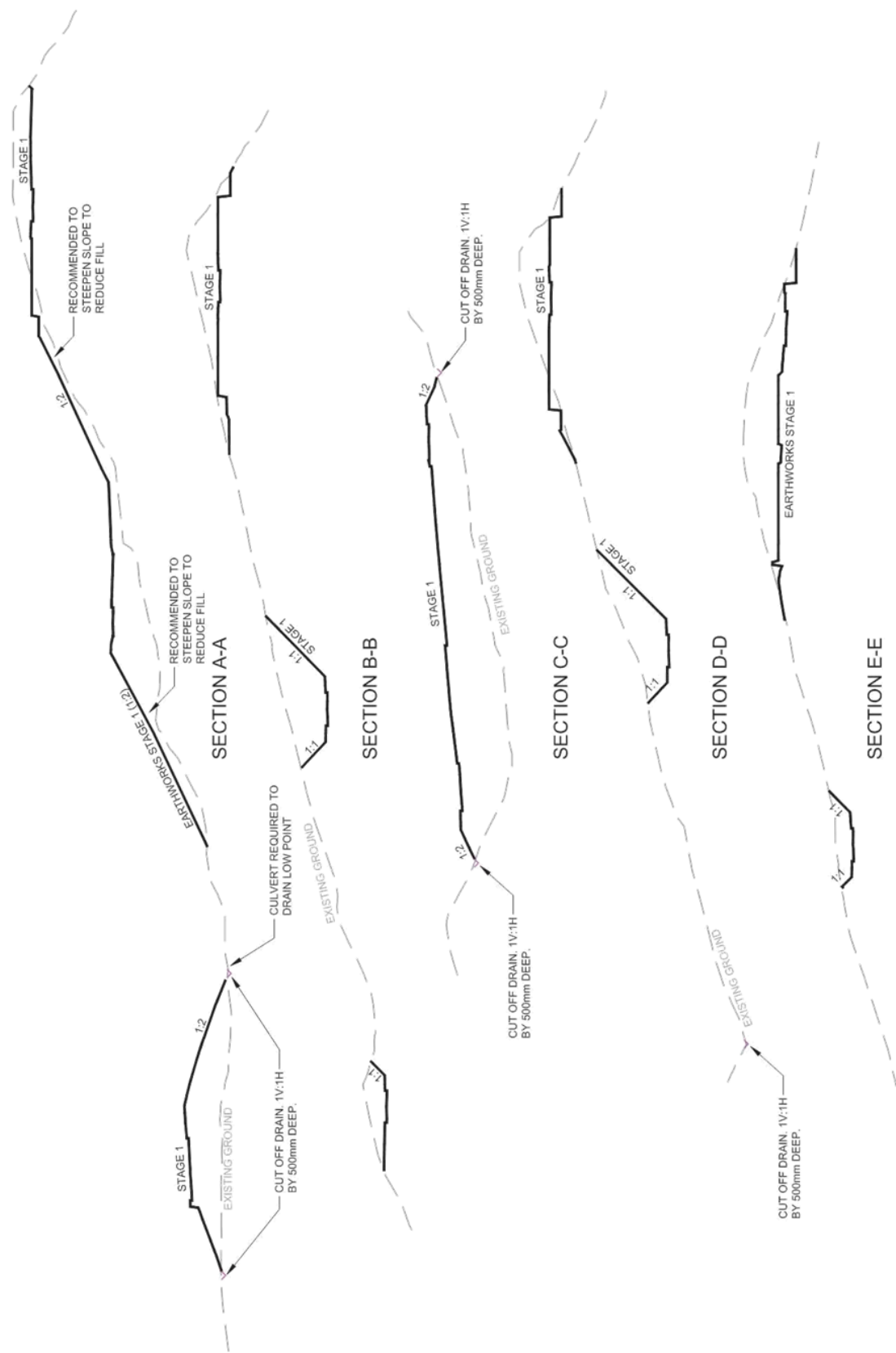


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9. APPENDIX 2: BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN







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PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
64 WAIPOUNAMU DRIVE, KELSON

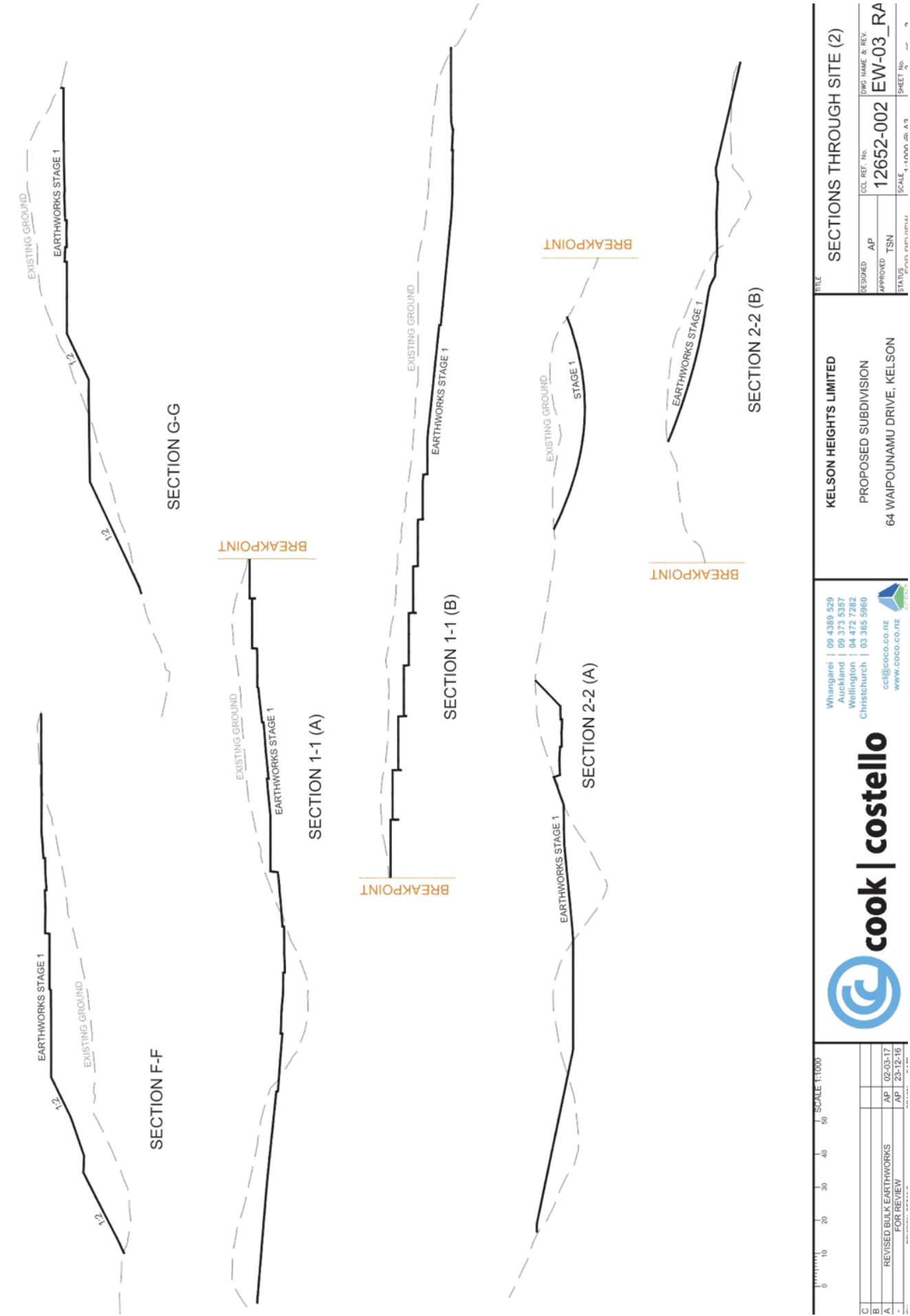
REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	REVISED BULK EARTHWORKS FOR REVIEW
2	AP 02-03-17
3	AP 23-12-16

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50

SECTIONS THROUGH SITE (1)

DESIGNED	AP	CCL REF. No.	12652-002	DWG NAME & REV.	EW-02_RA
APPROVED	TSN	SCALE	1:1000 (A3)	SHEET No.	9
STATUS FOR REVIEW					



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10. SITE INVESTIGATIONS RESULTS



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 14/06/2016
Borehole No.: 1
Location: TP1
Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
Tested by: JAM
Logger: JAM
Checked:
Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			100mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, moist,					
-0.1								
-0.3		ML	Clayey SILT with traces of coarse sand, traces of sand; light brown, very stiff, slightly moist, slightly plastic; traces of cobbles		172/7			
-0.5								
-1			Bedrock @ 1mbgl. EOB @ 1.2mbgl.					
-1.5								
-2								
-2.5								
-3								
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered. Could not embed SV.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002

Client: Chris Mason

Date: 14/06/2016

Borehole No.: 2

Location: TP2

Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1

Tested by: TSN

Logger: TSN

Checked:

Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			200mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, slightly moist, friable					
-0.2								
-0.3			300mm Weathered Rock					
-0.5								
-1			EOB @ 1mbgl. Too hard to auger					
-1.5								
-2								
-2.5								
-3								
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
 Client: Chris Mason
 Date: 14/06/2016
 Borehole No.: 3
 Location: TP3
 Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
 Tested by: JAM
 Logger: JAM
 Checked:
 Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			300mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, slightly moist, friable					
-0.3								
-0.5		ML	Clayey SILT with traces of coarse sand; light brown; stiff, slightly moist, slightly plastic, traces of cobbles		139/40			
-0.7								
-1			Clayey SILT; light brown; stiff, slightly moist, slightly plastic, traces of cobbles		159/15			
-1.5								
-2			Bedrock encountered @ 2mbgl. EOB @ 2mbgl.					
-2.5								
-3								
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 14/06/2016
Borehole No.: 4
Location: TP4
Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
Tested by: JAM
Logger: JAM
Checked:
Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			200mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, slightly moist, friable					
-0.2								
-0.5		ML	Clayey SILT with traces of coarse sand; orange brown; slightly moist, slightly plastic; traces of cobbles		172/24			
-1			Clayey SILT with traces of coarse sand; dark orange brown; slightly moist; increasing traces of cobbles cobbles					
-1.5			Bedrock encountered @ 1.8mbgl.					
-2								
-2.5								
-3								
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 14/06/2016
Borehole No.: 5
Location: TP5
Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
Tested by: TSN
Logger: TSN
Checked:
Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			100 mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, moist, friable					
-0.5		ML	Clayey SILT with traces of medium to coarse sand; orange brown, stiff, slightly moist					
-1			Clayey SILT; orange mottled with blue alluvial material about 1mbgl 500mm deep.					
-1.5			Water table @ 1.2-1.5mbgl					
-2								
-2.5								
-3			Bedrock @ 2.8mbgl.					
Remarks: Groundwater was encountered at 1.2-1.5mbgl.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
 Client: Chris Mason
 Date: 14/06/2016
 Borehole No.: 6
 Location: TP6
 Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
 Tested by: JAM
 Logger: JAM
 Checked:
 Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			200mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, slightly moist, friable					
-0.2								
-0.3		ML	Clayey SILT with traces of medium to coarse sand; orange brown, stiff, slightly moist, slightly plastic, traces of cobbles		175/9			
-0.5					176/37			
-1			EOB 1mbgl. Terminated due to excavator slipping					
-1.5								
-2								
-2.5								
-3								
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered. Could not embed SV into soil.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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 Christchurch
 P 03 365 5960

BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
 Client: Chris Mason
 Date: 14/06/2016
 Borehole No.: 7
 Location: TP7
 Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
 Tested by: TSN
 Logger: TSN
 Checked:
 Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			100mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, slightly moist, friable					
-0.2		CL	Silty CLAY, orange brown, very stiff, slightly moist, friable		139/7			
-0.4								
-0.5								
-0.7								
-1								
-1.5								
-2								
-2.5								
-3			EOB @ 3mbgl.					
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered. Could not embed SV into soil					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 14/06/2016
Borehole No.: 8
Location: TP8
Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
Tested by: JAM
Logger: JAM
Checked:
Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			TOPSOIL; medium brown, dry, friable					
-0.2								
-0.4		ML	Clayey SILT with traces of medium to coarse sand, light brown, stiff, moist, plastic		159/16			
-0.5								
-0.7								
-1			Clayey SILT with traces of medium to coarse sand, light brown, firm, moist, plastic		95/16			
-1.5								
-2			Clayey SILT with traces of medium to coarse sand, light brown, firm, moist, plastic					
-2.5								
-3			EOB @ 3mbgl.					
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
 Client: Chris Mason
 Date: 14/06/2016
 Borehole No.: 9
 Location: TP9
 Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
 Tested by: TSN
 Logger: TSN
 Checked:
 Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			Pushover fill to a depth of 500mm					
-0.5		CL	Silty Clay with traces of medium to coarse sand, orange brown, slightly moist, traces of cobbles and weathered rock		185 at 1mbgl			
-1								
-1.5								
-2			EOB at 2mbgl.					
-2.5								
-3								
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
 Client: Chris Mason
 Date: 14/06/2016
 Borehole No.: 10
 Location: TP10
 Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
 Tested by: TSN
 Logger: TSN
 Checked:
 Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			100 mm TOPSOIL; dark brown, moist, friable					
-0.2		ML	Clayey SILT; mottled orange and blue alluvial material, stiff, physically uniform at depth					
-0.4								
-0.5								
-0.7								
-1								
-1.5								
-2			Change in colour, very stiff, traces of weathered/inferred rock, slightly plastic					
-2.5								
-3			EOB @ 3.2mbgl					
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
 Client: Chris Mason
 Date: 14/06/2016
 Borehole No.: 11
 Location: TP11
 Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
 Tested by: TSN
 Logger: TSN
 Checked:
 Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			TOPSOIL; medium brown, dry, friable					
-0.2		CL	Silty CLAY with traces of coarse sand; orange uniform constant colour		86/13			
-0.4								
-0.5								
-0.7								
-1					126/15			
-1.5					185kPa			
-2								
-2.5								
-3			EOB @ 3mbgl.					
Remarks: Groundwater was not encountered.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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Christchurch
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BOREHOLE LOG AND TEST SHEET

NZGS November 1988

Ref.: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 14/06/2016
Borehole No.: 12
Location: TPA
Drilling Method: Excavator

Page: 1
Tested by: TSN
Logger: TSN
Checked:
Date Checked:

Depth (m)	Legend	Soil Symbol	Soil Description	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength maximum/residual corrected kPa	Soil Sensitivity	Sample Number	Other Tests
0			TOPSOIL; medium brown, slightly moist, friable					
-0.5		ML	Clayey SILT with traces of medium to coarse sand; orange, stiff, slightly moist, friable		159			
-1.5			Watertable @ 1.5mbgl.		106/13			
-2			EOB @ 2mbgl.					
-2.5								
-3								
Remarks: Groundwater was encountered at 1.5mbgl.					Topsoil		Sand	
					Fill		Gravel	
					Clay		Peat	
					Silt		Rock	



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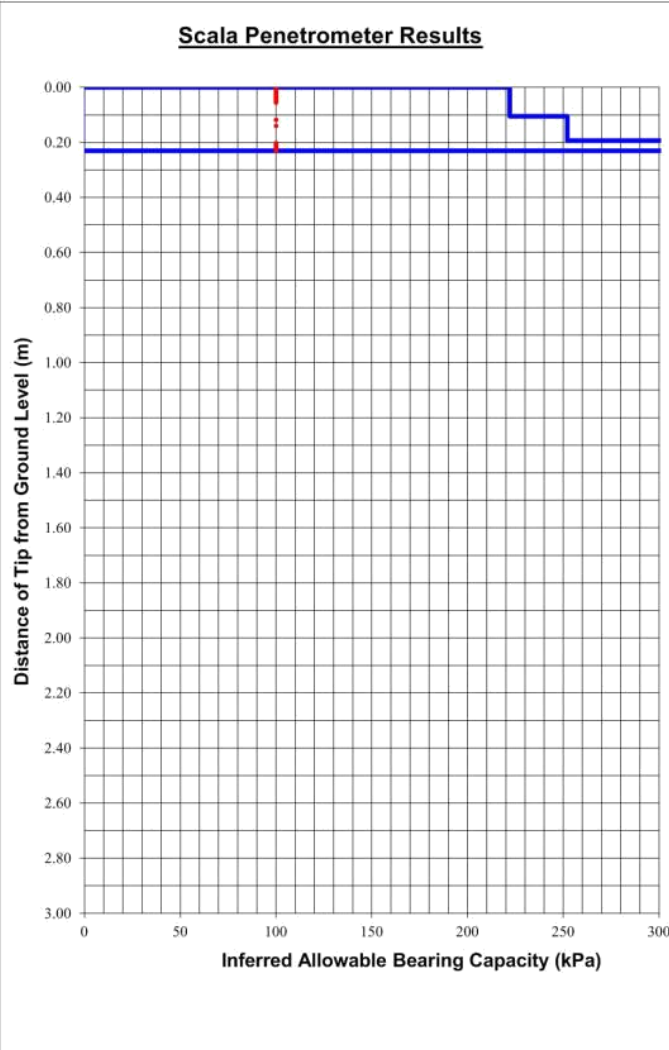
DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Norfolk House
2 Norfolk Street
Whangarei
P 64 9 4389529
F 64 9 4304282
E ccl@coco.co.nz

Job: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 17-06-16
Location: TP1
Scala No.: 1
Page: 1

Tested by: JAM
 Logged by: JAM
 Checked: TSN
 Date Checked:
 Ground Level (m): 0
 Required Allowable kPa: 100

[illegible]

Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after
STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977



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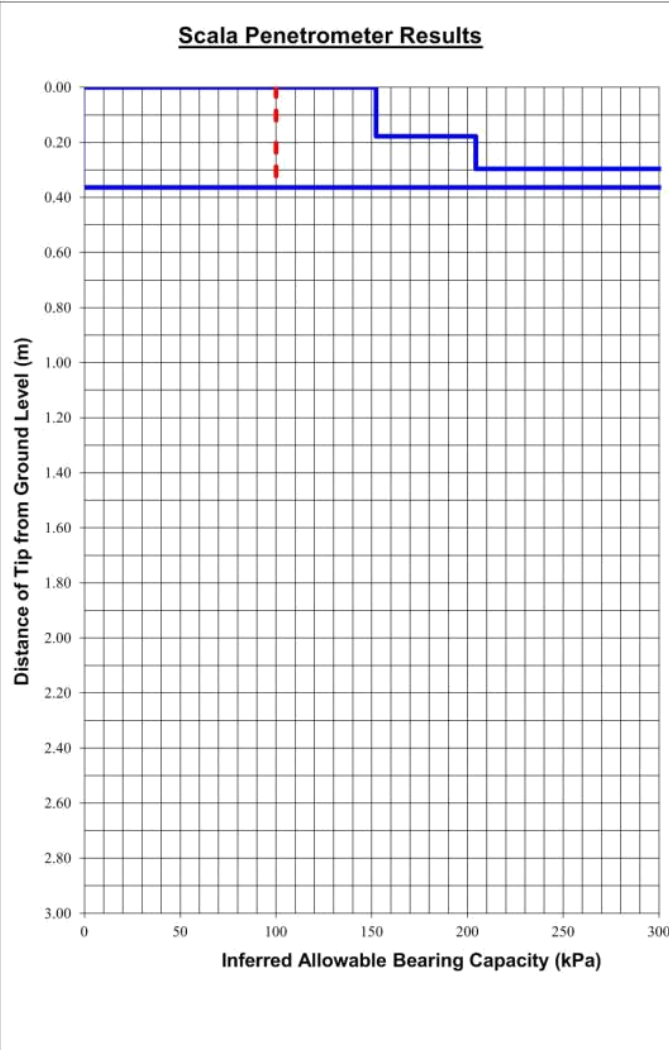
DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

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Job: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 17-06-16
Location: TP2
Scala No.: 2
Page: 1

Tested by: JAM
 Logged by: JAM
 Checked: TSN
 Date Checked:
 Ground Level (m): 0
 Required Allowable kPa: 100

[illegible]

Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977



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DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Job: 12652-002

Client: Chris Mason

Date: 17-06-16

Location: TP3

Scala No.: 3

Page: 1

Tested by: JAM

Logged by: JAM

Checked: TSN

Date Checked:

Ground Level (m): 0

Required Allowable kPa: 100

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2 Norfolk Street

Whangarei

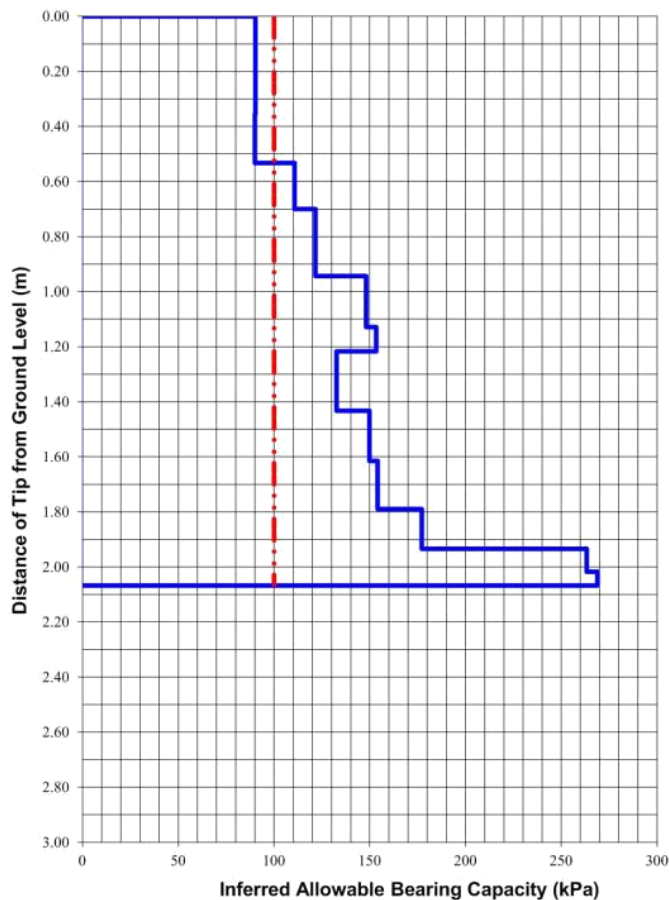
P 64 9 4389529

F 64 9 4304282

E ccl@coco.co.nz

[illegible]

Scala Penetrometer Results



Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977



Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Page: 1

Required Allowable kPa: 100

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Scala Penetrometer Results

The graph displays the results of a Scala Penetrometer test. The vertical axis represents the 'Distance of Tip from Ground Level (m)' from 0.00 to 3.00. The horizontal axis represents the 'Inferred Allowable Bearing Capacity (kPa)' from 0 to 300. A blue line shows the bearing capacity profile, which is constant at approximately 220 kPa from 0.00 m to 0.20 m, then drops to about 100 kPa and remains constant until 0.30 m. A red dashed line indicates the test depth, extending from 0.00 m to 0.20 m.

Distance of Tip from Ground Level (m)	Inferred Allowable Bearing Capacity (kPa)
0.00	220
0.20	220
0.20	100
0.30	100

Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after
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DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Job: 12652-002

Client: Chris Mason

Date: 17-06-16

Location: TP5

Scala No.: 5

Page: 1

Tested by: JAM

Logged by: JAM

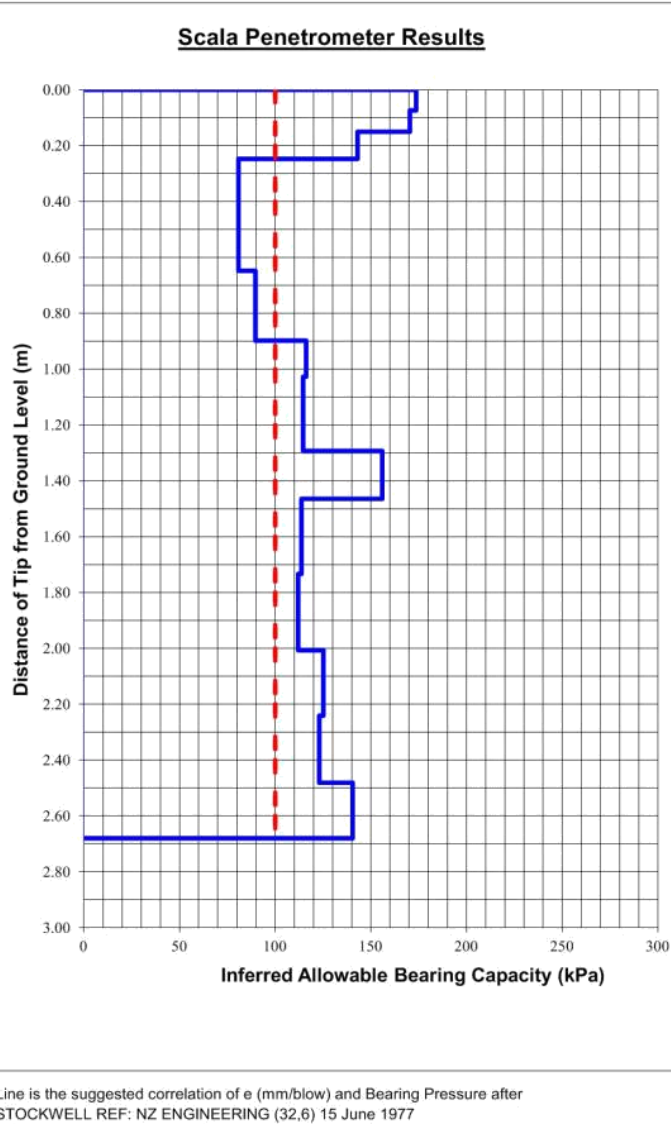
Checked: TSN

Date Checked:

Ground Level (m): 0

Required Allowable kPa: 100

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[illegible]



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DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Job: 12652-002

Client: Chris Mason

Date: 17-06-16

Location: TP7

Scala No.: 7

Page: 1

Tested by: JAM

Logged by: JAM

Checked: TSN

Date Checked:

Ground Level (m): 0

Required Allowable kPa: 100

Norfolk House

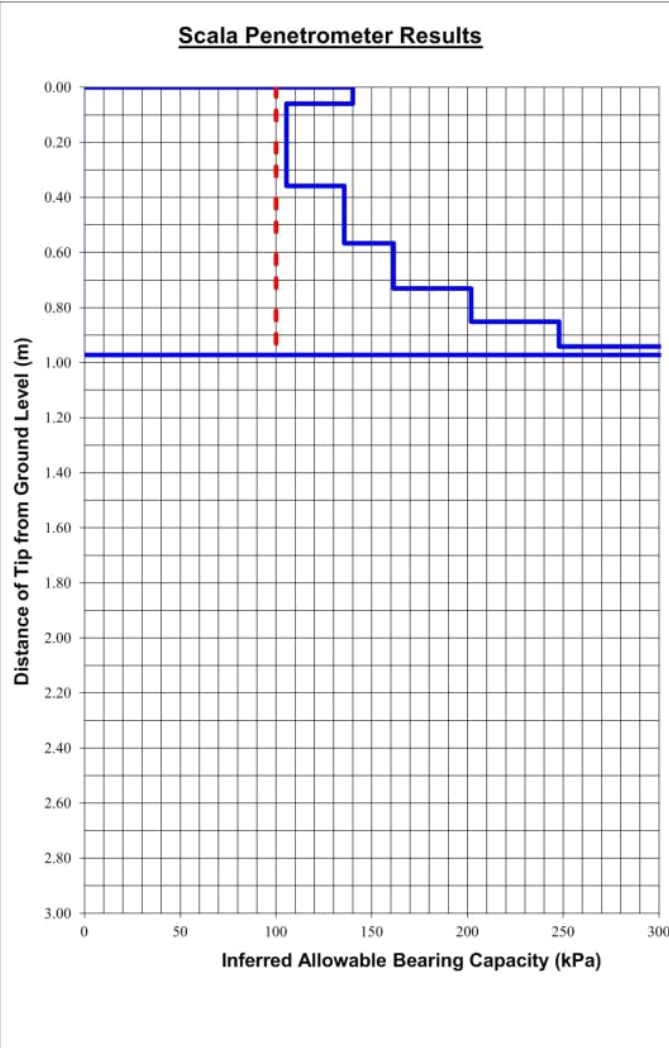
2 Norfolk Street

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E ccl@coco.co.nz

[illegible]

Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977



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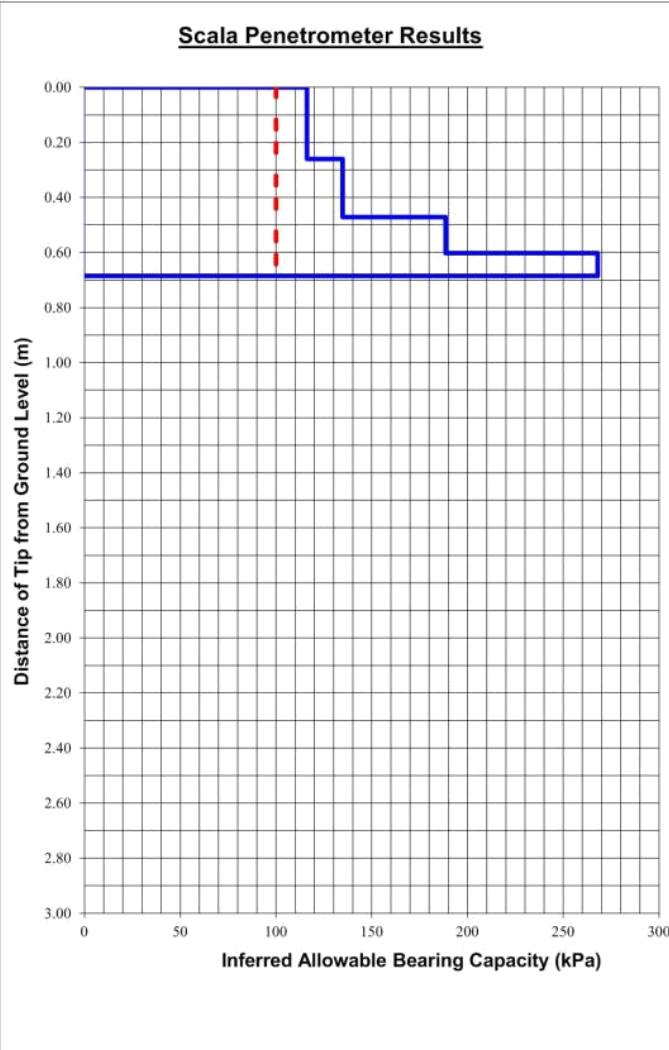
DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Norfolk House
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Whangarei
P 64 9 4389529
F 64 9 4304282
E ccl@coco.co.nz

Job: 12652-002
Client: Chris Mason
Date: 17-06-16
Location: TP9
Scala No.: 9
Page: 1

Tested by: JAM
 Logged by: JAM
 Checked: TSN
 Date Checked:
 Ground Level (m): 0
 Required Allowable kPa: 100

[illegible]

Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977



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DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Job: 12652-002

Client: Chris Mason

Date: 17-06-16

Location: TP10

Scala No.: 10

Page: 1

Tested by: JAM

Logged by: JAM

Checked: TSN

Date Checked:

Ground Level (m): 0

Required Allowable kPa: 100

Norfolk House

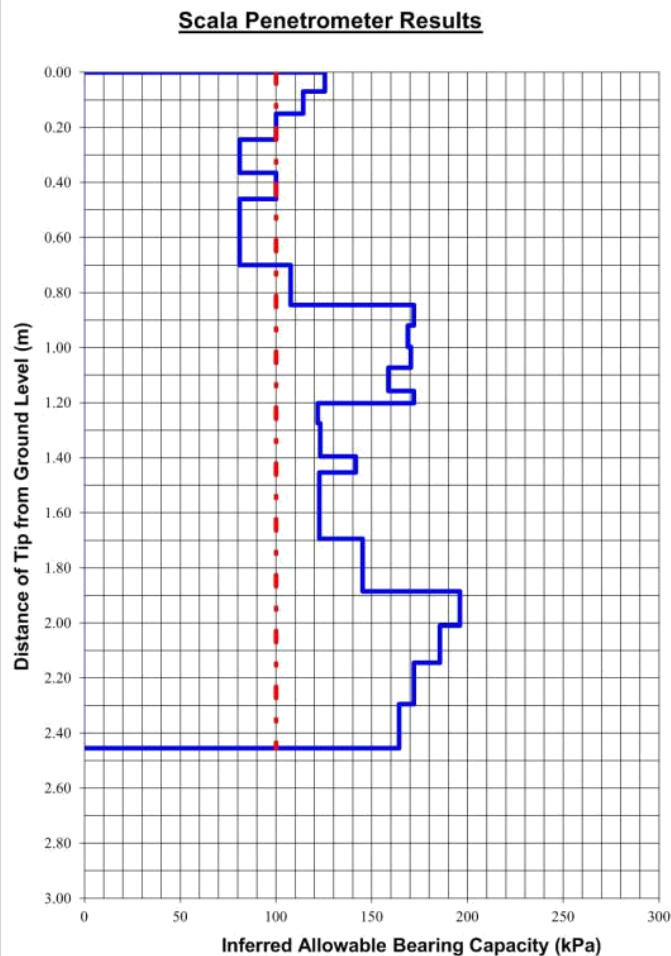
2 Norfolk Street

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F 64 9 4304282

E ccl@coco.co.nz

[illegible]

Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977



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DYNAMIC CONE (SCALA) PENETROMETER

Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Job: 12652-002

Client: Chris Mason

Date: 17-06-16

Location: TP11

Scala No.: 11

Page: 1

Tested by: JAM

Logged by: JAM

Checked: TSN

Date Checked:

Ground Level (m): 0

Required Allowable kPa: 100

Norfolk House

2 Norfolk Street

Whangarei

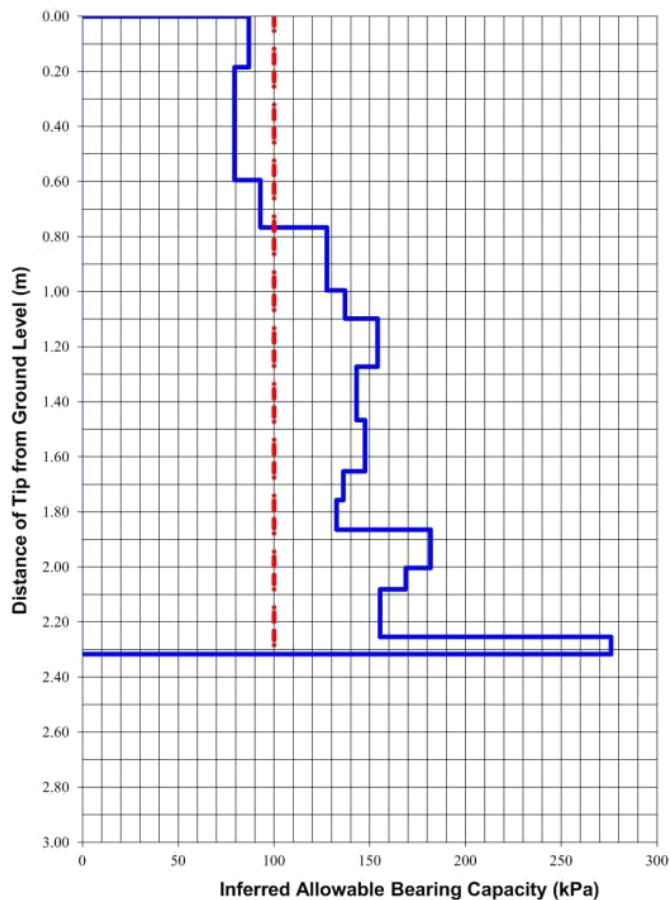
P 64 9 4389529

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E ccl@coco.co.nz

[illegible]

Scala Penetrometer Results



Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after
STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977



Test 23 / NZS 4402 : 1988 Test 6.5.2

Page: 1

Required Allowable kPa: 100

E ccl@coco.co.nz

Line is the suggested correlation of e (mm/blow) and Bearing Pressure after STOCKWELL REF: NZ ENGINEERING (32,6) 15 June 1977

Appendix 8 Transportation Assessment – Harriet Fraser Traffic Engineering & Transportation Planning

DRAFT

Harriet Fraser Traffic Engineering & Transportation Planning

PO Box 40170
Upper Hutt
5140
P 04 526 2979
M 027 668 5872
E harriet@harrietfraser.co.nz

14 August 2017

Sam Gifford
Cuttriss Consultants Ltd
PO Box 30429
Lower Hutt

Copy via email: sam.gifford@cuttriss.co.nz

Dear Sam

Proposed Plan Change, 89 Waipounamu Drive, Kelson, Lower Hutt Transportation Assessment

Further to your request, I am pleased to provide below a transportation assessment for the proposed plan change involving the rezoning of 89 Waipounamu Drive in Kelson from Hill Residential Activity Area to General Recreation Zone and General Residential Activity Area. The assessment that follows includes a review of the existing local transportation characteristics and a summary of the potential traffic effects associated with the development of the site for residential purposes under the proposed General Residential Activity Area zoning.

In summary the findings of the assessment show that the proposed rezoning would allow for the site to be developed for residential purposes in a manner which is consistent with the District Plan traffic and transportation related objectives and policies.

1. Background

The extent of the site is shown in Drawing No. 28923SK4 Sheet 1 prepared by Cuttriss Consultants. As shown within the detail of the Drawing No. 28923SK5 Sheet 1 there is the potential for around 163 residential lots to be created. The area of the proposed site is currently undeveloped but a resource consent is in place for 142 residential lots to be created on the site. The existing resource consent includes roading connections with Christchurch Crescent and Kaitangata Crescent. The proposed plan change would rely on roading connections with Kaitangata Crescent and Waipounamu Drive.

2. Existing Traffic Environment

The proposed subdivision site is located to the south of Kaitangata Crescent and to the west of Major Drive. Kaitangata Crescent, Waipounamu Drive, and Major Drive to the north of Waipounamu Drive are classified as Access Roads in the road hierarchy as included in the District Plan and as such have the primary function of accommodating slow moving vehicles, delivery of goods, servicing, access to car parks and providing for pedestrians. To the south of Waipounamu Drive and through to State Highway 2, Major Drive is classified as a Local Distributor in the road hierarchy as included in the District Plan and as such has the primary function of accommodating traffic near the beginning or end of the journey, bus stops and minor volumes of through traffic. There is a 50km/h speed limit on Kaitangata Crescent, Waipounamu Drive and Major Drive.

Traffic count data for Major Drive which has been collected by Council over recent years is summarised in Table 1.

Count Location on Major Drive	Daily Traffic Volume (vpd)	Year of Count
North of Kaitangata Crescent	859	2012
Between Becks Close & Invercargill Drive	2,042	2012
South of Waipounamu Drive	3,973	2009
Just before State Highway 2	5,948	2013

Table 1: Major Drive Traffic Counts HCC

A Council count from August 2012 shows Waipounamu Drive immediately to the north of Major Drive carrying 1,100 vehicles per day. With an estimated 186 houses accessed via Waipounamu Road, the existing daily trip generation rate is 5.9 vehicle movements per household. The hourly data from the same count shows existing weekday morning, weekday evening and peak hour Saturday trip generation rates of 0.55, 0.75 and 0.55 vehicle movements per household per hour respectively.

As part of this assessment the traffic flows on Major Drive at the intersection with State Highway 2 were counted in October 2016 as well as the turning movements at the intersection between Waipounamu Drive and Major Drive. The results are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Traffic Movement	Weekday 8.00-9.00am	Weekday 5.00-6.00pm	Saturday 11.30am-12.30pm
Waipounamu Drive			
Left	14	1	8
Right	72	40	38
Major Drive (N)			
U-Turn	1	0	0
Right	4	4	7
Through	206	74	140
Major Drive (S)			
U-Turn	3	2	5
Through	64	180	115
Left	24	85	37
Total	388	386	350

Table 2: Waipounamu Drive Intersection with Major Drive (vph)

Time Period	Towards SH2 (vph)	Left in from SH2 (vph)	Right in from SH2 (vph)	Total (vph)
Weekday 8.00-9.00am	435	64	103	602
Weekday 5.00-6.00pm	170	223	266	659
Saturday 11.30am-12.30pm	266	109	130	505

Table 3: Major Drive Traffic Counts at SH2 (October 2016)

Household trip generation rates for the Waipounamu Drive catchment derived from the intersection counts are 0.61, 0.70 and 0.49 vehicle movements per household during the weekday morning, weekday evening and Saturday midday peak hours respectively.

There are bus stops on Major Drive immediately to the north of the intersection with Kaitangata Crescent, at 340m to the south of the intersection and also at the intersection with Waipounamu Drive. There are bus services every half hour throughout the day to Waterloo train station and central Lower Hutt.

The cross-section of Kaitangata Crescent in the vicinity of the site is described below and shown in Photo 1:

Kaitangata Crescent (from north to south)

- 1.3m wide footpath within 4.3m wide berm;
- 10m wide carriageway; and
- 1.3m wide footpath within 4.3m wide berm.



Photo 1: Looking along Kaitangata Crescent towards Major Drive

To the immediate south of Kaitangata Crescent, Major Drive has a carriageway width of 11.2m kerb-to-kerb as shown in Photo 2.



Photo 2: Looking South along Major Drive

The cross-section of Waipounamu Drive is shown in Photo 3 and comprises a 10m wide carriageway with 1.4m wide footpath within 5m berms along both sides.



Photo 3: Looking along Waipounamu Drive towards Major Drive

Photos 4 and 5 show the cross-section of Major Drive to the immediate north and south of Waipounamu Drive.



Photos 4 & 5: Looking North and South along Major Drive

There are sightlines in excess of 100m in each direction from each of Kaitangata Crescent and Waipounamu Drive along Major Drive. From the proposed intersection with Kaitangata Crescent there is an uphill sightline of more than 100m along Kaitangata Crescent and over 80m to the intersection with Major Drive.

A search of the NZTA crash database for the southern end of Kaitangata Crescent, the full length of Waipounamu Drive and the section of Major Drive from Kaitangata Crescent south to State Highway 2, shows that there have been the following reported crashes during the most recent five year period:

General

- no reported crashes on the southern end of Kaitangata Crescent or on Waipounamu Drive or at their respective intersections with Major Drive;

Major Drive/ SH2

- three non-injury crashes associated with vehicles turning into or out of Major Drive at the intersection with SH2;
 - o an eastbound car on Major Drive hit the rear end of a car stopped or slowed for a queue. The crash factors include use of wrong pedal/ foot slipped;
 - o a northbound car on SH2 hit the rear of a car turning left;
 - o a southbound car on Major Drive hit the rear end of a van that had stopped or slowed for signals;

Major Drive (SH2 to Kaitangata Crescent, 2.6km)

- one serious injury, four minor injury and eight non-injury crashes on Major Drive between SH2 and Kaitangata Crescent;
 - o a serious injury crash, 130m north of Taieri Crescent (S), involving a northbound van losing control and hitting kerb, post or pole. Crash factors include travelling too fast and distracted by passengers and cigarette;
 - o a minor injury crash, 100m north of Invercargill Drive, involving a car turning right out of a private property not giving way and being hit by a cyclist;
 - o a minor injury crash, 140m north of Taieri Crescent (S), involving a southbound car hitting a parked car. Crash factors include illness;

- a minor injury crash, 70m south of Taieri Crescent (S), involving a southbound car losing control and hitting a fence, parked vehicle, post or pole. Crash factors include too fast on straight and alcohol test above limit or test refused;
- a minor injury crash, 130m north of SH2, involving a southbound motorcycle losing control on a bend. Crash factors include inappropriate speed, new driver/ under instruction and road slippery with frost or ice;
- three non-injury crashes involving a southbound vehicle on Major Drive hitting a parked vehicle. One of these included the crash factor of new or under instruction driver swerving to avoid household pet;
- a non-injury crash, 60m north of Levin Grove, involving a southbound car hitting a car doing a driveway manoeuvre;
- a non-injury crash, 20m north of Sunshine Crescent (S), involving northbound car travelling at inappropriate speed and losing control when turning left;
- a non-injury crash, 20m north of Taieri Crescent (N), involving a bus hitting the rear end of a car that had stopped or slowed for a queue;
- a non-injury crash, 60m north of SH2, involving a southbound car losing control on right hand bend. Crash factors include new or under instruction driver; and
- a non-injury crash, 140m west of SH2, involving a southbound car losing control while returning to seal from unsealed shoulder.

As such, given the nature of the reported accidents and in particular that ten of the crashes were single vehicle incidents, the crash factors involved and the length of this section of Major Drive, there are no particular underlying safety concerns.

3. District Plan Transportation Requirements

The proposed plan change involves the rezoning of the site to General Residential Activity Area. Objectives, policies and rules included in the District Plan which have an influence on transportation matters within the General Residential Area and would apply to this site include:

4A General Residential Activity Area

Rule 4A 2.1.1 Permitted Activities – Conditions

(b) Minimum Yard Requirements:

For all buildings on the net site area:

Front Yard 3.0m

All Other Yards 1.0m

Provided that:

(i) In the case of a vacant site, or in the case of the erection of an additional dwelling unit on a site any garage or carport (whether it be part of the dwelling, attached to the dwelling or separate from the dwelling) must be a minimum distance of 5 metres from the front boundary if it has vehicular access directly from the street.

(ii) In the case of a vacant site, or in the case of the erection of an additional dwelling unit on a site where a garage or carport (whether it be part of the dwelling or separate from the dwelling) is parallel to the street, and the vehicle has the ability to turn on the site and drive off the site in a forward direction, such a set back is not required, and the normal front yard restriction shall apply.

(iii) In all cases, for Through Sites and Corner Sites all road frontages shall be treated as front yards.

(n) **General Rules:** Compliance with all matters in the General Rules – see Chapter 14.

11 Subdivision

11.1.2 Engineering Standards

Objective 11.1.2

To ensure that utilities provided to service the subdivision protect the environment and that there are no adverse effects on the health and safety of residents and occupier.

Policy 11.1.2 (a)

To ensure that utilities provided comply with specified performance standards relating to such matters as access, street lighting, stormwater, water supply, wastewater, gas, telephone, electricity and earthworks.

The Rules in Section 11.2.2.1 include provisions for Engineering Design as follows:

- access and road design;
- footpath provision; and
- street lighting provision.

14A(i) Road Hierarchy

Objective 14A(i) 1.1.1

To accommodate a roading network that is safe, convenient and efficient; and which avoids or mitigates any adverse effects on the community and the environment.

Policy 14A(i) 1.1.1(a)

That adequate levels of service for access and movement are provided to meet the travel demands of pedestrians, cyclists and motorised traffic during the off-peak period, with maximum safety for all users and local residents at all times.

Policy 14A(i) 1.1.1(b)

That the safety and amenity values of local access areas be protected from the intrusion of through traffic, particularly speeding vehicles, large volumes of traffic, and heavy commercial vehicles, using the Road Hierarchy.

The Rules in Section 14A(i) include provisions for the following:

- classification of new roads;
- geometric and design standards for new roads;
- visibility requirements;
- provision for pedestrians; and
- treatment of berms.

14A(ii) Property Access and Manoeuvring Space**Objective 14A(ii) 1.1.1**

To maintain the safety and efficiency of the roading network.

Policy 14A(ii) 1.1.1(a)

That the location and design of access to properties is managed to provide for safe entry and exit movements, particularly in relation to intersections.

Policy 14A(ii) 1.1.1(b)

That adequate provision is made on site for turning movements to allow exit movements in a forward direction for sites accommodating more than four parking spaces.

Policy 14A(ii) 1.1.1(c)

That adequate provision is made on site for turning movements associated with heavy commercial vehicles to ensure that access and exit movements are in a forward direction.

The Rules in Section 14A(ii) include provisions for the following:

- how vehicle accesses shall be located and designed;
- separation of driveways from intersections;
- the number and width of vehicle crossings; and
- on-site vehicle circulation and manoeuvring space.

14A(iii) Car and Cycle Parking**Objective 14A(iii) 1.2.1 On Site Parking Provision For Activities**

To provide adequate on site car parking in a safe and visually attractive manner, to maintain the safety and efficiency of the roading system, and the amenity values of the area.

Policy 14A(iii) 1.2.1(a)

That adequate on site parking space is provided for each type of activity in a safe and visually attractive manner.

The Rules in Section 14A(iii) include provisions for the following:

- the number of vehicle and bicycle parking spaces needed;
- the location of the parking spaces; and
- the design of any parking spaces.

New residential dwellings are required to provide two parking spaces per dwelling as a permitted activity.

14A(iv) Loading and Unloading**Objective 14A(iv) 1.1.1 Safe and Adequate Provision for Servicing**

To maintain the safety and efficiency of the roading network and the amenity values of the area.

Policy 14A(iv) 1.1.1(a)

That adequate on site loading and unloading provision be made in a safe and attractive manner.

The Rules set out that there is no requirement to provide loading beyond the parking requirements for residential developments having fewer than 20 dwelling units or accommodating fewer than 20 residents.

4. Traffic Effects – Existing Zoning and Activity

The site is currently undeveloped and there is little, if any regular traffic activity associated with the site.

As previously mentioned, there is an existing resource consent in place for some 142 residential lots to be developed on the site. The Traffic Impact Assessment that accompanied the resource consent application anticipated that the proposed subdivision would have a trip generation rate of 8 vehicle movements per day per household and result in some additional 1,200 vehicle movements per day on Major Drive. The Assessment includes the following statement in the conclusion:

'The surrounding road network has sufficient capacity to accommodate the additional traffic'.

It is understood that the consented development is of a higher density than anticipated by the Hill Residential Activity Area zoning and that the site could reasonably be developed with around 80 lots and comply with the existing zoning requirements for density. This level of development would be expected to generate additional traffic flows on Major Drive of around 640 vehicle movements per day.

5. Traffic Effects – Residential Development with Proposed Zoning

The concept plan developed by Cuttriss Consultants shows that up to some 163 additional residential lots could reasonably be accommodated on the site with the proposed zoning. Based on the recorded daily trip generation rate for Waipounamu Drive of 5.9 vehicle movements per day per household, this level of residential development could be expected to generate up to 962 vehicle movements per day. As such, the forecast level of additional traffic activity is similar to that forecast for the consented subdivision which has been based on a non-local and more conservative trip generation rate.

The key off-site traffic effects associated with the proposed plan change are the additional vehicle movements through each of the Major Drive intersections with Kaitangata Crescent, Waipounamu Drive and SH2. With regard to the intersections with Kaitangata Crescent and Waipounamu Drive, Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 3 : Traffic Studies and Analysis (2009) includes the following guidance with regard to assessing the capacity of unsignalised intersections.

6.1.1 Unsignalised Intersections with Minor Roads

At unsignalised intersections with minor roads where there are relatively low volumes of cross and turning traffic, capacity considerations are usually not significant, and capacity analysis is unnecessary. Table 6.1 sets out details of intersection volumes below which capacity analysis is unnecessary.

Table 6.1: Intersection volumes below which capacity analysis is unnecessary

Type of road	Light cross and turning volumes		
	Maximum design hour volumes		
	Vehicles per hour (two-way)		
Two-lane major road	400	500	650
Cross road	250	200	100

It is estimated that there are around 64 existing houses accessed from Kaitangata Crescent and that around 90 of the potential lots would be accessed via Kaitangata Crescent rather than via Waipounamu Drive. Based on local traffic trip generation rates, 154 houses could be expected to generate up to some 116 vehicle movements per hour during the busiest hours. Based on the Council's weeklong count of Waipounamu Road, the busiest hour of traffic activity is equivalent to 12.7% of the total daily traffic. As such, with a daily traffic flow of 859 vehicle movements per day on Major Drive to the north of Kaitangata Crescent, the peak hour traffic flows will be up to 109 vehicle movements per hour. Accordingly, the intersection between Kaitangata Crescent and Major Drive can readily accommodate the additional traffic activity.

It is estimated that there are around 186 existing houses accessed via Waipounamu Drive and that around 73 of the potential lots would be accessed via Waipounamu Drive. Council's traffic count shows up to 139 vehicle movements per hour on Waipounamu Drive. Using the existing local peak hour trip generation rate it is forecast that Waipounamu Drive would carry up to 194 vehicles per hour with residential development in line with the proposed zoning. Based on the Council's traffic counts for Waipounamu Drive and on Major Drive to the south of Waipounamu Drive, it is estimated that the traffic volumes on Major Drive through the intersection are around 2,900 vehicle movements per day with up to 370 vehicle movements in the busiest hour. Adding around 70 vehicle movements per hour associated with traffic accessing the possible future subdivision via Kaitangata Crescent, there would be some 440 vehicle movements per hour on the main road and 194 vehicle movements per hour on the side road. The intersection can be expected to readily accommodate this level of traffic activity.

With regard to any traffic effects at the intersection of Major Drive and SH2, Table 4 shows the forecast additional traffic activity at the intersection based on existing turning patterns and the conservative assumption that all vehicle movements are to and from locations outside the suburb.

Time Period	Major Drive Towards SH2 (vph)	Left in from SH2 (vph)	Right in from SH2 (vph)	Total (vph) (trip generation rate)
Weekday 8.00-9.00am	75	10	15	100 (0.61)
Weekday 5.00-6.00pm	39	38	46	123 (0.75)
Saturday 11.30am-12.30pm	46	20	24	90 (0.55)

Table 4 : Forecast Additional Traffic Activity on Major Drive at SH2

With up to 140s cycle times at the signals, there would be an additional one or two vehicles on each approach during each cycle at peak hours except on the Major Drive approach which would have up to three additional vehicles during the weekday morning peak. Given the small amount of additional traffic activity per cycle of the signals plus there being three traffic lanes at the Major Drive stop line, the additional traffic activity is not expected to be discernible from day to day fluctuations in traffic flows.

As such, the forecast traffic effects associated with the proposed zone change can be safely and efficiently accommodated and are not expected to be different from those forecast for the consented 142 lot subdivision.

6. Summary and Conclusion

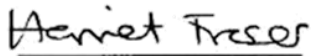
The findings of this transportation assessment can be summarised as follows:

- the site is currently undeveloped with little if any regular traffic activity;
- there is a resource consent in place for 142 residential lots to be created on the site with anticipated traffic activity of 1,200 vehicle movements per day;
- the recorded local traffic generation rates are lower than those assumed in the original resource consent application;
- there is local access to bus services and the future potential for a bus route to loop through the subdivision;
- the historic road safety record shows no crashes at the Major Drive intersections with either Kaitangata Crescent or Waipounamu Drive. There is no particular pattern of crashes elsewhere on Major Drive; and
- the forecast additional traffic activity can be readily accommodated at each of the Major Drive intersections with Kaitangata Crescent, Waipounamu Drive and SH2.

Accordingly the site can be rezoned to General Residential Activity Area and developed for residential purposes with the development meeting the transportation related objectives, policies and rules of the District Plan.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch should you require clarification of any of the above.

Yours faithfully



Harriet Fraser

Part 5: Submission Form

DRAFT

RMA FORM 5

Submission on publicly notified Proposed District Plan Change

Clause 6 of the First Schedule, Resource Management Act 1991



To: Chief Executive, Hutt City Council

1. This is a submission from:

Full Name	<i>Last</i> <i>First</i>	
Company/Organisation		
Contact if different		
Address	<i>Number</i> <i>Street</i>	
	<i>Suburb</i>	
	<i>City</i> <i>Postcode</i>	
Address for Service if different	<i>Postal Address</i>	<i>Courier Address</i>
Phone	<i>Home</i>	<i>Work</i>
	<i>Mobile</i>	
Email		

2. This is a **submission** on the following proposed change to the City of Lower Hutt District Plan:

Proposed District Plan Change No:

Title of Proposed District Plan Change:

3.a I ☐ could ☐ could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission
(Please tick one)

3.b If you could gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission:

I ☐ am ☐ am not directly affected by an effect of the subject matter of that submission that—

(a) adversely affects the environment; and

(b) does not relate to trade competition or the effects of trade competition.

(Please tick one)

Note: If you are a person who could gain an advantage in trade competition through the submission, your right to make a submission may be limited by clause 6(4) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

4. The specific provisions of the proposal that my submission relates to are:

Please give details:

(Please use additional pages if you wish)

5. My submission is:

Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended; and reasons for your views:

(Please use additional pages if you wish)

6. I seek the following decision from Hutt City Council:

Please give precise details:

(Please use additional pages if you wish)

7. I ☐ **wish** ☐ **do not wish** to be heard in support of my submission

(Please tick one)

8. If others make a similar submission,

I ☐ **will** ☐ **will not** consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing.

(Please tick one)

Signature of submitter
(or person authorised to sign
on behalf of submitter)

	<i>Date</i>
--	-------------

A signature is not required if you make your submission by electronic means

Personal information provided by you in your submission will be used to enable Hutt City Council to administer the submission process and will be made public. You have the right under the Privacy Act 1993 to obtain access to and to request correction of any personal information held by the Council concerning you.

DEM12-10-6 - 17/1757 - Proposed Plan Change 48 Waipounamu Drive Kelson

HUTT CITY COUNCILFINANCE AND PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of a meeting held in the Council Chambers,
2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on
Wednesday 29 November 2017 commencing at 5.30pm

PRESENT:

Cr G Barratt (from 6.01pm)
Deputy Mayor D Bassett
Cr S Edwards
Cr C Milne (Chair)

Cr C Barry
Cr M Cousins
Cr M Lulich
Cr L Sutton

APOLOGIES:

Apologies were received from Mayor WR Wallace and
Cr J Briggs. An apology for lateness was received from
Cr G Barratt

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Mr B Kibblewhite, General Manager, Corporate Services and
Chief Financial Officer
Mr L Allott, Chief Information Officer (part meeting)
Ms W Moore, Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning (part
meeting)
Ms E Davids, Risk and Assurance Manager (part meeting)
Ms J Askin, Corporate Planner (part meeting)
Ms J Stevens, Business Analyst (part meeting)
Mrs A Doornebosch, Committee Advisor

PUBLIC BUSINESS**1. APOLOGIES**

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Cr Lulich)

Minute No. FPC 17501(2)

"That the apologies received from Mayor Wallace and Cr Briggs be accepted and leave of absence be granted and the apology for lateness from Cr Barratt be accepted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

There was no public comment.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

4a) **RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL - 12 December 2017**

Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (17/1552)

The General Manager, Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer elaborated on the report. He noted this was the first report to consider planning around the Long Term Plan (LTP) for 2018-2028. He highlighted the high level budget assumptions, risks, and rate assumptions. He noted that Council's Human Resources Division had indicated Council may need to provide for a 3% wage increase to align with midpoint rates in the market and provide a more consistent Remuneration Policy.

The Corporate Planner highlighted the timeline, consultation process and process structure. She noted the LTP would follow a similar structure to 2015, and was focussed around the four key strategies of Infrastructure, Urban Growth, Environmental Sustainability and Leisure and Wellbeing. She advised officers were aware of groups within the community who were not always well represented, and a Project Team had been formed to focus on these groups.

In response to a question from a member, the General Manager Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer advised the increase in user charges revenue for infringements for 2017/18 was a reflection of the resumption to normal parking from the one hour free parking initiative.

The Chair noted his additional recommendation would enable members of the public to link in via the livestream network during the LTP submission process.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. FPC 17502(2)**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) approves the high level budget assumptions outlined in the report;*
- (ii) notes the key budget risk areas;*
- (iii) provides any further direction required in respect of the 2018-19 budget;*
- (iv) notes the process and timeframe for the development of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028;*
- (v) provides any further direction in respect of the consultation to be undertaken on the Long Term Plan; and*
- (vi) approves an amendment to Council's Standing Orders to enable online public participation during the upcoming Long Term Plan deliberations, specifically live online verbal submissions from the public."*

b) Revenue and Financing Policy Review for 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (17/1700)

The Divisional Manager Strategy and Planning elaborated on the report. She noted the recent workshop, outlining the rationale and importance of the Revenue and Financing Policy. She highlighted the policy defined the basis for Council fees and charges, and rate levels for the residential and business sectors. She advised a detailed review was undertaken in 2014 of all Council activities, and there were no changes since that review except the recommended items. She noted Council would also need to consider the 10 year differential transition for rates, and that a report on this would be reported to the Committee in February 2018.

The General Manager, Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer said officers had requested managers revisit and identify any changes from 2014, which were reflected in the recommended items. He noted that Council may have already achieved the target percentage set in 2011/12, so officers may need to consider what the current year's percentage target should be based on. He advised if there were any changes to the Rates Differential Policy, Council would need to consult with the community through the Long Term Plan consultation process.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. FPC 17503(2)**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

(i) approves the proposed amendments to the Revenue and Financing Policy for consultation as part of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 including:

- a. Environmental Health – this will be separated from Environmental Consents but only for assessment of public/other (including private) benefit. It will not be a separate activity; and*
- b. District Plan – the hearing fee will be changed to ensure Council recovers its costs as currently this is not the case; and*

(ii) notes further analysis is required on the continuation or changes to the current 10 year differential transition."

c) Equipment in Council Chambers (17/1244)

The Chief Information Officer elaborated on the report. He noted the options which had been considered in terms of cost and the options outlined in the report. He highlighted the recommendation to replace the current livestream camera with a permanent solution, additional microphones and battery chargers, and also the ability for members to provide their presentations on the live screens. He advised Skype for Business (SFB) for 2018 in Council Chambers would cost approximately \$10k to initiate, and was currently in the testing environment.

In response to questions from members, the Chief Information Officer noted officers had reviewed equipment used by Wellington City Council, who had more than one camera in its Chambers. He said this would require a technical person to be present in meetings to provide support. He highlighted SFB had many uses outside of Council meetings, and could be integrated into Council's email and calendar systems. He said SFB would enable officers to distribute a meeting invite with a link to allow people to interact with Council, both internally and externally. He noted SFB would be required to allow the public to lodge online submissions to the Long Term Plan. He advised officers could investigate if live streaming could be linked to Facebook. He said he would consider the provision of a Technical Assistant at future meetings, and permanent charger cables for speakers on the Council Chambers table could also be considered.

Cr Barratt joined the meeting at 6.01pm.

<u>RECOMMENDED:</u> (Cr Milne/Cr Sutton)	Minute No. FPC 17504(2)
<p><i>"That the Committee recommends that Council:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) notes that Council has been live-streaming meetings held in the Council Chambers during 2017;</i> <i>(ii) notes the statistics provided in Appendix 1 attached to the report on the viewing of meetings;</i> <i>(iii) notes the options to upgrade the live-streaming equipment outlined in the report;</i> <i>(iv) notes that \$25,000 was allocated in 2017/18 to upgrade the live-streaming equipment in the Council Chambers;</i> <i>(v) agrees with the proposed allocation of this funding to cover integration of the live-stream with the current control system, one replacement camera, four additional microphones and a battery charger; and</i> <i>(vi) asks that Skype for Business be implemented into Council Chambers in time for the Long Term Plan this coming year."</i> <p><i>For the reason that this is the most cost effective method of improving the quality of the live-stream for viewers of these meetings.</i></p>	

RESOLVED: (Cr Barry/Cr Milne)

Minute No. FPC 17505(2)

"That the Committee asks officers to further investigate if Council meetings can be livestreamed to Facebook and report back to the Committee in February 2018."

5. ACTIVITY REPORT - INFORMATION SERVICES (17/1332)

Report No. FPC2017/5/7 by the Business Analyst

The Chief Information Officer elaborated on the report. He noted Information Services (IS) activities aligned to the IS Strategy and guidelines for these activities would be published across Council in the future. He highlighted the Cloud environment was now being utilised by many organisations and over the next 2-5 years Council would require a significant investment to move into this technology. He said Cloud software provided access to disaster technology, remote use and provided a secure environment.

In response to questions from members, the Chief Information Officer noted Council used Technology One suite which was an enterprise suite of software for property, ratings, and finance IS services. He said to have a fully integrated system across Council an enterprise suite would be the preferred option. He advised a future focus would be a public information portal to allow the public to interact with Council over various platforms. He noted officers were currently working on the next budget round for the Long Term Plan and additional investment requirements for new developments would be included in those calculations.

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Cr Edwards)

Minute No. FPC 17506(2)

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes the information contained in this report;*
- (ii) notes that this review also meets the intent of section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002; and*
- (iii) agrees that a full section 17A review should not be undertaken at present for the reasons outlined in the report."*

PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. FPC 17507(2)

"That, in terms of Standing Order 10.4, precedence be accorded to item 7, Insurance Update."

This item is recorded in the order in which it is listed on the order paper.

6. **RISK AND ASSURANCE UPDATE AND STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER** (17/1633)

Report No. FPC2017/5/299 by the Risk and Assurance Manager

The Risk and Assurance Manager elaborated on the report. She noted this was an update to members on the internal controls framework and strategic risk profile. She advised treatments and actions had been updated for 2017. She highlighted an increased uncertainty around the Urban Growth Strategy, specifically housing intensification, which may impact on Councils plans and powers. She noted the uncertainties while the new organisational structure was embedded. She advised some treatments were still underway under the natural hazards risks since the 2016 Kaikoura earthquake.

In response to questions from members, the Chief Executive noted at the recent City Development Committee meeting, an update was provided on the Wharves Project. This highlighted that research had identified that any work on the Point Howard Wharf piles may damage the Waiwhetu Aquifer. He noted this was a risk, but the likelihood of such an incident was low. He said risks included in the Risk and Assurance report usually included high level issues that could affect initiatives being successful. He agreed Council needed to mitigate risks relating to the Wharves Project, but considered this would be considered and managed at project level.

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. FPC 17508(2)

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes the information in this report; and*
- (ii) notes the Strategic Risk Profile 2017 as approved by the Strategic Leadership Team, attached as Appendix 1 to the report."*

7. INSURANCE UPDATE (17/1734)

Report No. FPC2017/5/304 by the GM Corporate Services and Chief Financial Officer

The General Manager Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer elaborated on the report. He highlighted that due to the 2016 Kaikoura earthquake New Zealand insurers and some overseas insurers had incurred losses, which had resulted in substantial increases in premiums. He noted an error in his report relating to the Material Damage and Business Interruption Policy. The percentage should be 60%, not 50%. He advised the premiums in the Policy Premiums Changes Table were gross premiums. He said budgets for 2018/19 would need to be increased to accommodate the overall insurance premium increase.

In response to questions from members, the General Manager Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer advised a review of excess levels had not been considered in this budget round. He said this could be considered for the next insurance renewal round – noting higher risk factors associated with higher excesses. He highlighted over the last 2-3 years Council had had an increase in fleet vehicle insurance claims. He advised GPS systems were installed in all fleet vehicles which also monitored speed rates, and usage was assessed on a periodic basis as part of Council's Sustainability Policy. He noted the guidelines for the Motor Vehicle Policy included an expected level of utilisation of a vehicle to maintain its retention. He advised pool vehicles were utilised at high levels, while other fleet vehicles assigned to specific work areas did not have the same usage level. He said he would advise further on the motor vehicle accident rate levels.

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. FPC 17509(2)

"That the Committee notes the report."

8. FINANCE UPDATE (17/1732)

Report No. FPC2017/5/298 by the Budgeting and Reporting Manager

The General Manager Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer elaborated on the report. He noted all aspects of the Treasury Management Policy had been complied with.

In response to questions from members, the General Manager Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer advised officers had provided for \$1M in asset sales from the potential sale of Bell Park. He advised proceeds from the sale of Mitchell Park were likely to occur in July 2018. He considered the average staff leave balance of 16.5 days was reasonable, and noted current Leave Policy allowed generous carryover balances of accrued leave. He said Divisional Managers worked with staff to manage leave balances and ensure plans were in place to mitigate high leave balances. He advised there was provision in the Leave Policy for employees to cash up up to 5 days leave, as long as this was done in conjunction with taking 2 weeks of leave. He considered wellbeing was a key consideration in providing leave for staff, and 2 weeks of uninterrupted leave was encouraged each year. He noted any staff wanting to work over the Christmas break needed approval from their Manager, but a minimum number of staff would be required to perform essential services and tasks.

RESOLVED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Milne)

Minute No. FPC 17510(2)

"That the Committee notes the financial performance results."

9. INFORMATION ITEM

Finance and Performance Work Programme 2018 (17/1529)

Report No. FPC2017/5/148 by the Committee Advisor

The General Manager, Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer elaborated on the report.

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. FPC 17511(2)

"That the programme be noted and received."

10. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.59 pm.

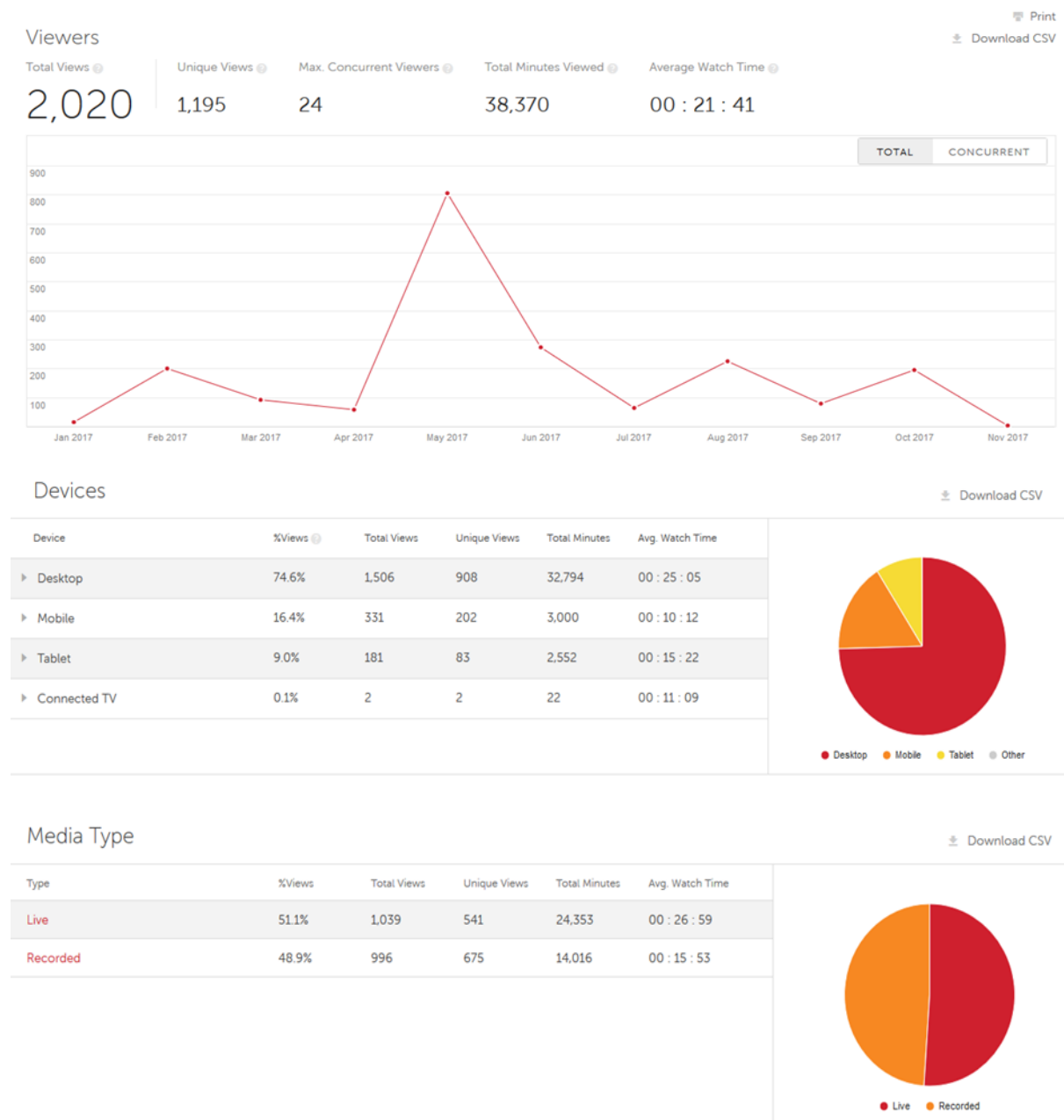
Cr C Milne
CHAIR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record

Dated this 12th day of December 2017

STATISTICS ON LIVE-STREAMING OF MEETINGS

STATISTICS ON LIVE-STREAMING OF MEETINGS



Events

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Event	%Views	Start Date	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
Community Plan Committee - Lower Hutt City Cou...	9.2%	Jun, 8 2017 9:30 AM NZST	186	73	6,677	00 : 39 : 58
Offline Policy and Regulatory	8.1%	Feb, 27 2017 11:30 PM NZDT	163	87	3,845	00 : 27 : 05
Ordinary Council Meeting - 10 October 2017	7.5%	Oct, 10 2017 6:00 PM NZDT	152	76	2,558	00 : 23 : 28
City Development Committee - Lower Hutt City Co...	7.1%	May, 2 2017 5:30 PM NZST	143	76	2,713	00 : 24 : 00
Community Plan Committee Part 2- Lower Hutt Cit...	6.3%	May, 16 2017 1:00 PM NZST	127	58	2,491	00 : 21 : 39
Council Meeting - Hutt City Council 14 March	6.1%	Mar, 14 2017 6:00 PM NZDT	123	99	1,449	00 : 12 : 23
Full Council Meeting - Lower Hutt City Council - Par...	6.0%	May, 23 2017 7:04 PM NZST	121	62	1,773	00 : 15 : 17
Ordinary Council Meeting - Lower Hutt City Council...	5.9%	Aug, 15 2017 6:00 PM NZST	120	68	2,740	00 : 27 : 24
Full Council Meeting - Lower Hutt City Council - 23 ...	5.7%	May, 23 2017 6:00 PM NZST	115	64	411	00 : 04 : 04
Community Plan Committee - Lower Hutt City Cou...	4.8%	May, 17 2017 9:30 AM NZST	96	59	912	00 : 09 : 48

Events

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Event	%Views	Start Date	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
Community Services Committee - Lower Hutt City ...	3.6%	May, 4 2017 6:00 PM NZST	73	46	1,576	00 : 23 : 31
Community Plan Committee Part 2- Lower Hutt City...	3.5%	May, 17 2017 1:30 PM NZST	72	46	1,737	00 : 25 : 33
Community Plan Committee - Lower Hutt City Cou...	3.0%	May, 16 2017 9:30 AM NZST	60	41	1,587	00 : 29 : 57
Hutt City Council Meeting	2.7%	Dec, 15 2016 4:00 PM NZDT	54	37	237	00 : 04 : 57
Finance and Performance Committee - Lower Hutt ...	2.1%	May, 3 2017 5:30 PM NZST	43	25	1,771	00 : 57 : 08
District Plan Committee - Lower Hutt City Council - ...	1.8%	Sep, 20 2017 5:30 PM NZST	37	22	1,012	00 : 31 : 37
Council Meeting - Lower Hutt City Council - 29th J...	1.6%	Jun, 29 2017 6:00 PM NZST	32	17	117	00 : 04 : 31
Extraordinary Council Meeting - Lower Hutt City Co...	1.5%	Jun, 12 2017 6:00 PM NZST	30	20	224	00 : 11 : 14
Policy & Regulatory Committee - Lower Hutt City C...	1.3%	Jul, 31 2017 5:30 PM NZST	27	19	591	00 : 23 : 38
District Plan Committee - Lower Hutt City Council - ...	1.3%	Jul, 26 2017 5:30 PM NZST	27	17	576	00 : 24 : 00





Events

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Event	%Views	Start Date	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
City Development Committee - Lower Hutt City Co...	1.1%	Aug, 1 2017 5:30 PM NZST	23	19	592	00 : 28 : 13
District Plan Committee - Lower Hutt City Council	1.1%	Apr, 26 2017 5:20 PM NZST	22	12	272	00 : 13 : 37
Finance and Performance Committee Additional Me...	1.0%	Oct, 18 2017 5:30 PM NZDT	21	16	279	00 : 13 : 59
Finance & Performance Committee - Lower Hutt Cit...	1.0%	Aug, 2 2017 5:30 PM NZST	20	14	526	00 : 29 : 16
Community Services Committee - Lower Hutt City ...	0.9%	Aug, 3 2017 5:30 PM NZST	19	11	719	00 : 37 : 52
Policy and Regulatory Committee - Lower Hutt City ...	0.9%	May, 1 2017 5:30 PM NZST	19	11	229	00 : 14 : 19
Finance and Performance Committee - Lower hutt ...	0.8%	Sep, 27 2017 5:30 PM NZDT	17	9	57	00 : 04 : 05
Finance and Performance Committee - Lower hutt ...	0.8%	Sep, 27 2017 6:18 PM NZDT	16	11	173	00 : 10 : 51
City Development Committee - Lower Hutt City Co...	0.6%	Sep, 26 2017 5:30 PM NZDT	13	10	192	00 : 14 : 47
DELETED EVENT	0.6%		12	8	47	00 : 03 : 56


Events

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Event	%Views	Start Date	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
 Policy and Regulatory Committee - Lower Hutt City ...	0.4%	Sep, 25 2017 5:30 PM NZDT	8	6	199	00 : 24 : 52
 Extraordinary Meeting of Council - Hutt City Council...	0.3%	Nov, 6 2017 5:00 PM NZDT	6	6	168	00 : 42 : 13
 Hutt City Council Meeting	0.3%	Nov, 22 2016 6:00 PM NZDT	6	6	26	00 : 04 : 23
 Test for Lower Hutt City Council Livestream	0.2%	May, 5 2017 9:00 AM NZST	5	4	23	00 : 05 : 46
DELETED EVENT	0.2%		5	1	8	00 : 01 : 41
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DELETED EVENT	0.1%		2	2	0	00 : 00 : 47

Referrer Domains

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Referrer Domain	%Views	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
livestream.com	65.9%	1,398	801	28,631	00 : 23 : 00
Unknown 	13.3%	283	217	5,485	00 : 20 : 09
Direct	8.9%	189	110	2,792	00 : 21 : 18
www.huttcity.govt.nz	7.7%	163	108	601	00 : 12 : 02
m.facebook.com	1.6%	34	31	167	00 : 07 : 36
www.facebook.com	1.1%	23	18	194	00 : 24 : 22
www.google.co.nz	0.6%	13	13	33	00 : 06 : 44
l.facebook.com	0.3%	7	6	233	00 : 33 : 18
com.google.android.gm	0.1%	3	1	20	00 : 10 : 25
t.co	0.1%	3	3	51	00 : 25 : 31

Referrer Domains

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Referrer Domain	%Views	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
outlook.live.com	0.0%	1	1	0	00 : 00 : 30
mail.google.com	0.0%	1	1	5	00 : 05 : 07
l.messenger.com	0.0%	1	1	1	00 : 01 : 29
docs.google.com	0.0%	1	1	1	00 : 01 : 51
search.yahoo.co.jp	0.0%	1	1	0	00 : 00 : 00

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Destination	%Views	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
► Livestream	79.6%	1,607	907	31,818	00 : 22 : 29
► www.huttcity.govt.nz	18.4%	371	268	6,384	00 : 20 : 00
Livestream Android App	1.5%	31	11	104	00 : 04 : 11
Unknown	0.4%	9	8	17	00 : 02 : 11
Livestream iOS App	0.1%	2	2	44	00 : 22 : 24

Locations

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Country	%Views	Total Views	Unique Views	Total Minutes	Avg. Watch Time
► New Zealand	97.6%	1,971	1,121	37,892	00 : 21 : 58
► Japan	1.3%	27	16	409	00 : 16 : 23
► Croatia	0.4%	9	9	4	00 : 00 : 31
► United States	0.2%	4	3	8	00 : 02 : 44
► United Kingdom	0.1%	3	2	10	00 : 03 : 34
► Australia	0.1%	2	2	23	00 : 11 : 38
► Switzerland	0.1%	2	1	20	00 : 10 : 15
► Mexico	0.0%	1	1	0	00 : 00 : 30
► Sri Lanka	0.0%	1	1	0	00 : 00 : 30



HUTT CITY COUNCIL**COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE**

Report of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on

Thursday 30 November 2017 commencing at 6.00pm

PRESENT:

Cr G Barratt (Chair)
Cr L Bridson
Cr S Edwards
Cr C Milne

Cr J Briggs (Deputy Chair)
Cr M Lulich
Cr L Sutton

APOLOGIES:

Mayor WR Wallace and Cr G McDonald

IN ATTENDANCE:

Cr C Barry
Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Mr M Reid, General Manager, City and Community Services
Ms C Johnston, Director, Museums
Ms D Hunter, Community Advisor, Funding and Community Contracts
Mr M Sherwood, Divisional Manager, Leisure Active
Ms S Mann, Divisional Manager, Libraries
Ms W Moore, Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning (part meeting)
Mr S Keatley, Huia Pool and Fitness Manager
Mr M Mercer, Divisional Manager, Community Hubs
Ms M Laban, Divisional Manager, Community Projects and Relationships
Ms E Jackman, Youth Council
Ms J Randall, Committee Advisor

PUBLIC BUSINESS**1. APOLOGIES**

RESOLVED: (Cr Sutton/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. CSC 17501

"That the apologies from received from Mayor WR Wallace and Cr G McDonald be accepted and leave of absence be granted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS

RESOLVED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Bridson)

Minute No. CSC 17502

"That, in terms of Standing Order 10.4, precedence be accorded to item 5 dealing with Community Development Fund Recommended Allocations."

The item is recorded in the order in which it is listed on the order paper.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL - 12 December 2017

a) Free Swimming for under Fives (17/1646)

The Divisional Manager, Leisure Active, elaborated on the report. He suggested the current entry fee had not been a barrier to pool entry and he had seen little evidence that removing the cost would achieve the desired outcome of improving access to swimming for under-fives.

In response to questions from members, the Divisional Manager, Leisure Active advised that children visiting the pools did not pay for entry if they were attending swimming lessons unless they were part of a school visit. He advised lessons had been offered to all schools but that fees varied according to the decile rating of the school. He believed extra funding could help to extend the programme. He agreed cost could be a barrier to swimming lessons although free after-school swimming lessons in Naenae had not had great success. He considered that lessons targeting schools and early childhood centres delivered the best value for money.

In response to questions from members, the Divisional Manager, Leisure Active said he would not advise increasing fees for other users since fees were already comparable with other pools and an increase might limit visits from those sectors. He noted fees for children, the elderly and those with a disability were already discounted. He believed a small increase in adult charges to \$5.70 to offset free entry to under-fives would not increase usage by children and suggested there were other factors deterring pool use by children. He explained the Christchurch City Council trial of free swimming for pre-schoolers began in September and trial data was not yet available. He agreed that promotion was important but noted that while Auckland had substantively promoted free swimming for under-16s, within two years of introduction numbers had reverted to baseline.

Crs Briggs and Edwards suggested that officers consider a range of options that might improve access to swimming for children in a targeted way.

Members discussed options to adjust charges for children in the next

financial year.

Councillor Milne left the meeting at 7.33pm

The motion was taken in parts. Parts (i) – (iii) were declared CARRIED on the voices and parts (iv) and (v) were declared CARRIED on a show of hands.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Bridson/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. CSC 17503**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) notes that Hutt City Council pools are currently well used by residents;*
- (ii) notes that there is no evidence that making swimming free for under-fives produces long term increased usage by this group;*
- (iii) notes that other barriers such as transport and parental support and ability are greater limiting factors to usage than price alone;*
- (iv) agrees to remain within the current charging policy for the 2017-18 financial year; and*
- (v) refers the matter to the Community Plan Committee to consider options for targeted investment for improving access to swimming for children."*

Councillor Milne re-joined the meeting at 7.34pm

b) Accessibility and Inclusiveness Plan Advisory Group Meeting Fees
(17/1701)

The Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning elaborated on the report.

In response to questions from a member, the Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning advised that if payments were made as reimbursements they would still comply with tax rules. She further advised the cost of seven members attending four meetings per year would be \$1,360.00.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Lulich) **Minute No. CSC 17504**

"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- (i) agrees that the meeting fee for members of the Accessibility and Inclusiveness Plan Advisory Group will be classed as reimbursement of reasonable costs associated with attending Advisory Group meetings; and*
- (ii) notes that the meeting fee covers transport costs, meal costs and, where required, the cost of having a care giver to attend the meetings with individual Advisory Group members."*

5. **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND RECOMMENDED ALLOCATIONS**
2017/2018 (17/1750)

Report No. CSC2017/5/312 by the Community Advisor - Funding and Community Contracts

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Kathleen Samuelu representing EMPOWER Young Women** explained that the group aimed to counter growing levels of youth suicide, depression and family violence. She had noticed and experienced a big gap in care and support for rangatahi in Lower Hutt, both for girls and for boys.

In response to questions from members, Ms Samuelu advised that girls attending the programme worked together over several days. The programme provided a safe place where they could become confident to share their stories. She confirmed the programme needed consistent funding and agreed the group would keep in contact with Council officers for ongoing support.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Sisi Tuala-Leafa representing EMPOWER Young Women** advised the programme was capped at 25 and targeted girls aged 8 – 17. She emphasised the importance of the programme in engaging and building the self-esteem of young girls, stopping intergenerational issues and helping spread change in the community. She said the programme addressed issues using wananga, with older girls learning facilitator skills and how to care for younger girls. Ms Tuala-Leafa confirmed the programme had received funding that covered the cost of the venue and food for a six month initial pilot and that its success had encouraged them to continue the programme.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Donna Amato representing EMPOWER Young Women** explained the target of very young girls was due to a high number of youth suicides and provided more successful intervention. She added the programme also taught grandparents how to parent their grandchildren. She had noticed significant progress in the children attending the programme.

In response to questions from members, Ms Amato acknowledged help had been received in the form of vans borrowed from Jitterbugs, Naku Tamariki and HCC; some food from local businesses, koha from whanau and visits from locals. She confirmed the venue, Wainuiomata Marae, was well known in the community.

RESOLVED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. CSC 17505

"That Standing Order 15.2 be suspended in order to extend the time for public comment."

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Patria Tamaka representing E Tu Whaaui** said the Hutt Valley Methamphetamine Drop-In Clinic Project was inspired by a September workshop on methamphetamine addiction at the Walter Nash Centre. She added that she had also visited a walk-in treatment centre for methamphetamine addicts at Waitangirua and found people from the Hutt Valley attending. She recognised the importance of establishing a more accessible support centre for people in Lower Hutt. Ms Tamaka met with a range of health professionals and methamphetamine users to develop the six month pilot programme.

In response to questions from members, Ms Tamaka advised funding would be used to provide resources, promotion, advisors and an Alcohol and Drug Counsellor who could short-list methamphetamine users to treatment centres. She advised an existing methamphetamine clinic in Naenae held education sessions but could not offer support or treatment. Speaking under public comment, **Ms Dina Awarau representing Hutt Union and Community Health Service Incorporated (HUCHS)** and **Ms Deb Robinson, representing Ahuru Mowai**, agreed this service was overdue in Pomare. They cautioned addiction was a growing issue in the community across society levels.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Lacey Whiting, a counsellor representing HUCHS** advised that eight to nine of the 10 families she worked with were impacted by methamphetamine. She concluded it was a growing social disease that caused suicide, violence, paranoia and psychosis.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Whiting advised the group intended distributing a 'quick card' resource to further assist both users and their families.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Sally Nicholl representing HUCHS** advised there was a three month waiting list for methamphetamine treatment locally but there were no other local support centres for families and methamphetamine users.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Nicholl said the group intended partnering with health providers and would like to extend the programme across the valley.

The Community Advisor, Funding and Community Contracts, elaborated on the report. She noted it was pleasing to see a number of new initiatives in Lower Hutt that would make a positive difference to the community. She believed that when the new funding model was introduced there would be the opportunity to offer higher levels of funding to initiatives where appropriate.

In response to questions from members, the Community Advisor, Funding and Community Contracts said she would be organising workshops in the New Year to advise on how the new funding structure would be implemented. She explained the purpose of the funding for Koha Hospitality Kitchen in Wingate and the Trade Store Coffee House which would be opening in Naenae in February.

RESOLVED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. CSC 17506

"That the Committee agrees to the recommended allocations for the Community Development Fund 2017/2018, attached as Appendix 1 to the report."

6. **ACTIVITY REVIEW - LIBRARIES** (17/1738)

Report No. CSC2017/5/6 by the Divisional Manager, Libraries

The Divisional Manager, Libraries elaborated on the report. She noted that the growth in numbers visiting libraries, partnerships formed to deliver programmes and regional collaboration had been positive for service delivery.

The General Manager, City and Community Services, acknowledged the positive results from Council's Libraries Division. He advised Community Hubs was now its own division within Council but recognised the role that libraries had in their success. He further advised the hubs had increased visitors to libraries and also noted that libraries were the third most visited venues in Lower Hutt.

In response to questions from members, the Divisional Manager, Libraries advised that Upper Hutt and Wellington Libraries did not use the Smart Network and were unlikely to join since they already used very different library management systems. She agreed the number of loans was slowly reducing, and confirmed there was no data on the type of items borrowed. She noted the libraries had no problem attracting staff, but low pay could be a factor in high turn-over. She advised it was ideal for libraries to stay open the same hours as their hub where possible but acknowledged this might also impact staff hours. She said it would be difficult to assess the qualitative value of libraries on communities but that visitor numbers and feedback from customers and partners were currently the main measures. She did not believe data was held on visitor activity in libraries.

Cr Edwards suggested comparing the opening hours with those of libraries in other regions and whether reducing opening hours might allow Council libraries to save money and improve other areas of its service.

RESOLVED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Bridson)

Minute No. CSC 17507

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes the information contained in this report;*
- (ii) notes that this review also meets the intent of section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002; and*
- (iii) agrees that a full section 17A review should not be undertaken at present."*

7. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT (17/1688)

Report No. CSC2017/5/303 by the Divisional Manager, Libraries

The General Manager, City and Community Services, elaborated on the report. In response to questions from members, the General Manager, City and Community Services said he would make enquiries about the level of support available in Clubhouses to young people who wanted to pursue less conventional career options. He would also make enquiries about data kept on graduates.

The Director, Museums elaborated on the Museums. She advised that Nuku Tewhatewha was an important link to the Kingitanga movement and that the project could have positive outcomes for Lower Hutt.

In response to questions from members, the Director, Museums advised that the project software cost included a three year contract for five devices and training for staff. She said the project's success would be measured by a survey and by software tracking of visitor numbers. She noted there were also less tangible ways to view success such as cultural competency and links with iwi. She believed the project provided a long term tourism product that would draw significant interest from visitors. She acknowledged that under the current budget the project could not be completed in time for Te Matatini Kapa Haka Festival in February.

RESOLVED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Edwards)

Minute No. CSC 17508

"That the Committee:

- (i) *notes the updates contained in the report; and*
- (ii) *provides officers with feedback and guidance regarding a proposal for the Nuku Tewhatewha pātaka at The Dowse Museum."*

8. INFORMATION ITEM

Community Services Committee Work Programme (17/1684)

Report No. CSC2017/5/149 by the Committee Advisor

The Committee Advisor elaborated on the report.

RESOLVED: (Cr Barratt/Cr Sutton)

Minute No. CSC 17509

"That the Committee receives the work programme attached as Appendix 1 to the report."

9. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 8.23 pm.

Cr G Barratt
CHAIR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

05 December 2017

File: (17/1861)

Report no: HCC2017/5/317

Proposal to Change Reserve Classification - 105 Western Hutt Road

Purpose of Report

1. This report further considers the proposal to change the reserve classification of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road to enable the property to be used for a community purpose, following formal public notice.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Council:

- (i) notes that objections/submissions to the proposal to change the reserve classification of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road closed on Thursday 7 December;
- (ii) notes that as at 5 December Council had received no objections/submissions;
- (iii) notes that officers will report orally on any objections/submissions received before the closing date;
- (iv) confirms, subject to consideration of any objections/submissions received, the change of classification from Scenic Reserve to Local Purpose Reserve (Community Buildings) for the property at 105 Western Hutt Road on the basis that the property does not possess reserve values consistent with a Scenic Reserve and that it would be more suited for a community use as a base for Civil Defence purposes; and
- (v) confirms to lease a part of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road to New Zealand Response Team 18.

Background

2. At its meeting of 6 November 2017 Council resolved to agree in principle to lease a part of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road to New Zealand Response Team 18 (NZ-RT18), subject to successfully completing a change in reserve classification to enable the property to be used for this purpose.

3. The proposal to change the classification was notified in the Hutt News on 7 November 2017 with objections/submissions closing on 7 December 2017. At the time of preparing this report (6 December), no objections or submissions had been received. A copy of the public notice is attached as Appendix 1.
4. Officers will separately circulate to Council prior to the meeting any objections or submissions received by the closure date, along with comments on such.

Discussion

5. Officers consider that the Scenic Reserve classification of this property is inappropriate given its physical qualities and location. The property is almost completely sealed with very little vegetation on it. By undertaking a change in reserve classification the property will be able to be used for a community purpose.
6. If the change in reserve classification is agreed and the lease confirmed Officers will work with NZ-RT18 to ensure that the use and development of the site is in keeping with its high profile at the entrance to Maungaraki.

Options

7. If Council wishes to lease part of the property to NZ-RT18 then it will need to complete the change to the reserve classification. Not doing so will mean that NZ-RT18 will have to find another suitable location.

Consultation

8. The proposal was notified in the Hutt News on 7 November 2017 with a one month consultation period, as required by the Reserves Act 1977. The Western Community Panel, Maungaraki Community Association and iwi groups were separately notified of the proposal.

Legal Considerations

9. Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 sets out the process for changing the classification of a reserve. This process includes public notification of the proposal, consideration of objections and the forwarding of the Council resolution and objections to the Commissioner at the Department of Conservation for ratification.
10. Section 21 of the Reserves Act 1977 enables Council, as the administering body, to lease a local purpose reserve for any purpose specified in the reserves classification. The purpose sought in the sub-classification of Community Buildings is suitable for use as a Civil Defence response base.

Financial Considerations

11. Costs associated with making the change to the reserve classification and leasing part of the property are minimal and will be met from existing budgets.

Other Considerations

12. In making this recommendation, officers have given careful consideration to the purpose of local government in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. Officers believe that this recommendation falls within the purpose of

local government in that it considers the future community use of reserve land that it manages on behalf of the Crown. It does this in a way that is cost-effective as it will result in land currently under utilised being put to an appropriate community use.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1 ↓	Proposed Reclassification of Reserve - 105 Western Hutt Road	415

Author: Bruce Hodgins
Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

Approved By: Matt Reid
General Manager City and Community Services

Proposed Reclassification of Reserve – 105 Western Hutt Road

In accordance with the notification requirements of section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977, Council advises that it proposes to reclassify reserve land situated at 105 Western Hutt Road adjacent to the entrance to Percy Scenic Reserve, as shown in blue on the plan below.



It is proposed that the reserve, which is 4,924 square metres in area, be reclassified from Scenic Reserve to Local Purpose Reserve (Community Buildings) on the basis that the property does not have values consistent with a Scenic Reserve and will be appropriately used if reclassified. Once reclassified it is proposed that the property, excluding the road, be used for a Civil Defence response base.

Written objections to this proposal should be sent to Hutt City Council, Private Bag 31912, Lower Hutt or sent by email to submission@huttcity.govt.nz

Submissions/objections must be received no later than **Thursday 7 December 2017**

Further information about this proposal can be viewed at huttcity.govt.nz, or by contacting Bruce Hodgins on 570 6839.

Tony Stallinger
Chief Executive

04 December 2017

File: (17/1860)

Report no: HCC2017/5/314

Right of Way - 135 Witako Street

Purpose of Report

1. This report seeks Council approval to a right of way easement over a portion of Mitchell Park.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Council grants a right of way over part of Mitchell Park, as shown on the attached plan, in favour of the property at 135 Witako Street, being Lot 1 Deposited Plan 53389, for the purpose of providing legal access to that property.

The right of way is required to ensure that the property at 135 Witako Street can be legally accessed when it is no longer in Council ownership.

Background

2. Council resolved at its meeting of 15 December 2015 to revoke the reserve status of the land formerly occupied by the Naenae Bowling Club at Mitchell Park and, subject to ratification from the Department of Conservation and a plan change, make available for sale. The Department of Conservation subsequently ratified the reserve revocation while the plan change proposal is currently being notified.
3. In order for the property to have separate legal access a right of way is required over the southernmost edge of Mitchell Park, where the current driveway from Witako Street is located. A plan showing the location of the right of way over Mitchell Park is attached as Appendix 1.

Discussion

4. The property at 135 Witako Street does not have legal access. While it is in Council ownership that is not an issue, as Council owns the adjoining land over which physical access is gained. However, once the property is sold formal legal access needs to be in place. While future access to the property may be able to be negotiated over other adjoining property, Council needs to

have this right of way in place in order to provide certainty of access to any prospective purchaser, who is not an adjoining owner.

5. There will need to be modifications made to the existing driveway to enable a right of way that encompasses two-way access, should this be required.

Options

6. Council could decide not to grant the right of way. This would mean that there would be greater uncertainty for a prospective purchaser.

Consultation

7. There has been no formal consultation on this proposal.

Legal Considerations

8. Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 provides Council with the means to grant the right of way over part of Mitchell Park. As the park is not expected to be materially altered or permanently damaged and the rights of the public not likely to be permanently affected, there is no requirement to publicly notify the proposal to grant this right of way.

Financial Considerations

9. The costs associated with upgrading the legal right of way to provide two-way vehicular access would be up to \$70,000. This cost would be offset against the sale of the property.

Other Considerations

10. In making this recommendation, officers have given careful consideration to the purpose of local government in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. Officers believe that this recommendation falls within the purpose of local government in that it involves the effective management of Council reserve land.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1 ↓	Right of Way Mitchell Park	418

Author: Bruce Hodgins
Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

Approved By: Matt Reid
General Manager City and Community Services



05 December 2017

File: (17/1862)

Report no: HCC2017/5/315

Land Sale Proposal - Korimako Road Encroachment

Purpose of Report

1. The report seeks Council approval in principle to sell land in Korimako Road, Days Bay, which has been privately occupied for almost 50 years.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Council agrees to the sale of approximately 120m² of land being part of Lot 2, DP 456938 on CT 591561, adjacent to 1 Korimako Road, Days Bay and shown in blue on the attached plan as Appendix 1 to the report.

This recommendation is made for the following reasons:

- (a) that a portion of the sole physical access to the dwelling at 1 Korimako Road has been constructed over the Council land; and
- (b) that this encroachment has existed for close to 50 years.

Background

2. Officers have recently become aware of an encroachment on Council land in Korimako Road, Days Bay. The owners of the property at 1 Korimako Road, who have lived there for 47 years, are looking to sell the property and are keen to resolve the encroachment.
3. The encroachment covers an area of approximately 120m² and consists of walk on access to the house, and paved terraces and gardens. An aerial plan outlining the encroachment in blue is attached at Appendix 1.
4. The encroached land is part of a 253 hectare property which is currently owned by Council in fee simple, without reserve status, but is the subject of a recommendation to Council at this meeting that it be declared and classified as Scenic Reserve. Technically, the encroached land is part of the East Harbour Regional Park, managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Discussion

5. Officers have offered to enter into a short term licence to regularise the existing encroachment on a temporary basis thus providing a small degree of comfort to the owners, but on the basis that we will work towards a more permanent solution.
6. Council practice is to resolve encroachments by either removal of the encroachment or sale of the land on which the encroachment occurs. Given the lengthy timespan of the encroachment and its importance in accessing the private dwelling, sale of the land is the most appropriate option.
7. Council would best effect a boundary adjustment and sale before the property becomes a designated reserve as it would then need to undertake a reserve revocation.

Options

8. Council could consider issuing a long term licence to occupy to any new purchaser. This does not align with Council practice which is to resolve the encroachment either through a sale or through the encroachment being removed. Removal is not a practical option in this case.

Consultation

9. Officers have been in contact with Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Eastbourne Community Board chair to apprise them of this matter.

Legal Considerations

10. There are no legal considerations.

Financial Considerations

11. The costs associated with the boundary adjustment will be met by the purchaser. A valuer has been commissioned to provide Council with a valuation for the purposes of negotiating the sale price.

Other Considerations

12. In making this recommendation, officers have given careful consideration to the purpose of local government in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. Officers believe that this recommendation falls within the purpose of local government in that it involves the management of Council owned land.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1	1 Korimako Road Encroachment	422

Author: Bruce Hodgins
Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

Approved By: Matt Reid
General Manager City and Community Services



01 December 2017

File: (17/1846)

Report no: HCC2017/5/313

Code of Conduct Review

Purpose of Report

1. To provide the results of a review of the Code of Conduct and suggest process amendments.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Council:

- (i) amends the Code of Conduct (the Code) to require a complaint under the Code to have the following particulars, before being accepted as a valid complaint;
 - (a) the nature of the complaint, including the parts of the Code alleged to have been breached; and
 - (b) how the breach, if proven, would bring a member or Council into disrepute, or, if not addressed, reflect adversely on another member of Council; and
 - (c) include all information and evidence relied on to substantiate the breach (this requirement also applies to responses to complaints); and
 - (d) set out what steps the complainant has already taken to resolve the complaint;
- (ii) endorses the informal dispute resolution process, previously incorporated into the Code, for complaints not involving the Mayor;
- (iii) amends the Code to allow the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), acting jointly, the power to refuse to progress a complaint to the preliminary investigation stage;
- (iv) amends the Code to allow a Committee consisting of the current Chairpersons of Council standing committees, who do not have an interest in a complaint, the power to direct the CEO not to progress a

complaint involving the Mayor to the preliminary investigation stage;

- (v) Amends the Code to provide that the powers in (iii) and (iv) can only be exercised where the decision-makers form the view that the complaint does not have a reasonable prospect of being declared material;
- (vi) amends the Code to clarify that complaints and information relating to the resolution of complaints are confidential up to and including the preliminary investigation stage (to allow 'without prejudice' discussions, with a view to early resolution of complaints) ;
- (vii) amends the Code to clarify the expectations of Council and the CEO of external investigators when conducting a preliminary investigation. Emphasis will be placed on the following requirements:
 - (a) that the onus is on the complainant and subject of the complaint to provide all the information and evidence relied on, as part of their initial complaint or response;
 - (b) telephone calls may be made to clarify the information or evidence, but that face-to-face interviews or further investigation of the issues will only be undertaken if the complaint is of a particularly serious nature;
 - (c) that the investigation should be proportionate to the potential harm that might result if the breach is proven;
 - (d) Any other requirement of the CEO;
- (viii) amends the Code to include a new category of breach, being a "substantial breach". A substantial breach is a breach of the Code that does not meet the "material breach" definition but is still more than a minor or technical breach;
- (ix) amends the Code to provide that a substantial breach is to be treated the same as a material breach in terms of process;
- (x) directs the CEO to appoint a new panel of external investigators, with a preference for investigators willing to work on a low cost or *pro bono* basis;
- (xi) directs the CEO to make enquires and provide a list of names of potential candidates for the Code of Conduct Committee to the Mayor, with a preference for candidates willing to work on a low cost or *pro bono* basis;
- (xii) endorses the existing process where only members or the CEO can make complaints under the Code but clarifies that a member or the CEO can make a complaint based on information and evidence supplied by the public or an organisation. Any such complaint will be a complaint by the CEO or the member who makes it; and
- (xiii) clarifies that complaints received by Council staff which concern the Code will be forwarded to the Mayor's Office. The Mayor will either

progress or decline to progress the complaint.

Background

2. At the start of the current triennium, Council adopted a new code of conduct, based on a template developed by Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ).
3. Through the course of dealing with a number of complaints under the Code of Conduct (**the Code**) some issues were identified, set out in more detail below.
4. First, under the LGNZ process, the CEO receives all complaints under the Code. The CEO was then obliged to send a complaint to an independent investigator for a preliminary assessment. The issues with this process were:
 - a. It allows complainants to submit complaints, without providing adequate information or evidence in support. This places a burden on external investigators, who are forced to spend large amounts of time gathering information and evidence (at cost to Council), in order to properly determine the complaint.
 - b. There was no capacity for the issue to be resolved in-house, through informal means, before being forwarded to an external party.
 - c. The panel of external investigators was comprised of suitably qualified professionals. Complaints were treated seriously and investigated fully, which resulted in substantial cost to Council.
5. Second, there was some uncertainty around the process where an external organisation or person wished to make a complaint under the Code. Under the previous process, anybody could make a complaint. Under the LGNZ process, one of three major issues identified was “members of the public making complaints about the behavior of individual members for reasons that appear to be more concerned with settling ‘political’ differences,” rather than breaches of a code of conduct. The guidance then goes on to set out:

Who can make a complaint?

*The Code is designed to be a self regulatory instrument and as a result **complaints can only be made by members themselves and the chief executive**. All complaints must be made in writing to the chief executive who is obliged to forward them to an independent investigator for a preliminary assessment [emphasis mine].*

6. The final potential issue identified is around the ‘material’ threshold established by the Code. An alleged breach of the Code is only taken further if it is considered material. The definition of material is:

An alleged breach under this Code is material if, in the opinion of the independent investigator, it would, if proven, bring a member or the council into disrepute or, if not addressed, reflect adversely on another member of the council.

The establishment of this threshold by LGNZ was to address a finding of the Office of the Auditor General in its report of Codes of Conduct (OAG 2006) where the Auditor General found that many councils lacked a process for distinguishing between trivial and serious breaches of a code of conduct and consequently spent considerable energy and resources dealing with complaints on what were, in effect, matters of no concern.

Discussion

Form of complaints

7. During consultation on proposed changes to the Code, the CEO and members seemed to be in agreement with the idea that the burden should be placed on a complainant (and respondent) to provide all the information and evidence they are relying on to substantiate a complaint, along with the steps they have already taken to attempt to resolve the issue. To this end, an amendment is recommend the requires a complaint to contain the following minimum information:
 - a. The nature of the complaint, including the parts of the Code that are alleged to have been breached.
 - b. How the breach, if proven, would bring a member or Council into disrepute, or, if not addressed, reflect adversely on another member of Council.
 - c. What steps the complainant has already taken to resolve the complaint.
 - d. Include all the information and evidence relied on to substantiate the breach.
8. A complaint could be rejected at any stage as incomplete, if it did not contain these details.
9. The requirements to provide all information and evidence relied on would also apply to a member defending a complaint.

Informal resolution of complaints

10. As a 'stopgap' measure, Council has already amended the Code process to require all complaints to go to the Mayor in the first instance. The Mayor will then attempt to resolve the complaint through informal dispute resolution.
11. If a complaint cannot be resolved through informal dispute resolution, it is also recommend that the Mayor and CEO, acting jointly, have the power to refuse to progress a complaint to the preliminary investigation stage. The current recommendation is that this power could only be exercised where they are of the view that the complaint has no reasonable prospect of being declared material.
12. Where the Mayor is involved (either as a complainant or as the subject of a complaint), there are two viable options. One is that the complaint goes directly to the preliminary investigation stage.

13. The second option is currently recommended. It involves the complaint being considered by a Committee consisting of the current Chairs of Council standing committees who do not have an interest in the complaint. This Committee would have the power to direct the CEO not to progress a complaint to the preliminary investigation stage. It would be subject to the same proviso that the power could only be exercised where the Committee is of the view that the complaint had no reasonable prospect of being declared material.
14. One final matter under this heading is whether this part of the process (including the complaint) should be considered confidential at this stage. The theme of the Code is that complaints, including the results and any hearing, should be made public, unless there are good reasons to withhold information or close proceedings. However, to encourage informal resolution, it is recommended that Council considers an initial complaint, and any attempts to resolve it informally, to be subject to an obligation of confidence. This would be in the public interest as it would allow 'without prejudice' type discussion to occur, with a view to resolving complaints early. The complaint and any further information would then be publically available if the complaint proceeded past the preliminary investigation stage.

Preliminary investigations by external investigators

15. Through the complaints already made and subject to preliminary investigations, benchmarks have been set in terms of the likely outcome of different types of complaint. This has resulted in a better understanding of the Code and how it is applied and should, therefore, lead to fewer complaints in future.
16. The change in process to have informal resolution as the first step should also mean that most complaints can be resolved internally and should not reach this stage of the process.
17. However, where a preliminary investigation is required, it is suggested that the following conditions apply:
 - a. The brief to external investigators makes it clear that the onus is on the complainant and subject of the complaint to provide all the information and evidence relied on, as part of their initial complaint or defence.
 - b. The expectation of Council is that telephone calls may be made to clarify the information or evidence, but that face-to-face interviews or further investigation of the issues will only be undertaken if the complaint is of a particularly serious nature.
 - c. The investigation should be proportionate to the potential harm that might result if the breach is proven.
18. The panel of external investigators will also be reconsidered, with the cost of these services being a primary factor when appointing new panel members.

Complaints by the public or organisations

19. As outlined above, currently only the CEO or a member of Council can make a complaint under the Code. It is suggested that this remain the case, with the understanding that the CEO or a member can make a complaint on the basis of information and evidence provided by a member of the public or an organisation. That complaint will be a complaint from the CEO or member who makes it, not the member of the public or organisation.
20. Where a complaint is received by staff, the recommended process is that it will be forwarded to the Mayor in the first instance. The Mayor can then assess the complaint (in consultation with staff if necessary) and decide whether to take up the complaint himself or forward it to the CEO or another member for their consideration.
21. If the Mayor does not decide to take up the complaint, he will advise the complainant of this.

The material threshold

22. The threshold for a material complaint has been set out above. It is a reasonably high threshold. The most common scenario for a complaint under the Code has been that breach has occurred but that the breach does not meet the threshold to be considered material. This essentially means the complaint does not advance to be considered by the Code of Conduct Committee.
23. There has been a sense that some councillors are unhappy with the result of a breach being found but the complaint not proceeding because it does not meet the material threshold.
24. To this end, a new category of a “substantial breach” breach is recommended. A substantial breach would be more than just a minor or technical breach and so should come with some consequence. It would not be at the level of a material breach. If this recommendation is adopted then the process can be amended so substantial and material breaches follow the same process. Both would continue to be considered by the Code of Conduct Committee.

Legal Considerations

25. A vote of 75% of the members present is required to amend the Code.

Financial Considerations

26. The aim of the proposed amendments is to reduce the financial impact of complaints under the Code. The amendments are targeted at reducing the number of complaints under the Code and the early resolution of any complaints that are made.
27. Where a complaint does progress, the amendments provide for controls to limit or remove any external cost.
28. A current recommended direction to the CEO is that a panel of external investigators be found who would work on a *pro bono* basis. This is currently being investigated by staff.

29. Similarly, a suggested course for people appointed to the Code of Conduct Committee is that they might be paid a low “per meeting” fee to cover their cost of travel and incidentals.

Other Considerations

30. In making this recommendation, officers have given careful consideration to the purpose of local government in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. Officers believe that this recommendation falls within the purpose of the local government in that it deals with a process where members agree to hold themselves to standards of conduct that allow the focus to be on efficient and effective governance.

Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

Author: Bradley Cato
Solicitor

Approved By: Tony Stallinger
Chief Executive

06 December 2017

File: (17/1863)

Report no: HCC2017/5/316

Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group Terms of Reference

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to seek Council's approval of the Terms of Reference for the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Council:

- (i) approves the Terms of Reference for the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group attached as Appendix 1 to the report); OR
- (ii) approves Terms of Reference for the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group with suggested changes.

For the reason(s) outlined in the report below.

Background

2. Councils in the Wellington Region are working together to address a broad range of climate change related issues. At a meeting in August 2017 representatives from Councils across the region, including Mayor Wallace, agreed that each Council would benefit from participating in a regional working group that would provide coordination, facilitate joined up action and enable consistent leadership, advocacy and communications in relation to climate change
3. The Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group membership is made up of one main and one alternate elected member from each of the region's Councils.

Discussion

4. The first meeting of the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group was held on 4 December 2017. Members of the Working Group agreed that:

- a. the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Working Group be approved by member Councils as soon as possible;
- b. member Councils could suggest amendments to the TOR which would be considered by the Working Group;
- c. member Councils would consult with iwi using their own agreed channels as appropriate;
- d. minutes from the Working Group meetings would be reported back to member Councils;
- e. Greater Wellington Regional Council would provide secretariat services while host Councils would provide the other administrative services when hosting Working Group meetings;
- f. joint communication to communities would be undertaken in order to ensure that communities understood that the region's councils are active in the climate change space

Options

- 5. Council can:
 - a. Approve the Terms of Reference for the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group (attached as Appendix I); **OR**
 - b. Approve Terms of Reference for the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group with suggested changes
 - c. Decline to approve the Terms of Reference.
- 6. Officers recommend that Council select either option (a) or (b).

Consultation

- 7. No consultation is required at this stage.

Legal Considerations

- 8. There are no legal considerations at this stage.

Financial Considerations

- 9. There will be some costs associated with hosting meetings and providing administrative services.

Other Considerations

- 10. In making this recommendation, officers have given careful consideration to the purpose of local government in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. Officers believe that this recommendation falls within the purpose of the local government in that it enables Council to be meet its responsibilities under the section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 and section 7(i) of the Resource Management Act 1991. It does this in a way that is cost-effective because it ensures that councils in the region are working together to provide coordination, facilitate joined up action and enable consistent leadership, advocacy and communications in relation to climate change.

Appendices

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1↓	Terms of Reference - Wellington Region Climate Change Workng Group	433

Author: Wendy Moore
Divisional Manager, Strategy and Planning

Approved By: Kim Kelly
General Manager, City Transformation

Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group

DRAFT Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

To provide a forum via which councils across the Wellington Region can network, discuss issues, share information and where appropriate, achieve a consistent approach across all jurisdictions on climate change **mitigation** (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and **adaptation** (preparing for impacts such as sea level rise, drought and enhanced natural hazards effects).

2. Background

Councils in the Wellington Region are addressing a broad range of climate change related issues with individual councils implementing initiatives designed to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of a changing climate.

At a meeting in August 2017 representatives from councils across the region agreed that each council would benefit from participating in a regional working group that would provide coordination, facilitate joined up action and enable consistent leadership, advocacy and communications in relation to climate change.

3. Membership:

The Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group (the Working Group) will include one main and one alternate elected member from:

- Greater Wellington Regional Council
- Wellington City Council
- Hutt City Council
- Upper Hutt City Council
- Porirua City Council
- Kapiti Coast District Council
- Masterton District Council
- Carterton District Council
- South Wairarapa District Council

4. Arrangements

The Working Group is a collaborative work group made up of political representatives from each of the councils of the Wellington Region, not a formal Joint Committee, and any recommendations of the Working Group would be for consideration by each council.

The workload will be shared across the councils of the region – arranging and hosting meetings on a roster basis.

The Working Group will meet four times a year, on a quarterly basis.

The Working Group will agree at the beginning of each year where and when meetings are to be held. At any time during the year a member of the Working Group or a council officer can make a recommendation that the meeting date or location should change. The request will need to receive support from the majority to change.

5. Participation

Main or alternate elected members will attend meetings and participate in activities relevant to their council.

Main or alternate representatives will report back to their respective councils about Working Group activities and will champion recommendations as appropriate to that council.

When relevant, additional Councillors from each council are welcome to attend meetings.

6. Chair

A Chair and Deputy Chair will be elected by the main representatives (an alternate may vote on behalf of an absent main representative). A new Chair and Deputy Chair will be elected at least once every triennium following local government elections.

7. Administrative support:

Each council will ensure that the elected members participating in the Working Group are sufficiently supported by officers from their council.

Each council will provide reports and advice to the Working Group as required.

Secretariat support for meetings will be provided by the host council.

8. Objectives

The objectives of the Working Group encompass climate change **mitigation** (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and **adaptation** (preparing for impacts such as sea level rise drought and enhanced natural hazards effects). The objectives are:

- a. Provide a forum for the region's councils to network, discuss issues, share information and build capability
- b. Provide a regional forum for dialogue with stakeholders

- c. Provide oversight of strategies, plans, research and initiatives being implemented or developed by councils within the region² and where appropriate, align these activities to achieve greater consistency and efficiency
- d. Utilise the full range of skills and capabilities available in the region's local authorities and amongst other organisations to address the economic, social, environmental and cultural opportunities and consequences related to climate change
- e. Initiate joint projects/initiatives/campaigns that impact on, or require the active involvement of more than one local authority (by for example sharing capacity, budgets or joint steering committee)
- f. Enable the development of regionally consistent recommendations that could be considered and adopted by each council individually (within a timeframe that meets individual councils' needs)
- g. Act as a reference group to ensure consistent, integrated and coherent messaging for climate change related outreach and awareness-raising activities
- h. Provide a platform for joint advocacy and leadership – enabling the region's councils to speak with one voice when appropriate³ (for example by advocating to central government through the preparation of joint submissions on policy proposals)

² Including the climate change related work progressed via the Regional Natural Hazards Management Strategy

³ This approach would be consistent with that set out in the LGNZ Local Government Leaders Climate Change Declaration 2017

06 December 2017

File: (17/1864)

Report no: HCC2017/5/318

Application for Unbudgeted Project: Nuku Tewhatewha - Refurbishment and Interpretation

Purpose of Report

1. Seek Council approval for unbudgeted expenditure on the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years for a renewal project relating to the historic pātaka Nuku Tewhatewha, held by Hutt City Council.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Council:

- (i) approves \$20,000 to allow work to commence early 2018, in order to be ready for Te Matatini;
- (ii) notes the balance of funds required (\$128,500) will be considered as part of the 2018 Annual Plan deliberations.

For the reason that if we do not begin the project until July 2018 we will not have conducted the consultation, relationship building and research required in time for Te Matatini (February 2019) that will enable the development of the new physical and digital interpretation for Nuke Tewhatewha, promotion of Nuku Tewhatewha as a destination to Te Matatini visitors and upskilling of front of house staff to welcome Te Matatini visitors

Background

2. Nuku Tewhatewha is nationally significant pātaka commissioned by Te Atiawa chief Wi Tako Ngatata and carved in Naenae, Lower Hutt, as an expression of support for the burgeoning Kīngitanga (Māori King) movement in 1856. Seven or eight of these pātaka were built at locations around the North Island as the Kīngitanga movement coalesced. Nuku Tewhatewha is the only one that remains today. Nuku Tewhatewha as been held in trust and on permanent display at The Dowse since 1982.

3. An unsuccessful bid was made for funding for the Nuku Tewhatewha renewal and relationship building project to the over-subscribed 2017 Wellington Regional Amenities Fund. Therefore a request is being made to undertake this project in the HCC 2018/2019 financial year.
4. A presentation was made to the Community Services Committee on 30 November to gauge support for the addition of this project, outside the existing LTP. It was noted that waiting for approval of funding for July 2018 would mean most likely missing the opportunity to profile Nuku Tewhatewha when the Wellington region hosts Te Matatini (the Māori performing art festival) in early 2019. Te Matatini attracts an estimated 35,000 viewers.
5. The Community Services Committee supported bringing forward part of the project (employment of a specialist researcher) to the current FY to enable the research and relationship building needed to hit the Te Matatini deadline.

Discussion

6. Nuku Tewhatewha is the only item on permanent display at The Dowse. The proposed project consists of conservation work, new research and relationship building, a refresh of its gallery, new signage, and a new multi-lingual interactive storytelling experience to unlock the stories of the pātaka and create a compelling permanent local and international cultural tourism attraction in Lower Hutt.
7. Through this project, Nuku Tewhatewha's ties to Māori communities will also be reinforced, and The Dowse's and Hutt City Council's ability to care for and share this taonga will be strengthened.
8. The National Library's recent and highly successful development of He Tohu (to house the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Waitangi and the Women's Suffrage Petition) shows the ongoing relevance of our history today for educational, cultural and tourism purposes.
9. We believe Nuku Tewhatewha can play a similar role in connecting New Zealanders and our international visitors to the history of our country. To do this we need to unlock the power of the stories that Nuku Tewhatewha can tell, in a way that will be compelling and accessible for today's museum visitors.
10. We propose to:

- Undertake much-needed conservation work on Nuku Tewhatewha to keep it in good condition for future generations.
 - Employ a specialist researcher to conduct new research on the history of Nuku Tewhatewha to inform new interpretation (printed signage and digital interactives) and form connections with descendants of involved in the creation of the pātaka.
 - Refresh the display space in which Nuku Tewhatewha is displayed, which includes a new colour scheme, carpeting, signage and print interpretation.
 - Use the information gained through our research to create an interactive digital story-telling experience, to make the stories more accessible and vibrant and to meet contemporary museum visitor expectations.
 - Ensure the interpretation we create is multi-lingual, to cater to all our visitors. Ideally, we would like to provide stories in te reo Māori, English, Samoan (the most-spoken language in Lower Hutt after English), and the languages of our dominant non-English-speaking international visitors: Mandarin, German and Japanese.
 - Promote Nuku Tewhatewha and this new visitor experience during Te Matatini, the Māori performing arts festival being held in early 2019 in Wellington.
 - Build Nuku Tewhatewha and this new visitor experience into long-term promotion of The Dowse and the Hutt Valley locally, nationally and internationally.
11. In doing so, we will create a unique and enduring visitor experience for The Dowse to promote to local, national and international audiences. It will be grounded in what we know visitors of all kinds are drawn to: authentic and meaningful engagements with our nation's stories. The project will have educational, cultural and economic outcomes, and strengthen Lower Hutt's position as a tourism destination.
12. A breakdown of the budget is provided below. Software development costs have been kept low by choosing to use a locally developed Software as a Service solution for museum kiosks, rather than bespoke development for the digital interactive. The software licence is for 3 years, after which the Museums division will need to assess the performance of the interactive and (a) renew the licences or (b) consider another, more cost-effective solution.

Item	Cost (incl. GST)
Salary for contract researcher (.5 position @\$80,000) for	\$20,000

2017/18 FY	
Salary for contract researcher (approximately .4 position @\$80,000) for July 2018 – March 2019.	\$20,000
Conservation of pātaka by experienced conservator	\$20,000
Software licences (5 licences, 3 year duration) and development time for digital interactives	\$45,000
Hardware: 5 x Apple 10.5-inch iPad Pro Wi-Fi 64GB (\$1099 each), 5 x Logitech UE Boom long battery life Bluetooth speaker \$219 each), 5 x Anker PowerCore 20100 battery pack (\$84.95 each)	\$7,000
Plastering, painting, carpeting and new furnishings for the gallery	\$9,500
New print signage design and production	\$11,000
Travel for contract researcher	\$3,000
Translation for signage and interactives	\$5,000
Construction of kiosk stands (\$1,200 time + materials each)	\$6000
Contingency (to allow for price increases since costings were provided)	\$2,000
Total	\$148,500

Options

13. Council can

- Approve unbudgeted expenditure of \$20,000 to bring forward the recruitment of the specialist researcher so work can begin in early 2018 rather than mid 2018, noting that further unbudgeted expenditure of \$128,500 is required to complete the project; or
- Decline this unbudgeted expenditure.

Consultation

14. Letters of support for the original application to WRAF were supplied by Arapata Hakiwai (Kaihautu, Te Papa), Morrie Love (descendant of Wi Tako Ngatata, Taranaki Whānui), James Lamb (HCC City Promotion Manager).
15. One of the chief tasks of the specialist researcher is to work with representatives of the Love whānau and Te Atiawa to develop the new interpretation for Nuku Tewhatewha, and consult on how to connect Nuku Tewhatewha better with iwi.

Legal Considerations

16. Not applicable.

Financial Considerations

17. \$20,000 in 2017/18 FY; \$128,000 in 2018/19 FY.

Other Considerations

18. In making this recommendation, officers have given careful consideration to the purpose of local government in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. Officers believe that this recommendation falls within the purpose of the local government in that it preserves and promotes an important taonga of the Te Awakairangi region, and encourages more people to value and connect with the taonga now and into the future.

Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

Author: Courtney Johnston
Director, Museums

Approved By: Matt Reid
General Manager City and Community Services

Our Reference 17/1774



TO: Mayor and Councillors
Hutt City Council

FROM: Kathryn Stannard

DATE: 21 November 2017

SUBJECT: UPDATED SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FOR 2018

Recommendation

That Council adopts the amended schedule of meetings for 2018 attached as Appendix 1 to the memorandum.

Purpose of Memorandum

1. Attached as Appendix 1 to the memorandum is an amended schedule of meetings for 2018.
2. At its meeting held on 7 November 2017, the Eastbourne Community Board amended its meeting date from Monday, 5 February 2018 to Tuesday, 13 February 2018.
3. At its meeting held on Wednesday, 8 November 2017, the Wainuiomata Community Board amended its meeting date from Thursday, 8 February 2018 to Wednesday, 7 February 2018.
4. The arrangements for the Petone Community Board remain unchanged.
5. The meeting schedule has also been amended to include the following:-
 - Venues for community boards; and
 - Venues for the Wellington Water Committee.
6. Changes to the meeting schedule are highlighted in red.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1 ↓	Meeting Schedule 2018 DRAFT for Agenda	443

Author: Kathryn Stannard
Divisional Manager, Democratic Services

Approved By: Brent Kibblewhite
GM Corporate Services and Chief Financial Officer

2018 SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FOR COUNCIL, COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY BOARDS

	2018 - Cycle 1	2018 - Cycle 2	2018 - Cycle 3	2018 Cycle 4	2018 - Cycle 5
Community Plan Committee (CPC) - 9.30am	Tue/Wed 20/21-Feb Thu 15-Mar	Wed/Thu 16/17-May	Wed 6-Jun		
Community Plan Committee (CPC) - 5.00pm					
Petone Community Board - 6.30pm	Wed 7-Feb	Wed 4-Apr	Mon 11-Jun	Mon 3-Sep	Mon 5-Nov
Eastbourne Community Board - 7.15pm	Tue 13-Feb	Tue 3-Apr	Tue 12-Jun	Tue 4-Sep	Tue 6-Nov
Wainuiomata Community Board - 7.00pm	Wed 7-Feb	Thu 5-Apr	Wed 13-Jun	Wed 5-Sep	Wed 7-Nov
Traffic Subcommittee - 3.00pm	Mon 12-Feb	Mon 9-Apr	Mon 18-Jun	Mon 10-Sep	Mon 12-Nov
Arts and Culture Subcommittee - 6.00pm	Wed 14-Feb	Wed 11-Apr	Wed 20-Jun	Wed 12-Sep	Wed 14-Nov
District Plan Committee - 5.30pm	Mon 19-Feb	Mon 23-Apr	Wed 27-Jun	Wed 19-Sep	Wed 21-Nov
Policy and Regulatory Committee - 5.30pm	Mon 26-Feb	Mon 30-Apr	Mon 2-Jul	Mon 24-Sep	Mon 26-Nov
City Development Committee - 5.30pm	Tue 27-Feb	Tue 1-May	Tue 3-Jul	Tue 25-Sep	Tue 27-Nov
Finance and Performance Committee - 5.30pm	Wed 28-Feb	Wed 2-May	Wed 4-Jul	Wed 26-Sep	Wed 28-Nov
				Wed 17-Oct	
Community Services Committee - 6.00pm	Thu 1-Mar	Thu 3-May	Thu 5-Jul	Thu 27-Sep	Thu 29-Nov
Additional Ordinary Meetings of Council	Tue/Wed 20/21 Feb after CPC	Thu 15-Mar after CPC	Wed 6-Jun after CPC	Wed 17-Oct after F&P	
Additional Ordinary Meetings of Council - 6.00pm			Thu 28-Jun make rates		
Council - 6.00pm	Tue 13-Mar	Tue 22-May	Tue 24-Jul	Tue 9-Oct	Tue 11-Dec
Hutt Valley Services Committee - 9.30am	Fri 2-Mar	Fri 4-May		Fri 31-Aug	Fri 23-Nov
Temporary Road Closure Subcommittee - 5.30pm				Mon 15-Oct	
Chief Executive's Employment Subcommittee - 3.00pm				Mon 17-Sep	
HV Flood Management Subcommittee - 4.30pm	Thu 15-Feb Thu 22-Mar	Tue 15-May	Tue 26-Jun	Tue 7-Aug Tue 18-Sep	Tue 30-Oct Thu 6-Dec
Wellington Water Committee - 1.00pm	Thu 1-Mar	Tue 29-May		Thu 6-Sep	Thu 29-Nov
Regional Transport Committee - 10.00am	Tue 13-Mar	Tue 24-Apr	Tue 19-Jun	Tue 28-Aug	Tue 27-Nov
Wellington Regional Strategy - 1.00pm		Tue 24-Apr	Tue 19-Jun	Tue 28-Aug	Tue 27-Nov
Council briefings (or as required) - 5.00pm	Thu 1-Feb Thu 19-Jul	Thu 29-Mar Thu 23-Aug	Thu 26-Apr Thu 20-Sep	Thu 24-May Thu 18-Oct	Thu 21-Jun Thu 15-Nov

Civic functions/Committee	Day	Function
	Thu 13-Dec	Scholastic Ceremony (Venue TBC)
	Thu 14-Jun at 9.00am	Civic Honours Committee Meeting (Chambers)
	Thu 30-Aug	Civic Honours Awards (Venue TBC)
	Thu 22-Feb	Citizenship Ceremony (Hutt City Church, 22 Marsden Street)
	Thu 10-May	Citizenship Ceremony (Hutt City Church, 22 Marsden Street)
	Thu 26-July	Citizenship Ceremony (Hutt City Church, 22 Marsden Street)
	Thu 13-Sep	Citizenship Ceremony (Hutt City Church, 22 Marsden Street)
	Thu 22-Nov	Citizenship Ceremony (Hutt City Church, 22 Marsden Street)
Please note the following public holidays:		
		Wellington Anniversary Day Mon 22 Jan
		Waitangi Day Tue 6 Feb
		Good Friday Fri 30 Mar
		Easter Monday Mon 2 Apr
		Anzac Day Wed 25 Apr
		Queen's Birthday Mon 4 Jun
		Labour Day Mon 22 Oct

The LGNZ Conference 15-17 July 2018 in Christchurch

Venues:

Petone Community Board
 Eastbourne Community Board
 Wainuiomata Community Board
 Subcommittees
 Standing Committees
 Council
 Reg. Transport & Wgtn Regional Strategy
 HV Flood Management Subcommittee
 Wellington Water Committee
 Hutt Valley Services Committee
 District Licensing Committee
 Community Panels

Te Kakano Marae (7 Feb) Petone Library (3 Apr) Te Kakano Marae (26 June) Petone Library (4 Sept), Te Kakano Marae (6 Nov)

East Harbour Women's Clubrooms

Wainuiomata Community Library

Hutt City Council Chambers

Hutt City Council Chambers

Hutt City Council Chambers

TBA

TBA

GWRC (1 March), HCC (5 May), UHCC (4 August), WCC (29 November)

UHCC (2 March), HCC (4 May), UHCC (31 August), HCC (23 November)

Hutt City Council Chambers (meet as required)

Venues to be advised (meet as required)

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of an ordinary meeting of The Hutt City Council held in the Council Chambers,
2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on
Tuesday 10 October 2017 commencing at 6.00pm

PRESENT:

Mayor WR Wallace (Chair)
Cr G Barratt
Cr L Bridson
Cr MJ Cousins
Cr T Lewis
Cr G McDonald
Cr L Sutton

Deputy Mayor D Bassett
Cr C Barry (via audio visual)
Cr J Briggs
Cr S Edwards
Cr M Lulich
Cr C Milne

APOLOGIES:

There were no apologies.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation
Mr M Reid, General Manager, City and Community Services
Mr B Kibblewhite, Chief Financial Officer
Mr B Hodgins, Divisional Manager Parks and Gardens (part meeting)
Mr G Craig, Divisional Manager City Growth (part meeting)
Mr T Johnson, Team Leader, Resource Consents (part meeting)
Mr A Cumming, Divisional Manager District Plan (part meeting)
Ms C Tessendorf, Senior Environmental Policy Analyst (part meeting)
Mr B Cato, General Counsel (part meeting)
Mr J Hoyle, Communications and Marketing Advisor (part meeting)
Mr B Gall, Settings Co-ordinator (part meeting)
Mr J Pritchard, Senior Research/Policy Advisor (part meeting)
Mr L Dalton, Regional Manager Animal Services (part meeting)
Ms E Jackman, Chair Youth Council (part meeting)
Ms K Stannard, Divisional Manager Democratic Services
Ms H Clegg, Minute Taker

PUBLIC BUSINESS**1. APOLOGIES**

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17401

"That the apology received from Cr C Barry for lateness via audio visual be accepted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. MAYORAL STATEMENT

Mayor Wallace delivered his Mayoral Statement.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17402

"That the Mayoral Statement be noted and received."

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

Cr Cousins declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 5d) 4a) and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter. Cr Milne declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 5d) 4b) and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

5. COMMITTEE REPORTS WITH RECOMMENDED ITEMS**a) Traffic Subcommittee**

11 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17403

"That the report of the meeting held on 11 September 2017 with the exception of items 4a), 4b), 4c), 4d), 4e), 4f), 4h), 4i), 4j), 4k) and 4j) be adopted."

Recommended Items

Item 4a) Randwick Road, Moera - Proposed P15 Parking, No Parking On Grass and No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1361)

In response to a question from a member, Cr Cousins advised that the New Zealand Automobile Association had been consulted and its suggestions were incorporated into the final design.

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. C 17404**

"That Council:

- (i) approves the installation of P15 Parking At All Times in Randwick Road, Moera, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/220;*
- (ii) approves the installation of No Parking On Grass Restrictions in Randwick Road, Moera, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/220; and*
- (iii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Randwick Road, Moera, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/220."*

Item 4b) Bracken Street - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1259)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. C 17405**

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Bracken Street, Petone as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/209."

Item 4c) Hutt Road (144) - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1143)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17406

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions adjacent to the pedestrian crossing outside N° 144 Hutt Road attached as Appendix 1 to Report TRS2017/4/210."

Item 4d) Hutt Road (56) - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions (17/1293)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17407

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of P30 Parking Restrictions outside 56 Hutt Road attached as Appendix 1 to Report TRS2017/4/211."

Item 4e) Knights Road - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1178)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17408

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Knights Road as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/212."

Item 4f) Huia Street - Huia Pool Proposed Parking Changes (17/1294)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17409

"That Council:

- (i) rescinds all parking restrictions in Huia Street and Huia Place between Myrtle Street and Laings Road;*
- (ii) approves the P120 Parking Restrictions from 9:00am to 5:00pm, Monday to Sunday, in Huia Street and Huia Place between Myrtle Street and Laings Road as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (iii) approves the installation of one Mobility Park At All Times Restriction in Huia Street as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (iv) approves the installation of P120 At All Times Parking Restrictions in Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (v) approves the installation of four Mobility P120 At All Times Restrictions in Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (vi) approves the installation of P5 Loading Zone At All Times Restrictions in Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (vii) approves the use of three car parks in Huia Pool parking lot as reserved parking for Council Authorised vehicles (Huia Pool Staff) At All Times, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219; and*

(viii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Huia Street, Huia Place and Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219."

Item 4h) Copeland Street - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1237)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17410

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Copeland Street as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/214."

Item 4i) Kerkwall Drive - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1219)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17411

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Kerkwall Drive, Naenae as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/215."

Item 4j) Taine Street - Proposed P15 At All Times Parking Restrictions (17/1147)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17412

"That Council approves the installation of P15 At All Times Parking Restrictions in Taine Street, Taita as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/217."

Item 4k) Taine Street (Walter Nash Centre) - Proposed Mobility Parks and No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1231)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17413

"That Council:

- (i) approves the installation of two Mobility Parks At All Times Restrictions in Taine Street, Taita as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/217; and*
- (ii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Taine Street, Taita as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/217."*

**Item 4l) Lord Street - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions
(17/1226)**

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17414

"That Council:

- (i) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Lord Street as shown in Section 1 of Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/218;*
- (ii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Lord Street as shown in Section 2 of Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/218; and*
- (iii) asks officers to investigate erecting appropriate signage to alert to children playing in the area."*

b) District Plan Committee

20 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Cousins)

Minute No. C 17415

"That the report of the meeting held on 20 September 2017 with the exception of item 5 be adopted."

Recommended Item

Item Proposed Plan Change 43 Residential and Suburban Mixed Use (17/1331)
5)

In accordance with Standing Order 21.16 Ms Ellen Jackman, Chair of the Youth Council, participated in discussion regarding this item.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Warren Thessman** expressed concern with the Auckland situation and the stress on infrastructure that had occurred from infill developments. He asked Council to consider a third option which was to drop the proposal completely.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Rob McDonald** expressed concern with proposed Plan Change 43. He elaborated on his recent communication with Mayor Wallace. He advised that his views were clear and went to the heart of open, transparent democracy. He also advised that Council needed to deal in facts and needs not aspirations. He asked Council to listen to the community. He also asked members to respect the reasonable rights and expectations of ratepayer property owners while remembering that they were elected by the community. He advised there were compelling reasons why proposed Plan Change 43 was unneeded, wrong and harmful.

Speaking under public comment, **Dr Desmond Darby** expressed concern at the residential intensification plans and the process Council was using to progress them. He questioned the reasons behind proposed Plan Change 43, believing the survey used to gauge support for the plans was flawed and unrepresentative. He urged Council to support business growth and development instead. He believed the District Plan Committee had overlooked important information. He also believed proposed Plan Change 43 encouraged loss of sunlight and privacy for properties and promoted reduced property values. He expressed concern that anyone was able to build a three-storied block without the neighbour's consent. He considered that with average size of sections in the proposed Medium Density Residential Zones, any such building would have a significant negative impact on the quality of life for adjacent ratepayers/residents, independently of recession-plane and side yard requirements.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr John Terris** expressed support for the previous public speakers. He expressed concern that the underlying need for proposed Plan Change 43 was not clear. He questioned the level of consultation which had occurred to date believing the public needed to be consulted at the time of formulation of ideas rather than have a plan change presented to them. He believed proposed Plan Change 43 favoured the development of tenements in the City and stated these had been a disaster where they had occurred in the past. He added that Housing New Zealand was not in favour of these types of developments. He believed the City had an existing character of a mix of all types of residential developments and that good things were already occurring and were already provided for in the existing Hutt City District Plan.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Adrienne Holmes** expressed concern at the effect on her property that proposed Plan Change 43 could produce, namely that a three-storied development, sited one metre from her boundary could occur.

She also expressed concern at the lack of public consultation and advised that she had a petition from people opposed to proposed Plan Change 43. She believed proposed Plan Change 43 would be detrimental to the development of the City.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Sue Lafrentz** requested that a decision on proposed Plan Change 43 be deferred. She believed it would encourage property devaluation, noise, shading, and loss of sunlight. She advised proposed Plan Change 43 needed to promote a balance of development and not three-storied developments in residential areas. She advocated for additional recreational areas within the City. She elaborated on photographs of a new housing development currently under construction in High Street explaining the closeness to boundary, shadowing and privacy issues arising. She expressed concern with the negative impact on existing infrastructure should infill occur. She recommended public consultation meetings should be held in each targeted area.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Lorraine Girvan** stated that she was a local real estate agent. She advised that there was an excess of houses for sale and everyone wanted the same thing – sun, privacy, garage, children’s play area, locations on the main road or just off, public transport, preferable school zoning and off-street parking. She believed having fewer cars was a good idea, but that would not happen in reality. She was concerned at the amount of infill occurring now and the effect it was having on parking. She stated her opposition to proposed Plan Change 43.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Spencer Logan** stated opposition to proposed Plan Change 43. He noted that the three-storied apartment development in Petone had not been successful.

Cr Barry joined the meeting via audio visual at 6.38pm.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Lawrence Taylor** expressed concerned with proposed Plan Change 43. He believed the garden style to the City’s residential streets was unique and that Council was a custodian of this. He opposed three-storied developments being allowed in high grade residential streets as he believed they would degrade and reduce the existing residential amenity. He considered there were too many vacant sites throughout the City and that infill development was not required.

Cr Barry left the meeting via audio visual at 6.42pm.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Matthew Young** expressed support for intensification of residential development around transport hubs, believing it to be sustainable growth. He expressed concern about the previous speakers’ alarmist discussions of three-storied developments, stating he would like to live in an apartment, close to transport hubs.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Callum McKenzie** clarified that he was a Council employee but was not involved in the development of proposed Plan Change 43. He expressed support for proposed Plan Change 43 stating that housing availability and affordability were real issues which needed to be

addressed. He believed younger people were willing to make the sacrifice of space in order to get their foot in the property door. He added that with the increasing numbers of retirees, proposed Plan Change 43 allowed for choices for people, accounting for the future and being realistic about population growth.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Catherine Urvin** expressed concern at bullying from neighbouring properties being able to build three-storied buildings next door to her property. She was concerned at the loss of sun and considered that the City's infrastructure would not be able to cope with the added demand from infill developments. She believed that Council was bringing in rules to attract people to the City in order to justify the capital works currently being undertaken.

Mayor Wallace thanked the public speakers for taking the time to present their views to Council.

In response to questions from Mayor Wallace, the General Counsel clarified the status of the recent media comments made by Mayor Wallace. He noted that on the facts there was no predetermination or bias issue, from what had been said in the media. He advised that the proposal was a Council initiated plan change, rather than a resource consent hearing. He noted that a plan change required Councillors to be on board as they were an inherent part of the process.

Mayor Wallace acknowledged the public speakers' concerns and stressed that Council had not made a decision on proposed Plan Change 43. He explained the process going forward should Council approve the recommendations from the District Plan Committee meeting, including the lengthy submission and further submission process. He concluded that this was the beginning of the public consultation phase.

Mayor Wallace elaborated on his additional recommendations as follows:-

- (iv) resolves to promulgate Proposed Plan Change 43 for consultation, attached as Appendices 1-5 to Report DPC2017/4/207 with the addition of the Lower Hutt CBD edge being removed from the Residential Intensification Plan Change until such time as a Spatial Plan for the Lower Hutt CBD is developed. This work to be undertaken in consultation with the community, business and Council representatives;
- (xiii) resolves the final decision from the hearings panel will be a recommendation to Council with Council having the final say on any plan change.

In response to questions from a member, the Divisional Manager District Plan advised that if Council agreed to the recommendations there would be two separate processes going forward. One process would be the Residential Intensification Plan Change with the addition of the Lower Hutt CBD edge being removed until such time as a Spatial Plan for the Lower Hutt CBD was developed. The other process would be the other areas of the Residential Intensification Plan Change. He highlighted that the design process for the CBD edge would not be a process controlled by the District Plan Division, it would be

an urban design led process.

In response to a question from a member, the Divisional Manager District Plan advised that the medium density design guide was part of the proposal and a more comprehensive document than the current design guide for residential development. He noted that the proposal did in fact reference the urban design protocols. He highlighted that more intensive developments would trigger a consent process and be required to consider the principles of the design elements of the design guide. He highlighted that part of a consent application would be a design statement that referenced those principles and described how the proposal effectively provided excellent design outcomes.

In response to a question from the Chair of the Youth Trust, the Divisional Manager District Plan advised that Council had been adamant there had to be strong protection for existing residents. He also advised that the proposal continued the boundary protections that were currently in Hutt City's District Plan including the setback distances, height to boundary and recession plane measures. He highlighted that public statements made regarding the proposal allowing three-storied buildings to be built one metre from the boundary were incorrect. The buildings would have to step back from the boundary as they became higher.

Cr Barratt advised that after listening to the public speakers, the most important words were to consult with the community as Council moves forward with the process. She expressed faith in members that they would keep the consultation transparent and honest.

Cr Edwards elaborated on ideas in proposed Plan Change 43 which he believed were useful and largely supported by the panel and survey. However, he considered where Council had gone wrong related to the medium density residential. He considered officers had correctly responded to the National Policy Statement on urban development capacity, however he noted that the main driver had an aspirational population goal set by Council. He also noted that the medium density zones were too extensive especially in the Central Ward and had the potential to block charming family friendly streets. He believed that there were certain streets within the proposed zones where renewal of this kind could have less impact on those streets. He also noted that the design guide kicked in above 10 metres and some of the drawings for apartment blocks looked attractive but they may not be built to look anything like the drawings. He queried why Council would consult with such extensive zones without first seeing how developers respond to what they actually built and considering the impact on neighbours. He noted that Council could extend the zones.

Cr Briggs supported Mayor Wallace's comments regarding the changes that were critical to the future prosperity of the City. He reminded members of the oath they took to represent the best interests of the City at large. He supported Mayor Wallace's comments that the City did not have sufficient housing to satisfy the current population and growth. He elaborated on the City projects and the spending that Council had committed to over the last six years. He did not express support for Mayor Wallace's additional recommendation that the Lower Hutt CBD be removed, believing that Council needed to look at the City as a

whole and where Council was investing its money. He elaborated on the figures and trends relating to homeless people living in the City and the need to build more homes. He noted that it was important that full consultation was undertaken by officers in a meaningful way including engaging the community so everyone had the opportunity to speak and be fully informed about the process. He considered that excluding certain communities from the process would give them no opportunity to participate in the process.

Cr Barry expressed support for Cr Brigg's comments.

Cr Milne elaborated on the history of proposed Plan Change 43 and the Urban Growth Strategy. He highlighted that the proposed intensification was not a blanket intensification across the City. He also noted that the proposed intensification areas had been through an extensive process. He considered it was time for Council to move forward with the matter.

Cr Lewis expressed support for the Mayor's recommendations reminding members that Council had agreed to invest in the City to make it an even greater City.

Cr Cousins raised concern with Cr Edward's comments regarding the zones being too extensive which she highlighted was an appropriate issue for the District Plan Committee to consider and make appropriate adjustments based on recommendations and submissions made. She elaborated on the two step extensive consultation procedures with a proposed Plan Change under the Resource Management Act. This included public notification for submissions and public notification of summary of submission then further submissions before a hearing. She highlighted that the decision-making was made under the Resource Management Act and it was about resource management practices and principles and not about political decision making. She asked that, if Council agreed to removing the CBD edge from proposed Plan Change 43, that officers had authority to make any necessary consequential amendments.

Deputy Mayor Bassett advised that it was important when preparing a proposed plan change that it was correct before it was delivered to the community. He believed that this had not been achieved. He did not agree with proposed Plan Change 43 being promulgated in the form that it was. He considered that it was time to take stock of where Council was at. He also considered there were good ideas in proposed Plan Change 43 but listening to the community he believed the real concerns were the areas of height and density.

Mayor Wallace reminded members that the process started four years ago. He stressed that Council agreed that the City needed to grow. He considered that the City was limited in its greenfield. He acknowledged and understood the very valid concerns raised by the community. He expressed confidence in the process and believed the public concerns would be addressed. He considered that Council needed to ensure that the developments were erected in the appropriate areas of the City. He said that Council had given officers the mandate to go out and consult and further consult with the community. He acknowledged that it was not an easy decision for Council to make.

The motion was taken in parts. Parts (i)-(iii) and (v)-(xiii) were CARRIED on the voices.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. C 17416

"That Council:

- (i) notes the Proposed Plan Change 43 Residential and Suburban Mixed Use which is attached as Appendix 1 to Report DPC2017/4/207;*
- (ii) notes the accompanying Communications Plan attached as Appendix 6 to Report DPC2017/4/207;*
- (iii) instructs officers to change the Communications Plan to include hosting Public Information days in community venues;*
- (iv) resolves to promulgate Proposed Plan Change 43 for consultation, attached as Appendices 1-5 to Report DPC2017/4/207 with the addition of the Lower Hutt CBD edge being removed from the Residential Intensification Plan Change until such time as a Spatial Plan for the Lower Hutt CBD is developed and that officers have authority to make any necessary consequential amendments. This work to be undertaken in consultation with the community, business and Council representatives;*
- (v) instructs officers to publicly notify Proposed Plan Change 43 as soon as practicable;*
- (vi) allows officers to make any non-policy related changes to the details of the Proposed Plan Change should the need arise;*
- (vii) notes that residents will have direct input into the process;*
- (viii) notes that consultation has been extended to a four month period;*
- (ix) notes that residents directly affected will receive personal letters and information about the proposed changes;*
- (x) notes that there will be public information days for residents;*
- (xi) notes that residents in affected areas will have the opportunity to make submissions and further submissions and be heard on those submissions before any decisions are made;*
- (xii) notes that the hearings process will be chaired by an experienced independent commissioner; and*
- (xiii) resolves the final decision from the hearings panel will be a recommendation to Council with Council having the final say on any plan change."*

Part (iv) above was declared CARRIED by Division with the voting as follows:

For

Against

Mayor Wallace
Deputy Mayor Bassett

Cr Barry
Cr Briggs

Cr Barratt	Cr Milne
Cr Edwards	
Cr Lewis	
Cr Lulich	
Cr McDonald	
Cr Sutton	
Total: 8	Total: 3

Cr Barry left the meeting via audio visual.

c) **Policy and Regulatory Committee**

25 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Bridson)

Minute No. C 17417

"That the report of the meeting held on 25 September 2017, with the exception of item 5, be adopted subject to an amendment to the Parking Policy item to read "Cr Edwards said that it would be inappropriate for developers/buyers of new-build apartments in the Central City where there was no provision made for on-site parking to demand on-street resident parking permits"."

Recommended Item

Item 5) Smoke-free Policy – Report Back on First Year of Implementation (17/1335)

In accordance with Standing Order 21.16 Ms Ellen Jackman, Chair of the Youth Council, participated in discussion regarding this item.

The Settings Co-ordinator and the Senior Research/Policy Advisor elaborated on the report.

In response to a question from a member, the Chair of the Youth Council advised that the item would be discussed at the Youth Council's next meeting.

Mayor Wallace thanked officers for their work to date.

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. C 17418**

"That Council:

- (i) notes the report of the first 12 months of implementing the Smoke-free Lower Hutt Action Plan 2016-19;*
- (ii) notes the decision of the Wainuiomata Community Board to work to increase awareness and support of current smoke-free areas before adding new areas;*
- (iii) agrees to Scott Court in Stokes Valley being designated as a smoke-free area under clause j of the Smoke-free Policy, attached as Appendix 1 Report PRC2017/4/223;*
- (iv) notes that officers will continue to explore designating areas in suburban shopping centres as smoke-free;*
- (v) notes that in 2017/18 officers will explore the following areas: the CBD, Jackson Street, Taita, Naenae, Moera and Queen Street (Wainuiomata); and*
- (vi) notes that officers will report back to Council with recommendations in relation to the above areas."*

d) Finance and Performance Committee

27 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Cr Sutton)

Minute No. C 17419

"That the report of the meeting held on 27 September 2017 with the exception of items 4a), 4b) and 4d) be adopted."

Recommended Items

Item 4a) Report on Hutt City Community Facilities Trust for the Year Ended 30 June 2017 (17/1301)

Cr Cousins declared a conflict of interest and left the meeting for the duration of the item.

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. C 17420**

"That Council receives the final Annual Report (inclusive of the audit opinion) for the Hutt City Community Facilities Trust for the year ended 30 June 2017, attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/232."

Item 4b) Report on Seaview Marina Limited for the Year Ended 30 June 2017 (17/1300)

Cr Milne declared a conflict of interest and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. C 17421**

"That Council receives the final Annual Report (inclusive of the audit opinion) for Seaview Marina Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/233."

Item 4d) Report on Special Consultative Procedure to Establish New Fees Under Resource Management Act (17/1362)

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Cr Edwards)

Minute No. C 17422

"That Council:

- (i) approves the special consultative procedure attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/230; and*
- (ii) appoints a subcommittee to hear submissions on the proposed fees and make a recommendation to Council, for the following reasons:*
 - (a) Council is required to process the new application types created by the Resource Legislation Amendment Act;*
 - (b) Council can set fees to recover the costs of processing applications under the Resource Management Act, and this is consistent with its current approach to cost recover the actual time spent on resource consent applications and reduce the level of rates contribution to operating costs;*
 - (c) the proposed fees reflect the intention of the Resource Legislation Amendment Act to provide quicker and more cost-effective consenting pathways for the public; and*
 - (d) the special consultative procedure will follow the requirements set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002."*

6. MISCELLANEOUS

a) **Regional Climate Change Working Group** (17/1401)

Report No. HCC2017/4/245 by the Divisional Manager, Democratic Services

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Matthew Young** encouraged Council to take seriously any recommendations reported back from the Regional Climate Change Working Group.

Cr Bridson asked whether a Youth Council representative, with non-voting rights, could sit on the working group. The Chief Executive agreed to follow up the matter and report back.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr McDonald)

Minute No. C 17423

"That Council:

- (i) receives the report;*
- (ii) notes that the proposed Regional Climate Change Working Group (the Working Group) is to address mitigation (reducing emissions) and adoption (preparing for impacts such as sea level rise) issues and is the group to which work progressed via the Regional Natural Hazards Management Strategy would be reported;*
- (iii) notes the proposal to establish the Working Group is a response to the NIWA report: "Climate change and variability - Wellington" August 2017 a summary of the report is attached as Appendix 1 to the report;*
- (iv) agrees to appoint Cr Bridson (as representative) and Cr Cousins (as alternate) as Climate Change Action Leader members of the Regional Climate Change Working Group;*
- (v) agrees that these appointments replace previous appointments by Council to the Councillor Leadership Group on the Natural Hazards Management Strategy; and*
- (vi) notes that recommended Terms of Reference for the Working Group will be reported back to Council for agreement prior to the Working Group proceeding."*

b) **Local Government New Zealand 2017 Young Elected Members Retreat** (17/1491)

Memorandum dated 26 September 2017 by the Senior Committee Advisor

Mayor Wallace elaborated on the memorandum. He asked Crs Barry and Briggs to report back after the conference.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17424

"That Council approves Councillors Barry and Briggs attending the 2017 Local Government New Zealand Young Elected Members Retreat to be held in Canterbury from Thursday, 9 November until Saturday, 11 November 2017."

c) **Schedule of Meetings for 2018** (17/1352)

Report No. HCC2017/4/244 by the Senior Committee Advisor

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Lulich)

Minute No. C 17425

"That Council:

- (i) notes that a review of the committee structure will be undertaken in May 2018;*
- (ii) adopts the schedule of meetings attached as Appendix 1 to the report, which provides for six weekly meeting cycles in 2018, subject to approval by the community boards in respect of their meeting dates;*
- (iii) agrees that the venue for the meetings of Council and its committees/subcommittees, other than community boards, be the Council Chambers, Administration Building, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt; and*
- (iv) delegates authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Mayor or Committee Chair to alter the date, time or venue of a meeting, or cancel a meeting, should circumstances require this."*

7. MINUTES

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. C 17426

"That the minutes of the meeting of the Hutt City Council held on Tuesday, 15 August 2017, be confirmed as a true and correct record."

8. COMMITTEE REPORT WITHOUT RECOMMENDED ITEMS

City Development Committee

26 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Sutton/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. C 17427

"That the report of the meeting held on 26 September 2017 be adopted."

9. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

10. **SEALING AUTHORITY** (17/1405)

Report No. HCC2017/4/13 by the Executive Assistant, Corporate Services

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17428

"That Council approve the affixing of the Common Seal to all relevant documents in connection with the items specified in Schedule 1 in accordance with Standing Order 18.2.

SCHEDULE 1 - General Sealing Authority

Agreement for Sale and Purchase

- a) *The Hutt City Council and Urban Plus Limited
Land adjacent to Avalon Park, off Taita Drive, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/138)*

Sale of land to Urban Plus Limited for development, previously approved by Council.

Covenant

- b) *The Hutt City Council and Jane Bridget Gillingham, Wayne Kelson Gillingham and Reuben Guy
12 Witako Street, Epuni, Lower Hutt WN12 168 (Record number L17/222)*

Protection of a tree on this property, fulfilling a resource consent condition.

Caveat

- c) *The Hutt City Council and Keneco Property Pty Limited
69 Waione Street, Petone (Record number L17/228)*

A caveat to protect Council while funds were outstanding for a piece of land Council had sold to be amalgamated with an adjacent title.

Subdivision related documents – including Easements to Council and Esplanade Strips

Standard easements and related requirements granting rights to Council as part of the subdivision process.

- d) *The Hutt City Council and Yanhua Ll
Subdivision consent, LT Plan 741240, 741241, 741243, 741242
2 and 8 Poto Road, Normandale, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/129)*

- e) *The Hutt City Council and Jane Bridget Gillingham, Wayne Kelson Gillingham and Reuben Guy
Subdivision consent
12 Witako Street, Epuni, Lower Hutt WN12 168 (Record number L17/222)*

- f) *The Hutt City Council and Raymond Cheong Went Soong and Christine Sooi Kim Soong
Subdivision consent and esplanade strip
347 Moores Valley Road, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/227)*

- g) *The Hutt City Council and Nicole Lisa Fisher and Judith Ann Fisher*

*Subdivision consent and esplanade strip
98 Crowther Road, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/224)*

h) The Hutt City Council and The Wise Group Corporation Limited

*Subdivision consent
220 and 220A Wise Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/163)*

*i) The Hutt City Council and Michael Francis Thrup and Helen Susan Campbell
Subdivision consent and esplanade strip
335/363 Moores Valley Road, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/221)*

j) The Hutt City Council and JAH Developments Limited

*Subdivision consent
39 Vincent Street, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/223)*

*k) The Hutt City Council and Urban Plus Limited
Transfer of land and easement instrument
12 Shaftesbury Grove, Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/202)*

Deed of Lease

*l) The Hutt City Council and Wellington Regional Council at James Grove Playground,
corner of James Grove and Stokes Valley Road, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/128)*

*A seven year extension of a lease to Council from the Regional Council for the James Grove
Playground land."*

11. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17429

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

12. Committee Report with Recommended Item - Traffic Subcommittee - 11 September 2017

13. Minutes - 15 August 2017

14. Mitchell Park (17/1492)

15. Property Purchase (17/1489)

*16. Committee report without recommended item - Finance and Performance
Committee - 27 September 2017*

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

passing of this resolution are as follows:

(A) <i>General subject of the matter to be considered.</i>	(B) <i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.</i>	(C) <i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.</i>
<i>Report of the Traffic Subcommittee held on 11 September 2017</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons.(s7(2)(a)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>
<i>Report of the Finance and Performance Committee held on 27 September 2017</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities(s7(2)(h)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>
<i>Minutes of the Hutt City Council held on 15 August 2017</i>		
<i>Mitchell Park</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities (s7(2)(h)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>
	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s7(2)(i)).</i>	
<i>Property Purchase</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>

*commercial and
industrial negotiations)
(s7(2)(i)).*

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17430

"That Mr Roy Simmons from Medispace be permitted to remain after the public has been excluded at the beginning of the item as he has knowledge of the matter to be discussed that may assist Council in relation to this item."

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 8.25pm. The non-public portion of the meeting finished at 9.25pm.

WR Wallace
MAYOR

**CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017**

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of a meeting of The Hutt City Council held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor,
30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on
Wednesday 18 October 2017 commencing at 6.25pm

<u>PRESENT:</u>	Mayor WR Wallace (Chair)	Deputy Mayor D Bassett
	Cr G Barratt	Cr L Bridson
	Cr J Briggs	Cr MJ Cousins
	Cr S Edwards	Cr T Lewis (from 6.28pm)
	Cr M Lulich	Cr G McDonald
	Cr C Milne	Cr L Sutton

APOLOGIES: An apology was received from Cr C Barry.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive (part meeting)
Mr B Kibblewhite, Chief Financial Officer (part meeting)
Mr D Newth, Financial Accounting Manager (part meeting)
Ms K Stannard, Divisional Manager Democratic Services (part meeting)

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17501

"That the apology received from Cr Barry be accepted and leave of absence be granted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

There was no public comment.

Cr Lewis joined the meeting at 6.28pm.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL FROM FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE
COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 18 OCTOBER 2017**

Recommended Items

Item 4a) Hutt City Council's Annual Report to 30 June 2017

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. C 17502

"That Council:

- (i) approves the draft Annual Report and Annual Report Summary for the year ended 30 June 2017 attached as Appendices 1, 2 and 3 to Report FPC2017/4/249, both subject to satisfactory resolution of the following outstanding items:*
 - (a) completion of final edit checking;*
 - (b) completion of any final audit adjustments; and*
 - (c) receipt of final audit clearance;*
- (ii) notes that a public notice will be published in the Hutt News advising of the availability of the Annual Report Summary, attached as Appendix 3 to Report FPC2017/4/249, copies will be made available in the city's libraries, at the Customer Service Centre and on Council's website, copies will be posted to rural ratepayers who may not receive the Hutt News, and an alert will be sent to our 1,500 e-newsletter subscribers; and*
- (iii) appoints a subcommittee comprising of Mayor Wallace, Deputy Mayor Bassett and Councillors Cousins and Milne to sign off the final documents by 8 November 2017."*

Item 4b) Report on UrbanPlus Limited for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Mayor Wallace)

Minute No. FPC 17503

"That Council receives the Annual Report for Urban Plus Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/250, along with the unmodified audit opinion tabled at the Finance and Performance Committee at its meeting held on 18 October 2017 attached as pages 6-9 to the Finance and Performance Committee meeting minutes and tabled disclosure changes to Urban Plus Limited Annual Report attached as pages 10-13."

5. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

6. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17504

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

7. Chief Executive's Performance and Remuneration 2016/2017 Review (17/1532)

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section

48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

(A)	(B)	(C)
<i>General subject of the matter to be considered.</i>	<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.</i>	<i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.</i>
<i>Chief Executive's Performance and Remuneration 2016/2017 Review.</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons. (s7(2)(a)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17505

"That Peter McLaren, Advisory Board Chair, McLaren Associates Limited, be permitted to remain after the public has been excluded during consideration of the item dealing with the Chief Executive's Performance and Remuneration 2016/17 Review, as he has knowledge of the matter to be discussed that will assist Council in relation to this item."

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.30pm. The non-public portion of the meeting ended at 10.20pm.

WR Wallace
MAYOR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of an extraordinary meeting of The Hutt City Council held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on
Monday 6 November 2017 commencing at 5.30pm

PRESENT:

Mayor WR Wallace (Chair)
Cr G Barratt
Cr L Bridson
Cr MJ Cousins
Cr T Lewis
Cr G McDonald
Cr L Sutton

Deputy Mayor D Bassett
Cr C Barry
Cr J Briggs
Cr S Edwards
Cr M Lulich
Cr C Milne

APOLOGIES:

There were no apologies.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation
Mr B Sherlock, Strategic Projects Director (part meeting)
Mr M Reid, General Manager, City and Community Services (part meeting)
Mr A Cumming, Divisional Manager District Plan (part meeting)
Mr N Geard, Environmental Policy Analyst (part meeting)
Mr B Hodgins, Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens (part meeting)
Mr J Gloag, Divisional Manager, Transport (part meeting)
Mr S Cager, Senior Project Engineer (part meeting)
Ms S Simcox, Divisional Manager Communications and Marketing
Ms K Stannard, Divisional Manager Democratic Services

PUBLIC BUSINESS**1. APOLOGIES**

There were no apologies.

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Barry)

Minute No. C 17501(2)

"That, in terms of Standing Order 10.4, precedence be accorded to item 4c) dealing with the Cycleways."

4. MISCELLANEOUS

a) 105 Western Hutt Road - Proposal to Change Reserve Classification and Lease to New Zealand Response Team 18 for Civil Defence Purposes (17/1605)

Report No. HCC2017/5/259 by the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

The Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report.

Cr Cousins asked officers to notify the Maungaraki Residents Association of the proposal to change the reserve classification.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Edwards)

Minute No. C 17502(2)

"That Council:

- (i) notes that New Zealand Response Team 18, in looking for a suitable site to relocate, is seeking Council approval to lease part of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road;*
- (ii) notes that this is a reserve property which will need to have its Scenic Reserve classification changed if it is to be used for this purpose;*
- (iii) agrees to publicly notify a proposal to change the reserve classification of the property situated at 105 Western Hutt Road, being at the entrance to Percy Scenic Reserve, from Scenic Reserve to Local Purpose Reserve (Community Buildings) on the basis that the property does not have reserve values consistent with a Scenic Reserve and that it would be more suited for community uses as a base for Civil Defence purposes; and*
- (iv) agrees in principle, subject to the change in classification, to leasing a part of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road to New Zealand Response Team 18."*

- b) **Proposed District Plan Change 50 - 135 Witako Street, Epuni - Rezoning from General Recreation Activity Area to Community Health Activity Area (Area 1)**
(17/1628)

Report No. HCC2017/5/260 by the Intermediate Environmental Policy Analyst

The Divisional Manager, District Plan elaborated on the report.

In response to questions from members, the Chief Executive advised that the purpose of the officer's report was to ask Council to approve, for consultation, proposed District Plan Change 50. He highlighted that any other matters would be part of the resource consent process.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. C 17503(2)**

"That Council:

- (i) notes Proposed District Plan Change 50 attached as Appendix 1 to the report;*
- (ii) resolves to promulgate Proposed District Plan Change 50 for consultation;*
- (iii) instructs officers to publicly notify Proposed District Plan Change 50 as soon as practicable; and*
- (iv) allows officers to make any non-policy related changes to the details of Proposed District Plan Change 50 should the need arise."*

c) CYCLEWAYS (17/1631)

Report No. HCC2017/5/18 by the Senior Project Engineer

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Anne Godfrey** urged Council to push forward with the cycleways and do what it could to make as much progress as possible.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Derek Richardson** urged Council not to lose focus on where Council was heading so as to create a functional safe cycleway for the purposes of commuting and school children.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Matt Young** encouraged Council to complete The Beltway route. He expressed concern with the proposed isolated sections of the cycleway resulting in a loss of connection with the cycleway network. He elaborated on the reasons why Council should commit to active transport.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Jo Clendon** elaborated on her attendance at the Asia-Pacific Cycle Congress. She expressed concern with the officer's report as she believed it created a delayed network with disconnected pinch points and did not align with Council's Walking and Cycle Strategy. She believed there had been little communication and consultation with the relevant cycle groups.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Clendon urged Council to commit to the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path and The Beltway cycleway network. She asked Council to link the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path route to the southern route of The Beltway.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Kelvin Aris** elaborated on his background which related to community engagement around cycling and large cycling events. He highlighted the importance of more people being involved, collaborating and exercising their imagination around bicycles.

The Strategic Projects Director elaborated on the report. He acknowledged the feedback from the public speakers. He apologised that the matter had not been reported through the Cycling Steering Group. However officers had just reached a point where they understood the financial cost implications. He highlighted that the officers were now asking Council for a urgent decision regarding the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path and a commitment to these projects to ensure that officers locked in up to \$2.9M of urban cycleway fund subsidy. He noted that if Council decided to revisit the matter in two years time, then there would be no urban cycleway fund subsidy available and the costs could increase.

In response to questions from members, the Senior Project Engineer elaborated on the contingency net costs for the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path, Eastern Bays Shared Path and The Beltway projects. He also elaborated on the history of the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path.

Mayor Wallace elaborated on the history and consultation undertaken for the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path over the many years.

The Senior Project Engineer elaborated on the extent of the consultation with the communities on all three cycleway projects especially Wainuiomata and Eastern Bays Shared Paths. He clarified that officers were looking to delay the southern section as after consultation they realised there was a need for a rail underpass rather than trying to cross two structures.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer advised that there was no specific modelling. He advised that officers undertook pre-construction counting for a number of years and once construction finished they undertook post-construction counting so they could see the difference between pre and post construction numbers.

In response to questions from members, the Senior Project Engineer advised that the Wainuiomata Hill/Pukeatua Bridge was presented as a package to NZ Transport for safety reasons. He also advised that The Beltway's business case was now completed, was moving to detailed design and would be ready for construction by the start of the next financial year.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer confirmed that Option A included the underpass and the primary and secondary routes.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer advised that the reason for not undertaking the southern route was due to lack of finance. He also advised that the consultation undertaken around Bell Road south was inconclusive. He noted that the major concern raised by residents was about cyclists safety.

In response to a question from a member, the Divisional Manager, Transport confirmed that the \$400,000 pa set aside in the cycle budget would cover the necessities and the maintenance of the increased network.

MOVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Sutton)

That Council endorses the recommendations contained in the report, continues with Option D and request officers to bring back, as part of the Long Term Plan, a report on potential funding to go towards The Beltway once further investigations have been completed.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer confirmed that he would include information on the linkages from the bottom of the Wainuiomata Hill to the appropriate spaces including costings connected with those linkages in his report.

Mayor Wallace confirmed Council was committed to cycleways around the City. He highlighted that Council would continue to work on cycleways to make the City the most cycle friendly City in the region.

Cr Bridson expressed support for the motion. She considered it was necessary that all the cycleway projects were completed. She recognised that the Wainuiomata Hill and Eastern Bays routes needed to be completed for safety reasons. She highlighted that The Beltway fed into all areas of the City and should not be

forgotten.

Cr Edwards expressed support for the motion with reluctance. He considered that Council should be completing all the cycle projects. He considered that the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path was the least priority. He believed that more data was required on accident rates. He considered the Eastern Bays Shared Path was the top priority due to safety concerns.

Cr Milne expressed concern with Council's internal process whereby the matter was not reported through Council's Cycleway Steering Group. He advised that he was still left with unanswered questions. He believed the motion was preloading the Long Term Plan budget in favour of cycleways.

Cr Barry expressed support for the motion. He highlighted the importance of the cycleway/shared path for the Wainuiomata Hill including building upon the success of Pukeatua Bridge and to address safety concerns.

RESOLVED: (BY DIVISION) (Mayor Wallace/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. C 17504(2)**

"That Council:

- (i) authorises officers to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Urban Cycleways Authority which will allow Council to access the remaining \$1.65M of subsidy; in return for which Council commits to the construction of the Wainui Hill, Eastern Bays and officers preferred option for the Beltway, (Northern and Central portions only), as discussed in Report HCC2017/5/18;*
- (ii) authorises officers to award the contract for the Wainuiomata Hill project so that works can commence as soon as possible, with a target completion date of late 2018;*
- (iii) notes the strong level of community support for all three projects as expressed through previous years' planning rounds, and in the project specific consultation held over the last several months;*
- (iv) notes that the decisions in part (i) and part (ii) above will result in future capex expenditure estimated to be in excess of current budgets in the amount of \$4.6M, and directs officers to accommodate this level of spending within the current Long Term Plan budget round; and*
- (v) continues with Option D as outlined in Report HCC2017/5/18 and requests officers to compile a report for the Community Plan Committee in early March 2018 for potentially additional funding to go towards The Beltway once further investigations have been considered and work investigated in more detail."*

The motion was declared CARRIED by Division with the voting as follows:

For

Against

Mayor Wallace
Deputy Mayor Bassett
Cr Barratt
Cr Barry
Cr Bridson
Cr Briggs
Cr Cousins

Cr Milne

Cr Edwards
Cr Lewis
Cr Lulich
Cr McDonald
Cr Sutton

Total: 12

Total: 1

5. **QUESTIONS**

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.20pm.

WR Wallace
MAYOR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

HUTT VALLEY SERVICES COMMITTEE

Minutes of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on **Friday 24 November 2017 commencing at 9.30am**

PRESENT:

Cr G McDonald, HCC (Chair)	Cr D Wheeler, UHCC (Deputy Chair)
Cr L Bridson, HCC	Cr C Carson, UHCC
Mayor W Guppy, UHCC	Cr P Lambert, UHCC
Cr L Sutton, (Alternate HCC)	

APOLOGIES: Mayor WR Wallace and Deputy Mayor D Bassett

IN ATTENDANCE:

Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation HCC
 Mr B Sherlock, Strategic Projects Director, HCC (part meeting)
 Mr D Newth, Financial Accounting Manager, HCC (part meeting)
 Mr B Latimer, Parks and Reserves Manager, UHCC (part meeting)
 Mr D Bentley, Senior Environmental Health Officer, HCC
 Mr L Dalton, Regional Manager Animal Services, HCC Mrs H Clegg, Minute Taker, HCC
 Ms D Male, Committee Advisor, HCC
 Ms K Glanville, Democratic Services Advisor, UHCC

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

RESOLVED: **Minute No. HVSC 17501**

"That the apologies received from Mayor WR Wallace and Deputy Mayor D Bassett, be accepted and leave of absence be granted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

There was no public comment.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

4. MINUTES

Cr Carson asked whether Upper Hutt City Council had been notified of the Akatarawa Cemetery Concept Development Plan. Cr McDonald undertook to investigate and report back to Cr Carson.

RESOLVED: **Minute No. HVSC 17502**

"That the minutes of the meeting of the Hutt Valley Services Committee held on Friday, 4 August 2017, be confirmed as a true and correct record."

5. APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR AND DEPUTY CHAIR

Cr Wheeler called for nominations for the Chair. Cr Wheeler nominated Cr McDonald and Mayor Guppy seconded the motion. Cr Wheeler called for any other nominations and as there were none he put the motion.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17503

"That Cr McDonald be declared Chair of the Hutt Valley Services Committee for 2018."

Cr McDonald assumed the Chair. The Chair called for nominations for the Deputy Chair. The Chair nominated Cr Wheeler and Mayor Guppy seconded the motion. The Chair called for any other nominations and as there were none she put the motion.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17504

"That Cr Wheeler be declared Deputy Chair of the Hutt Valley Services Committee for 2018."

6. PROPOSED MEETING DATES FOR 2018 (17/1355)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/3 by the Senior Committee Advisor, Hutt City Council

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17505

"That the Committee:

- (i) adopts the following schedule of meetings for 2018:*
 - (a) Friday, 2 March 2018 at 9.30am (Upper Hutt City Council);*
 - (b) Friday, 4 May 2018 at 9.30am (Hutt City Council);*
 - (c) Friday, 31 August 2018 at 9.30am (Upper Hutt City Council);*
 - (d) Friday, 23 November 2018 at 9.30am (Hutt City Council);*
- (ii) adopts the following schedule of draft agenda meetings for 2018:*
 - (a) Monday, 19 February 2018 at 11.00 am;*
 - (b) Monday, 23 April 2018 at 11.00 am;*
 - (c) Monday, 20 August 2018 at 11.00 am;*
 - (d) Monday 12 November 2018 at 11.00am;*
- (iii) agrees that the venue for the draft agenda meetings for 2018 will be held at Hutt City Council in a meeting room to be confirmed; and*
- (iv) delegates authority to the Chief Executives of the two Councils, in consultation with the Chair, to alter the date, time or venue of a meeting, or cancel a meeting should circumstances require this."*

7. **PROJECT PENCARROW PROGRESS REPORT**
3 JULY 2017 - 26 OCTOBER 2017 (17/1600)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/4 by the Wastewater Contracts Manager, Wellington Water

The Strategic Projects Director, Hutt City Council elaborated on the report. He confirmed that the lodgement of a resource consent application had occurred. He explained that, due to Greater Wellington Regional Council currently assessing and deliberating on the proposed Natural Resources Plan, there were two progress options to consider. The first option was to wait until the Natural Resources Plan had been approved with possible changed rules to the present regulations. The second option was to proceed with the application under uncertainty.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17506

"That the Committee notes the progress on Project Pencarrow as outlined in the officer's report."

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17507

"That the Committee instructs officers to proceed with the resource consent application, due to the high level of community engagement, the support of Iwi and the volume of work undertaken to date."

8. **SILVERSTREAM LANDFILL UPDATE** (17/1647)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/19 by the Landfill Consultant, Tonkin and Taylor

The Strategic Projects Director, Hutt City Council elaborated on the report. With regard to the landfill, he advised negotiations for the operations contract were almost finalised.

In response to questions from members, the Strategic Projects Director, Hutt City Council advised the operations contract was an extension. He also advised the landfill was filling at the expected rate and the new stage had a life expectancy of 50 years. He said that very little water was used at the landfill for its day to day operations. He also said there were a number of contractors with expertise in the area of landfills.

Cr Bridson asked officers for a copy of the contract to enable her to propose suggestions concerning the waste minimisation clauses.

With regard to the Residents Committee meeting, the Strategic Projects Director, Hutt City Council advised there had been odour issues during the past week, as maintenance work was required on the gas pipework system. He stated that, combined with good weather and a lack of wind, there had been offensive odours emanating from the area. He added the Residents' Committee had been kept fully informed and would continue to be so and that the plant would be operational again in two days.

RESOLVED: (Cr McDonald/Cr Wheeler)

Minute No. HVSC 17508

"That the Committee notes the progress on Silverstream Landfill."

9. **AKATARAWA CEMETERY UPDATE** (17/1667)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/139 by Parks and Reserves Manager, Upper Hutt City Council

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17509

"That the report be noted and received."

10. HUTT VALLEY TRUNK WASTEWATER SERVICES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017 (17/1475)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/144 by the Financial Accounting Manager, Hutt City Council

The Financial Accounting Manager, Hutt City Council elaborated on the report. He explained the current share of operational and capital funding between the two Councils was not 30%/70% due to trade waste rebates being calculated in different ways. He added the budget was on track for the year.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17510

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes the financial statements for the Hutt Valley Trunk Wastewater Services for the period ended 30 June 2017;*
- (ii) notes a net deficit of \$11.8 million which is \$0.2 million unfavourable to budget;*
- (iii) notes the current share of operational funding from Upper Hutt City Council of 35% and Hutt City Council of 65%; and*
- (iv) notes the current share of capital funding from Upper Hutt City Council of 31% and Hutt City Council of 69%."*

11. HUTT VALLEY TRUNK WASTEWATER SERVICES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017 (17/1476)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/145 by the Financial Accounting Manager, Hutt City Council

The Financial Accounting Manager, Hutt City Council elaborated on the report. He explained the change in the way Wellington Water Ltd was funded. He added the new funding system was a more efficient system.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17511

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes the financial statements for the Hutt Valley Trunk Wastewater Services for the period ended 30 September 2017;*
- (ii) notes a net deficit of \$2.75 million which is \$0.2 million favourable to budget;*
- (iii) notes the current share of operational funding from Upper Hutt City Council of 37% and Hutt City Council of 63%; and*
- (iv) notes the current share of capital funding from Upper Hutt City Council of 30% and Hutt City Council of 70%."*

12. **DOG CONTROL UPDATE** (17/1686)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/146 by the Manager, Compliance Services, Upper Hutt City Council

Regional Manager Animal Services, Hutt City Council elaborated on the report. In response to a question from a member, the Regional Manager Animal Services, Hutt City Council advised there were very few Menacing Dog Hearings as officers tried to manage situations without the need for hearings.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17512

"That the report be noted and received."

13. **DOG CONTROL UPDATE** (17/1477)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/140 by the Divisional Manager, Regulatory Services, Hutt City Council

RESOLVED:

Minute No. HVSC 17513

"That the Committee notes and receives the information."

14. HEALTH OFFICE ACTIVITIES UPDATE (17/1478)

Report No. HVSC2017/5/147 by the Manager Environmental Health, Hutt City Council

The Senior Environmental Health Officer, Hutt City Council elaborated on the report. He advised the joint Health and Hygiene Bylaw had been put on hold due to the amount of time officers were now involved with implementing the requirements of the new Food Act 2014. He explained there was additional time required in the processing of each establishment and that new processes and systems were being developed. He also advised that since the report was written, the toxic algae risk had elevated. He noted officers had been instructed by Greater Wellington Regional Council to install warning signage. He added social media was also being used to alert public to the danger.

In response to questions from members, the Senior Environmental Health Officer, Hutt City Council advised the infectious diseases were both food and water related and it was very difficult to attribute each case to any one source. He confirmed that full costs were being recovered due to changes in the Food Act 2014. He stated that staffing levels were currently under review and agreed to update the Manager, Environmental Health Hutt City Council of the concerns expressed by members with the delay in the joint Health and Hygiene Bylaw.

RESOLVED:**Minute No. HVSC 17514**

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes and receives the information."*
- (ii) requests the proposed Health and Hygiene Bylaw be added to the agenda for its next meeting with a report detailing a timeline for its progress."*

15. REGIONAL JOINT SERVICES OPPORTUNITIES (17/1356)

There was nothing to report.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 9.55am.

Cr G McDonald
CHAIR

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of an ordinary meeting of The Hutt City Council held in the Council Chambers,
2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on
Tuesday 10 October 2017 commencing at 6.00pm

<u>PRESENT:</u>	Mayor WR Wallace (Chair)	Deputy Mayor D Bassett
	Cr G Barratt	Cr C Barry (via audio visual)
	Cr L Bridson	Cr J Briggs
	Cr MJ Cousins	Cr S Edwards
	Cr T Lewis	Cr M Lulich
	Cr G McDonald	Cr C Milne
	Cr L Sutton	

APOLOGIES: There were no apologies.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
 Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation
 Mr M Reid, General Manager, City and Community Services
 Mr B Kibblewhite, Chief Financial Officer
 Mr B Hodgins, Divisional Manager Parks and Gardens (part meeting)
 Mr G Craig, Divisional Manager City Growth (part meeting)
 Mr T Johnson, Team Leader, Resource Consents (part meeting)
 Mr A Cumming, Divisional Manager District Plan (part meeting)
 Ms C Tessendorf, Senior Environmental Policy Analyst (part meeting)
 Mr B Cato, General Counsel (part meeting)
 Mr J Hoyle, Communications and Marketing Advisor (part meeting)
 Mr B Gall, Settings Co-ordinator (part meeting)
 Mr J Pritchard, Senior Research/Policy Advisor (part meeting)
 Mr L Dalton, Regional Manager Animal Services (part meeting)
 Ms E Jackman, Chair Youth Council (part meeting)
 Ms K Stannard, Divisional Manager Democratic Services
 Ms H Clegg, Minute Taker

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. **APOLOGIES**

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17401

"That the apology received from Cr C Barry for lateness via audio visual be accepted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. MAYORAL STATEMENT

Mayor Wallace delivered his Mayoral Statement.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17402

"That the Mayoral Statement be noted and received."

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

Cr Cousins declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 5d) 4a) and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter. Cr Milne declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 5d) 4b) and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

5. COMMITTEE REPORTS WITH RECOMMENDED ITEMS

a) Traffic Subcommittee

11 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17403

"That the report of the meeting held on 11 September 2017 with the exception of items 4a), 4b), 4c), 4d), 4e), 4f), 4h), 4i), 4j), 4k) and 4j) be adopted."

Recommended Items

Item 4a) **Randwick Road, Moera - Proposed P15 Parking, No Parking On Grass and No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1361)**

In response to a question from a member, Cr Cousins advised that the New Zealand Automobile Association had been consulted and its suggestions were incorporated into the final design.

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. C 17404**

"That Council:

- (i) approves the installation of P15 Parking At All Times in Randwick Road, Moera, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/220;*
- (ii) approves the installation of No Parking On Grass Restrictions in Randwick Road, Moera, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/220; and*
- (iii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Randwick Road, Moera, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/220."*

Item 4b) **Bracken Street - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1259)**

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs) **Minute No. C 17405**

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Bracken Street, Petone as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/209."

Item 4c) Hutt Road (144) - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1143)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17406

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions adjacent to the pedestrian crossing outside N° 144 Hutt Road attached as Appendix 1 to Report TRS2017/4/210."

Item 4d) Hutt Road (56) - Proposed P30 Parking Restrictions (17/1293)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17407

"That the Traffic Subcommittee recommends that Council approves the installation of P30 Parking Restrictions outside 56 Hutt Road attached as Appendix 1 to Report TRS2017/4/211."

Item 4e) Knights Road - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1178)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17408

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Knights Road as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/212."

Item 4f) Huia Street - Huia Pool Proposed Parking Changes (17/1294)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17409

"That Council:

- (i) rescinds all parking restrictions in Huia Street and Huia Place between Myrtle Street and Laings Road;*
- (ii) approves the P120 Parking Restrictions from 9:00am to 5:00pm, Monday to Sunday, in Huia Street and Huia Place between Myrtle Street and Laings Road as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (iii) approves the installation of one Mobility Park At All Times Restriction in Huia Street as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (iv) approves the installation of P120 At All Times Parking Restrictions in Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (v) approves the installation of four Mobility P120 At All Times Restrictions in Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (vi) approves the installation of P5 Loading Zone At All Times Restrictions in Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219;*
- (vii) approves the use of three car parks in Huia Pool parking lot as reserved parking for Council Authorised vehicles (Huia Pool Staff) At All Times, as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219; and*

(viii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Huia Street, Huia Place and Huia Pool car parking as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/219."

Item 4h) Copeland Street - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1237)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17410

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Copeland Street as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/214."

Item 4i) Kerkwall Drive - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1219)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17411

"That Council approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Kerkwall Drive, Naenae as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/215."

Item 4j) Taine Street - Proposed P15 At All Times Parking Restrictions (17/1147)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17412

"That Council approves the installation of P15 At All Times Parking Restrictions in Taine Street, Taita as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/217."

Item 4k) Taine Street (Walter Nash Centre) - Proposed Mobility Parks and No Stopping At All Times Restrictions (17/1231)

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17413

"That Council:

- (i) approves the installation of two Mobility Parks At All Times Restrictions in Taine Street, Taita as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/217; and*
- (ii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Taine Street, Taita as shown in Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/217."*

**Item 4l) Lord Street - Proposed No Stopping At All Times Restrictions
(17/1226)**

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17414

"That Council:

- (i) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Lord Street as shown in Section 1 of Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/218;*
- (ii) approves the installation of No Stopping At All Times Restrictions in Lord Street as shown in Section 2 of Appendix 1 attached to Report TRS2017/4/218; and*
- (iii) asks officers to investigate erecting appropriate signage to alert to children playing in the area."*

b) District Plan Committee

20 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Bridson/Cr Cousins)

Minute No. C 17415

"That the report of the meeting held on 20 September 2017 with the exception of item 5 be adopted."

Recommended Item

Item Proposed Plan Change 43 Residential and Suburban Mixed Use (17/1331)
5)

In accordance with Standing Order 21.16 Ms Ellen Jackman, Chair of the Youth Council, participated in discussion regarding this item.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Warren Thessman** expressed concern with the Auckland situation and the stress on infrastructure that had occurred from infill developments. He asked Council to consider a third option which was to drop the proposal completely.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Rob McDonald** expressed concern with proposed Plan Change 43. He elaborated on his recent communication with Mayor Wallace. He advised that his views were clear and went to the heart of open, transparent democracy. He also advised that Council needed to deal in facts and needs not aspirations. He asked Council to listen to the community. He also asked members to respect the reasonable rights and expectations of ratepayer property owners while remembering that they were elected by the community. He advised there were compelling reasons why proposed Plan Change 43 was unneeded, wrong and harmful.

Speaking under public comment, **Dr Desmond Darby** expressed concern at the residential intensification plans and the process Council was using to progress them. He questioned the reasons behind proposed Plan Change 43, believing the survey used to gauge support for the plans was flawed and unrepresentative. He urged Council to support business growth and development instead. He believed the District Plan Committee had overlooked important information. He also believed proposed Plan Change 43 encouraged loss of sunlight and privacy for properties and promoted reduced property values. He expressed concern that anyone was able to build a three-storied block without the neighbour's consent. He considered that with average size of sections in the proposed Medium Density Residential Zones, any such building would have a significant negative impact on the quality of life for adjacent ratepayers/residents, independently of recession-plane and side yard requirements.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr John Terris** expressed support for the previous public speakers. He expressed concern that the underlying need for proposed Plan Change 43 was not clear. He questioned the level of consultation which had occurred to date believing the public needed to be consulted at the time of formulation of ideas rather than have a plan change presented to them. He believed proposed Plan Change 43 favoured the development of tenements in the City and stated these had been a disaster where they had occurred in the past. He added that Housing New Zealand was not in favour of these types of developments. He believed the City had an existing character of a mix of all types of residential developments and that good things were already occurring and were already provided for in the existing Hutt City District Plan.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Adrienne Holmes** expressed concern at the effect on her property that proposed Plan Change 43 could produce, namely that a three-storied development, sited one metre from her boundary could occur.

She also expressed concern at the lack of public consultation and advised that she had a petition from people opposed to proposed Plan Change 43. She believed proposed Plan Change 43 would be detrimental to the development of the City.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Sue Lafrentz** requested that a decision on proposed Plan Change 43 be deferred. She believed it would encourage property devaluation, noise, shading, and loss of sunlight. She advised proposed Plan Change 43 needed to promote a balance of development and not three-storied developments in residential areas. She advocated for additional recreational areas within the City. She elaborated on photographs of a new housing development currently under construction in High Street explaining the closeness to boundary, shadowing and privacy issues arising. She expressed concern with the negative impact on existing infrastructure should infill occur. She recommended public consultation meetings should be held in each targeted area.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Lorraine Girvan** stated that she was a local real estate agent. She advised that there was an excess of houses for sale and everyone wanted the same thing – sun, privacy, garage, children’s play area, locations on the main road or just off, public transport, preferable school zoning and off-street parking. She believed having fewer cars was a good idea, but that would not happen in reality. She was concerned at the amount of infill occurring now and the effect it was having on parking. She stated her opposition to proposed Plan Change 43.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Spencer Logan** stated opposition to proposed Plan Change 43. He noted that the three-storied apartment development in Petone had not been successful.

Cr Barry joined the meeting via audio visual at 6.38pm.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Lawrence Taylor** expressed concerned with proposed Plan Change 43. He believed the garden style to the City’s residential streets was unique and that Council was a custodian of this. He opposed three-storied developments being allowed in high grade residential streets as he believed they would degrade and reduce the existing residential amenity. He considered there were too many vacant sites throughout the City and that infill development was not required.

Cr Barry left the meeting via audio visual at 6.42pm.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Matthew Young** expressed support for intensification of residential development around transport hubs, believing it to be sustainable growth. He expressed concern about the previous speakers’ alarmist discussions of three-storied developments, stating he would like to live in an apartment, close to transport hubs.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Callum McKenzie** clarified that he was a Council employee but was not involved in the development of proposed Plan Change 43. He expressed support for proposed Plan Change 43 stating that housing availability and affordability were real issues which needed to be

addressed. He believed younger people were willing to make the sacrifice of space in order to get their foot in the property door. He added that with the increasing numbers of retirees, proposed Plan Change 43 allowed for choices for people, accounting for the future and being realistic about population growth.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Catherine Urvin** expressed concern at bullying from neighbouring properties being able to build three-storied buildings next door to her property. She was concerned at the loss of sun and considered that the City's infrastructure would not be able to cope with the added demand from infill developments. She believed that Council was bringing in rules to attract people to the City in order to justify the capital works currently being undertaken.

Mayor Wallace thanked the public speakers for taking the time to present their views to Council.

In response to questions from Mayor Wallace, the General Counsel clarified the status of the recent media comments made by Mayor Wallace. He noted that on the facts there was no predetermination or bias issue, from what had been said in the media. He advised that the proposal was a Council initiated plan change, rather than a resource consent hearing. He noted that a plan change required Councillors to be on board as they were an inherent part of the process.

Mayor Wallace acknowledged the public speakers' concerns and stressed that Council had not made a decision on proposed Plan Change 43. He explained the process going forward should Council approve the recommendations from the District Plan Committee meeting, including the lengthy submission and further submission process. He concluded that this was the beginning of the public consultation phase.

Mayor Wallace elaborated on his additional recommendations as follows:-

- (iv) resolves to promulgate Proposed Plan Change 43 for consultation, attached as Appendices 1-5 to Report DPC2017/4/207 with the addition of the Lower Hutt CBD edge being removed from the Residential Intensification Plan Change until such time as a Spatial Plan for the Lower Hutt CBD is developed. This work to be undertaken in consultation with the community, business and Council representatives;
- (xiii) resolves the final decision from the hearings panel will be a recommendation to Council with Council having the final say on any plan change.

In response to questions from a member, the Divisional Manager District Plan advised that if Council agreed to the recommendations there would be two separate processes going forward. One process would be the Residential Intensification Plan Change with the addition of the Lower Hutt CBD edge being removed until such time as a Spatial Plan for the Lower Hutt CBD was developed. The other process would be the other areas of the Residential Intensification Plan Change. He highlighted that the design process for the CBD edge would not be a process controlled by the District Plan Division, it would be

an urban design led process.

In response to a question from a member, the Divisional Manager District Plan advised that the medium density design guide was part of the proposal and a more comprehensive document than the current design guide for residential development. He noted that the proposal did in fact reference the urban design protocols. He highlighted that more intensive developments would trigger a consent process and be required to consider the principles of the design elements of the design guide. He highlighted that part of a consent application would be a design statement that referenced those principles and described how the proposal effectively provided excellent design outcomes.

In response to a question from the Chair of the Youth Trust, the Divisional Manager District Plan advised that Council had been adamant there had to be strong protection for existing residents. He also advised that the proposal continued the boundary protections that were currently in Hutt City's District Plan including the setback distances, height to boundary and recession plane measures. He highlighted that public statements made regarding the proposal allowing three-storied buildings to be built one metre from the boundary were incorrect. The buildings would have to step back from the boundary as they became higher.

Cr Barratt advised that after listening to the public speakers, the most important words were to consult with the community as Council moves forward with the process. She expressed faith in members that they would keep the consultation transparent and honest.

Cr Edwards elaborated on ideas in proposed Plan Change 43 which he believed were useful and largely supported by the panel and survey. However, he considered where Council had gone wrong related to the medium density residential. He considered officers had correctly responded to the National Policy Statement on urban development capacity, however he noted that the main driver had an aspirational population goal set by Council. He also noted that the medium density zones were too extensive especially in the Central Ward and had the potential to block charming family friendly streets. He believed that there were certain streets within the proposed zones where renewal of this kind could have less impact on those streets. He also noted that the design guide kicked in above 10 metres and some of the drawings for apartment blocks looked attractive but they may not be built to look anything like the drawings. He queried why Council would consult with such extensive zones without first seeing how developers respond to what they actually built and considering the impact on neighbours. He noted that Council could extend the zones.

Cr Briggs supported Mayor Wallace's comments regarding the changes that were critical to the future prosperity of the City. He reminded members of the oath they took to represent the best interests of the City at large. He supported Mayor Wallace's comments that the City did not have sufficient housing to satisfy the current population and growth. He elaborated on the City projects and the spending that Council had committed to over the last six years. He did not express support for Mayor Wallace's additional recommendation that the Lower Hutt CBD be removed, believing that Council needed to look at the City as a

whole and where Council was investing its money. He elaborated on the figures and trends relating to homeless people living in the City and the need to build more homes. He noted that it was important that full consultation was undertaken by officers in a meaningful way including engaging the community so everyone had the opportunity to speak and be fully informed about the process. He considered that excluding certain communities from the process would give them no opportunity to participate in the process.

Cr Barry expressed support for Cr Brigg's comments.

Cr Milne elaborated on the history of proposed Plan Change 43 and the Urban Growth Strategy. He highlighted that the proposed intensification was not a blanket intensification across the City. He also noted that the proposed intensification areas had been through an extensive process. He considered it was time for Council to move forward with the matter.

Cr Lewis expressed support for the Mayor's recommendations reminding members that Council had agreed to invest in the City to make it an even greater City.

Cr Cousins raised concern with Cr Edward's comments regarding the zones being too extensive which she highlighted was an appropriate issue for the District Plan Committee to consider and make appropriate adjustments based on recommendations and submissions made. She elaborated on the two step extensive consultation procedures with a proposed Plan Change under the Resource Management Act. This included public notification for submissions and public notification of summary of submission then further submissions before a hearing. She highlighted that the decision-making was made under the Resource Management Act and it was about resource management practices and principles and not about political decision making. She asked that, if Council agreed to removing the CBD edge from proposed Plan Change 43, that officers had authority to make any necessary consequential amendments.

Deputy Mayor Bassett advised that it was important when preparing a proposed plan change that it was correct before it was delivered to the community. He believed that this had not been achieved. He did not agree with proposed Plan Change 43 being promulgated in the form that it was. He considered that it was time to take stock of where Council was at. He also considered there were good ideas in proposed Plan Change 43 but listening to the community he believed the real concerns were the areas of height and density.

Mayor Wallace reminded members that the process started four years ago. He stressed that Council agreed that the City needed to grow. He considered that the City was limited in its greenfield. He acknowledged and understood the very valid concerns raised by the community. He expressed confidence in the process and believed the public concerns would be addressed. He considered that Council needed to ensure that the developments were erected in the appropriate areas of the City. He said that Council had given officers the mandate to go out and consult and further consult with the community. He acknowledged that it was not an easy decision for Council to make.

The motion was taken in parts. Parts (i)-(iii) and (v)-(xiii) were CARRIED on the voices.

RESOLVED:

Minute No. C 17416

"That Council:

- (iv) notes the Proposed Plan Change 43 Residential and Suburban Mixed Use which is attached as Appendix 1 to Report DPC2017/4/207;*
- (v) notes the accompanying Communications Plan attached as Appendix 6 to Report DPC2017/4/207;*
- (vi) instructs officers to change the Communications Plan to include hosting Public Information days in community venues;*
- (iv) resolves to promulgate Proposed Plan Change 43 for consultation, attached as Appendices 1-5 to Report DPC2017/4/207 with the addition of the Lower Hutt CBD edge being removed from the Residential Intensification Plan Change until such time as a Spatial Plan for the Lower Hutt CBD is developed and that officers have authority to make any necessary consequential amendments. This work to be undertaken in consultation with the community, business and Council representatives;*
- (viii) instructs officers to publicly notify Proposed Plan Change 43 as soon as practicable;*
- (ix) allows officers to make any non-policy related changes to the details of the Proposed Plan Change should the need arise;*
- (x) notes that residents will have direct input into the process;*
- (viii) notes that consultation has been extended to a four month period;*
- (ix) notes that residents directly affected will receive personal letters and information about the proposed changes;*
- (x) notes that there will be public information days for residents;*
- (xi) notes that residents in affected areas will have the opportunity to make submissions and further submissions and be heard on those submissions before any decisions are made;*
- (xii) notes that the hearings process will be chaired by an experienced independent commissioner; and*
- (xiii) resolves the final decision from the hearings panel will be a recommendation to Council with Council having the final say on any plan change."*

Part (iv) above was declared CARRIED by Division with the voting as follows:

For

Against

Mayor Wallace
Deputy Mayor Bassett

Cr Barry
Cr Briggs

Cr Barratt	Cr Milne
Cr Edwards	
Cr Lewis	
Cr Lulich	
Cr McDonald	
Cr Sutton	
Total: 8	Total: 3

Cr Barry left the meeting via audio visual.

c) **Policy and Regulatory Committee**

25 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Cr Bridson)

Minute No. C 17417

"That the report of the meeting held on 25 September 2017, with the exception of item 5, be adopted subject to an amendment to the Parking Policy item to read "Cr Edwards said that it would be inappropriate for developers/buyers of new-build apartments in the Central City where there was no provision made for on-site parking to demand on-street resident parking permits"."

Recommended Item

Item 5) Smoke-free Policy – Report Back on First Year of Implementation (17/1335)

In accordance with Standing Order 21.16 Ms Ellen Jackman, Chair of the Youth Council, participated in discussion regarding this item.

The Settings Co-ordinator and the Senior Research/Policy Advisor elaborated on the report.

In response to a question from a member, the Chair of the Youth Council advised that the item would be discussed at the Youth Council's next meeting.

Mayor Wallace thanked officers for their work to date.

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. C 17418**

"That Council:

- (i) notes the report of the first 12 months of implementing the Smoke-free Lower Hutt Action Plan 2016-19;*
- (ii) notes the decision of the Wainuiomata Community Board to work to increase awareness and support of current smoke-free areas before adding new areas;*
- (iii) agrees to Scott Court in Stokes Valley being designated as a smoke-free area under clause j of the Smoke-free Policy, attached as Appendix 1 Report PRC2017/4/223;*
- (iv) notes that officers will continue to explore designating areas in suburban shopping centres as smoke-free;*
- (v) notes that in 2017/18 officers will explore the following areas: the CBD, Jackson Street, Taita, Naenae, Moera and Queen Street (Wainuiomata); and*
- (vi) notes that officers will report back to Council with recommendations in relation to the above areas."*

d) Finance and Performance Committee

27 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Cr Sutton)

Minute No. C 17419

"That the report of the meeting held on 27 September 2017 with the exception of items 4a), 4b) and 4d) be adopted."

Recommended Items

Item 4a) Report on Hutt City Community Facilities Trust for the Year Ended 30 June 2017 (17/1301)

Cr Cousins declared a conflict of interest and left the meeting for the duration of the item.

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. C 17420**

"That Council receives the final Annual Report (inclusive of the audit opinion) for the Hutt City Community Facilities Trust for the year ended 30 June 2017, attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/232."

Item 4b) Report on Seaview Marina Limited for the Year Ended 30 June 2017 (17/1300)

Cr Milne declared a conflict of interest and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. C 17421**

"That Council receives the final Annual Report (inclusive of the audit opinion) for Seaview Marina Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/233."

Item 4d) Report on Special Consultative Procedure to Establish New Fees Under Resource Management Act (17/1362)

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Cr Edwards) **Minute No. C 17422**

"That Council:

- (i) approves the special consultative procedure attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/230; and*
- (ii) appoints a subcommittee to hear submissions on the proposed fees and make a recommendation to Council, for the following reasons:*
 - (a) Council is required to process the new application types created by the Resource Legislation Amendment Act;*
 - (b) Council can set fees to recover the costs of processing applications under the Resource Management Act, and this is consistent with its current approach to cost recover the actual time spent on resource consent applications and reduce the level of rates contribution to operating costs;*
 - (c) the proposed fees reflect the intention of the Resource Legislation Amendment Act to provide quicker and more cost-effective consenting pathways for the public; and*
 - (d) the special consultative procedure will follow the requirements set out*

in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002."

6. **MISCELLANEOUS**

a) **Regional Climate Change Working Group** (17/1401)

Report No. HCC2017/4/245 by the Divisional Manager, Democratic Services

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Matthew Young** encouraged Council to take seriously any recommendations reported back from the Regional Climate Change Working Group.

Cr Bridson asked whether a Youth Council representative, with non-voting rights, could sit on the working group. The Chief Executive agreed to follow up the matter and report back.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr McDonald)

Minute No. C 17423

"That Council:

- (i) receives the report;*
- (ii) notes that the proposed Regional Climate Change Working Group (the Working Group) is to address mitigation (reducing emissions) and adoption (preparing for impacts such as sea level rise) issues and is the group to which work progressed via the Regional Natural Hazards Management Strategy would be reported;*
- (iii) notes the proposal to establish the Working Group is a response to the NIWA report: "Climate change and variability - Wellington" August 2017 a summary of the report is attached as Appendix 1 to the report;*
- (iv) agrees to appoint Cr Bridson (as representative) and Cr Cousins (as alternate) as Climate Change Action Leader members of the Regional Climate Change Working Group;*
- (v) agrees that these appointments replace previous appointments by Council to the Councillor Leadership Group on the Natural Hazards Management Strategy; and*
- (vi) notes that recommended Terms of Reference for the Working Group will be reported back to Council for agreement prior to the Working Group proceeding."*

b) **Local Government New Zealand 2017 Young Elected Members Retreat** (17/1491)

Memorandum dated 26 September 2017 by the Senior Committee Advisor

Mayor Wallace elaborated on the memorandum. He asked Crs Barry and Briggs to report back after the conference.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17424

"That Council approves Councillors Barry and Briggs attending the 2017 Local Government New Zealand Young Elected Members Retreat to be held in Canterbury from Thursday, 9 November until Saturday, 11 November 2017."

c) **Schedule of Meetings for 2018** (17/1352)

Report No. HCC2017/4/244 by the Senior Committee Advisor

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Lulich)

Minute No. C 17425

"That Council:

- (i) notes that a review of the committee structure will be undertaken in May 2018;*
- (ii) adopts the schedule of meetings attached as Appendix 1 to the report, which provides for six weekly meeting cycles in 2018, subject to approval by the community boards in respect of their meeting dates;*
- (iii) agrees that the venue for the meetings of Council and its committees/subcommittees, other than community boards, be the Council Chambers, Administration Building, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt; and*
- (iv) delegates authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Mayor or Committee Chair to alter the date, time or venue of a meeting, or cancel a meeting, should circumstances require this."*

7. **MINUTES**

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. C 17426

"That the minutes of the meeting of the Hutt City Council held on Tuesday, 15 August 2017, be confirmed as a true and correct record."

8. **COMMITTEE REPORT WITHOUT RECOMMENDED ITEMS**

City Development Committee

26 September 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Sutton/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. C 17427

"That the report of the meeting held on 26 September 2017 be adopted."

9. **QUESTIONS**

There were no questions.

10. **SEALING AUTHORITY** (17/1405)

Report No. HCC2017/4/13 by the Executive Assistant, Corporate Services

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17428

"That Council approve the affixing of the Common Seal to all relevant documents in connection with the items specified in Schedule 1 in accordance with Standing Order 18.2.

SCHEDULE 1 - General Sealing Authority

Agreement for Sale and Purchase

- a) *The Hutt City Council and Urban Plus Limited
Land adjacent to Avalon Park, off Taita Drive, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/138)*

Sale of land to Urban Plus Limited for development, previously approved by Council.

Covenant

- b) *The Hutt City Council and Jane Bridget Gillingham, Wayne Kelson Gillingham and Reuben Guy
12 Witako Street, Epuni, Lower Hutt WN12 168 (Record number L17/222)*

Protection of a tree on this property, fulfilling a resource consent condition.

Caveat

- c) *The Hutt City Council and Keneco Property Pty Limited
69 Waione Street, Petone (Record number L17/228)*

A caveat to protect Council while funds were outstanding for a piece of land Council had sold to be amalgamated with an adjacent title.

Subdivision related documents – including Easements to Council and Esplanade Strips

Standard easements and related requirements granting rights to Council as part of the subdivision process.

- d) *The Hutt City Council and Yanhua Ll
Subdivision consent, LT Plan 741240, 741241, 741243, 741242
2 and 8 Poto Road, Normandale, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/129)*

- e) *The Hutt City Council and Jane Bridget Gillingham, Wayne Kelson Gillingham and Reuben Guy
Subdivision consent
12 Witako Street, Epuni, Lower Hutt WN12 168 (Record number L17/222)*

- f) *The Hutt City Council and Raymond Cheong Went Soong and Christine Sooi Kim Soong
Subdivision consent and esplanade strip
347 Moores Valley Road, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/227)*

- g) *The Hutt City Council and Nicole Lisa Fisher and Judith Ann Fisher*

*Subdivision consent and esplanade strip
98 Crowther Road, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/224)*

h) The Hutt City Council and The Wise Group Corporation Limited

*Subdivision consent
220 and 220A Wise Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/163)*

*i) The Hutt City Council and Michael Francis Thrup and Helen Susan Campbell
Subdivision consent and esplanade strip
335/363 Moores Valley Road, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/221)*

j) The Hutt City Council and JAH Developments Limited

*Subdivision consent
39 Vincent Street, Lower Hutt (Record number L17/223)*

*k) The Hutt City Council and Urban Plus Limited
Transfer of land and easement instrument
12 Shaftesbury Grove, Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/202)*

Deed of Lease

*l) The Hutt City Council and Wellington Regional Council at James Grove Playground,
corner of James Grove and Stokes Valley Road, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/128)*

*A seven year extension of a lease to Council from the Regional Council for the James Grove
Playground land."*

11. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17429

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

12. Committee Report with Recommended Item - Traffic Subcommittee - 11 September 2017

13. Minutes - 15 August 2017

14. Mitchell Park (17/1492)

15. Property Purchase (17/1489)

*16. Committee report without recommended item - Finance and Performance
Committee - 27 September 2017*

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

passing of this resolution are as follows:

(A) <i>General subject of the matter to be considered.</i>	(B) <i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.</i>	(C) <i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.</i>
<i>Report of the Traffic Subcommittee held on 11 September 2017</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons.(s7(2)(a)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>
<i>Report of the Finance and Performance Committee held on 27 September 2017</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities(s7(2)(h)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>
<i>Minutes of the Hutt City Council held on 15 August 2017</i>		
<i>Mitchell Park</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities (s7(2)(h)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>
	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s7(2)(i)).</i>	
<i>Property Purchase</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>

*commercial and
industrial negotiations)
(s7(2)(i)).*

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17430

"That Mr Roy Simmons from Medispace be permitted to remain after the public has been excluded at the beginning of the item as he has knowledge of the matter to be discussed that may assist Council in relation to this item."

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 8.25pm. The non-public portion of the meeting finished at 9.25pm.

WR Wallace
MAYOR

**CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017**

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of a meeting of The Hutt City Council held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor,
30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on
Wednesday 18 October 2017 commencing at 6.25pm

<u>PRESENT:</u>	Mayor WR Wallace (Chair)	Deputy Mayor D Bassett
	Cr G Barratt	Cr L Bridson
	Cr J Briggs	Cr MJ Cousins
	Cr S Edwards	Cr T Lewis (from 6.28pm)
	Cr M Lulich	Cr G McDonald
	Cr C Milne	Cr L Sutton

APOLOGIES: An apology was received from Cr C Barry.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive (part meeting)
Mr B Kibblewhite, Chief Financial Officer (part meeting)
Mr D Newth, Financial Accounting Manager (part meeting)
Ms K Stannard, Divisional Manager Democratic Services (part meeting)

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. **APOLOGIES**

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Briggs)

Minute No. C 17501

"That the apology received from Cr Barry be accepted and leave of absence be granted."

2. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

There was no public comment.

Cr Lewis joined the meeting at 6.28pm.

3. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS**

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL FROM FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE
COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 18 OCTOBER 2017**

Recommended Items

Item 4a) Hutt City Council's Annual Report to 30 June 2017

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Barratt)

Minute No. C 17502

"That Council:

- (i) approves the draft Annual Report and Annual Report Summary for the year ended 30 June 2017 attached as Appendices 1, 2 and 3 to Report FPC2017/4/249, both subject to satisfactory resolution of the following outstanding items:*
 - (a) completion of final edit checking;*
 - (b) completion of any final audit adjustments; and*
 - (c) receipt of final audit clearance;*
- (ii) notes that a public notice will be published in the Hutt News advising of the availability of the Annual Report Summary, attached as Appendix 3 to Report FPC2017/4/249, copies will be made available in the city's libraries, at the Customer Service Centre and on Council's website, copies will be posted to rural ratepayers who may not receive the Hutt News, and an alert will be sent to our 1,500 e-newsletter subscribers; and*
- (iii) appoints a subcommittee comprising of Mayor Wallace, Deputy Mayor Bassett and Councillors Cousins and Milne to sign off the final documents by 8 November 2017."*

Item 4b) Report on UrbanPlus Limited for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Mayor Wallace)

Minute No. FPC 17503

"That Council receives the Annual Report for Urban Plus Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, attached as Appendix 1 to Report FPC2017/4/250, along with the unmodified audit opinion tabled at the Finance and Performance Committee at its meeting held on 18 October 2017 attached as pages 4-17 to the Finance and Performance Committee meeting minutes dated 18 October 2017."

5. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

6. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17504

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

7. Chief Executive's Performance and Remuneration 2016/2017 Review (17/1532)

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section

48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

(A)	(B)	(C)
<i>General subject of the matter to be considered.</i>	<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.</i>	<i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.</i>
<i>Chief Executive's Performance and Remuneration 2016/2017 Review.</i>	<i>The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons. (s7(2)(a)).</i>	<i>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.</i>

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. C 17505

"That Peter McLaren, Advisory Board Chair, McLaren Associates Limited, be permitted to remain after the public has been excluded during consideration of the item dealing with the Chief Executive's Performance and Remuneration 2016/17 Review, as he has knowledge of the matter to be discussed that will assist Council in relation to this item."

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.30pm. The non-public portion of the meeting ended at 10.20pm.

WR Wallace
MAYOR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of an extraordinary meeting of The Hutt City Council held in the Council
Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on
Monday 6 November 2017 commencing at 5.30pm

<u>PRESENT:</u>	Mayor WR Wallace (Chair)	Deputy Mayor D Bassett
	Cr G Barratt	Cr C Barry
	Cr L Bridson	Cr J Briggs
	Cr MJ Cousins	Cr S Edwards
	Cr T Lewis	Cr M Lulich
	Cr G McDonald	Cr C Milne
	Cr L Sutton	

APOLOGIES: There were no apologies.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation
Mr B Sherlock, Strategic Projects Director (part meeting)
Mr M Reid, General Manager, City and Community Services (part meeting)
Mr A Cumming, Divisional Manager District Plan (part meeting)
Mr N Geard, Environmental Policy Analyst (part meeting)
Mr B Hodgins, Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens (part meeting)
Mr J Gloag, Divisional Manager, Transport (part meeting)
Mr S Cager, Senior Project Engineer (part meeting)
Ms S Simcox, Divisional Manager Communications and Marketing
Ms K Stannard, Divisional Manager Democratic Services

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are recorded under the item to which they relate.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

There were no conflict of interest declarations.

PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS**RESOLVED:** (Mayor Wallace/Cr Barry)**Minute No. C 17501(2)**

"That, in terms of Standing Order 10.4, precedence be accorded to item 4c) dealing with the Cycleways."

4. MISCELLANEOUS**a) 105 Western Hutt Road - Proposal to Change Reserve Classification and Lease to New Zealand Response Team 18 for Civil Defence Purposes (17/1605)**

Report No. HCC2017/5/259 by the Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens

The Divisional Manager, Parks and Gardens elaborated on the report.

Cr Cousins asked officers to notify the Maungaraki Residents Association of the proposal to change the reserve classification.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Edwards)**Minute No. C 17502(2)**

"That Council:

- (i) notes that New Zealand Response Team 18, in looking for a suitable site to relocate, is seeking Council approval to lease part of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road;*
- (ii) notes that this is a reserve property which will need to have its Scenic Reserve classification changed if it is to be used for this purpose;*
- (iii) agrees to publicly notify a proposal to change the reserve classification of the property situated at 105 Western Hutt Road, being at the entrance to Percy Scenic Reserve, from Scenic Reserve to Local Purpose Reserve (Community Buildings) on the basis that the property does not have reserve values consistent with a Scenic Reserve and that it would be more suited for community uses as a base for Civil Defence purposes; and*
- (iv) agrees in principle, subject to the change in classification, to leasing a part of the property at 105 Western Hutt Road to New Zealand Response Team 18."*

- b) **Proposed District Plan Change 50 - 135 Witako Street, Epuni - Rezoning from General Recreation Activity Area to Community Health Activity Area (Area 1)**
(17/1628)

Report No. HCC2017/5/260 by the Intermediate Environmental Policy Analyst

The Divisional Manager, District Plan elaborated on the report.

In response to questions from members, the Chief Executive advised that the purpose of the officer's report was to ask Council to approve, for consultation, proposed District Plan Change 50. He highlighted that any other matters would be part of the resource consent process.

RESOLVED: (Mayor Wallace/Deputy Mayor Bassett) **Minute No. C 17503(2)**

"That Council:

- (i) notes Proposed District Plan Change 50 attached as Appendix 1 to the report;*
- (ii) resolves to promulgate Proposed District Plan Change 50 for consultation;*
- (iii) instructs officers to publicly notify Proposed District Plan Change 50 as soon as practicable; and*
- (iv) allows officers to make any non-policy related changes to the details of Proposed District Plan Change 50 should the need arise."*

c) **CYCLEWAYS** (17/1631)

Report No. HCC2017/5/18 by the Senior Project Engineer

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Anne Godfrey** urged Council to push forward with the cycleways and do what it could to make as much progress as possible.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Derek Richardson** urged Council not to lose focus on where Council was heading so as to create a functional safe cycleway for the purposes of commuting and school children.

Speaking under public comment, **Mr Matt Young** encouraged Council to complete The Beltway route. He expressed concern with the proposed isolated sections of the cycleway resulting in a loss of connection with the cycleway network. He elaborated on the reasons why Council should commit to active transport.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Jo Clendon** elaborated on her attendance at the Asia-Pacific Cycle Congress. She expressed concern with the officer's report as she believed it created a delayed network with disconnected pinch points and did not align with Council's Walking and Cycle Strategy. She believed there had been little communication and consultation with the relevant cycle groups.

In response to a question from a member, Ms Clendon urged Council to commit to the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path and The Beltway cycleway network. She asked Council to link the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path route to the southern route of The Beltway.

Speaking under public comment, **Ms Kelvin Aris** elaborated on his background which related to community engagement around cycling and large cycling events. He highlighted the importance of more people being involved, collaborating and exercising their imagination around bicycles.

The Strategic Projects Director elaborated on the report. He acknowledged the feedback from the public speakers. He apologised that the matter had not been reported through the Cycling Steering Group. However officers had just reached a point where they understood the financial cost implications. He highlighted that the officers were now asking Council for a urgent decision regarding the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path and a commitment to these projects to ensure that officers locked in up to \$2.9M of urban cycleway fund subsidy. He noted that if Council decided to revisit the matter in two years time, then there would be no urban cycleway fund subsidy available and the costs could increase.

In response to questions from members, the Senior Project Engineer elaborated on the contingency net costs for the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path, Eastern Bays Shared Path and The Beltway projects. He also elaborated on the history of the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path.

Mayor Wallace elaborated on the history and consultation undertaken for the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path over the many years.

The Senior Project Engineer elaborated on the extent of the consultation with the communities on all three cycleway projects especially Wainuiomata and Eastern Bays Shared Paths. He clarified that officers were looking to delay the southern section as after consultation they realised there was a need for a rail underpass rather than trying to cross two structures.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer advised that there was no specific modelling. He advised that officers undertook pre-construction counting for a number of years and once construction finished they undertook post-construction counting so they could see the difference between pre and post construction numbers.

In response to questions from members, the Senior Project Engineer advised that the Wainuiomata Hill/Pukeatua Bridge was presented as a package to NZ Transport for safety reasons. He also advised that The Beltway's business case was now completed, was moving to detailed design and would be ready for construction by the start of the next financial year.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer confirmed that Option A included the underpass and the primary and secondary routes.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer advised that the reason for not undertaking the southern route was due to lack of finance. He also advised that the consultation undertaken around Bell Road south was inconclusive. He noted that the major concern raised by residents was about cyclists safety.

In response to a question from a member, the Divisional Manager, Transport confirmed that the \$400,000 pa set aside in the cycle budget would cover the necessities and the maintenance of the increased network.

MOVED: (Mayor Wallace/Cr Sutton)

That Council endorses the recommendations contained in the report, continues with Option D and request officers to bring back, as part of the Long Term Plan, a report on potential funding to go towards The Beltway once further investigations have been completed.

In response to a question from a member, the Senior Project Engineer confirmed that he would include information on the linkages from the bottom of the Wainuiomata Hill to the appropriate spaces including costings connected with those linkages in his report.

Mayor Wallace confirmed Council was committed to cycleways around the City. He highlighted that Council would continue to work on cycleways to make the City the most cycle friendly City in the region.

Cr Bridson expressed support for the motion. She considered it was necessary that all the cycleway projects were completed. She recognised that the Wainuiomata Hill and Eastern Bays routes needed to be completed for safety reasons. She highlighted that The Beltway fed into all areas of the City and should not be

forgotten.

Cr Edwards expressed support for the motion with reluctance. He considered that Council should be completing all the cycle projects. He considered that the Wainuiomata Hill Shared Path was the least priority. He believed that more data was required on accident rates. He considered the Eastern Bays Shared Path was the top priority due to safety concerns.

Cr Milne expressed concern with Council's internal process whereby the matter was not reported through Council's Cycleway Steering Group. He advised that he was still left with unanswered questions. He believed the motion was preloading the Long Term Plan budget in favour of cycleways.

Cr Barry expressed support for the motion. He highlighted the importance of the cycleway/shared path for the Wainuiomata Hill including building upon the success of Pukeatua Bridge and to address safety concerns.

RESOLVED: (BY DIVISION) (Mayor Wallace/Cr Sutton) **Minute No. C 17504(2)**

"That Council:

- (i) authorises officers to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Urban Cycleways Authority which will allow Council to access the remaining \$1.65M of subsidy; in return for which Council commits to the construction of the Wainui Hill, Eastern Bays and officers preferred option for the Beltway, (Northern and Central portions only), as discussed in Report HCC2017/5/18;*
- (ii) authorises officers to award the contract for the Wainuiomata Hill project so that works can commence as soon as possible, with a target completion date of late 2018;*
- (iii) notes the strong level of community support for all three projects as expressed through previous years' planning rounds, and in the project specific consultation held over the last several months;*
- (iv) notes that the decisions in part (i) and part (ii) above will result in future capex expenditure estimated to be in excess of current budgets in the amount of \$4.6M, and directs officers to accommodate this level of spending within the current Long Term Plan budget round; and*
- (v) continues with Option D as outlined in Report HCC2017/5/18 and requests officers to compile a report for the Community Plan Committee in early March 2018 for potentially additional funding to go towards The Beltway once further investigations have been considered and work investigated in more detail."*

The motion was declared CARRIED by Division with the voting as follows:

For

Against

Mayor Wallace
Deputy Mayor Bassett
Cr Barratt
Cr Barry
Cr Bridson
Cr Briggs
Cr Cousins

Cr Milne

Cr Edwards
Cr Lewis
Cr Lulich
Cr McDonald
Cr Sutton

Total: 12

Total: 1

5. **QUESTIONS**

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.20pm.

WR Wallace
MAYOR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

HUTT CITY COUNCIL**FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE**

Minutes of a meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on

Wednesday 18 October 2017 commencing at 5.30pm

PRESENT:

Cr C Milne (Chair)	Deputy Mayor D Bassett
Cr G Barratt	Cr J Briggs
Cr MJ Cousins	Cr S Edwards
Cr M Lulich	Cr L Sutton
Mayor WR Wallace (from 5.35pm)	

APOLOGY:

An apology was received from Cr Barry

IN ATTENDANCE:

Cr L Bridson
Cr T Lewis
Cr G McDonald
Mr T Stallinger, Chief Executive
Ms K Kelly, General Manager, City Transformation
Mr B Kibblewhite, Chief Financial Officer
Mr D Newth, Financial Accounting Manager
Ms W Moore, Manager Strategy and Planning (part meeting)
Ms J Askin, Corporate Planner (part meeting)
Mr G George, Manager Trade Waste (part meeting)
Ms K Stannard, Divisional Manager, Democratic Services

PUBLIC BUSINESS**1. APOLOGY**

RESOLVED: (Deputy Mayor Bassett/Cr Milne)

Minute No. FPC 17501

"That the apology received from Cr Barry be accepted and leave of absence be granted and the apology for lateness received from Mayor Wallace be accepted."

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

There were no public comment.

3. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS**

Deputy Mayor Bassett declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 4b) and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

Cr Cousins declared conflict of interest in relation to item 4a) relating to the Hutt City Community Facilities Trust (CFT) and took no part in discussion or voting with regard to CFT.

Cr Milne declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 4a) relating to Seaview Marina Ltd (SML) and took no part in discussion with regard to SML.

PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS

RESOLVED: (Cr Milne/Deputy Mayor Bassett)

Minute No. FPC 17502

"That, in terms of Standing Order 10.4, precedence be accorded to item 4b) dealing with Urban Plus Limited."

Mayor Wallace joined the meeting at 5.35pm.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL – 18 October 2017

a) Hutt City Council Annual Report to 30 June 2017 (17/1424)

Cr Cousins declared conflict of interest in relation to the Hutt City Community Facilities Trust (CFT) and took no part in discussion or voting when the matter was raised.

Cr Milne declared a conflict of interest in relation to Seaview Marina Ltd (SML) and took no part in discussion or voting when the matter was raised.

Mr Andrew Clarke from Audit New Zealand elaborated on the audit process and gave an update on where things were at. He advised the audit was completed and was expected to provide an unmodified opinion as he was comfortable that the financial and non financial information was correct. He elaborated on what still needed to happen before providing the audit opinion. He said that Council needed to sign the Letter of Representation and to adopt the accounts. He advised that there was one adjustment in the Letter of Representation which related to Urban Plus Ltd and that the adjustment was a non material change. He noted that other Councils had issues that may need further investigation with the setting of rates. He stressed that Audit New Zealand had reviewed Council's rate setting and advised there was no major concern.

In response to a question from a member, Mr Clark clarified that the threshold for material changes depended largely upon circumstances and the area involved.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Milne/Mayor Wallace)	Minute No. FPC 17403
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"That the Committee recommends that Council:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>approves the draft Annual Report and Annual Report Summary for the year ended 30 June 2017 attached as Appendices 1, 2 and 3 to the report, both subject to satisfactory resolution of the following outstanding items:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>completion of final edit checking;</i> (b) <i>completion of any final audit adjustments; and</i> (c) <i>receipt of final audit clearance;</i> (ii) <i>notes that a public notice will be published in the Hutt News advising of the availability of the Annual Report Summary, attached as Appendix 3 to the report, copies will be made available in the city's libraries, at the Customer Service Centre and on Council's website, copies will be posted to rural ratepayers who may not receive the Hutt News, and an alert will be sent to our 1,500 e-newsletter subscribers; and</i> (iii) <i>appoints a subcommittee to sign off the final documents by 8 November 2017."</i> |
|---|

b) Report on Urban Plus Limited for the Year Ended 30 June 2017 (17/1514)

Deputy Mayor Bassett declared a conflict of interest and took no part in discussion or voting on the matter.

The Chief Financial Officer elaborated on the report. He tabled Audit New Zealand's Independent Auditor's Report of Urban Plus Limited (the company) issued on 17 October 2017 along with disclosure changes to the company's Annual Report.

In response to questions from a member relating to the reasons why the documentation was delayed, the Chief Financial Officer elaborated on the complexity of the company's accounts as a result of the establishment of subsidiaries. He advised that the company now had a consolidated set of accounts. He acknowledged that officers could have been better prepared and there were resourcing issues at Audit New Zealand which had not helped the situation. He highlighted that the breach had been disclosed in the company's Annual Report.

RECOMMENDED: (Cr Milne/Mayor Wallace) **Minute No. FPC 17504**

"That the Committee recommends that Council receives the Annual Report for Urban Plus Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, attached as Appendix 1 to the report along with the tabled unmodified audit opinion attached as pages 6-9 to the minutes and tabled disclosure changes to Urban Plus Limited's Annual Report attached as pages 10-13 to the minutes."

4. INFORMATION ITEM

Hydrocarbon Discharges to stormwater affecting Seaview Marina (17/1516)

Report No. FPC2017/4/132 (2) by the Manager, Trade Waste

The Manager, Trade Waste elaborated on the report.

In response to questions from members, the Manager, Trade Waste considered that education was the key to fighting pollution incidents. He noted that of the 1,000 pollution incidents, 980 people did not know what they were doing would cause harm to the environment. He advised that officers had delegated enforcement powers from Greater Wellington Regional Council for certain breaches and the ability to motivate people to do the right thing. He also advised that most businesses did not find the cost of protection significant as businesses understood there was no acceptable pollution anymore as it was not publicly acceptable. He highlighted that the responsibility of sumps was mixed, the polluter would pay for sump guards and Council would pay for street sumps. He also highlighted that there was an enormous scope for education in relation to litter been blown from recycling bins into the stormwater system.

In response to a question from a member, the Chief Executive advised that a combined report from Wellington Water Limited and Council's Trade Waste Team was the correct process. He noted that the report would cover future budget implications and would be written in time for the Long Term Plan.

RESOLVED: (Cr Cousins/Mayor Wallace)

Minute No. FPC 17405

"That the Committee:

- (i) notes and receives the report;*
- (ii) asks officers from Wellington Water Limited and Council's Trade Waste Division to report back on options for consultation in the next Long Term Plan; and*
- (i) investigate initiating a city-wide programme within existing budgets."*

4. QUESTIONS

There were no questions.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.25 pm.

Cr C Milne
CHAIR

CONFIRMED as a true and correct record
Dated this 12th day of December 2017

6

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Urban Plus Limited and group's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2017

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Urban Plus Limited and group (the company and group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Andrew Clark, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information of the company and group, on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the company and group on pages 13 to 32, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of the company and group on pages 6 and 7.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the company and group on pages 13 to 32:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2017; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the performance information of the company and group on pages 6 and 7 presents fairly, in all material respects, the company and group's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to the company and group's objectives for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Our audit was completed on 17 October 2017. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the

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performance information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements and the performance information

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the company and group for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Directors is also responsible for preparing the performance information for the company and group.

The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the company and group for assessing the company and group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the company and group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of these financial statements and the performance information.

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For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the company and group's statement of intent.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company and group's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the company and group's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company and group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company and group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements and the performance information of the entities or business activities within the company and group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated performance information. We are responsible solely for the direction, supervision and performance of the company and group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify in our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 2 to 5, but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the company and group in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners, issued by New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the company and group.



Andrew Clark
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

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Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	PARENT			GROUP	
		Actual 2017	Budget 2017	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Actual 2016
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,189,691	3,526,841	2,438,159	4,198,059	2,438,159
Debtors and other receivables	7	32,540	12,958	12,950	32,540	12,960
Prepayments		-	-	84,974	-	84,974
Inventories	8	7,075,853	1,642,861	2,062,219	3,675,623	2,062,219
Other financial assets	16	1,500,000	-	-	-	-
Total current assets		7,798,084	5,182,660	4,628,312	8,106,222	4,628,312
Non current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	9	24,433,957	19,300,801	21,021,247	24,433,957	21,021,247
Intangible assets	20	4,754	4,603	5,853	4,754	5,853
Assets under construction		17,001	1,162,393	475,122	17,001	475,122
Total non current assets		24,455,712	20,567,797	21,502,222	24,455,712	21,502,222
Total assets		32,253,796	25,740,457	26,130,534	32,561,934	26,130,534
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	11	182,022	152,613	152,609	343,964	152,609
Employee entitlements	13	30,764	30,413	30,413	30,764	30,413
Borrowings	12	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-
Other liabilities	15	47,829	-	435,943	286,964	435,943
Total current liabilities		5,260,415	183,026	618,965	5,661,292	618,966
Non current liabilities						
Employee entitlements	13	26,285	26,227	26,225	26,285	26,226
Borrowings	12	4,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
Deferred tax liability		2,098,892	1,374,418	1,363,934	2,077,174	1,363,914
Total non current liabilities		6,125,177	10,400,645	10,389,140	6,103,459	10,388,140
Total liabilities		11,385,592	10,583,671	11,007,105	11,764,751	11,007,106
Net Assets		20,868,204	15,156,786	15,123,429	20,797,183	15,123,429
Equity						
Accumulated funds	14	(5,891,261)	(6,489,321)	(6,532,679)	(5,962,282)	(6,502,679)
Share capital	14	15,300,000	15,300,000	15,300,000	15,300,000	15,300,000
Revaluation reserve	14	11,459,466	6,356,109	6,336,108	11,459,466	6,356,108
Total equity		20,868,204	15,156,786	15,123,429	20,797,183	15,123,429

Explanations of major variances against budget are detailed in note 26. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

9. Property, plant and equipment

Parent/Group	Opening			Movements during the year					Closing			
	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount	Additions	Disposals	Accumulated depreciation and impairment on disposals	Depreciation	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	Revaluation surplus	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount
2017												
Operational assets												
Land	10,198,285	-	10,198,285	-	(1,530,000)	-	-	-	2,656,715	11,335,000	-	11,335,000
Buildings	11,346,271	(526,842)	10,819,429	1,06,199	(986,151)	65,650	-	(354,536)	815,728	13,097,000	-	13,097,000
Plant and equipment	7,757	(4,224)	3,533	-	(1,143)	219	-	(162)	-	5,634	(4,657)	1,957
Total operational assets	21,552,313	(531,066)	21,021,247	106,199	(2,457,304)	65,869	-	(355,388)	815,728	24,438,634	(4,657)	24,433,957
Parent/Group	Opening			Movements during the year					Closing			
	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount	Additions	Disposals	Accumulated depreciation and impairment on disposals	Depreciation	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	Revaluation surplus	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount
2016												
Operational assets												
Land	10,508,285	-	10,508,285	-	(310,000)	-	-	-	-	10,198,285	-	10,198,285
Buildings	10,773,805	(198,778)	10,595,027	1,325,607	(733,221)	61,142	-	(398,205)	-	11,346,271	(526,842)	10,819,429
Plant and equipment	7,170	(3,590)	3,580	537	-	-	-	(554)	-	7,757	(4,224)	3,533
Total operational assets	21,289,260	(192,368)	21,096,892	1,306,274	(1,043,221)	61,342	-	(398,859)	-	21,552,313	(531,066)	21,021,247

Valuation

Land is valued as vacant and incorporates the influences of size, contour, quality, location, zoning, designation and current potential usage. Buildings comprise of residential dwellings that have been valued in relation to market based evidence. Market rents and capitalisation rates were applied to reflect market value while considering the highest and best use alternatives. The most recent independent valuation was performed by Aon Valuation Services. The total valuation was for \$24,432,000.

10. Intangible assets

Parent/Group	Opening		Movements during the year				Closing				
2017	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount	Additions	Disposals	Accumulated depreciation and impairment on disposals	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	Revaluation surplus	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount
	34,149	(28,256)	5,893	-	(14,878)	15,876	(1,100)	-	37,273	(12,518)	4,753
Total intangible assets											

Parent/Group	Opening		Movements during the year				Closing				
2016	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount	Additions	Disposals	Accumulated depreciation and impairment on disposals	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	Revaluation surplus	Cost or valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount
	28,526	(27,780)	746	5,603	-	-	(516)	-	34,149	(28,256)	5,893
Total intangible assets											

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20. Capital commitments and operating leases

Capital commitments

Capital commitments as at 30 June 2017 nil (2016: \$875,000) for the parent, and for Fairfield Waters Limited Partnership, nil (2016: Nil).

Operating leases as lessee

Urban Plus Limited leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of its business. The majority of these leases have a non-cancellable term of 36 months. The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	Parent		Group	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Not later than one year	32,484	29,627	32,484	29,627
Later than one year and not later than two years	33,083	29,105	33,083	29,106
Later than two years and not later than five years	50,591	65,489	10,591	65,489
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	76,158	124,222	76,158	124,222

The total minimum future sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at balance date is \$nil (2016: \$nil).

Leases can be renewed at Urban Plus Limited's option, with rents set by reference to current market rates for items of equivalent age and condition. Urban Plus Limited does not have the option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term.

There are no restrictions placed on Urban Plus Limited by any of the leasing arrangements.

Operating leases as lessor

Urban Plus Limited leases housing properties under operating leases that have a non-cancellable term of 3 weeks.

No contingent rents have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the period.

21. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2017 there were nil contingent liabilities (2016: \$nil).

Contingent assets

As at 30 June 2017 contingent assets were \$nil (2016: \$nil).

22. Events after balance date

The following property sale has occurred since balance date – 47 Lalings Road for \$750,000.

23. Statutory deadline for publishing the annual report

In accordance with Section 67 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Annual Report is required to be published within three months of balance date. The statutory deadline was met.

12 October 2017

File: (17/1573)

Report no: HCC2017/5/14

Sealing Authority

Recommendation

It is recommended that Council approves the affixing of the Common Seal to all relevant documents in connection with the items specified in Schedule 1 in accordance with Standing Order 18.2.

SCHEDULE 1 - General Sealing Authority

Agreement for Sale and Purchase

- a) The Hutt City Council and Paddy Hannan Contracting Limited (in receivership)
7A Waiu Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/243)

Land Transfer

- b) The Hutt City Council and The Property Group Limited
149 Normandale Road, Hutt City
(Record number L17/242)

Agreement for Road Stopping and Sale

- c) The Hutt City Council and John Alfred Rainey-Smith and Margaret Mary Rainey-Smith
17 Pitoitoi Road, Days Bay, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/257)
- d) The Hutt City Council and Evacom Limited
227 Knights Road, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/273)

Covenant

- e) The Hutt City Council and Michael John Horton and Sheila Horton
22 Belmont Terrace, Belmont, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/229)

Subdivision related documents – including Easements to Council and Esplanade Strips

Standard easements and related requirements granting rights to Council as part of the subdivision process.

- f) The Hutt City Council and Tamsin Alvita Snell and Leander Killian Francis

The Hutt City Council and Joan Leah Hall
Subdivision consent
30-32 Ngahere Street, Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/234)
- g) The Hutt City Council and Dene Markland Waters
Annexure Schedule – Consent forms
64 Trelawney Road and 221, 239 and 248 Wise Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/58)
- h) The Hutt City Council and Dene Markland Waters and Stephen Anthony Karl Thwaite
Subdivision consent
64 Trelawney Road and Wise Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt

(Record number L17/112)
- i) The Hutt City Council and Paul Mark Dajnowski

Subdivision consent
27 Hardy Street, Waterloo, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/225)
- j) The Hutt City Council and Petom Limited

Subdivision consent
6 Watkins Road, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/236)
- k) The Hutt City Council and Liberty Developments Limited
Subdivision consent
26 Treadwell Street, Naenae, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/184)
- l) The Hutt City Council and Trevor John Christie

Subdivision consent
10 Ngaumata Road, Point Howard, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/176)

- m) The Hutt City Council and Michael James Stewart
Subdivision consent
43 Trafalgar Street, Waterloo, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/263)
- n) The Hutt City Council and Maureen Ann Coomer
Subdivision consent
38 Cambridge Terrace, Naenae, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/250)
- o) The Hutt City Council and Martin Leslie Van Der Coolwijk and Lorraine Bronwyn Duffin
Subdivision consent
299 Oxford Terrace, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/254)
- p) The Hutt City Council and Fairfield Limited Partnership
Subdivision consent
1 Laura Fergusson Grove, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/248)
- q) The Hutt City Council and Eric John Chetwin, Geoffrey Fraser Chetwin and Jack Roland Stirling
Subdivision consent
45 Godley Street, Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/201)

Deed of Assignment

- r) The Hutt City Council and 531 High Street Nominees Limited for and on behalf of the 531 High Street Nominees Joint Venture and Mai Mai JV Limited
(Record number L17/249)

Deed of Lease

- s) The Hutt City Council and Angela Maria Sheppard, John Patrick Sheppard and Fraser Donald Sheppard as Trustees of the Esplanade Trust Unit 6, Birchwood Park, 477-479 Hutt Road, Lower Hutt plus eight car parks
(Record number L17/124)
- t) The Hutt City Council and Royal NZ Plunket Society Wellington Wairarapa Area Incorporated (as Assignor) and Royal NZ Plunket Society Incorporated (as Assignee)
87 Cambridge Terrace, Waterloo, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/152)
- u) The Hutt City Council and Royal NZ Plunket Society Wellington Wairarapa Area Incorporated (as Assignor) and Royal NZ Plunket Society Incorporated (as Assignee)
38 Mitchell Street (corner of Oxford Terrace), Epuni, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/153)
- v) The Hutt City Council and Royal NZ Plunket Society Wellington Wairarapa

Area Incorporated (as Assignor) and Royal NZ Plunket Society Incorporated
(as Assignee)
12 Kirks Avenue, Petone, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/154)

- w) The Hutt City Council and Royal NZ Plunket Society Wellington Wairarapa Area Incorporated (as Assignor) and Royal NZ Plunket Society Incorporated (as Assignee)
4 Marine Parade, Bishop Park, Eastbourne, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/155)
- x) The Hutt City Council and Royal NZ Plunket Society Wellington Wairarapa Area Incorporated (as Assignor) and Royal NZ Plunket Society Incorporated (as Assignee)
1B Queen Street, Community Centre, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/156)
- y) The Hutt City Council and Royal NZ Plunket Society Wellington Wairarapa Area Incorporated (as Assignor) and Royal NZ Plunket Society Incorporated (as Assignee)
19 Evans Street, Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/157)
- z) The Hutt City Council and Donald John McIlroy
Room 7, being part of the first floor at 38-40 Rimu Street, Eastbourne, Lower Hutt (Eastbourne Library building)
(Record number L17/275)

Lease of Reserve Land

- aa) The Hutt City Council and Wainuiomata Cricket Club Incorporated, Bryan Heath Park, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt
(Record number L16/49)

Variation of Mortgage

- bb) The Hutt City Council being the mortgagee under Mortgage (Encumbrance) B317266.13 in respect of the land contained in certificate of Title WN43B/667
HEREBY CONSENTS to registration of a transfer of the property from Carol Ann Young to Melissa Yssel and Gert Pieter Hartzenberg as transferee
1 Hill Road, Belmont, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/241)

Land Transfer

- cc) The Hutt City Council and The Wellington Regional Council
Hutt Park, Seaview, Lower Hutt
(Record number L17/278)

Warrants Approved

Michaela Clare Warren – HCC WARRANT-17-018	1. Local Government Act 2002 Authorised person pursuant to ss171, 173 (powers of entry in general) Enforcement Officer pursuant to s177 (including additional powers of entry) 2. Dog Control Act 1996 Dog control officer pursuant to s11
James Dean Hammond – HCC WARRANT-17-19	1. Local Government Act 2002 Authorised person pursuant to ss171, 173 (powers of entry in general)
Jarrold Alderson Ward – HCC WARRANT-17-20	1. Local Government Act 2002 Authorised person pursuant to ss171, 173 (powers of entry in general) Enforcement Officer pursuant to s177 (including additional powers of entry) 2. Building Act 2004 Authorised Officer pursuant to s222 Enforcement Officer pursuant to s371B