



PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA

COUNCIL

9AM, WEDNESDAY 1 MARCH 2023

COUNCIL CHAMBER, FIRST FLOOR CIVIC ADMINISTRATION BUILDING 32 THE SQUARE, PALMERSTON NORTH

MEMBERS

Grant Smith (Mayor) Debi Marshall-Lobb (Deputy Mayor) Mark Arnott Leonie Hapeta Brent Barrett Lorna Johnson **Rachel Bowen Billy Meehan** Vaughan Dennison **Orphée Mickalad** Lew Findlay (QSM) **Karen Naylor Roly Fitzgerald** William Wood Patrick Handcock Kaydee Zabelin (ONZM)

AGENDA ITEMS, IF NOT ATTACHED, CAN BE VIEWED AT

pncc.govt.nz | Civic Administration Building, 32 The Square City Library | Ashhurst Community Library | Linton Library

Waid Crockett Chief Executive | PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

Te Marae o Hine | 32 The Square Private Bag 11034 | Palmerston North 4442 | New Zealand pncc.govt.nz





COUNCIL MEETING

1 March 2023

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Apologies

2. Notification of Additional Items

Pursuant to Sections 46A(7) and 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, to receive the Chairperson's explanation that specified item(s), which do not appear on the Agenda of this meeting and/or the meeting to be held with the public excluded, will be discussed.

Any additions in accordance with Section 46A(7) must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

Any additions in accordance with Section 46A(7A) may be received or referred to a subsequent meeting for further discussion. No resolution, decision or recommendation can be made in respect of a minor item.

3. Declarations of Interest (if any)

Members are reminded of their duty to give a general notice of any interest of items to be considered on this agenda and the need to declare these interests.

4. Public Comment



5. Confirmation of Minutes

Page 7

Page 19

"That the minutes of the ordinary meeting of 15 February 2023 Part I Public be confirmed as a true and correct record."

Determining the Future of Panako Park Hall

REPORTS

6.

Report, presented by Stephanie Velvin, Community Development Manager. 7. Annual Budget (Plan) 2023/24 - Consideration of draft of **Consultation Document and Supporting Information** Memorandum, presented by Steve Paterson, Strategy Manager -Finance. Report to be circulated separately. 8. Proposed Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area & Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area Page 33 Memorandum, presented by Michael Duindam, Principal Planner -Strategic Planning. 9. Consideration of Options to Progress the Civic and Cultural Precinct **Master Plan** Page 39 Report, presented by Jono Ferguson-Pye, City Planning Manager David Murphy, Chief Planning Officer. 10. Draft Interim Speed Management Plan - Approval for Public Consultation Page 193 Report, presented by Peter Ridge, Senior Policy Analyst.

11.Adoption of CEDA Appointment of Directors Policy 2023 and
Alteration to CEDA Constitution.Page 235

Memorandum, presented by Sarah Claridge, Democracy and Governance Advisor.



INFORMATION REPORTS

12.Council Submission on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community
Participation) Amendment BillPage 251

Memorandum, presented by Peter Ridge, Senior Policy Analyst.

- **13.** Council Submission to the Inquiry into the 2022 Local Elections Page 259 Memorandum, presented by Hannah White, Democracy and Governance Manager.
- 14.Council Submission on the Local Government Official Information
and Meetings Amendment BillPage 273Memorandum, presented by Desiree Harvey, Legal Counsel.

15. Council Work Schedule

RECOMMENDATION FROM COMMITTEE MEETING

16.Presentation of the Part I Public Economic Growth Committee
Recommendation from its 22 February 2023 MeetingPage 293

"That the Committee recommendation be adopted or otherwise dealt with."

17. Exclusion of Public

To be moved:

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting listed in the table below.

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:

Page 289



	eral subject of each er to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for passing this resolution
18.	Minutes of the ordinary meeting - Part II Confidential - 15 February 2023	For the reasons set out in the ordinary minutes of 15 February 2023, held in public present.	
19.	Trustee Appointment to The Regent Theatre Trust Board	Privacy	s7(2)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 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 as stated in the above table.

Also that the persons listed below be permitted to remain after the public has been excluded for the reasons stated.

[Add Third Parties], because of their knowledge and ability to assist the meeting in speaking to their report/s [or other matters as specified] and answering questions, noting that such person/s will be present at the meeting only for the items that relate to their respective report/s [or matters as specified].



PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Council Meeting Part I Public, held in the Council Chamber, First Floor, Civic Administration Building, 32 The Square, Palmerston North on 15 February 2023, commencing at 9.02am

MembersGrant Smith (The Mayor) (in the Chair) and Councillors Debi Marshall-
Lobb, Mark Arnott, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison,
Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna
Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood
and Kaydee Zabelin.

Councillor Mark Arnott left the meeting at 11.47am during consideration of clause 7. He entered the meeting again at 11.56am during consideration of clause 8. He was not present when the meeting resumed at 1.34pm. He was not present for the vote on the substantive motions in clause 7, and clauses 9 to 16 inclusive.

Karakia Timatanga

Councillor Roly Fitzgerald opened the meeting with karakia.

Declaration of Interests

The Mayor (Grant Smith) declared he had an interest in item 6 but no conflict.

Councillor Roly Fitzgerald declared a conflict of interest in Item 8 and took no further part in discussion or debate.

1-23 Confirmation of Minutes

It was requested that the minutes of the ordinary meeting of 14 December 2022 Part I Public be amended to record in clause 193-22 that the Mayor (Grant Smith) chaired the item and participated in the discussion.

Moved Vaughan Dennison, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

RESOLVED

1. That the minutes of the ordinary meeting of 14 December 2022 Part I Public be confirmed as a true and correct record, as amended.

Clause 1-23 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:



For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Mark Arnott, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

2-23 Suspension of Standing Orders

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

1. That Standing Order 2.20.1 Presentations be suspended for the duration of this meeting.

Clause 2-23 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Mark Arnott, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

3-23 Presentation - NZ Rural Games Trust

Margaret Kouvelis, Chairperson, James Stewart, Trustee, and Daniel O'Regan, Communications and Marketing Manager of NZ Rural Games Trust made a presentation about the Ford Ranger NZ Rural Games taking place on 10-12 March 2023 at Te Marae o Hine – The Square.

Mrs Kouvelis highlighted how this free event celebrates rural life at the city centre, and thanked Council for its support. The event costs approximately \$1.35million with support from over 75 sponsors.

Beyond the 3-day event, the Trust aims to have positive economic impacts in the region and encourages young people to consider career paths in the food and fibre sector.

Mr O'Regan talked about the audience of the event which is estimated to be 40,000-42,500, drawing participants from Taranaki, Hawkes Bay, Whanganui, Wairarapa and Wellington.

Finally, Mrs Kouvelis acknowledged the partnership with Rangitane o Manawat $\bar{\mathrm{u}}$.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

1. That the Council receive the presentation for information.

Clause 3-23 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Mark Arnott, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad,



Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

REPORTS

4-23 Adoption of Triennial Agreement

Memorandum, presented by Hannah White, Democracy & Governance Manager.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

1. That Council adopt the Triennial Agreement for the Manawatū-Whanganui Region.

Clause 4-23 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Mark Arnott, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

5-23 Council Response to the Draft Manawatū-Whanganui Climate Change Action Plan

Memorandum, presented by David Murphy, Chief Planning Officer and David Watson, Climate Change Analyst.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Rachel Bowen.

RESOLVED

 That Council approve the response to the Draft Manawatū-Whanganui Climate Change Action Plan as included in Attachment 2 'Palmerston North City Council Response to the Draft Manawatū-Whanganui Climate Change Action Plan'.

Clause 5-23 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Mark Arnott, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

6-23 Approval of International Travel for the Mayor, March 2023

Memorandum, presented by Gabrielle Nguyen, International Relations Manager.

Moved Vaughan Dennison, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

RESOLVED

1. That Council grant approval for the Mayor to travel to Taiwan from



26 March to 31 March 2023 to attend and present at the 2023 Taipei Smart City Mayors' Summit.

Clause 6-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, the voting being as follows:

For:

Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Mark Arnott, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

Abstained:

The Mayor (Grant Smith).

Note:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) declared an interest in this item. He remained at the table during discussion and chaired the item.

The Mayor (Grant Smith) acknowledged the damage caused by the unprecedented weather event affecting several areas of the North Island, especially Hawkes Bay, and commended the work being done by the Civil Defence teams, Rescue teams and all the officers working on emergency response.

The meeting adjourned at 10.03am. The meeting resumed at 10.35am.

7-23 Adoption of Standing Orders 2023

Memorandum, presented by Hannah White, Democracy & Governance Manager and Sarah Claridge, Democracy & Governance Advisor.

Councillor Mark Arnott left the meeting at 11.47am.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Rachel Bowen.

RESOLVED

1. That Council adopt the Standing Orders 2023 (Attachment 2) to replace Standing Orders 2020; subject to any amendments, including any of the following:

- Allow 'public comment' to be presented to Council.

2. That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to make minor edits to the Standing Orders 2023, including agreeing the te reo equivalents of Standing Order titles.

Clause 7.1 and 7.2-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.



Moved Karen Naylor, seconded William Wood.

3. That the Chief Executive provide clarity on the definition and application of interests and conflicts of interest to be included in Standing Orders, and that this is presented to Council to consider / adopt.

Clause 7.3-23 above was carried 12 votes to 3, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Roly Fitzgerald, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

Against:

Councillors Lew Findlay, Patrick Handcock and Leonie Hapeta.

Moved Karen Naylor, seconded Orphée Mickalad.

Note:

On a motion to amend resolution 1 to add: 'Include Option A for Council meetings and Option C for committee meetings and include the option to vote with a simple 50% majority to change the debating style to Option C for Council meetings for either specific items or for the duration of the meeting', the motion was lost 3 votes to 13, the voting being as follows:

For:

Councillors Mark Arnott, Vaughan Dennison and Karen Naylor.

Against:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

Moved Vaughan Dennison, seconded Lew Findlay.

Note:

On a motion to amend resolution 1 to add: 'That Option B be the alternate debating style for all meetings', the motion was lost 3 votes to 13, the voting being as follows:

For:

Councillors Mark Arnott, Vaughan Dennison and Lew Findlay.

Against:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

8-23 Approval of International Travel for Councillor Roly Fitzgerald as Rangitāne and Council representative

Memorandum, presented by Todd Taiepa, Principal Māori Advisor and Gabrielle Nguyen, International Relations Manager.

Councillor Mark Arnott entered the meeting again at 11.56am.



Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

1. That Council grant approval for Councillor Roly Fitzgerald to attend the Mayor-led delegation to visit Palmerston North City's partners in the United States of America and the Netherlands in June 2023.

Clause 8-23 above was carried 13 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

Against:

Councillor Mark Arnott.

Abstained:

Councillor Karen Naylor.

Note:

Councillor Roly Fitzgerald declared a conflict of interest, withdrew from the discussion and sat in the gallery.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30pm. The meeting resumed at 1.34pm.

Councillor Mark Arnott was not present when the meeting resumed.

9-23 Transport Choices - Cycling

Report, presented by Hamish Featonby, Group Manager - Transport & Development.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

- 1. That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to sign the Transport Choices funding agreement with Waka Kotahi for \$4.893M over 2022/23 and 2023/24 at a Funding Assistance Rate of 100%.
- 2. That Council note the constrained project timeline, and agree a decision-making forum to enable decisions on final design to be made in August 2023.
- That Council approve creation of a new Programme called 'Transport Choices – Cycleways' to reflect both the additional capital new expenditure and additional subsidy revenue which breaks down as follows:
 - a. An increase of \$300k in the 2022/23 Capital New Budget for design engineering and engagement and consultation costs.
 - b. An increase to Waka Kotahi Capital Revenue of \$300k



being 100% of the new budget for 2022/23.

- 4. That Council note commitment to the addition of the 'Transport Choices – Cycleways' of \$4.593M in the 2023/24 Annual Budget for capital new for construction and an associated increase to Waka Kotahi Capital Revenue of \$4.593M in the 2023/24 Annual Budget.
- 5. That Council approve an increase of \$208k to the Streets for People budget for the 2023/24FY as contingency for the Streets for People – Featherston Street project at a Funding Assistance Rate of 90% from Waka Kotahi.
- 6. That Council note a decrease of \$1,688k for programme 1559-Citywide - Urban Cycle Infrastructure Network improvements will be included in the 2023/24 Annual Budget.
- That Council note a decrease in Waka Kotahi Capital Revenue for programme 1559-City-wide - Urban Cycle Infrastructure Network improvements of (\$780k) and a decrease in PNCC Debt Funding for this programme of (\$908k) will be included in the 2023/24 Annual Budget.

Clause 9-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

10-23 Transport Choices - Public Transport

Report, presented by Hamish Featonby, Group Manager - Transport & Development.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

- 1. That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to sign the Transport Choices funding agreement with Waka Kotahi for \$5.5M over 2022/23 and 2023/24 at a Funding Assistance Rate (FAR) of 100%.
- That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Horizons Regional Council for the joint delivery of the Palmerston North portion of the Transport Choices – Public Transport programme Horizons has received funding for.
- 3. That Council approve creation of a new Programme called 'Transport Choices – Public Transport' to reflect both the additional capital new expenditure and additional subsidy revenue as follows:
 - a. An increase of \$300k in the 2022/23FY Capital New Budget for design engineering, engagement and consultation costs.
 - b. An increase to Waka Kotahi Capital Revenue of \$300k



being 100% of the new budget for the 2022/23FY.

- 4. That Council note commitment to an increase of \$5.2M in the 2023/24 Annual Budget of capital new funding and an associated increase to Waka Kotahi capital revenue of \$5.2M in the 2023/24 Annual Budget.
- 5. That Council remove the 2022/23 budget provision for programme 1680-City-wide Public Transport Infrastructure Improvements of \$93K and associated capital revenue of \$47.3K.

Clause 10-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

11-23 Ferguson Street & Pitt Street Intersection Upgrade - Budget Adjustment

Report, presented by Hamish Featonby, Group Manager - Transport & Development, and Geoffrey Snedden, Senior Project Manager.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

- 1. That Council approve the additional funding of \$633,161 for the Capital New Programme 2059 Urban Transport Improvements Enabling Palmerston North Integrated Transport Initiative to increase the 2022-23 budget from \$2,088,868 to \$2,722,029 to enable the completion of the revised scope of the Ferguson Street & Pitt Street Intersection Upgrade.
- That Council approve transferring \$551,873 from programme 218 City Wide – Water Main Renewals by creating a Capital New Programme to recognise the unplanned relocation and replacement of 3 Waters pipes that needed to occur due to the construction of the Ferguson Street & Pitt Street Intersection Upgrade.
- 3. That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to vary the contract value to \$3,923,763 and Contract Contingency by a further \$200,000 within the provisions included in the updated programme budget if required for the successful delivery of the contract.

Clause 11-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.



12-23 Council Submission on the Natural and Built Environment Bill and Spatial Planning Bill

Memorandum, presented by Jono Ferguson Pye, City Planning Manager and Michael Dunidam, Principal Planner.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

 That Council approve Council's submission to the Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill included as Attachment
 1.

Clause 12-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

13-23 Council Submission on the Future for Local Government Review Draft Report

Memorandum, presented by Hannah White, Democracy & Governance Manager.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

1. That Council approve the submission on the Future for Local Government Review Draft Report (Attachment 1), subject to any amendments.

Clause 13-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

14-23 Council Submission on the Water Services Legislation Bill

Memorandum, presented by Mike Monaghan, Group Manager - Three Waters.

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

- 1. That Council approve the submission on the Water Services Legislation Bill (Appendix 1).
- 2. That Council note the response to Te Tari Taiwhenua Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) on Draft guidance on DIA's oversight and



Monitoring guidance.

Clause 14-23 above was carried 13 votes to 2, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

Against:

Councillors Brent Barrett and Lorna Johnson.

15-23 Council Work Schedule

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

1. That Council receive its Work Schedule dated February 2023.

Clause 15-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC

16-23 Exclusion of Public

Moved Grant Smith, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

RESOLVED

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting listed in the table below.

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:

	eral subject of each er to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for passing this resolution
19.	Minutes of the ordinary meeting - Part II Confidential - 14 December 2022	For the reasons set out in the ordinary minutes of 14 December 2022, held in public present.	



20.	Tender Award - Arena 3 Roof and Changing Room Upgrade	Negotiations	s7(2)(i)
21.	Tender Award - James Line Improvements (Schnell Dr. to Kelvin Grove Rd.)	Negotiations	s7(2)(i)

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 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 as stated in the above table.

Clause 16-23 above was carried 15 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Debi Marshall-Lobb, Brent Barrett, Rachel Bowen, Vaughan Dennison, Lew Findlay, Roly Fitzgerald, Patrick Handcock, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Orphée Mickalad, Karen Naylor, William Wood and Kaydee Zabelin.

The public part of the meeting finished at 3.33pm

Confirmed 1 March 2023

Mayor



REPORT

TO:	Council
MEETING DATE:	1 March 2023
TITLE:	Determining the Future of Panako Park Hall
PRESENTED BY:	Stephanie Velvin, Community Development Manager
APPROVED BY:	Chris Dyhrberg, Chief Customer Officer

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

That Council either:

OPTION 1: Decide to retain Panako Park as a reserve for community use, and instruct the Chief Executive to consult the community on the proposal to classify Panako Park, contained in Lots 1 and Lot 2 DP 29836, as a Local Purpose (Community) Reserve, in accordance with Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977.

OR

OPTION 2: Instruct the Chief Executive to prepare a reserve disposal proposal for Panako Park, contained in Lots 1 and Lots 2 DP 29836, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 to return to the Crown for possible housing use, including consultation with the community on the proposal.

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS ANALYSIS

Problem or Opportunity	Council needs to decide on the future use of Panako Park as the current lease holders, Girl Guiding New Zealand, have instigated a surrender of their community occupancy and land lease.
OPTION 1:	Council retains Panako Park as a reserve and consults on a proposal to classify the reserve as Local Purpose (Community).
Community Views	Community views on the decision to retain the hall and park for community use have not been sought at this stage; however, an expression of interest process to investigate community group demand for the hall has been completed. This process involved extensive engagement as outlined in the report below. Staff are also aware of community views from some Awapuni community members for an extended community hub, but these views have not been formally captured thus far in the process. Community views will be sought on the reclassification of the Reserve status.



	Community views will also be sought as part of the land lease process, as required by the Reserves Act 1977, should the reclassification proceed.
Benefits	The retention of the hall and Park for community use aligns with Council's strategic direction, specifically Goal 3: Priority 1 and Priority 3, by enabling one or more community groups to provide services and/or facilities that foster connections between community members.
Risks	Retaining the Park and hall for community use will require a resolution to carry out consultation to change the reserve status from the current Recreation status to Local Purpose (Community) status, prior to any finalisation of a sale and purchase process on the hall itself. Since consultation will inform a decision from both Council and the Department of Conservation, if there are objections of substance and note from the public, it may result in Council deciding on an alternative use and community groups who have participated in the expression of interest process thus far being unable to proceed.
	Possible missed opportunity to increase the housing stock in Palmerston North. Could be inconsistent with Council's decision to investigate opportunities to repurpose reserves for housing.
	Possible missed opportunity to realise aspirations that may further develop regarding neighbouring parcels of land.
Financial	Outgoing: Costs associated with the public consultation for the classification and, if proceeding, the land lease/community occupancy processes.
	Incoming: Funds received for the land lease/community occupancy under the current Support and Funding Policy 2022 would be \$150 per annum.
	Maintenance costs of the land are nil as the lease holder would be responsible for maintenance.
OPTION 2:	Prepare a reserve disposal proposal in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 to return to the Crown for possible housing use.
Community Views	As above, community views have not formally been sought on the options proposed to date, beyond the expression of interest process.
	If Option 2 were to proceed, Council would consult the community on the disposal proposal in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.
Benefits	May provide more housing in the city, through Kāinga Ora.



Girl Guiding New Zealand would likely be required to remove the building if the final decision were to return the land to the Crown.
Reputational risk if the community consultation did not support housing use.
Missed opportunity to realise the benefits of ongoing community use of the hall.
Small financial cost to revoke the reserve status and manage return to the Crown.
Retain Panako Park with no change to the current reserve status, with a view to land banking for future opportunities.
Council either purchase the hall or require Girl Guiding New Zealand to remove or demolish it.
No further community occupancy of the Park in the short term.
As above, community views have not formally been sought on the options proposed to date, beyond the expression of interest process.
If Option 3 were to be selected, no community consultation would be undertaken at this stage.
Preserves the land for future opportunities or decisions.
Opportunity to realise aspirations that may develop further in future related to the neighbouring parcels of land.
Possible community dissatisfaction with land being held rather than utilised for housing or community use.
Does not deliver in the immediate term on any Council plans or strategies, unless additional budget were to be allocated or sought to develop and deliver on community aspirations.
If purchasing the building, Council would be responsible for repair costs and ongoing maintenance.
Possible reputational risk if requiring Girl Guiding New Zealand to remove or demolish the hall at their own expense.
If purchasing the building, Girl Guiding New Zealand have indicated a purchase price range of \$10,000 to \$15,000.
Investigations into the state of the building have been completed since the report to Council on 22 August 2022. Reports indicated renewal work required and an estimated additional \$5,000 per annum for maintenance of the grounds and building.



RATIONALE FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY

- 1.1 On 7 September 2022, at the recommendation of the Policy and Strategy Committee, Council asked the Chief Executive to investigate the level of community demand for recreation and community use of Panako Park with a view to retaining the park and hall for community use, before making a decision on the future use of the park. The investigation of the level of community demand for recreational and community use has now been completed and the findings are presented in this report.
- 1.2 The expression of interest process run by staff under the Community Support and Funding Policy identified several groups interested in the purchase of the hall (and associated land lease) which do not fit the current recreational use classification of the Park. The report therefore sets out options open to Council to progress.

2. BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS COUNCIL DECISIONS

- 2.1 Under the Support and Funding Policy 2022, where there has been a lapse or surrender of community occupancy arrangements, Council is required to undertake a decision-making process in planning for the continued use of the property. This process includes undertaking due diligence and satisfying legislative requirements related to the land use.
- 2.2 Girl Guiding New Zealand (Girl Guides) have a policy to divest themselves of owning and operating Girl Guides halls nationally. Girl Guides have a hall on Panako Park, Awapuni. In June 2021, they notified Council of their intention to end their lease of Panako Park and, in accordance with the provisions of their lease for the land, requested a Council decision on whether it wishes to purchase the hall, allow Girl Guides to sell it to another group, in situ, or require its removal off site.
- 2.3 This report should be read in conjunction with the <u>Strategic Options Review</u> report presented to the Policy and Strategy Committee on 10 August 2022, which includes detailed information on previous Council decisions related to this land and additional background information.

3. OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATION PROCESS

3.1 Between 14 October and 14 November 2022, staff, including officers from the Parks, Policy, Community Development, Property and Communications teams, and representatives from Sport Manawatū, carried out a community engagement process to investigate the level of demand for Panako Park hall from community groups. The process included an expression of interest for



groups interested in purchasing the hall and leasing the land for community or recreational use.

- 3.2 Community engagement included:
 - Emailing information widely to community groups through established networks (including, but not limited to, lwi Māori organisations, Sector Lead organisations and their member groups, Strategic Priority Grant recipients, Welcoming Community Advisory Group member groups, Pasifika groups, Community Centre Committees and their user groups, churches, schools, groups who had directly contacted Council requesting hall space in the past, and local Awapuni community groups).
 - A webpage on Council's website.
 - Social media posts.
 - In person meetings and phone conversations with interested groups.
 - Three drop-in sessions at Panako Park hall (a day, an evening and a weekend session).
 - A letterbox drop to residents of Panako Place.
 - Liaising with Sport Manawatū to identify possible sport and recreation group demand.
 - Emails and phone calls with Girl Guiding New Zealand. An in-person meeting and emails with local Girl Guides unit leaders.
- 3.3 Applications to express an interest in the purchase of the hall were open via our online grants administration system (Smarty Grants) for four weeks. Criteria was based on the Support and Funding Policy 2022, Section 8c, which included the Policy for the Use of Public Space 2019. Information on building condition was also shared with applicants.
- 3.4 Applications received were considered by a panel of staff against the criteria. Panel assessment considerations included:
 - For-purpose groups providing a service, activity, or project that primarily benefit Palmerston North residents.
 - Strategic alignment: Delivers on Council goals for an active and connected community Goal 2: Creative and exciting and/or Goal 3: A connected and safe community, and/or Goal 4: An eco-city.
 - Financial position and ability to maintain the property.
 - Motivation to purchase and intended use, including level of intention to share the facility with other compatible for-purpose groups including local Girl Guiding units. Girl Guides have expressed interest in continuing to hire the hall from the new purchaser, for the continued use of the local Girl Guides units, who currently occupy the hall for two afternoons per week.
 - Current location of the group and reasons for moving.
 - Suitability of the land and/or building for the for-purpose group, in terms of location, physical characteristics and accessibility (including impact on neighbours, parking and noise considerations). It is important to note that there is no car park provided with the hall. Consideration was given to the lack of carparking in the street for larger numbers gathering at one time. Any community recreation use for this hall needs to be cognisant of the



carparking effects on surrounding streets and the street parking impact on neighbours. Additionally, any aspirations of a venue for celebrations and events raises risks around the likelihood of noise disturbance.

- Maximum hall occupancy (fire rating), which was indicatively assessed at fifty people for the current condition of the hall.
- Compatibility with reserve values (under the Reserves Act 1977).
- That the organisation does not primarily promote religious or political purposes.
- 3.5 Six expressions of interest were received. Each group was assessed by the panel, and three groups were identified as meeting the criteria for potential purchase of the hall and lease/occupancy of the land. However none of these groups fit the current land classification.

4. DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONS

4.1 Option One - Council retains Panako Park as a reserve and consults on a proposal to classify the reserve as Local Purpose (Community).

In this option,

- Council consults the community on the proposal to classify Panako Park, contained in Lots 1 and Lot 2 DP 29836, as a Local Purpose (Community) Reserve in accordance with Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- Should the land be confirmed as reclassified then, groups then enter into a negotiation process with Girl Guiding New Zealand for the purchase of the hall located at Panako Park.
- Council subsequently initiates an appropriate land lease and community occupancy process with the successful purchaser of the hall in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and the Support and Funding Policy 2022, further requiring public notification.
- Should the lease be confirmed, then Girl Guiding New Zealand finalise the sale of the hall to the purchasing group.

4.2 Option Two - Prepare a reserve disposal proposal, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, to return to the Crown for possible housing use.

- Carry out consultation under the Reserves Act 1977 proposing the revocation of the reserve status and return the land to the Crown.
- This option has not been explored further following the Strategic Options Review report in August 2022 as Council indicated a view to retaining the hall pending investigation of community demand; however, reconfirmation from Kāinga Ora has been received as to their interest in the property for housing development.



4.1 Option Three – Retain Panako Park with no change to the current reserve status, with a view to land banking for future opportunities.

- Hold the land until another opportunity is developed, such as community aspirations related to the adjacent land.
- This option has not been explored further following the Strategic Options Review report in August 2022 as Council indicated a view to retaining the hall pending investigation of community demand.

5. ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

5.1 Option One - Council retains Panako Park as a reserve and consults on a proposal to classify the reserve as Local Purpose (Community);

- 5.1.1 Staff have determined that there is demand for retention of the hall and Park for community use. Six groups have expressed interest, and three have been assessed as meeting the criteria for community occupancy.
- 5.1.2 There were no expressions of interest received from sport and recreation groups. Sport Manawatū engaged with two organisations they assessed as suitable. Neither group proceeded with an expression of interest due to the potential investment required to purchase, repair and maintain the building.
- 5.1.3 Whilst the number of expressions of interest received were fewer than expected, staff have determined that the three shortlisted groups meet the criteria for community occupancy and would support the delivery of Council's strategic direction with their proposed services and activities.
- 5.1.4 Interested groups include communities of place of the surrounding neighbourhood, currently delivering services within the Awapuni community and services currently located only in the city centre. Retention of the hall and Park and its extension for wider community use would therefore align with Council's goals, specifically Goal 3: Priority 1 and Priority 3, by enabling one or more community groups to provide services which foster connections between community members.
- 5.1.5 Further, the retention of Panako Park and hall and its extension for wider community use aligns with the value Council places on maintaining public spaces for community to meet and connect. The Community Places Report 2022 states that 'Council recognises the importance of community facilities providing opportunities for social networking, activites and shared experiences that contribute to a sense of belonging and overall wellbeing collectively' (Community Places Report 2022, p4).
- 5.1.6 Staff note that the current community centre in Awapuni, located on Newbury Street, is accommodating current user demand but does not



have the capacity to accommodate new user groups who wish to utilise the facility on a regular week to week basis.

- 5.1.7 Retaining the Park and hall for community use requires a resolution to carry out a consultation to change the current Recreation Reserve status to Local purpose (Community), because of the nature of the activities and services proposed by the three shortlisted groups. The change means the permitted use will include the proposed types of groups and activities, in addition to recreation activities, essentially broadening the range of use allowed in future.
- 5.1.8 The consultation will inform a final decision from both Council and the Department of Conservation.
- 5.1.9 If pursuing this option, risks include a probable missed opportunity to increase the housing stock in Palmerston North. As per the Strategic Options Review in 2022, it is noted that the City Growth Plan contains an action to investigate the reuse of underutilised council and government land for housing, and in considering the 2021 Housing Capacity Assessment, the Council adopted the recommentations including '9.3 Undertake council owned housing development and investigate opportunities to repurpose reserves or housing'.
- 5.1.10 A further risk is a possible missed opportunity to realise future aspirations that may develop further related to the neighbouring parcels of land. For example, staff note the Presbyterian New Church (the combined previous parishes of St David's, St Marks and St Andrews) have submitted to Council at various times (the May/June 2020 Annual Budget, 10 Year Plan submission 2021, and most recently the Year 2 Draft Annual Plan 2022-2023) stating their position that the adjacent St. Marks Awapuni site is surplus to requirements, and offering to make the land available to the Council for community facilities.
- 5.1.11 For this option, outgoing costs include those associated with the public consultation for the reclassification and land lease processes. Incoming costs include the payment received for the land lease/community occupancy, which would be \$150 per annum under the Support and Funding Policy 2022.

5.2 Option Two – Prepare a reserve disposal proposal in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 to return land to the Crown for possible housing use.

5.2.1 Panako Park is Crown derived. Additional to the background information contained in the Panako Park Strategic Options Review on previous Council decisions (p18) and the reserves status and zoning of the park (p19 of the report), if the Council decides that it does not wish to retain the land for community use, and the Council initiates the process to return the land back to the Crown, then either of the following will occur:



a. If the Crown has no use for the land, and the reserve is sold

The current policy is to share net proceeds 50:50 between the Crown and the Council (the land would be valued, and the Crown would pay Council 50% of the current market value of the land on transfer, less Department of Conservation costs). [NB: There is an application process which includes determining how the funds would be expended (usually on reserves). This is an operational policy; 'Proceeds of Disposal of Crown Reserves' and not a legal requirement.

There would be a financial benefit with this option, however the likelihood of the land being sold by the Crown is low, as Kāinga Ora have provisionally expressed interest in the land for housing development.

Or,

b. If the Crown determines it does have use for the land

There is no compensation paid and Council would not receive half the net proceeds. Kāinga Ora have expressed ongoing interest in the reserve for housing. However, there could be other Crown uses considered. Development or use of the land would be determined by the Crown.

Note Girl Guiding New Zealand would likely be required to remove or demolish the building if the final decision were to return the land to the Crown.

- 5.2.2 Therefore, Option 2 is in alignment with Council's City Growth Plan, as detailed at 5.1.13 above.
- 5.2.3 Realising this benefit would be at the expense of realising the benefit of ongoing community use of the hall as at Option 1, and of aspirations for the neighbourhood that might develop further as at Option 3.
- 5.2.4 There is also some risk of delay with this option due to the timing of housing with Crown processes, and a possible reputational risk for Council if the community consultation did not support housing use.
- 5.2.5 Staff note there is a limit to the number of houses that can be provided given that the size of the land is 1288 m².
- 5.2.6 Additionally, it is noted there would be a small resource cost to revoke the reserve status and manage the return to the Crown.

5.3 **Option Three – Retain Panako Park with no change to the current reserve** status, with a view to land banking for future opportunities.

5.3.1 In this option, Girl Guiding New Zealand would not sell the hall to one of the recommended groups, they would remove or demolish the hall (unless purchased by Council) and no further community occupancy would proceed in the immediate term.



- 5.3.2 If Council purchase the hall from Girl Guiding New Zealand to retain the reserve and hall for future use, there would be a finanacial cost at the time of purchase and ongoing financial cost to manage and maintain the park and hall facility. This would require allocation of additional budget.
- 5.3.3 Alternatively, there are relational and reputational risks if Council were to require Girl Guiding New Zealand to remove or demolish the hall whilst land banking for future opportunities, including with the groups who have expressed interest in using the hall.
- 5.3.4 As noted at 5.1.14 above, there is a possible future development opportunity relating to the adjacent land of the Presbyterian New Church. Staff are aware of an existing, and growing, community aspiration from some Awapuni community members for an extended community hub, including Library services, and establishment of wayfinding connections between existing community facilities.
- 5.3.5 If, in future, additional budget were to be allocated or sought enabling the development and delivery of community aspirations for this land, there would likely be in alignment with Council's connected community goals; however, likely timeframes for the benefit to be realised would be significantly longer than with options one and two.

6. RANGITĀNE O MANAWATŪ VIEWS

- 6.1 Rangitāne o Manawatū has been consulted through the Strategic Options Review and were also notified of the expressions of interest process.
- 6.2 Officers understand Rangitāne o Manawatū support the property being reclassified for wider community purpose.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This report seeks a Council decision on the future use of the Panako Park and located hall.
- 7.2 The investigation has established that there is community demand for the purchase of the hall and community occupancy of the land.
- 7.3 All the three options presented deliver, or have potential to deliver, to one or more of Council's Goals and Plans to some degree.
- 7.4 Option one has community benefit in the short term, with community occupancy from one of the shortlisted groups for purchase aligning strongly with Council's connected community aspirations.
- 7.5 Option two has probable community benefit in the medium term, with strong potential to align with the City Growth Plan for housing provision.



- 7.6 Option three has less immediate and less likely community benefit compared with options one and two, and therefore less strongly aligns with Council's current strategic direction.
- 7.7 Assessment of the options has not resulted in a clearly weighted direction between options one and two, and the connected community priorities continue to be in competition with the housing priorities.
- 7.8 Therefore, officers recommend Council proceeds with either option one, retain Panako Park as a reserve and consult on changes to the status of the reserve to Local Purpose (Community); or option two, prepare a reserve disposal proposal in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 to return to the Crown for possible housing use.

8. NEXT ACTIONS

8.1 If proceeding with Option One: Retain Panako Park and reclassify the reserve status to Local Purpose (Community):

8.1.1 Council would then consult with the community on a reclassification of the Reserve Status of Panako Park.

A reclassification of the Reserve will require:

- public notification of the proposal,
- hearings,
- consideration of submissions,
- resolution to proceed and gazette the new classification.
- 8.1.2 Then, should the reclassification be confirmed, a community occupancy lease can be determined.

A new lease will require:

- Girl Guides to negotiate a sale of the hall, subject to Council agreeing a community-occupancy lease.
- Public notification of intention to grant lease,
- Hearings,
- consideration of submissions,
- final decision to grant lease.
- 8.1.3 Officers will advise Girl Guides of Council's decision and next steps in the process as relate to the sale of the hall, noting Girl Guides will manage the sale and purchase process. Officers will ensure information on all processes are provided to Girl Guiding New Zealand prior to the sale and purchase process commencing.
- 8.1.4 Officers will advise shortlisted groups of next steps in process for community occupancy. It is noted that there may be a requirement for



a resource consent application from the successful purchaser in order for them to operate/use the land and building even if the land is reclassified for wider recreational use. This will depend on further information being provided around their operating circumstances in due course. If required, this process could run in parallel to the land lease / community occupancy process. Officers will ensure information on all processes are provided to shortlisted groups.

8.2 If proceeding with Option Two: Prepare a reserve disposal proposal in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 to return to the Crown for possible housing use:

- 8.2.1 A draft Reserve Disposal Proposal would be prepared for Council approval, which would form the basis of the consultation material.
 - Tools used during the consultation will include: Public Notice (as required by the Reserves Act 1977), website information and submission form, drop-in sessions in Awapuni, social media posts, signs on the site, mailbox drop to housing within 500m of Panako Park and information provided to agencies for Sport, Recreation and Community.
 - A hearing (if required) as per the Reserves Act 1977.

8.3 If proceeding with Option Three: Retain Panako Park with no change to the current reserve status, with a view to land banking for future opportunities:

- 8.3.1 No community consultation required at this stage.
- 8.3.2 Girl Guiding New Zealand cease their community occupancy. Council decision required on whether Council would purchase the hall from Girl Guiding New Zealand, or require Girl Guiding New Zealand to remove or demolish.

COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have delegated authority to decide?	Yes	
Are the decisions significant?	No	
If they are significant do they affect land or a body of water?		
Can this decision only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No	
Does this decision require consultation through the Special Consultative procedure?	No	
Is there funding in the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes	
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?	No	
The recommendations contribute to Goal 3: A Connected and Safe Community C		



Goal 1: An innovative and growing city			
	The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions in Connected Communities		
	The action is: Develop, provide, support or advocate for services, facilities, and events that create connected, welcoming and inclusive communities.		
OR			
City Growth			
The action is: Collaborate with the development community and Kāinga Ora on delivery of new housing developments and diverse forms of housing, such as duplexes, terrace housing, apartments and other multi-unit options.			
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well- being	community occupancy from one of the shortlisted groups for		

ATTACHMENTS

NIL



MEMORANDUM

TO:	Council
MEETING DATE:	1 March 2023
TITLE:	Proposed Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area & Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area
PRESENTED BY:	Michael Duindam, Principal Planner - Strategic Planning
APPROVED BY:	David Murphy, Chief Planning Officer

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

- 1. That Council approve Proposed Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area, pursuant to Clause 17 of the first schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 2. That Council approve Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area, pursuant to Clause 17 of the first schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 3. That Proposed Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area and Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area become operative on 22 March 2023 pursuant to Clause 20 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 4. That the resolutions to make Proposed Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area and Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area operative are publicly notified in accordance with Clause 20 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.

1. ISSUE

The purpose of this memorandum is to seek final approval of Proposed Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area (PCJ) and Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area and make these District Plan Changes operative.

Operative status is a final administrative step of the District Plan Change process. The steps to a plan change becoming operative are contained in the recommendations of this memorandum.

Hearing Panels made up of commissioners have delegated authority to make decisions on behalf of the Council. The Council is unable to change the decision at this stage of the process. Submitters can challenge the decision of a Hearings Panel by lodging appeals to the Environment Court. No appeals were lodged on PCJ or the Matangi Residential Area.



2. BACKGROUND

Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area

PCJ was lodged by Massey University as a Private Plan Change with Council in October 2021. The purpose of PCJ was to identify the Turitea Historic Area as a heritage precinct (see figure 1) and to introduce the following changes to the District Plan:

- New definition for 'Massey University Turitea Historic Area' to be inserted in Section 4: Definitions of the District Plan.
- New Objective and supporting policies for Section 19: Institutional Zone.
- Introduce a new rule in section 19: Institutional Zone related to Permitted Activities within the Turitea Historic Area.
- New rule in section 19: Institutional Zone related to Restricted Discretionary Activities.
- New non notification clause for restricted discretionary consent applications in the Turitea Historic Area.
- New overlay map showing the extent of the Turitea Historic Area (approximately 33,924m²).



(Figure 1: Turitea Historic Area overlay)

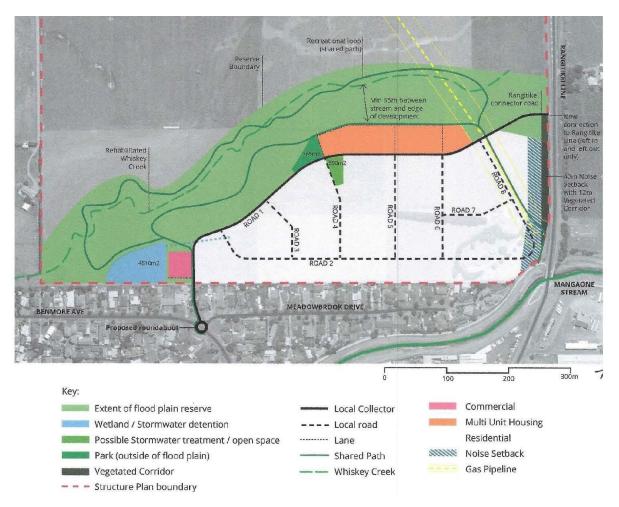
Plan Change J was notified on the 26th of January 2022. Three submissions and two further submissions were received. The nature of the submissions was largely supportive, with requested administrative changes to some proposed District Plan



provisions. Council initiated pre-hearing conferencing to seek to resolve issues that emerged in submissions. This resulted in agreement being reached by all parties. This meant that no hearing was necessary, and a decision was able to be made "on the papers" by an Independent commissioner on 9th of December 2022. No appeals were made on the plan change.

Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area

A private plan change request was submitted by Flygers Investment Group Limited in April 2021, seeking to establish the Whiskey Creek Residential Area (renamed to Matangi Residential Zone as part of the hearing process). The Private Plan Change sought to rezone approximately 12.9 hectares of land off Rangitikei Line from Rural Zone to Residential Zone and an area of 10 hectares of land adjacent to that from Rural to Conservation and Amenity Zone. The remainder of 611 Rangitikei Line was proposed to retain its Rural Zone status. Figure 2 is the structure plan for the Matangi Residential Area and illustrates the proposed rezoning described above:



(Figure 2: Matangi Residential Area Structure Plan)

On the 30th of June 2021, Council resolved to accept the private plan change request and formal notification commenced on the 29th of September 2021. 26 original submissions were received followed by two further submissions. A hearing on



the Private Plan Change occurred in June and July 2022. A decision to approve the plan change was made by independent commissioners and released on 29 September 2022. No appeals were made on the plan change.

3. NEXT STEPS

The next step is to update the District Plan to incorporate Proposed Plan Change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area and Private Plan Change Matangi Residential Area.

The Common Seal will be affixed according to standing delegation.

Copies of the Plans will be provided according to Schedule 1, s20.

4. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have delegated authority to decide?	Yes		
Are the decisions significant?	No		
If they are significant do they affect land or a body of water?	No		
Can this decision only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No		
Does this decision require consultation through the Special Consultative procedure?	No		
Is there funding in the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes		
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?	No		
The recommendations contribute to Goal 1: Innovative and Growing C A Creative and Exciting City	ity & Goal 2:		
The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions of City Growth & Arts and Heritage			
The actions are:			
Implement the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.			
Update the District Plan to rezone identified growth areas for housing and business needs.			
Collaborate with the community to make heritage a visible part of city life and the cityscape.			
Review the District Plan to investigate and identify character or heritage areas.			
ContributiontoThese Plan Changes give effect to the City Growth ofstrategicHeritage Plans.direction and to	and Arts and		



social,	Approving these Plan Changes to become operative will:
economic, environmental and cultural well- being	• Enable housing development to meet projected demand.
	 Protect the social wellbeing of the area as a natural gathering place for informal recreation.
	 Recognise the ongoing use and value in the educational role of the university.
	Retention of the oval and mature trees.
	• Recognise and protect the cultural values as the Turitea Historic area is the heart of the Campus and has served many generations.

ATTACHMENTS

NIL



REPORT

TO:	Council			
MEETING DATE:	1 March 2023			
TITLE:	Consideration of Options to Precinct Master Plan	o Progress	the Civic	and Cultural
PRESENTED BY:	Jono Ferguson-Pye, David Murphy, Chief Plannin	City g Officer	Planning	Manager
APPROVED BY:	David Murphy, Chief Plannin	g Officer		

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

- 1. That Council approve Option 3 as detailed in the report presented to the 1 March 2023 Council meeting titled 'Consideration of Options to Progress the Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan.'
- 2. That Council direct the Chief Executive to prepare a set of programmes to be considered by Council for inclusion in the 10-Year Plan 2024-34 to support Option 3 as detailed in the report presented to the 1 March 2023 Council meeting titled 'Consideration of Options to Progress the Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan.'
- 3. That Council direct the Chief Executive to include the three options detailed in the report presented to the 1 March 2023 Council meeting titled 'Consideration of Options to Progress the Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan' within the consultation material prepared for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan for consideration by Council.
- 4. That Council direct the Chief Executive to establish a Civic and Cultural Precinct Steering Group and prepare a terms of reference to be approved by Council.
- 5. That Council approve the repurposing of programme 1949, Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan, to assist with advancing the urban growth District Plan programme for the 2022-2023 financial year.



SUMMARY OF OPTIONS ANALYSIS FOR

Problem or Opportunity	The Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan (CCPMP) project has not been progressed in a satisfactory manner and a decision was made to pause the project. The consultant was not contracted to complete the remaining phases of the project. Council direction is required on the project. The CCPMP will provide opportunities to:
	- Direct coordinated public and private development and design in a manner that aligns with Council strategic direction and delivers an aspirational, vibrant and attractive civic and cultural destination for the city.
	- Optimise the future use and development of Council's civic and cultural facilities located within the precinct while resolving associated earthquake prone building issues.
	- Build a strong sense of commitment with mana whenua, key city partners and stakeholders to enhance the civic and cultural elements and experiences within the precinct area over time.
OPTION 1:	Do not complete the CCPMP and address earthquake strengthening of existing buildings
	Address earthquake strengthening of the Civic Administration Building (CAB (\$15m), Te Manawa (\$51m), Central Library (\$60.5m) and Square Edge (\$10m)).
Community Views	There is an opportunity to consult with the community on the three options discussed in this report as part of the 10-Year Plan 2024-34 (2024-34 LTP).
Benefits	Core statutory obligations to strengthen earthquake prone buildings achieved. The need to finance future development to optimise the use of civic and cultural facilities is avoided.
Risks	Lost opportunities – Council facilities in the precinct are unlikely to meet the needs of the community in the future. Private investment in the precinct may be designed in an uncoordinated manner that does not align with Council's strategic direction that seeks to deliver an aspirational, vibrant and attractive civic and cultural destination for the city.
	Reputational risk associated with time and resources dedicated by mana whenua and stakeholders informing the 2019 and 2022 CCPMP projects.
Financial	No significant additional financial impact apart from implementing Council's LTP funded earthquake prone building programme (Programme 902, estimated to be \$150m over 15



	years). This programme is identified as a key challenge in Council's Financial Strategy.
OPTION 2:	Take the project brief that informed the 2022 CCPMP work, appoint a new consultant and use the remaining budget quantum to finish the Master Plan.
Community Views	There is an opportunity to consult with the community on the three options discussed in this report as part of the 2024-34 LTP.
Benefits	Core statutory obligations to strengthen earthquake prone buildings achieved. This option would deliver a finalised CCPMP in time to feed into the preparation of the 2024-34 LTP.
Risks	There has been a loss of confidence from officers and Council in the deliverables developed by the 2022 project. There is a significant risk that the final CCPMP will not deliver on the aspirations and outcomes envisaged for the project. This means the CCPMP may not be endorsed by Council to inform future decision-making due to a lack of confidence and belief that outputs are fit for purpose.
Financial	The project would be completed using existing LTP budgets. Implementation of the 2022 CCPMP would need to be considered as part of the 2024-34 LTP.
OPTION 3:	Take the 2019 CCPMP to inform the preparation of a set of programmes to finalise the CCPMP to be considered by the Council for inclusion in the 2024-34 LTP that give effect to the 29 April 2019 Council resolution 41-19:
	That the Civic and Cultural Precinct masterplan be referred back to the Planning and Strategy Committee with the intent to undertake public consultation on the plan as a draft including library options, costings and timeline.
Community Views	There is an opportunity to consult with the community on the three options discussed in this report as part of the 2024-34 LTP.
Benefits	Core statutory obligations to strengthen earthquake prone buildings achieved.
	The 2019 CCPMP received good support when presented to Council in 2019. The outputs of the 2019 work are viewed by officers as providing a sound technical foundation upon which to progress the project. The final project outputs associated with option 3 are more likely to better deliver on the aspirations and outcomes envisaged for the project than the outputs from the 2022 work.
Risks	The option 3 planning process will take longer to complete than other options and it will take time to re-engage and build trust with mana whenua and key stakeholders in the project.



Financial	This option will involve increased cost and additional budget to implement. These costs can be considered as part of the 2024-
	34 LTP process.

RATIONALE FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY

- 1.1 The CCPMP has not been progressed successfully over the last two financial years. As the project progressed it became increasingly clear to Council and the project team that the expectation and aspirations embedded in the project brief were not being achieved. For these reasons, the project in its current form made it untenable to continue. In November 2022, a decision was made not to progress the final phase of the project and formally conclude the contract with the consultant.
- 1.2 The purpose of this report is to seek direction from Council on the what the next steps to progress the project look like. Officers have developed three options, including a preferred option, to inform Council discussion. It is recommended to consult with the community on the three options as part of the 2024-34 LTP process, with option 3 identified as the preferred option.
- 1.3 Crafting a new way forward to progress the CCPMP provides the opportunity for Council to:
 - Direct coordinated public and private development and design in a manner that aligns with Council strategic direction and delivers an aspirational, vibrant and attractive civic and cultural destination for the city.
 - Optimise the future use and development of Council's civic and cultural facilities located within the precinct while resolving associated earthquake prone building issues.
 - Build a strong sense of commitment with mana whenua, key city partners and stakeholders to enhance the civic and cultural elements and experiences across the precinct area over time.
- 1.4 Some of the challenges the project has experienced relate to the understanding of a master plan and the nature of work associated with the project. A master plan is a long-term planning document that provides a conceptual layout to guide future development and investment over time. The CCPMP project is a high-level planning process to inform future development and investment in a series of buildings and public spaces.
- 1.5 A master plan does not focus on the on-the-ground implementation or the detailed design of individual elements of outputs. The implementation part of the project will occur at a later stage when individual projects are



developed, costed and consulted on as part of future 2024-34 LTP processes and an implementation structure developed. A master plan does not commit the Council to funding and delivering particular projects via the 2024-34 LTP. That said, there is a statutory obligation to strengthen many of the buildings within the scope of the CCPMP. It is also accepted that a master plan will raise expectations with the community.

2. BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS COUNCIL DECISIONS

2.1 On 29 April 2019 Council resolved (clause 41-19) that:

The Civic and Cultural Precinct masterplan be referred back to the Planning and Strategy Committee with the intent to undertake public consultation on the plan as a draft including library options, costings and timeline.

A copy of the 2019 CCPMP is attached to this report for Council information.

- 2.2 In August 2020 the project pivoted away from the 2019 Master Plan with a new project scope developed and presented to a Council workshop. In March 2021 Council went out with a formal request for proposal for the project and appointed a preferred consultant in May 2021.
- 2.3 On 11 May 2022 a workshop was held with Council to socialise project outputs. A key theme communicated to officers at the workshop was a request to slow progress of the project down. This was to provide time for Council to absorb the work completed to date and to provide an opportunity to feed into and influence the direction of the project.
- 2.4 A copy of the 2022 CCPMP outputs presented at the 11 May 2022 Councillor workshop is attached to this report for Council Information.
- 2.5 On 31 August 2022 a follow-up workshop was held with Elected Members to further consider project outputs and for Council to provide an opportunity to feed into and influence the direction of the project. Feedback from Council to officers indicated that confidence in the project had been lost.
- 2.6 In November 2022, officers made the decision not to progress the final phase of the project and formally ended the contract with the consultant. Officers communicated this decision with Council and committed to drafting a report on options to progress the project forward.

3. DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONS

Option 1: Do not complete the CCPMP and address earthquake strengthening of existing buildings

3.1 This option involves leaving all Council's civic and cultural facilities within the precinct in their current location and only address the seismic strengthening of affected buildings, being the CAB, Te Manawa, Central Library and Square Edge.



Option 2: Take the project brief that informed the 2022 CCPMP work, appoint a new consultant and use the remaining budget quantum to finish the Master Plan.

3.2 This option involves taking the material developed by the 2022 CCPMP and appointing a new consultant to finish the work as outlined in the existing project brief using the existing 10-Year Plan budget.

Option 3: Take the 2019 CCPMP to inform the preparation of a set of programmes to finalise the CCPMP to be considered by the Council for inclusion in the 10-Year Plan 2024-34 that give effect to the 29 April 2019 Council resolution 41-19:

That the Civic and Cultural Precinct masterplan be referred back to the Planning and Strategy Committee with the intent to undertake public consultation on the plan as a draft including library options, costings and timeline.

- 3.3 This option would use the 2019 Master Plan as the foundation to inform the development of a set of dedicated master plan programmes over a 3 to 4-year period to action resolution 41-19. An indicative suite of programmes would address the following:
 - Development of a new project scope (including lessons learnt from the 2022 CCPMP project)
 - Update strategic context and settings, and any missing research pieces (what has changed?)
 - Update spatial needs assessment for activities and space and evaluate the best spatial mix and location of civic and cultural functions across the precinct
 - Re-engagement with mana whenua, internal and external stakeholders
 - Development of concept plan options and test with mana whenua and stakeholders
 - Master plan costings and business case
 - Development of final master plan
- 3.4 **Steering Group:** This option would involve appointing a CCPMP Steering Group to provide oversight of the preparation of the set of programmes to be considered as part of the 2024-34 LTP and the delivery of key processes and outcomes. The Mayor recommended the establishment of a CCPMP steering



group, as noted in the External Bodies reported presented to Council on 30 November 2022.

- 3.5 The Steering Group could be set up relatively quickly and assist with informing the approach to consulting on the three options as part of the 2024-34 LTP.
- 3.6 **Repurposing of Budget:** Options 1 and 3 would also enable the \$220,000 budgeted in the 2022/23 financial year to finish the 2022 CCPMP to be repurposed to advance the urban growth District Plan programme. This includes the Kakatangiata, Aokautere, Medium Density and Ashhurst rezoning proposals. These strategically significant housing projects have been slowed due to existing budget constraints. The cost of delivering these projects in a manner consistent with Council's broader strategic objectives and new and emerging planning requirements exceeds what is budgeted in the current 10-Year Plan.

4. ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

- 4.1 The CCPMP project is a planning process that seeks to provide a conceptual layout of the precinct to guide future development and investment over time. The analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each option has been framed by the consideration of five key issues:
 - Time
 - Resourcing, Cost and Project Structure
 - Community and Stakeholder Engagement
 - Desired Outcomes
 - Structure Post Adoption of Master Plan

Time

- 4.2 **Option 1:** This option stops the CCPMP project and focuses on resolving the seismic issues associated with existing facilities. This is the timeliest option because it stops the planning process but does not deliver on the project outcomes.
- 4.3 **Option 2**: This option could potentially deliver the CCPMP within 6-12 months of restarting the project.
- 4.4 **Option 3:** The implementation of this option is likely to take at least 3 to 4 years as each 2024-34 LTP programme is worked through. This is the lengthiest of the three options.

Resourcing, Cost and Project Structure

4.5 **Option 1**: This option removes the need to resource and fund the CCPMP planning process. Council's financial liability to seismically strengthen buildings within the precinct does not change, however the nature of the investment does. Option 1 foregoes opportunities to co-locate functions and



facilities and may mean more budget will go into strengthening existing buildings than realising opportunities to repurpose seismic budget to develop fit for purpose new builds associated with options 2 and 3.

- 4.6 **Option 2:** This option requires the procurement of a new team of consultants using the same budget quantum currently contained in programme 1949, CCPMP. For a number of reasons, the project scope and processes developed to guide the 2022 work did not deliver on the aspirations and outcomes expected for the project.
- 4.7 The 2022 CCPMP project was informed by a new project scope developed in 2020. In hindsight, the structure, budget, resourcing and timeline set out in the new project scope meant the project delivered suboptimal outcomes. Given the planning process was setting up a framework for \$200-400M of public and private investment over 20 to 30 years, the structure of the project, budget, processes and timeline was not proportionate to the scale of the investment the project was informing.
- 4.8 When looking at the cost and timeframes of other planning processes that have informed large infrastructure investment over time the following projects provide a useful reference in respect of the CCPMP:

Project	Informing Investment	Estimated Duration of Construction	Length of Planning Process	Cost of Planning Process
Tauranga Civic Precinct Master Plan	\$700M	10 years	4 Years	\$1.85m Master Plan concept plan and costings.
Nature Calls	\$500M	10+ years	5 years	\$9M (resource consent application only)
KiwiRail Freight Hub	\$1,016M	10-50 years	3 years	\$5-6M

4.9 On reflection the framework (project scope, resourcing, budget and timeline) developed to inform the development of the 2022 CCPMP work was inadequate to deliver the aspirations and outcomes being sought by the project.



- 4.10 **Option 3:** The outputs of the 2019 CCPMP provide a sound technical foundation upon which to progress the project. The structure of the framework (project scope, resourcing, budget and timeline) developed to support this option will need to be informed by the lessons learnt from the 2022 CCPMP and needs resourcing proportionate to the scale of investment being enabled by the project.
- 4.11 It is critical the development of programmes for the 2024-34 LTP which support this option are anchored by this proportionality principle. Without this lens over programme development the Council will end up in a similar position with a sub-optimal suite of outputs that do not deliver on the aspirations and outcomes envisaged for the project.
- 4.12 The outputs from the 2022 CCPMP will not be wasted. There is some value from the work that has been completed that can be used to inform the development of new programmes and master plan work.
- 4.13 The creation of a CCPMP Steering Group would provide oversight and input into the development of a project structure. The Steering Group may also assist with the principles used to develop 2024-34 LTP programmes to give effect to option 3.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

- 4.14 In respect of community engagement, the overarching element of recommendations to Council relate to using the 2024-34 LTP process as the vehicle to facilitate consultation with the community on the merits of the three options. Consultation with the community on the future of the CCPMP project through the 2024-34 LTP is viewed as the most open and transparent engagement pathway available to Council.
- 4.15 **Option 1:** If this option was preferred post the 2024-34 LTP the CCPMP project would cease and no further community engagement would be required.
- 4.16 **Option 2:** The nature of the project scope and contractual arrangements underpinning the 2022 CCPMP work meant a sound approach to building relationships and trust with the key stakeholders was not achieved. Feedback from Council at the May and August 2022 workshops also raised concerns about the adequacy of stakeholder engagement. If this option is preferred, it does not sit on a firm foundation of stakeholder engagement to the extent required of a project of this scale and complexity.
- 4.17 For the CCPMP to be successful the project needs to build a strong sense of commitment with mana whenua, key city partners, business interests and stakeholders. At this point the 2022 CCPMP has not achieved that outcome.
- 4.18 **Option 3**: Any programme developed for the 2024-34 LTP to facilitate engagement in the CCPMP needs to be responsive to the needs of a diverse range of stakeholders and appropriately resourced. This programme is likely to be a 12-month piece of work involving people resource solely focused on



rebuilding trust in the project and establishing relationships in a meaningful way.

4.19 The amount of time and resource required for the people element of the project should not be underestimated. The project does not sit in isolation to other relationships Council has with these same stakeholders in other areas. In this respect, engagement needs to look past the planning phase of the project and be set up to link into maintaining relationships into the implementation phase of the project.

Achieving Desired Outcomes

- 4.20 **Option 1**: Existing civic and cultural facilities will meet seismic performance requirements of the Building Code. Little or no increase in any spatial efficiency or functional improvement of existing buildings and their relationship to the wider Civic and Cultural Precinct and City Centre.
- 4.21 **Option 2:** Facilities meet seismic performance requirements of the Building Code. Enhanced spatial efficiency and functional improvement of some individual buildings. Potential for reduced spatial efficiency and functional improvement between facilities across the wider Civic and Cultural Precinct. Potential for minimal improvement of urban form (structure, grain, density and mix) of the Civic and Cultural Precinct and wider City Centre. Moderate enhancement of City Centre townscape. Potential for minimal contribution to active 'city life.'
- 4.22 The 2022 CCPMP contained changes to the streetscape, e.g. Main Street, that were not anticipated or supported by Elected Members.
- 4.23 **Option 3:** Facilities meet seismic performance of the Building Code. Optimised spatial efficiency and functional improvement of individual buildings. Optimised spatial efficiency and functional improvement between facilities across the wider Civic and Cultural Precinct. Improved urban form (structure, grain, density and mix) of the Civic and Cultural Precinct and wider City Centre. Enhanced City Centre townscape and active 'city life.'

Required Structure Post Adoption of Master Plan

- 4.24 **Options 2 and 3**: Any decision regarding the future of the CCPMP needs to consider the needs of the project post the completion of the Master Plan. It is envisaged that the CCPMP Steering Group would have oversight of the implementation phase of the project and may need to consider how other territorial authorities have managed this phase of similar master plan projects.
- 4.25 Tauranga City Council (TCC) provides a useful example of the extent to which master plan processes need a supporting structure to deliver on largescale projects. TCC is in the process of setting up a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) to facilitate the delivery of the physical aspects of their Civic Precinct Development Plan. This structure provides Council Commissioners a level of assurance and risk management that the right



expertise will be around the table. It is envisaged that the CCO board will draw on a wide range of industry and commercial expertise, which would enhance the delivery of the master plan.

- 4.26 The estimated cost of setting up the CCO is \$100,000, with an ongoing operational cost of around \$600,000 a year. TCC view this as a relatively small amount to pay relative to the project cost and the value the CCO will deliver in terms of confidence to potential funders.
- 4.27 The TCC CCO model is provided as an example of how to deliver such projects, it is not a recommendation within this report.
- 4.28 The structure required to support the CCPMP post adoption of the master plan may be an issue the Steering Group wish to consider when 2024-34 LTP programmes are developed for option 3, or as an addition to the existing project scope for option 2. Currently, TCC have a team of 30 staff working on the implementation phase of their master plan.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The recommendation is to:
 - Approve a preferred option, being option 3 to take the 2019 CCPMP to inform the preparation of a set of programmes to finalise the CCPMP to be considered by Council for inclusion in the 2024-34 LTP that gives effect to the 29 April 2019 Council resolution 41-19.
 - Consult with the community on the three options described in this report as part of the 2024-34 LTP consultation process.
 - Establish a Civic and Cultural Precinct Steering Group and prepare a terms of reference to be approved by the Council.
 - To approve the repurposing of programme 1949, CCPMP, to assist with advancing the urban growth District Plan programme for the 2022-2023 financial year.
- 5.2 There is scope for Council to modify options or decide to endorse an option but not consult on all three options as part of the 2024-34 LTP process. The nature of recommendations have been shaped by lessons learnt from the 2019 and 2022 master plan work, feedback from Council and Rangitāne over the last 18 months and consideration of the needs of the project factoring in the size of the capital investment being enable by the Master Plan.

6. NEXT ACTIONS

6.1 If Council approves the suite of recommendations, then the Chief Executive can progress work to prepare a terms of reference for the CCPMP Steering Group, and initiate work developing LTP programmes to support option 3.



6.2 It is noted that officers will report to Council later in the year on the proposed prioritisation of Council's earthquake prone building programme (programme 902).

7. OUTLINE OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

7.1 If the Council endorses the report recommendations, Council will consult with the community on the three options as part of the 2024-34 LTP process.

COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have	Yes		
Are the decisions s	No		
If they are significa	int do they affect land or a body of water?	No	
Can this decision o	only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No	
Does this decis Consultative proce	ion require consultation through the Special edure?	No	
Is there funding in	the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes	
Are the recommer plans?	ndations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or	No	
The recommendat	tions contribute to Goal 2: A Creative and Exciting City	/	
Our goal is for Palmerston North to be a creative and exciting place to live. The CCPMP provides an opportunity to enhance the civic and cultural elements and experiences within the precinct area over time. The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions in City Shaping The action is: to finalise the CCPMP 2022/23.			
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well- being One of the priorities of the Creative and Liveable City Strategy is to create a city that has great places for all people. The Strategy acknowledges that city making provides many opportunities to develop a more creative and liveable city. The CCPMP provides a city making opportunity to plan in a way that provides better outcomes for our community and connects local groups and sectors to maximise the collective impact of both private and public projects within the precinct.			

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. 2019 Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan 🕹 🖆
- 2. CCPMP Workshop Presentation 11 May 2022 J



Palmerston North

Civic & Cultural Precinct Masterplan

FOR PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

Prepared for Palmerston North City Council

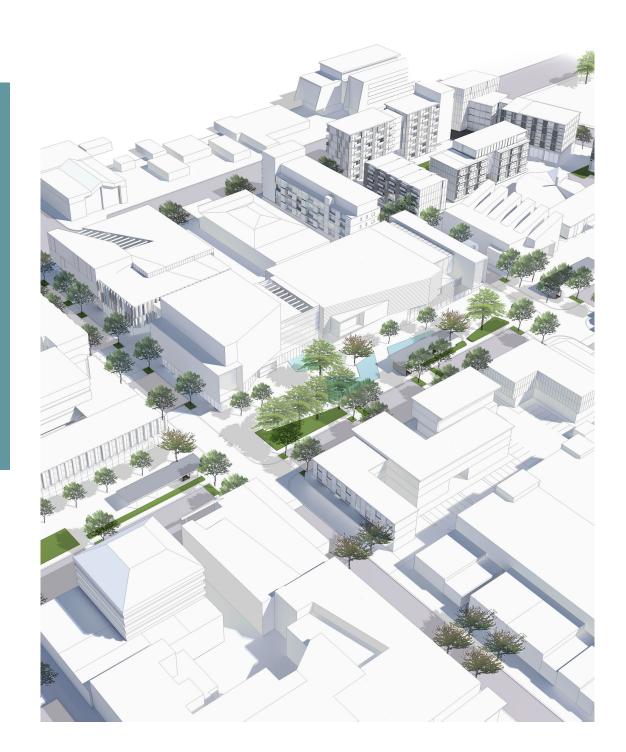
Prepared by Local Landscape Architecture Collective McIndoe Urban Herriot Melhuish O'Neill Architects Urban Kin

Document Issue Revision 1 - 14.3.2019

2 / PALMERSTON NORTH CULTURAL PRECINCT

Contents

	Executive Summary	
Part 1	Introduction	
	Purpose and Outcomes	
Part 2	Setting the scene	
	Project Background and Scope	
	Previous Strategies and Studies	
Part 3	Understanding the Place	
	Regulatory Context	
	City-wide Context	
	Culture and Creativity	
	Streets and Spaces	
	Vegetation and Ecology	
	Urban Form and Spatial Structure	
	Building Stock Transport and Connections	
	Parking	
	Heritage	
	Views Structure	
	Land Use and Ownership	
Part 4	The Cultural Precinct Plan	
	Design Principles	
	The Preferred Plan	
	Te Ahikaea	
	The Public Realm - Streets & Spaces	
	Te Manawa	
	Conference & Function Centre	
	Grand Hotel	
	Palmerston North City Council Rangitāne Cultural Centre	
	Mixed Use & Residential	
	wined use & nesidential	
Part 5	Moving Forward	
	Project Priorities and Phasing	



Executive Summary

A new plan for Palmerston North's Cultural Precinct is proposed that aligns with broader council strategy and delivers an aspirational, vibrant and attractive civic and cultural destination for the city.

Palmerston North City Council strategies and District Plan provisions anticipate a transformation in urban quality for the city centre. Initiatives are underway through Te Manawa 2025 and the City Centre Streetscape Plan, underpinned by the council's Creative and Liveable Strategy (2018) and supporting Arts Plan. Within this context, the Cultural Precinct is emerging as a key component of the vision: 'small city benefits, big city ambition'.

The Cultural Precinct Plan sets out a new spatial and development structure for a 7Ha area in the heart of the city that is concentrated around Te Manawa as a cultural hub and supported by new convention centre and hotel facilities and

enriched by a legible and attractive network of streets, lanes and open spaces.

Cultural heritage is embodied through a state of the art Rangitāne Cultural Centre representing local iwi and that forms a connected system of civic and cultural activities including The Globe and dramatically improved council civic administration buildings. Completing the picture for a vibrant city centre are a range of opportunity sites for new mixed use residential/commercial activity that will extend the activity period for the city centre and provide quality built edges to Main, Pitt and Church Streets, ensuring a coordinated townscape emerges for the heart of Palmerston North.

Introduction

The Cultural Precinct Masterplan establishes a comprehensive plan for the coordinated development and design of the city block between the Railway Land and the Te Marae o Hine / The Square, including other sites along Main Street. It reflects stakeholder aspirations for a future cultural hub, helping to guide development, build consensus and provide clarity to private interests and public sector bodies. Specifically, it recommends a design direction for development supportive of the various Council Strategies, Plans and Vision and delivers one of the Council's Major Projects (Te Manawa 2025) including Strategic Development Site[s] 5 and 6. The principal stakeholders are listed below.

Te Manawa

Museum, art gallery and science centre.

Conference & Function Centre Museum, art gallery and science centre.

Palmerston North City Council Facilities and public interface.

The Globe The city's home of the performing arts.

Palmerston North City Library The living room of the city.

Rangitāne o Manawatū

6 / PALMERSTON NORTH CULTURAL PRECINCT

Purpose & outcomes

The Masterplan takes forward a range of Council initiatives and planning intentions described in Section 2. It fundamentally addresses the perceived lack of urban quality across the study area and the Council's expectations.

The Masterplan updates the Council's aspirations for those parts of the area identified as sites 5 and 6 of the Strategic Development Sites document (2013) and provides spatial design development of Te Manawa 2025.





In summary, the Masterplan:

- Defines the development and design context for the Cultural Precinct and expresses the desired spatial form and structure of the area;
- Acts as a frame of reference for both public and private sector that can inform consent negotiations;
- Is underpinned by the range of PNCC policy and strategy documents;
- Identifies the important functional elements and scope for project briefs across the area;
- Records the key analysis issues and constraints to development;
- Provides overarching Design Principles to guide the growth of the area and assist in assessing any departures from the Masterplan.
- Provides conceptual design proposals for civic, cultural and residential developments to ensure the potential of the area is captured and managed;
- Assists PNCC to: identify potential housing growth areas; co-ordinate development pressure; assess

development proposals; and, identify public realm improvements;

- Presents potential phasing of individual projects, budget costings, and sequencing of wider development strategy works; and,
- Informs any future District Plan Change for the area including a potential Structure Plan and Guidelines.



Setting the scene

Project background & scope

A number of development proposals are being considered within the Precinct. Most notably, Te Manawa 2025. Further investment is also planned in the Palmerston North Library. There also opportunities to better coordinate further private investment in the area and improve the quality of the streetscape.

Te Manawa 2025

Te Manawa is run by Te Manawa Museums Trust. The trust has a proposal to redevelop the facility. This would expand Te Manawa's regional and national profile through enhanced visitor experiences, including blockbuster exhibitions with greater accessibility to collections and the use of more exciting technologies.

Library of the Future

Council originally consulted on a concept plan for a library of the future to understand the community's aspirations. This project included a wide range of improvements, including a new entrance via a café directly from The Square, more focus on digital technologies, an upgraded children's section, and having more community activity in the library.

Private Development

While the District Plan is in place to direct future private development, the preparation of a Precinct Plan provides the opportunity to engage with key landowners in the area to explore how redevelopment could support a more successful precinct.

Project Objectives

The objectives of the Masterplan are to:

Direct public and private development in the precinct in a manner consistent with Council's strategic direction.

Establish a vision for the area based on strong urban design principles that will be implemented by a range of stakeholders.

Connect the various civic and cultural activities within the Precinct Plan, particularly the connection between George Street / the Library and the activities at Main Street.

Build a strong sense of commitment to the Precinct Plan by all key city partners and stakeholders.



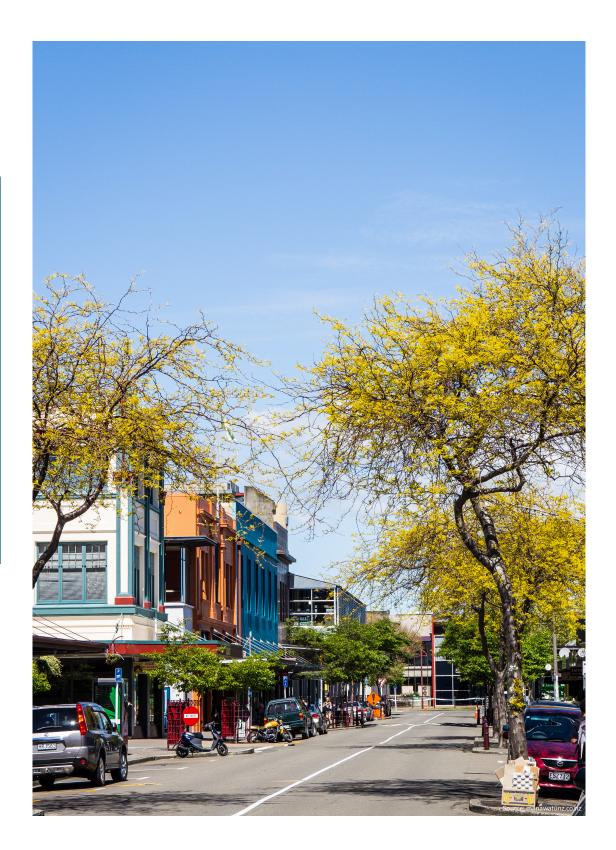
Previous strategies & studies The study area has been subject to a number of plans since the removal of the railway through central Palmerston North in the 1960s. The City Centre Framework 2013 is the most recent strategy relevant to the area.

The Christchurch earthquakes and changes to building codes, then subsequent assessment and earthquake prone building (EPB) ratings of Council facilities as well as private development interests are the trigger for this masterplan.

In mid 2017 Te Manawa responded to low EPB ratings (in addition to lack of

functionality) of its facility by embarking on the Te Manawa 2025 project (TM2025). This project consisted of two stages. Stage 1 was an initial assessment for the complex and early concepts for consolidation of the site. Stage 2, in March 2018, included spatial planning for TM2025 as well as the identification and integration of Rangitāne aspirations for the project. Both stages informed PNCC's Long Term Plan 2018-2028 consultation. PNCC committed to a detailed business case and partial funding for the project.







'A place is space with meaning'

Sue Clifford 1997

Understanding the place

The elements of a place can be understood in four categories: city life, space and networks, buildings, and culture and creativity. Mapping relevant information within these categories allows a systematic analysis of a place (a diagnosis).

The cultural precinct is of central importance to the city centre as the most established of four or five emerging precincts around Te Marae o Hine / The Square. In contrast to other precincts the Council is an active developer and has substantial land ownership. The precinct is also important to the image that residents and visitors form about Palmerston North through its contribution to peoples' experience of the whole city centre.

The presence of many cultural and civic assets in the precinct means many cultural experiences, and events happen in the precinct. The cultural assets attract cafés, independent retail, and creative businesses. Therefore, how this place works and its form has a large impact on people's experience

and how they feel and think about the City. Both the physical aspects and the meaning of a place change over time. The cultural and civic precinct has many parts that have developed over more than 120 years. For example, the area was home to Palmerston North's first commercial area and bank. The cultural and civic meaning of the precinct is relatively recent (since the late 1970s). After the removal of the railway through the centre of Palmerston North huge areas of developable land were created and new uses moved in. More recently the city library created the 'Living room of the city' concept and a cafe scene has developed on George Street. In the last decade Little Cuba and Cuba Street began connecting the cultural precinct to the Arena.

Now that a critical mass of cultural assets need reinvention, the critical question is "How might we maximise the value of the precinct for Palmerston North?" This section informs a strategy and principles of what the place could 'do' for the City given its opportunities and constraints.

Regulatory context

A range of District Plan provisions and city-wide Strategies and Plans set the scene for the regeneration and future development of the Cultural Precinct area.

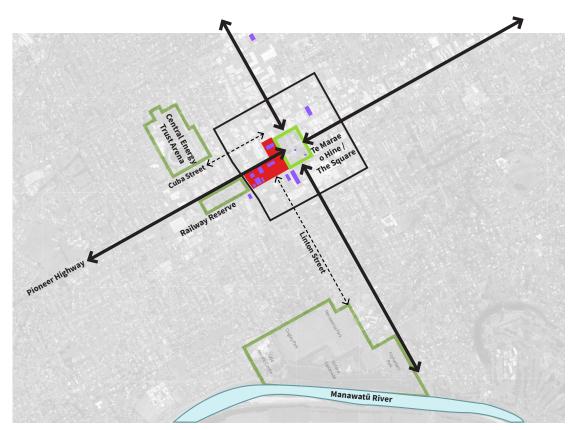
The Council's strategic direction identifies the vision for Palmerston North: Small city benefits, big city ambition that is supported by five strategies. Of these the Creative and Liveable Strategy is highly relevant and specifically Priority 3: Develop the city into an arts powerhouse with a national reputation for creativity and the arts. The Cultural Precinct is identified as a Strategic Development Site (Site 5) with a focus on Te Manawa (Arts Plan). The Inner Business Zoning of the area provides a reasonably permissive regulatory framework and in addition to commercial and cultural activity encourages housing intensification for the centre. Key documents are listed below.

- CITY CENTRE FRAMEWORK (SEE KD 6)
- CREATIVE AND LIVEABLE STRATEGY (PRIORITY 3)
- CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
- STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT SITES (SEE SITE 5)
- CITY CENTRE STREETSCAPE PLAN
- ARTS PLAN
- URBAN DESIGN PLAN
- CULTURE AND HERITAGE PLAN
- HOUSING AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- STREET DESIGN MANUAL
- DISTRICT PLAN: INNER BUSINESS ZONE
- DISTRICT PLAN: CITY VIEW OBJECTIVES

provisions are geared towards transforming the city centre into a vibrant and attractive place. The Cultural Precinct is a Major Project contributing to this outcome.

Council planning





Key:



Key open spaces Cultural sites Road linkages

City-wide context

The cultural precinct sits within Palmerston North's City Centre to the east of Te Marae O Hine / The Square. Retail and hospitality within central Palmerston North have predominantly concentrated along Broadway Ave, around Te Marae o Hine / The Square and more recently within the Plaza. George Street offers boutique shops and is anchored by the City Library. When arriving via Pioneer Highway (SH56) a shift in road alignment helps form a gateway to the city centre that could be reinforced by the precinct. With the removal of the railway from city centre the area was developed in the 1970's and The Railway Reserve to the East of the site was created.

At a broader scale, the cultural precinct should consider links to the Manawatū River, and the parks and facilities located at the southern end of Linton Street.



Culture & Creativity

Palmerston North has invested in growing its creative assets and transforming its culture. The results of this incremental development are shown in the map above. While the large cultural assets dominate the quarter there is a surprising amount of diversity with the precinct.

The notable attributes of the precinct are:

1) The 'anchor' civic and art assets in a north-south and east-west configuration.

2) The concentration of public sculptures and street art.

3) The growing number of galleries, creative businesses, and other 'third places' such as the Youth Space and cafés.

4) The absence of successful markets or events that operate on a consistent schedule to animate the precinct.

Key:

Civic 1. PNCC Council Building 2. Conference Centre 3. Palmerston North Library (DIC building)

Arts

 Arts
 Zimmerman Art Gallery
 Te Manawa Art Gallery
 Te Manawa Museum and remnant building Te Manawa Museum and it
 Totaranui
 The Dark Room Theatre
 Globe Theatre
 Globe Theatre
 Centrepoint Theatre
 Square Edge Arts Centre
 Taylor-Jensen Fine Arts
 U.S Studio

Community 14. All Saint's Anglican Church 15. Theosophical Hall 16. Palmerston North Senior Citizens Club 17. Youth Space

Youth Space
 Sculptures
 A. Numbers (Anton Parsons)
 B. Body Language - Spirit of Place (Terry Stringer)
 C. United Divided (Phil Price)
 D. Pacific Monarch (Paul Dibble)
 E. Nga Huruhrur Rangatria (Robert Jahnke)
 F. Te Manawa Sign
 G. Giants Among Us (Kon Dimopolous)
 H. All Creatures Great (Paul Dibble)
 I. Cityscape (Guy Ngan)
 J. Returning Column (Greg Johns)
 K. Batocera Longhorns and Goliath (Elizabeth Thomas)
 L. CJ Monro (Sonny Hawkins)
 M. Ghost of the Huia (Paul Dibble)
 N. Te Marae o Hine (John Bevan Ford)
 O. Ghost Tower (Louise Pervis)

Monuments P. Te Peeti Te Awe Awe Memorial Q. Coronation Memorial Fountain R. World War 1 Memorial

Street Art / Murals





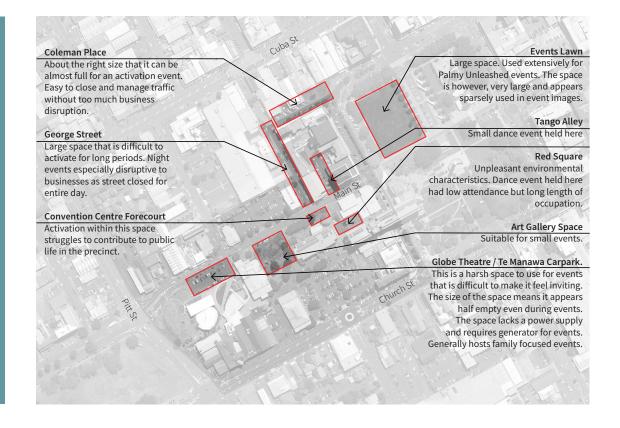








In summary, the cultural and creative diversity within the precinct is not reflected in the vitality of the place. Place facilitators have recently addressed this through the Palmy Unleashed project. Through 'activations' they have discovered the limitations of public spaces in the precinct.



Streets & spaces

The cultural precinct is centred on Main Street West, George Street, and Square West. All of these streets have reasonable amenity, but are vehicle focused in design. Coleman Place to the North connects George Street to Te Marae o Hine / The Square and is of a different character (narrow, short, low speed, generous pedestrian space) to other streets in the city centre. To the South of the precinct is Church Street which is one of Palmerston North's most connected streets and feeds people into and through the city centre. Church Street and Main Street are connections to the Plaza precinct - the busiest area of the central city. Open spaces in the precinct have poor

spatial qualities. Most important are the lack of active frontages, and poor physical definition at the edges. Spaces bleed into one another and create a poor (and unsafe) walking environment.

In addition, the precinct's spaces have no identity, and lack meaningful names. Open space is dominated by either car parks or lawn, and there is no hard open space (i.e. plaza) suitable for year-round activation.

Vegetation & ecology

The precinct has a strong semi mature collection of vegetation across a number of distinct areas, most of this planting was introduced with the removal of the rail lines and construction of Palmerston North Civic Administration Building and adjacent facilities in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

The western edge of Te Marae O Hine / The Square is lined by a variety of trees including large Pohutukawa and Elm, with smaller evergreen Magnolia trees following the road centre.

The western section of Main St bisecting the site has no regular street trees, however rows of mature Platanus outside the Convention Centre and along the Harvey Norman car park contribute to the character of the street.

Mature Cherry and Gleditsia street trees line George St, establishing hierarchy and creating a strong sense of place.

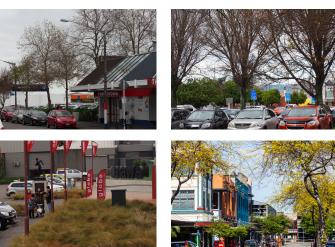
The garden beds around the Globe theatre and Te Manawa museum entrance were replanted approximately 5 years ago with completion of the Globe extension – the area generally comprises of Carex grasses.

Between Te Manawa and the Conference & Function Centre, an area of undulating lawn is interspersed with native and native trees including Pohutukawa, Oak, Elm, Ash and Birch.

Many mature trees are located within the Church Street car park, including large Ash, Elm, Tītoki and a notable Northern Rata.

Key:







Urban form & spatial structure

The diagram above presents a clear picture of the fragmented townscape across the Civic and Cultural Precinct study area. Unlike Te Marae o Hine/ The Square or Cuba Street (shown above), Main Street exhibits poorly defined street edges to both sides in the vicinity of the site. Church Street (north side) also displays (in part) large gaps in built form that erode any consistency in overall urban form.

Within the site the prevalence of buildings as stand alone 'pavilion' type structures

results in a poorly legible environment where building fronts and backs are equally exposed to the public realm thus diluting emphasis on the street and creating inactive and unsafe areas in the city centre.

Whilst a cultural precinct might be expected to present a distinctive townscape, this can readily be achieved through uniquely designed buildings and spaces without compromising the principles of good city form.



Building activity & frontages The above diagram describes the condition of ground floor frontages across the precinct. These have been rated using a simple three-tier system of 'Active', 'Semi-active' and 'Blank'. The rating takes into account: ground floor activity, its function and distribution of functions and the ability for passers-by to interact with the building and its activities, including impact of opening days and hours.

The majority of ground level frontages along George Street are active and this contributes to a general perception of vibrancy and mitigates the experience of lower quality buildings where these occur.

However, the majority of civic and cultural facilities have a significant number of 'blank' façades and active edges are generally limited to the front doors of these buildings. This creates a negative experience for users of the public realm, although this is mitigated in some locations through semi mature vegetation.

Transport & Connections

Palmerston North City Council's Street Design Manual (2013) establishes the future role and character of streets adjoining the site. Of further relevance is the Council's City Centre Streetscape Plan that sets the design concept for streets around Te Marae o Hine / The Square and helpfully points to general approaches for streetscape upgrade, parking redistribution, pedestrian crossings and street tree planting.

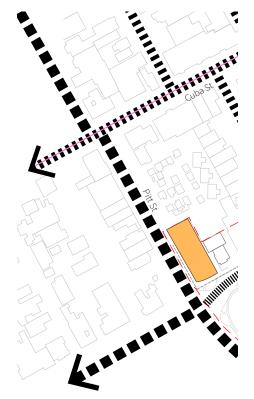
Main Street is designated as a 'Place Street' - i.e. that has pedestrian priority in movement terms (traffic calmed with low vehicle volumes and speeds), a high level of pedestrian amenity and vibrant, active built edges to the street. It is clear that these outcomes are poorly presented along Main Street in its current condition, but are to be delivered through the Civic and Cultural Precinct Masterplan. Square West is currently designed as a Place Street and has already undergone streetscape renewal, however the adjoining built form at the civic administration buildings fails to support high pedestrian amenity.

Church Street is to be a 'Movement / Place Street' - such a street is to deliver on the amenity outcomes of a Place Street but also facilitate high vehicle volumes and support connections into other such streets.

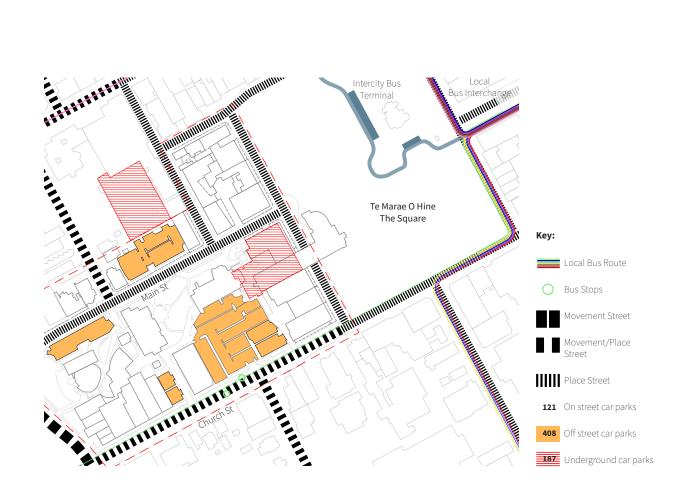
Public transport (local and regional buses) are easily accessible within Te Marae o Hine / The Square and on Main Street east supporting walkable movement patterns to the site. The presence of large surface parking areas and the high level of on-street parking surrenders Main Street to the vehicle and isolates the Cultural Precinct block from the Square and George Street.

Key issues for the Masterplan are:

- Rebalance street space to support high levels of pedestrian connectivity eastwest (Railway lands to Te Marae o Hine / The Square) and to encourage northsouth crossing movements;
- Create more permeable / finer grain block sizes by extending George and Andrew Young Street through the site;
- Develop surface parking areas into productive, relevant uses with more efficient structured parking provision;
- Redevelop street edges as vibrant, finer grained structures that provide continuity of form and quality facing onto and activating adjoining streets;
- Ensure Main and Church Streets are upgraded with consistency of design language set out in PNCC's Streetscape Plan, however Main Street should be distinctive and include unique feature that signal its role at the heart of the Cultural Precinct.



Parking



As with the wider city and the findings of the City Centre Streetscape Plan there is a prevalence of on-street, parallel and angled parking within the precinct. In addition to this there are large areas of the site off Church Street and Main Street given over to surface car parks. There is also basement parking under the council buildings and Harvey Norman building.

Prices vary from 50¢ to \$1.50 per hour and is free on Sundays, Saturdays after 3.30pm and weekdays after 5.30pm. Several short term

free car parks are also provided along the edge of Te Marae o Hine / The Square and on Andrew Young St. Off street car parking identified is generally operated by PNCC and charges are similar to on street parking. The quantity and pricing of parking generally encourages longer stays in the area.

As identified in the City Centre Streetscape Plan the following opportunities and constraints around parking need to considered, these include.

Parking Constraints

There are competing demands for space in the city and a balance must be achieved to ensure parking and open space support economic sustainability and growth. i.e. we need to ensure that the lack / over supply of parking availability does not discourage visitors.

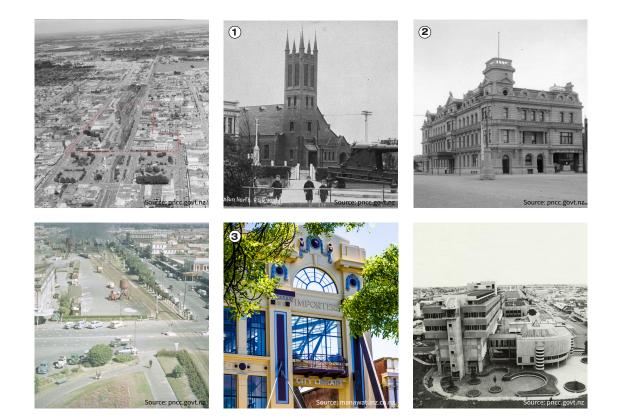
Parking Opportunities

Redistribution of parking would better allow facilities to share parking spaces / allowance.



Heritage

The Grand Hotel Building (shown above) is a Category 1 Listed structure and sits within the study site on the corner of Te Marae o Hine / The Square (west) and Church Street. Whilst other buildings comprise memorable /notable structures (e.g. The Globe, Te Manawa, Civic Administration Building) these are not heritage protected and present the Masterplan with a reasonable degree of latitude in considering the future of the principal Main Street / Church Street block. Notwithstanding the non-designation heritage status of many buildings, it is important to convey continuity and respect for aspects of the study area and to recognise the contribution they make to the history of development in the centre. Parts of the council's buildings, The Globe and some commercial spaces offer richness and a sense of history that are to be considered in future spatial planning of the precinct. Listed buildings to the far north of the study site are coherent, successful parts of the precinct.



Key:

Heritage Class 1

 All Saints' Church (Anglican)
 Grand Hotel Building (Former) 3. Square Edge Building

- Heritage Class 2
 4. DIC Building (now Palmerston North City Library)
 5. Hitching Post
 5. The Detrict Annual Manager Annual Manager

 - 6. Te Peeti Te Awe Awe Memorial
 - 7. Coronation Memorial Fountain
 - 8. Chief Post Office (Former)
 - 9. Soldiers Club Building (Former)

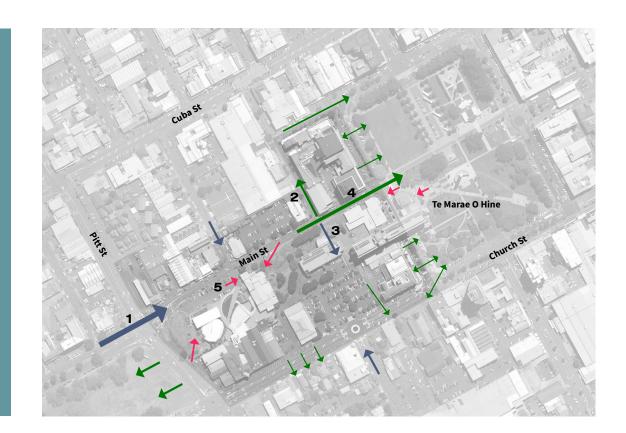
- Ward Brothers Building
 Former Hepworth Building
- **12.** Former O'Connor and Tydeman Building

Heritage Value Identified by PNCC 13. Heritage House 14. Heritage House 15. Theosophical Hall 16. Former ANZ Bank 17. Nafralk House

17. Norfolk House

- 18.4 Coleman Pl
- 19. Andrews Building
- 20. Nash Building

21. 54 George St22. World War 1 Memorial 23. 3 Coleman Mall 24. 268-270 Cuba St **26.** Cosmopolitan Club Building **27.** 203-205 Cuba St **28.** Carlton Hotel



View Structure



The appreciation of the precinct is gained not only through the individual building qualities but also through the compositions framed be particular views. A number of positive views exist both internally, and looking in/out of the precinct. A key component of these views is the connection with Te Marae o Hine / The Square which could be enhanced further back creating a key landmark from the Pitt Street and Main St intersection and beyond.



Numerous opportunities to capitalise on the existing views present themselves. Including improving the relationship with George Street and the Library and capitalising on the vistas across to the Railway Reserve and to the smaller grain of building and vegetation along Church street

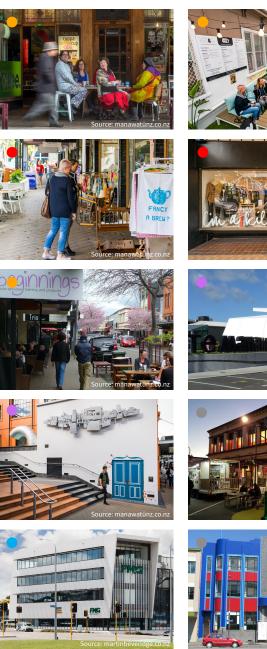


Land Use & Ownership

Land ownership presents a reasonably simple and helpful background position on which to consider the future Precinct Masterplan. The majority of the study area is in council (public) ownership indicating a high degree of control is possible and flexible implementation mechanisms are likely to be available to deliver the plan. The use of publicly owned land to create valuegenerating development, and potentially new residential or commercial space will be important to help deliver new civic, cultural and public realm projects. Nevertheless, key sites remain in private ownership (fronting Church Street) and will present constraints on development, especially where new infrastructure (e.g. streets) may be desired.

Land use patterns are predominantly cultural within the main study block though commercial uses tend to front Te Marae o Hine / The Square and the north side of Main Street. No residential uses exist and therefore the activity period of the precinct is short.



















The Plan

The Civic and Cultural Precinct Plan in Context

The antecedents for the Cultural Precinct Plan are clearly established by Palmerston North City Council. As described earlier in Part 3, the Arts Plan (2018), Strategic Development Sites (2013) and Te Manawa 2025 call for an augmented cultural hub focused around Te Manawa while the Creative and Liveable Strategy (see Priority 3) Urban Design Plan, and Housing and Future Development Plan seek increased city life and city centre vibrancy, supported with increased inner city living

In light of the significant change anticipated by council strategies and plans, and the planned streetscape upgrades adjoining the site, this Plan sets out to guide future transformation of the Cultural Precinct as a key part of the city centre. Whilst the Plan describes a range of interventions, it is nevertheless intended to be flexible and to guide third party investment in those areas identified for commercial or residential development.

The plan is underpinned by robust analysis and stakeholder engagement that establishes the current conditions in and around the site and which informed the development of the Plan principles. Implementation is considered in Part 5 which explores broadly how the proposals in this plan can be delivered. Lastly, links with the statutory planning process may be established if the Council endorses the Plan as a non-statutory planning document, or if aspects of the Plan, such as specific projects, are taken forward as a Guidance or Structure Plans.

The Civic and Cultural Precinct Plan reinforces a cultural and civic hub focused around Te Manawa as part of the council's wider strategy to foster an attractive and vibrant city centre.



The Civic and Cultural Precinct Plan

An illustrative version of the overall Plan is provided at page 32-33. The Plan is then described including all key individual development projects. Importantly, the Plan provides a long-term vision for the Civic and Cultural Precinct and adjoining areas to ensure that key opportunities are not overlooked. For example, the opportunity to connect the precinct with Te Marae o Hine / The Square via a new landscape spine along Main Street, or to establish new midblock links or comprehensive new housing intensification to deliver the Council's agenda for inner city living could easily be undermined if provisions for it are not reflected in future consent applications.

The Plan at page 32-33 describes future land uses and specific development activity that has been determined to best support a successful Cultural Precinct, however it is acknowledged that the Inner Business Zone supports a wide range of permitted activities.

Whilst the Plan directs new development towards specific areas, the retention of certain buildings is proposed, including The Globe, the main tower structure of the civic administration facility and other commercial / hotel / civic buildings within the Main/ Church Street block and the northeast block between George Street and Square West.

Civic and Cultural Precinct Plan Proposals

The Plan includes a palette of individual projects, designed in a coordinated manner to ensure a comprehensive 'whole place' Plan will emerge. Each project is fully described in this report and can inform future Development Briefs to assist project delivery.

Plan-wide infrastructure projects include the creation of a new east-west landscape spine (Te Ahikaea) along the southern side of Main Street connecting Railway land to Te Marae o Hine / The Square, new north-south mid-block streets (extensions to George and Andrew Young Streets), a new eastwest laneway and new public open spaces. Integration with the future streetscape renewal of Main and Church Streets is anticipated.

Key development projects identified in the Plan include new civic and cultural facilities along with a series of third party commercial/residential opportunities. These include:

- PNCC civic administration facilities
- Te Manawa complex
- Rangitāne Cultural Centre
- Conference and Function Centre
- Grand Hotel
- Mixed use and residential living

Design principles

The principles are defined according to a set of high level issues supported by a series of sub-topics that set out the design principles established for the Masterplan.

These principles emerged through: 1) an assessment of the issues facing the area; 2) an awareness of the future requirements of the civic and cultural precinct; and, 3) consultation with regulatory officers and other stakeholders. It is not intended that these principles replace current District Plan assessment criteria but rather provide a design-led and bespoke frame of reference for development within the civic and cultural precinct area.

Strategic Direction

Create a world-leading cultural destination that provides a vibrant and active city block comprising diverse and overlapping functions.

World Leading

- Create an animated, fun destination that contributes to the spirit of Palmerston North.
- Reinforce and celebrate a collection of world leading facilities.
- Look outward and respond to both global trends and community desires.

Affordable

• Infrastructure and public open space are affordable and feasible.

Adaptable

• Provide a flexible framework that allow development and change over time.

Diverse

- Create a diverse and inclusive city block that fosters living learning and discovery.
- Strengthen activity and street presence of all buildings.

Structure

A precinct that complements the city centre, enhancing and creating legible connections between activities and promoting growth and development of adjoining areas.

Culture & Heritage

 Respect and reflect the region's rich heritage including matters and sites of mana whenua significance.

The relationship with city centre

- Complement but not compete with the existing City Centre.
- Promote growth in neighbouring blocks and the wider region.

Connections

- Optimise connections between attractions, facilities and venues.
- Reduce dominance of cars and roads over pedestrians .
- Create clear wayfinding for visitors.
- Provide effective parking that works for all venues.

Open Space

Reinforce the precinct as a distinctive and unique location within the city through its street and open space patterns. Provide new spaces offering active and engaging recreational spaces for residents and visitors.

Open Space Network

- Draw upon the positive qualities of surrounding streets such as George Street.
- Develop a logical and coherent
 interconnected network of streets and
 movement links .
- Offer a clear sense of spatial hierarchy and focus.
- Develop streets as attractive 'primary' open space network.

Ecological Sustainability

- Showcase green technology and lead the way in water sensitive design and sustainable development.
- Open spaces will provide both recreational and ecological outcomes for the neighbourhood.

Recreational Amenity

- Provide amenities for all Palmerston North residents and visitors.
- · Ensure public accessibility and safety.
- Encourage people to walk or bike.

Built Form

New buildings should create a point of difference within the city centre and create a positive relational scale with the surrounding area. Buildings and open spaces should be designed as a single entity.

Building Activity

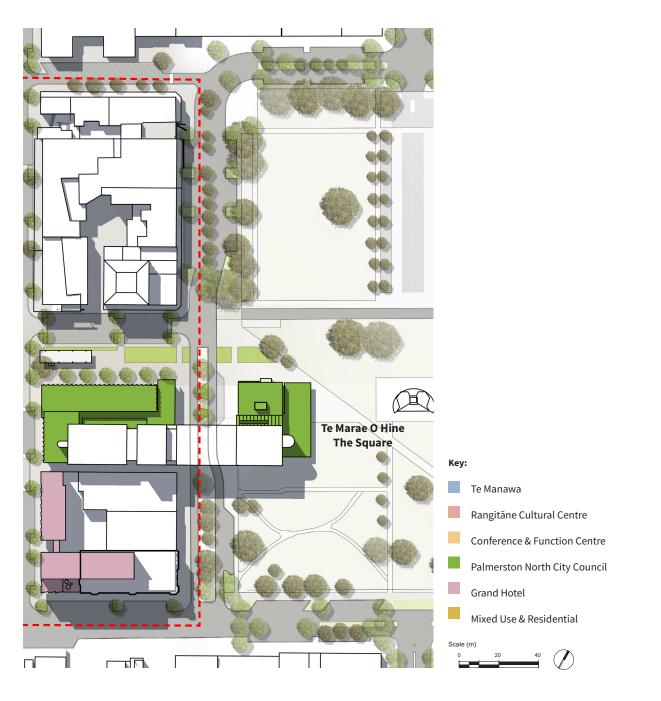
• Building should actively engage with the public realm.

Distinctive Identity

- Built form should promote the integration of buildings and their use into the city.
- Present a point of difference from adjoining areas that ensures the precinct is intuitively legible.
- Scale and form of new buildings should complement the surrounding buildings and heritage.







Events and Civic

The space should help foster civic events enabling Te Marae o Hine / The Square to directly connect with the cultural facilities and providing space for street-based events such as processions and markets to occur without the necessity of road closures.

Play and Experimentation

In line with the TM2025 vision there is an opportunity for Te Ahikaea to become A fun, inspiring and playful landscape that interacts and blurs the boundary between Te Manawa, The Library of the Future, The Globe, and Te Ahikaea.

Display and Performance

Te Ahikaea will become the largest gallery spaces in the city, featuring temporary and permanent exhibits. The public space will provide for varying sized events and activities, from markets to stand-up performances and demonstrations.



Public realm: Te Ahikaea

The former rail land and street pattern of Main Street provides a unique opportunity within the city to provide a cultural spine that links Te Marae o Hine / The Square, and the city's cultural facilities.

This new linear space named Te Ahikaea will provide an exciting new public open space that provides opportunities for the city and its people to showcase their culture, heritage and relationship to the land. Working alongside Rangitāne and other cultural groups Te Ahikaea will introduce a strong cultural presence to the city centre. This should be developed to ensure events and civic uses are supported, play and experimentation is incorporated and display and performance encouraged.



To ensure Te Ahikaea is a success it should:

- Work with the adjacent building to ensure spatial definition and ground floor activation along the space to encourage activity and occupation of the space.
- Help minimise stormwater impacts of the wider development though the use of water sensitive urban design (WSUD).
- Showcase a commitment to the
 environment, by increasing biodiversity

and urban ecologies.

- Use of vertical elements and structures to create a sense of place and diversity along the linear space.
- Existing trees should be retained wherever possible.
- Use of high-quality streetscape materials from PNCC's Streetscape Plan (p142-143). Bespoke elements will highlight the distinct creative and cultural character of the precinct.





Public realm: streets

The upgrades to the streets and spaces within the civic and cultural precinct should provide a backdrop to the precinct activity supporting access, movement and pedestrian occupation. This will then readdress the balance between vehicles and pedestrians by improving crossing points, vegetation and materials in line with the City Centre Streetscape Plan.

The footpaths should provide a safe and attractive environment with street furniture providing amenity and zones allocated for

adjacent businesses or cultural facilities to visually and physically spill out where space permits. Materials and vegetation should be carefully chosen to reinforce the city centres character, and ensure long term robustness as set out in the City Centre Streetscape Plan.

Alongside Main Street, Te Ahikaea will provide a significant public space while the existing carriageway will be improved to ensure improved pedestrian crossings, traffic calming and additional parking.

George Street



Andrew Young Street



The Laneway



George street provides a uniquely intimate environment within Palmerston North, due to its reduced width, contained length and building scale/uses.

These existing qualities of will be extended into 'New' George Street which together with the Andrew Young Street extension will provide a strong structure to the cultural precinct that provides for much needed cross block permeability. New buildings addressing these streets should be designed to ensure active ground floor uses, and the rhythm and scale of tenancy units carefully considered to ensure viability while reinforcing the areas 'boutique' character. Whilst it is not envisioned that Andrew Young Street will have the same level of activity as George Street the extension of and introduction of residential dwellings into the area will enable this street to become a peaceful and calm inner-city residential street. The inclusion of well-proportioned deciduous street trees will help soften the environment while allowing summer shade and winter sun to access the adjacent homes.

The extension to Andrew Young Street offers an important placemaking opportunity with potential for a new street name that reinforces the Te Ahikaea concept. Providing for building access and creating a urban link the laneway connects the existing alley adjacent to the council building to the railway reserve, where a future pedestrian crossing should be considered. It is important that the adjacent buildings positively address the lane and lighting and art along the will help ensure this is a special place with its own character.



Te Manawa



GFA 10,000 m²

Gross site area: 4,100 m² Building footprint: 4,000 m²

No. storeys: 4



Option 2 GFA 9,500 m²

Gross site area: 4,100 m² Building footprint: 2,800 m² + Te Manawa Art Museum. No. storeys: 4







Option Two sees the existing Te Manawa Art Gallery retained and the size of the new building reduced. The retention of this building weakens the continuity of Te Ahikaea both physically and visually as illustrated above.

The proposed Te Manawa Complex is the signature development and focal point of the civic and cultural precinct. It is critical in establishing Main Street as the principal precinct spine and generates a destination for the George St extension. Key outcomes of the proposal are:

- A landmark building of high quality;
- A defining relationship for the new Te Ahikaea open space E-W link;
- A new pedestrian link through the central atrium to the E-W laneway;
- A scale appropriate to the adjacent . council building creating active edges to Main and George Streets;
- A main entrance visually oriented towards Main and George Streets;
- The art gallery integrated into main museum building; •
- A bridge connection to conference • centre above the E-W laneway;
- Service access from the E-W laneway; Direct access from the new .
- underground carpark to the south.

Rangitāne Cultural Centre

Building GFA 1,950 m²

Gross site area: 1,350 m² Building footprint: 980 m² No. storeys: 2

The proposed Rangitāne Cultural Centre offers the opportunity for home iwi to have stronger cultural expression and a clearer presence in the city centre.

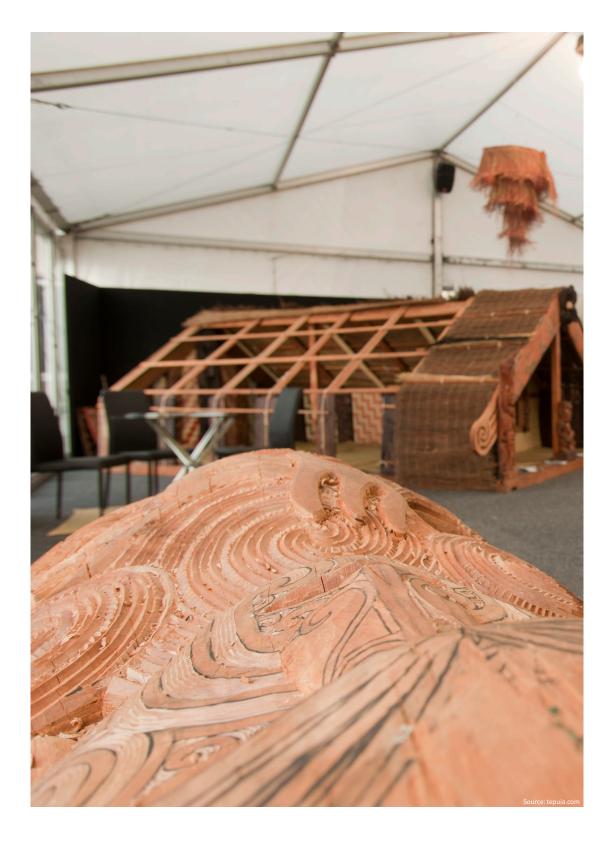
The location of this new building has the benefit of providing a meaningful cultural destination at the western end of Main Street, activating and reinforcing the Te Ahikaea open space spine. The proposed building also frames the entrance and connection across Main Street onto the proposed Andrew Young Street extension.

Key outcomes of the proposal are:

- Provision of a new Cultural Centre for Rangitāne o Manawatū;
- Provision of an urban marae atea facing onto Te Ahikaea;
- Strong physical, visual and cultural connections to Te Manawa, Te Ahikaea and Te Marae o Hine;
- Creation of new workshops space for a range of activities;
- Provision of a new gallery venue to exhibit Rangitāne culture;
- Potential for culture-related retail that benefits from excellent visibility and footfall.









Conference & Function Centre



Gross site area: 2,488 m² Building footprint: 2,000 m² No. storeys: 3



The proposed Conference and Function Centre is a critical component in enabling the extension of George Street south to Church Street and to facilitate the new Te Manawa Complex. Key outcomes of the proposal are:

- A landmark design of high quality. •
- An appropriately scaled, active edge is created to the George Street extension and corner of Church Street; A new underground carpark is created

.

- with direct access off Church St; Utilising the south side of block due to lack of requirement for sunlight but good daylight;
- Located in close proximity to the proposed Hotel extension;
- Can include a bridge connection to Te Manawa that would help to create east-. west laneway character;
- Service access via the E-W laneway; . . Provision of a quality pedestrian link from the Te Manawa atrium and laneway to Church Street.



Palmerston North City Council

Option 1 GFA 3,485 m²

Gross site area: 2,700 m² Building footprint: 1,950 m² No. storeys: 3 (max)



GFA 4,0150 m²

Gross site area: 2,700 m² Building footprint: 2,330 m² No. storeys: 3 (max)

Reconfiguration of the Palmerston North City Council building creates an opportunity for a more inviting and coherent public interface, and a stronger relationship to surrounding streets and public spaces. The proposed addition on the corners of George and Main Street creates a new main entrance into an atrium space that connects the new building to the old. This lower floor will house public services and facilities with opportunity for activity to spill into outdoor spaces. This addition to the building would retain the existing lift access and a slightly reduced underground carpark.

The illustration (right - top) demonstrates how the existing council chambers present a blockage to the link and flow between Te Marae O Hine / The Square and Te Ahikaea. It is recommended that the chambers are therefore removed and replaced by a new state of the art facility. In locating a new Council Chamber, two potential options are seen below.



Option 1:

This option (right - middle) reinstates the new Council Chamber within Te Marae O Hine / The Square, retaining a strong connection to this space while opening up the link with Te Ahikaea.

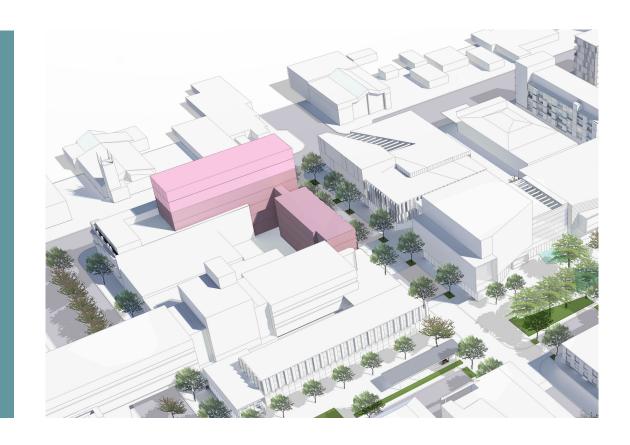
A publicly accessible ground floor would continue operate as an café or restaurant helping activate this important space. The chamber would be easily identifiable from the surrounding public spaces and afford view into the surrounding public spaces and back into the chamber if desired.



Option 2:

This option (right - bottom) sees the construction of a new Council Chamber on the corner of George and Main Streets. This has a strong connection to Te Ahikaea, the new and existing George Street, and the broader civic and cultural precinct. The scale of the chamber balances that of the adjacent Te Manawa building and the new volume will be easily identified, with surrounding public spaces and streets providing views into the chamber. A lower key replacement of the existing chamber building would continue to activate the ground floor of the council building and soften it's landing while providing strong links between Te Marae O Hine / The Square and Te Ahikaea.





Grand Hotel



Option 1 (5 Storeys) GFA 4,270 m²

Gross site area: 1,110 m² Building footprint: 1,700 m² No. rooms 145



Option 2 (7 Storeys) GFA 5,450 m²

Gross site area: 1,110 m² Building footprint: 1,700 m² No. rooms 179



The Grand Hotel was built in 1906 for Martin Craven, to replace the Provincial Hotel which was gutted by fire. Over the years it has been host to visiting dignitaries to Palmerston North, including Royalty in 1927 and 1954.

The renovation and extension of this iconic hotel provides a unique opportunity for a high-quality 'boutique' hotel within the city centre. While not proposed to be directly linked to the conference centre the hotel location directly opposite will provide the synergies required to encourage visitors and conferences/ events. 2 options for the hotel are proposed, allowing flexibility for the GFA / room numbers to be refined to meet the market and investment feasibility.







Mixed Use & Residential

The Plan proposes a series of mixed use developments across the precinct area as indicated on the image above.

The locations selected for development are brownfield sites that currently include poor quality or poorly utilised land use outcomes or that fail to generate successful townscape responses. The proposals (opposite) include four locations of sites varying in size and complexity. The District Plan standards have been applied to generate proposals and adjusted to account for local site conditions. In general the 15m ht limit for the zone has been applied, however in the case of the land fronting Pitt St and opposite the Railway land a taller development is considered appropriate.

Overall the combined development proposals would provide some 3,880sq.m of commercial space (GFA) at ground and some 26,540sq.m of residential.



1. Fronting Pitt, Church Streets & Andrew Young St extension



Commercial **GFA 1,390 m²** Residential **GFA 19,400 m²**

Gross site area: 7,320 m² Building footprint: 3,880 m² No. storeys: 4-7 (breaches 15m ht limit)

240 apartments

A predominantly residential development with some commercial uses (office/retail at ground facing Pitt St). Residential dwellings comprise apartments types with basement parking/servicing, balconies and patio gardens. Vehicle access off Pitt St, Church St and Andrew Young St extension with internal pedestrian priority laneway system.



2. Corner Pitt/Main Streets:



Commercial **GFA 860 m²** Residential **GFA 3,880 m²**

Gross site area: 3,600 m² Building footprint: 2,464 m² No. storeys: 2-4 (max 15m ht limit)

34 apartments 8 houses A primarily residential scheme with commercial at ground onto Main St. Residential dwellings comprise apartments and terraced townhouse types with integral garages, balconies and patio gardens. Vehicle access off Pitt St and Selwyn Ct with internal private street.



3. Fronting Main Street:



Commercial **GFA 1,630 m²** Residential **GFA 3,260 m²**

Gross site area: 2,380 m² Building footprint: 1,460 m² No. storeys: 3 (max 15m ht limit)

41 apartments

A mix of residential and commercial uses (office/retail at ground). Residential dwellings comprise apartments to upper levels only. Development to facilitate quality pedestrian access to Harvey Norman retail beyond and vehicle access off Main and George Streets.





Moving Forward

Project priorities & phasing

This implementation section is designed to support delivery of the masterplan. Whilst this is not a detailed strategy for individual projects, it distinguishes between development likely to be procured through active intervention, that dependent on District Plan controls, and projects that will come forward via third party applications.

Clearly it is neither possible nor desirable to achieve everything proposed at once, and therefore a phased approach is suggested and set out below.

Early phase projects will:

- Deliver 'quick wins that are within Council

control or have minimal dependencies;

- Require public funds that need to be

identified in the Council's Long Term Plan (LTP);

- Have the highest positive impact on the viability and benefits of later phases;

Medium phase projects will:

Depend on the successful completion of early phase development;
Require public funds that need to be

identified in the Council's LTP; - Require third party momentum and interest on residential / mixed use sites;

Longer phase projects will: - Require a change in market conditions (e.g. viability of inner city housing and higher density types) - Require public funding that either needs to be bid for or is not covered in the current LTP and thus cannot be relied upon.

The ownership of sites is key the strategy for implementation. When development initiatives cause Council-owned sites to increase in value, the sale of land can capture this increment and raise funds for improvements to the public realm. Because a large proportion of the area is in Council-ownership this source of revenue is likely to assist in meeting the cost of the works identified.

Delivery Constraints and Opportunities

The main delivery opportunities/strengths are:

- The significant Council ownership across the area allows a high degree of control over project sequencing;
- The potential to transform the range of cultural facilities and level of amenity in the city centre;
- The potential to deliver new quality inner city housing and to capture value to help fund public projects;
- The opportunity to leverage public space and streetscape improvements off known PNCC initiatives and subsequent upgrade of Main Street.

The main delivery constraints/uncertainties are:

- Funding for public realm and other capital works may not be deliverable solely through an increase in the value of Council-owned sites;
- Partnership with or reliance on third parties for site assembly, delivery including for new mid-block links;
- Uncertainty over the increase in land value that would be required for projects to become viable or deliver the value needed to cross-fund;
- Improvements to Main Street and new mid-block streets are not yet identified in the Long Term Plan (LTP).

Council Ownership

PNCC owned sites (e.g. Residential and Mixed Use Site 1) could be used as a kickstart scheme to help fund early public works. PNCC may take the lead in preparing design proposals, finding potential partners and packaging the site for a comprehensive development.

Private Sites

On privately owned sites the Council will have less direct influence but can work to demonstrate to the land owners the potential of the site within the masterplan. This may extend to assisting in the preparation of development briefs (for example on Site 1).

A pro-active council role can help to achieve the optimum sequence of development for the masterplan. Council assistance with private development can also generate resources for other works which are not selffunding or that the private sector may not readily identify.

Delivering the Public Realm

An increase in site value can be used to generate funds for the public realm improvements identified in the masterplan. Otherwise implementation of these works is dependent on PNCC capital budgets.

Key issues to review are:

- Priority Are some public realm works more important than others? Prioritise the public realm projects so early investment can target the most beneficial developments.
- Scope The masterplan identifies public realm works that affect privately owned sites (e.g. the new mid-block route as Andrew Young St extension). Aspects of these works may therefore be provided as part of site redevelopment. In this case the scope of the developer's contribution needs to be clearly understood so that works undertaken by public and private sectors may be coordinated and correctly apportioned.

Early Phase

- Council endorse Civic and Cultural
 Precinct Masterplan
- Council connect with affected and interested private interests Complete Spatial Needs Assessment of
- Te-Manawa and Library Assess whether the results of the
- Spatial Needs Assessment of Te-Manawa and Library require further testing of the Civic and Cultural Precinct Plan Masterplan
- Determine priorities to inform 2021 Long Term Plan process
- Incorporate priorities into Asset
 Management Plans
- Confirm priorities within 2021 Long
 Term Plan process

Medium Phase

- Conference and Function Centre
- Te Manawa
- Rangitāne Cultural Centre
- Streetscapes as required

Longer Phase

- Mixed Use and Residential
- Hotel
- Streetscapes as required



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BOSSLEYARCHITECTS WT ARUP pwc



Palmerston North Civic and **Cultural Precinct Masterplan**

Councillor Workshop





<u>Karakia</u> Rangitāne David Murphy Introduction Working Together **Context and Understanding** Vision and Objectives Emerging Spatial Thoughts Scenarios within the framework KARAKIA Risks, Benefits, Funding and Finance Next Steps Break Q and A



Karakia

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RANGITĀNE

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DAVID MURPHY

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PURPOSE

- Confirm elected member engagement going forward
- Project Update Arup
- Confirm public engagement and consultation

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ELECTED MEMBER ENGAGEMENT

- Enhanced elected member engagement
- Covid disruptions & workshop delays
- Fortnightly update meetings for elected members
- Formal workshops, briefings and reporting as we work towards adoption / endorsement of CCPMP
- 2024 Asset Management Plans and Long Term Plan
- The work needs to be completed do nothing is not an option

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TODAY



Liz Halsted Project Director



Malcolm Smith Design Director

Bree Trevena

innovation

Arts, culture and



h Warren Warbrick Rangitāne

Tom Barclay

Funding and Finance



Peter Te Rangi Rangitāne



Cathy McCartney Stakeholder Engagement



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Pete Bossley

Architect

TODAY

Introduction

Working Together

Context and Understanding

Vision and Objectives

Emerging Spatial Thoughts

Scenarios within the framework

Risks, Benefits, Funding and Finance

Next Steps

Break

Q and A

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PURPOSE

This project was established with the goal of delivering a city centre strategy for the next generation. Its aim is to compliment growth of the existing facilities with new experiences, opportunities and economic attractiveness while building on the unique characteristics of Palmerston North's people and incorporating its rich iwi heritage and culture.

CCPMP Update for Elected Members March 2022



Page | 112

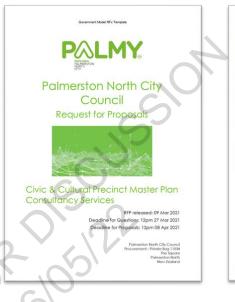
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BRIEF

The work for this phase is development of a Master Plan for the Civic and Cultural Precinct and associated business case. Works will include:

- Literature review
- Background analysis
- Partner, iwi and stakeholder engagement.
- Options for the precinct will be identified and analysed, with consideration given to social, cultural, economic and environmental
- Risks and benefits
- Funding and investment opportunities
- Business case
- Cost (capital and operational)
- Development staging.

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Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan Consultancy Services

What this project is not:

- Detailed functional briefs
- Outline approvals, resource consents
- Building designs
- Infrastructure or early works plans
- Governance
- Construction plans



PROJECT BRIEF KEY COMPONENTS

The following are key components outlined in the project brief:

Existing

- Art Gallery
- Rugby Museum
- Te Manawa
- Library
- Community Centre
- Globe Theatre

Proposed

- Rangitāne Centre
- Commercial Facilities
- Residential / Inner City Living
- Open Spaces
- Conference Centre / Hotel / Visitor Facilities
- Civic Administration Building
- Enviro Hub
- Archives







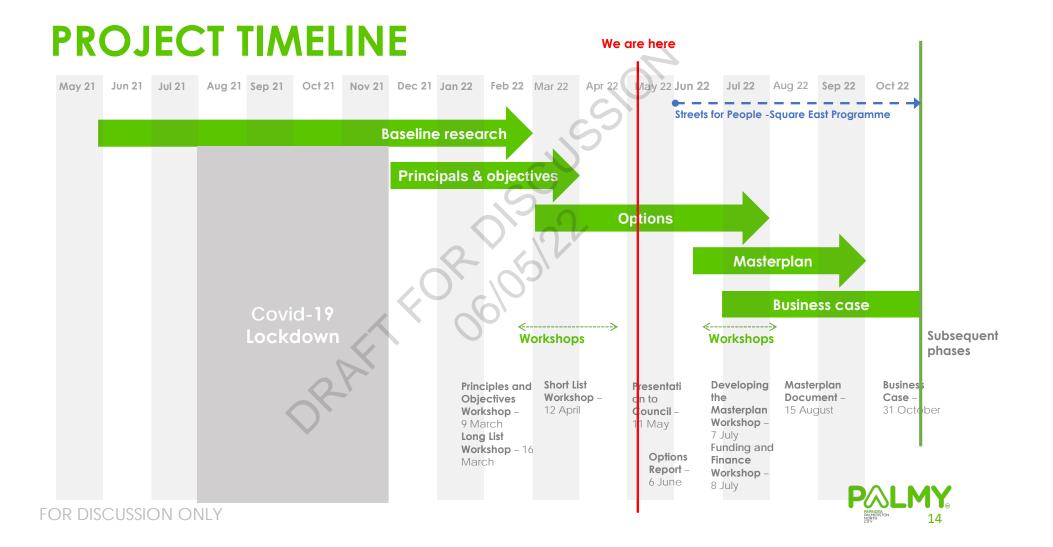


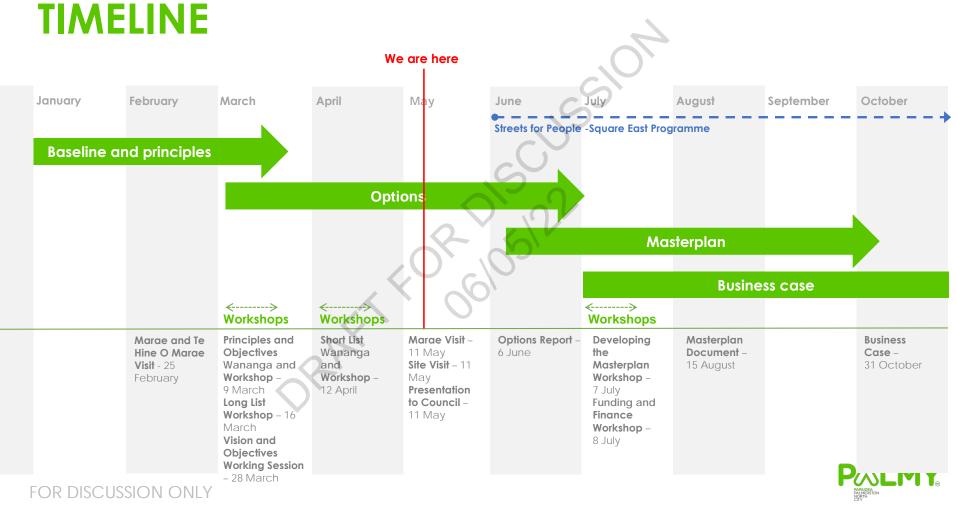
WHY – SEISMIC ISSUES AND RISK

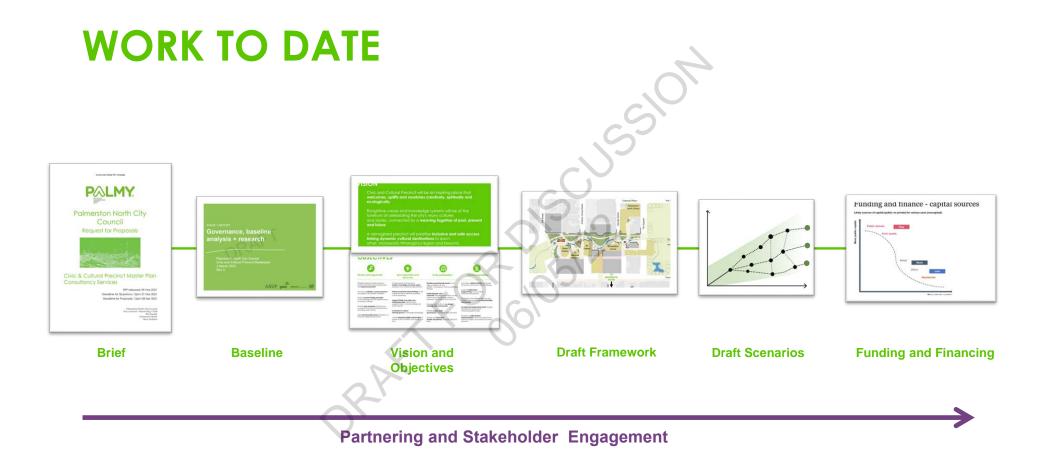
PNCC 10 Year Plan Earthquake Prone Buildings			
	Year	Approx Cost (Long Term Plan)	Work Required
Te Manawa- Art Gallery			
Te Manawa - Museum			
Te Manawa- Heritage Building	2031	\$51M	TBC
NZ Rugby Museum			
Library	2029	\$60.5M	Option 1 – Seismic Strengthening of Entire Building Option 2 – Partial Demolition / Strengthening / Rebuild of North wing Option 3 – Full Demolition and Rebuild
Civic Administration Building	2023	\$15M	Like for like strengthening



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WORKING TOGETHER

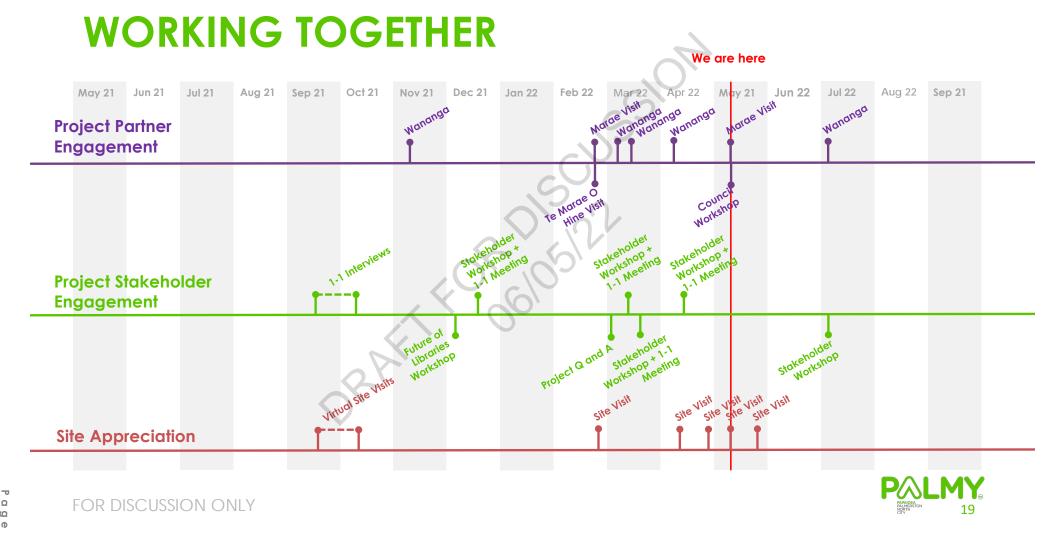
Karakia Rangitāne David Murphy Introduction **Working Together Context and Understanding** Vision and Objectives **Emerging Spatial Thoughts** Scenarios within the framework Risks, Benefits, Funding and Finance Next Steps Break Q and A Karakia



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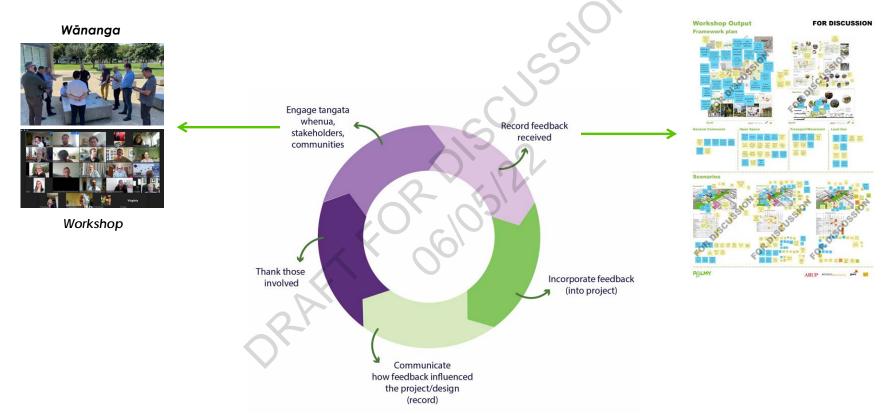


Page | 120



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WĀNANGA AND WORKSHOP PROCESS





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RANGITĀNE PARTNERSHIP

2 Marae Visits

4 Wānanga

Wananga 1: Vision and Objectives

Wananga 2: Principles

Wananga 3: Exploration of Options

Wananga 4: Emerging Framework and Development Scenarios

5 Working sessions

22 Phone calls



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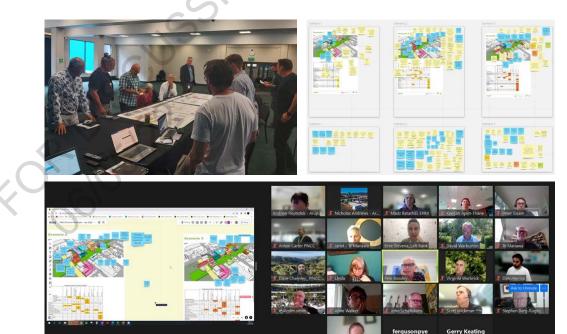
ENGAGEMENT TO DATE

32 1:1 stakeholder meetings

6 Facility Tours

5 Site Visits

3 Steering group workshops





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CONTEXT AND UNDERSTANDING

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Karakia

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PHYSICAL STUDY AREA





- Study Area
- - · Streets for People Area

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126

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25

BASELINE

Baseline Report





Review of plans, strategies and policies

- Plans and strategies
- Local policy
- Culture, design + heritage plans
- Regulatory context

Context analysis across time and scales

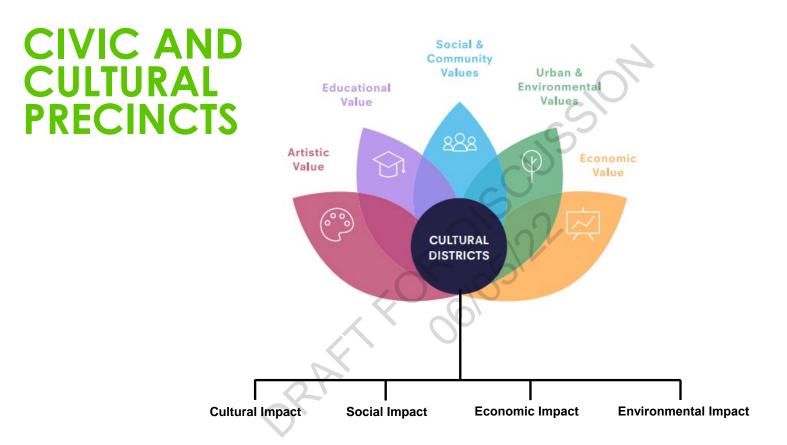
- From town to city...
- Regional context
- · Growth over time
- Ecosystem of stakeholders





- Layering of spatial **Review of buildings**
- Zoning + land use
- Open space + topography
- Transport + modal networks
- Place + social infrastructure
- Planned development





Source: Adapted Global Cultural Districts Network

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CASE STUDIES

Reykjavík, Iceland

- Reimagined as a creative destination - arts as a social and economic engine
- City centre enlivened through a festival culture
- Experiences enriched through organisational, physical and digital connections

PAF









Reykjavik pop. 123,000

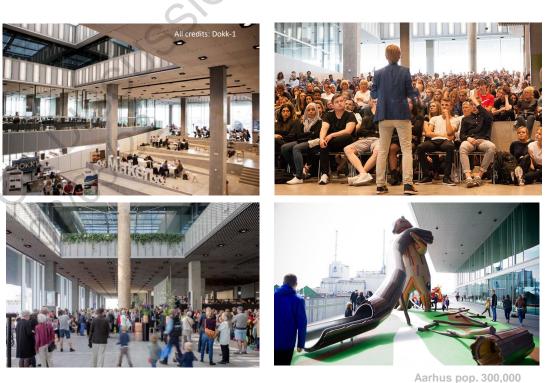


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CASE STUDIES

Aarhus, Denmark

- Library anchors mixed-use
 media district
- Dokk-1: blends library, government services and commercial space with arts spaces, creative industries
- Value-led and user-led approach to design, participatory ethos of active citizenship and play





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Page | 131



EXISTING ASSETS

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STRENGTHENING A CIVIC AND CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM

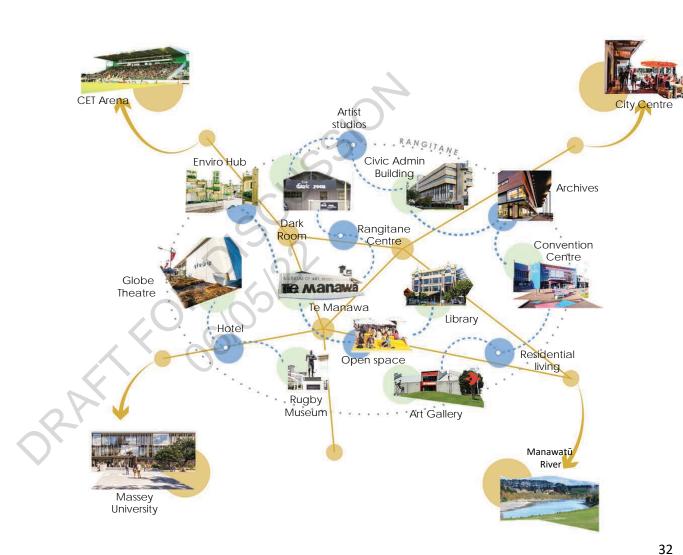


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+ STRENGTHENING A CIVIC AND CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM

+

OPERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS



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32



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VISION AND OBJECTIVES

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VISION AND OBJECTIVES

9 – March - 2022

Group 1 breakout Nimes Print Apr

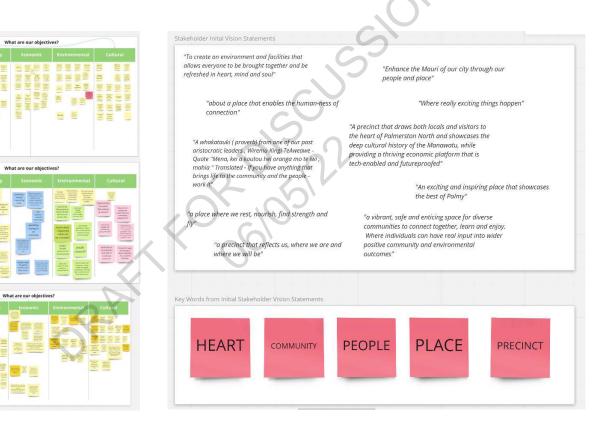
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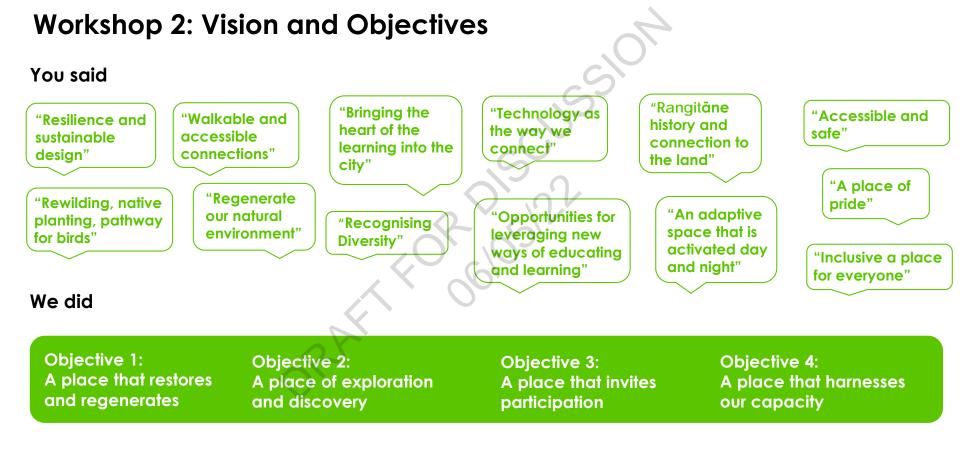
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VISION

A civic and cultural place that welcomes, uplifts and nourishes communities by weaving together past, present and future





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EMERGING SPATIAL THOUGHTS

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Feedback on exploration of options

You Said "Connections to Te Marae O Hine and Railway Land Reserve"

We did Open space network to connect Te Marae O Hine and Railway Land Reserve You Said "Iconic Building as Focal Point"

We did Cultural Hub as pivot building at the centre of the precinct

You Said "24 Hour Activity"

We did Pavilion structures to provide alternative activity types

You Said "Flexible outdoor learning spaces"

We did include a range of flexible open spaces connected to the buildings.

You Said "Mitigate adverse weather"

We did Winter garden and arbour structure to provide protection from weather

You Said "Vehicle Free"

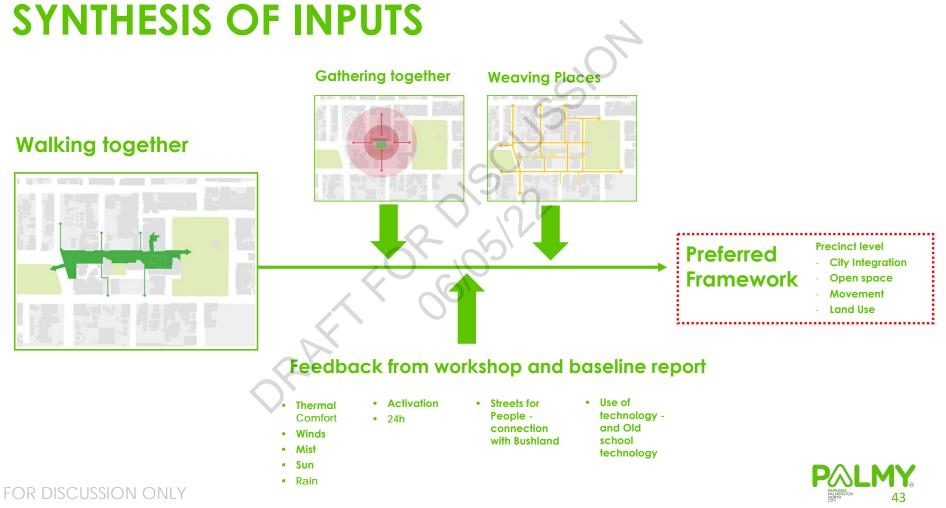
We did Proposed to close/restrict vehicles on Main Street

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You Said "Elevated Views"

We did Propose new buildings and alternative uses to CAB building to take advantage of views





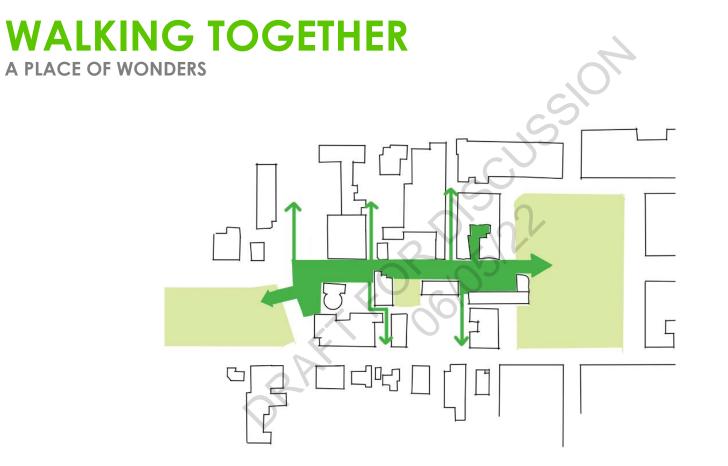
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KEY MOVES Creating Connection Rewilding, water, shade, Adding outside to inside **Flexible Development** Landmarks activity Kete Commercial Cultural and Civic- Library, Museum,

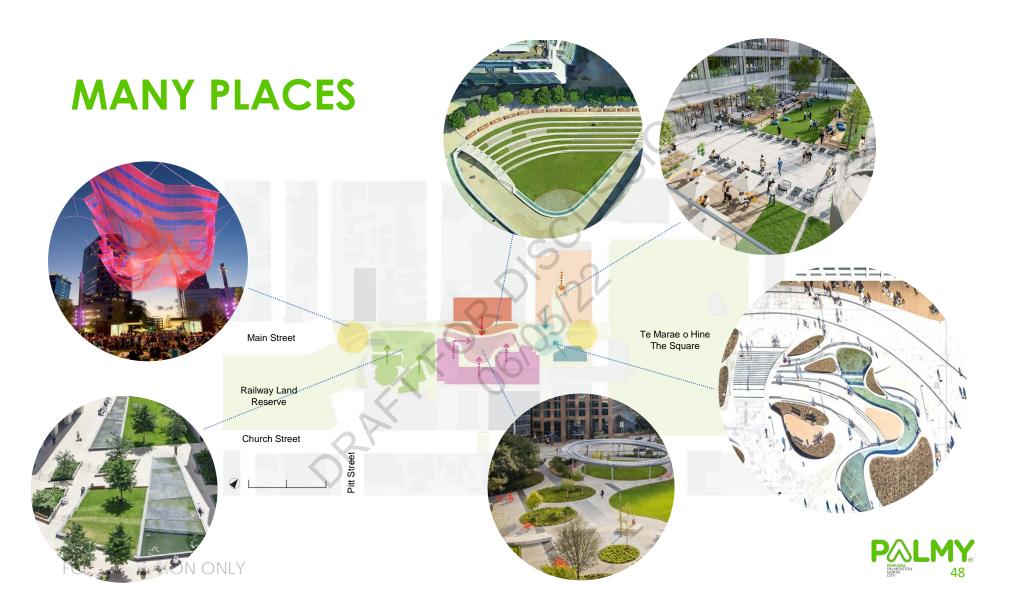
- Galleries, Convention Center
- Mixed use
- Green space Open space, Active Space

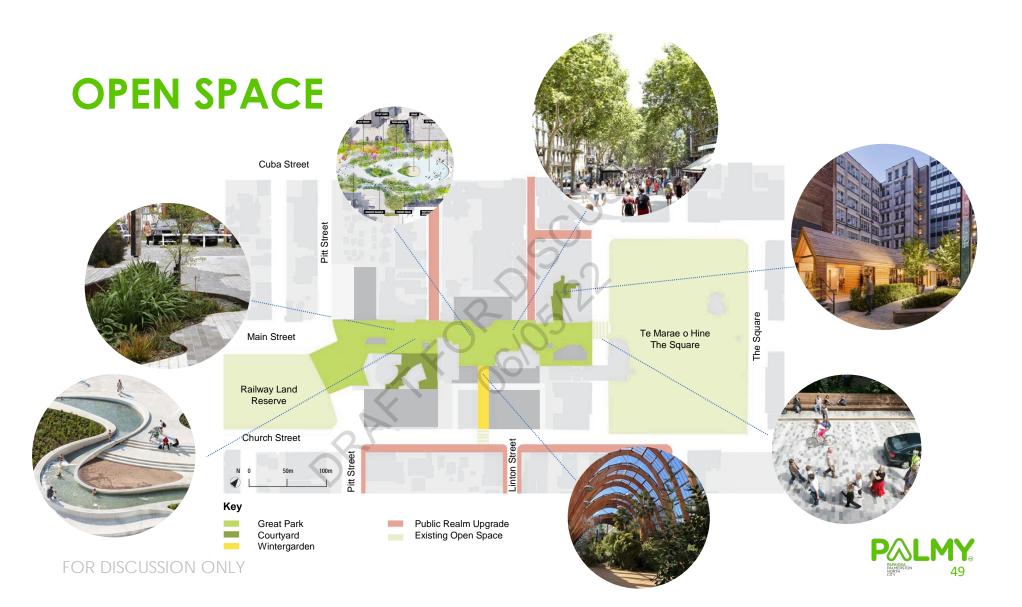


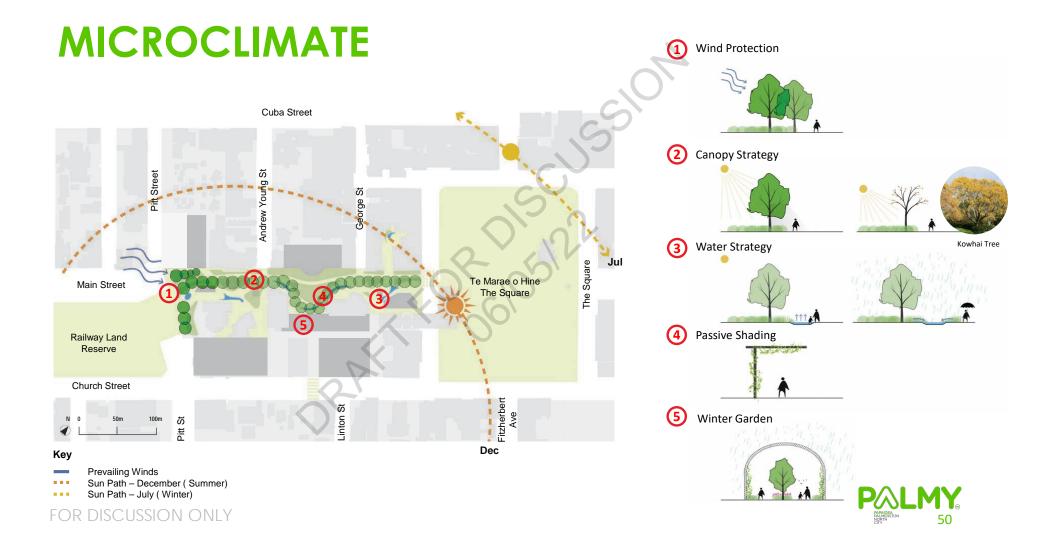
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THE FRAMEWORK

Open Space
 Microclimate
 Movement
 Land Use
 Sustainability













SUSTAINABLITY

- Respect and enhance the mauri of the Manawatū River
- Work with the community to reduce carbon emissions
- Regenerate native biodiversity
- Invest in infrastructure that services to protect, enhance and preserve the environment
- Ensure urban development is sustainable now and into the future
- Educate the community
- Demonstrate leadership and best practice



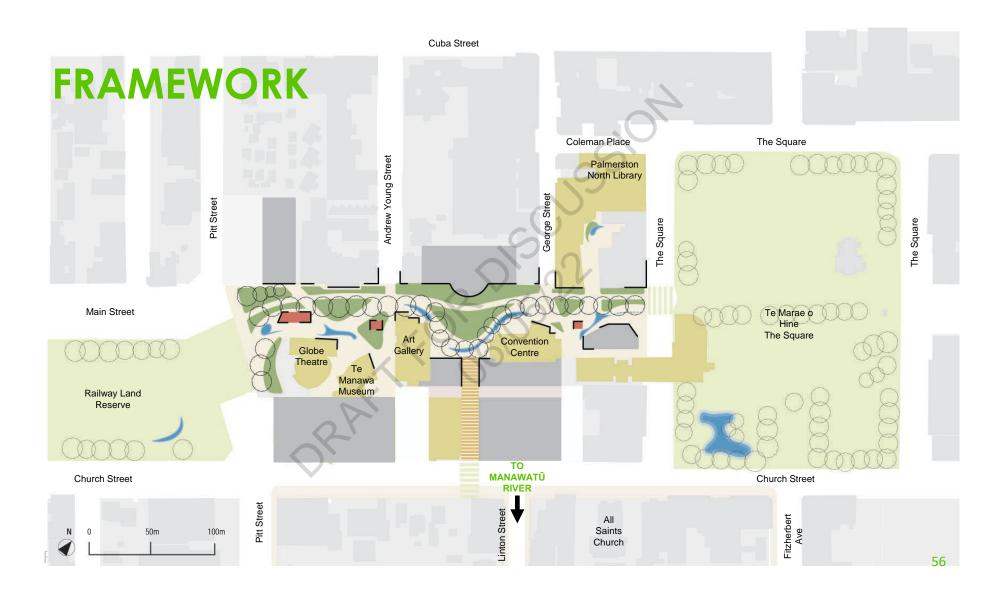


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SUSTAINABLILTIY

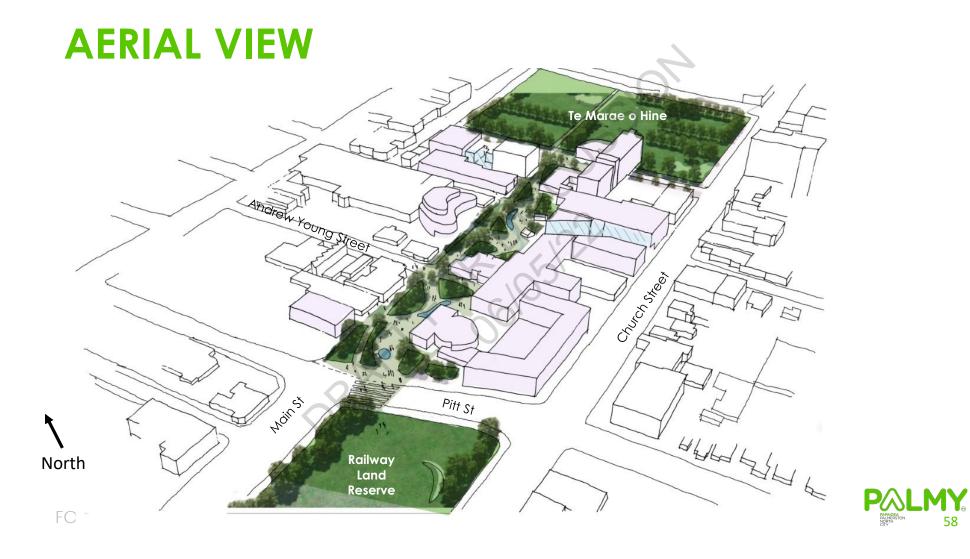
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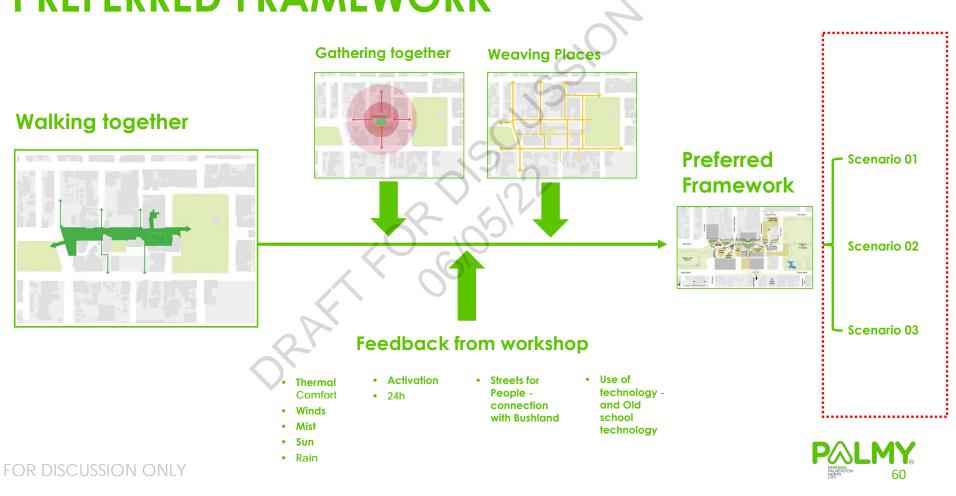
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SCENARIOS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK

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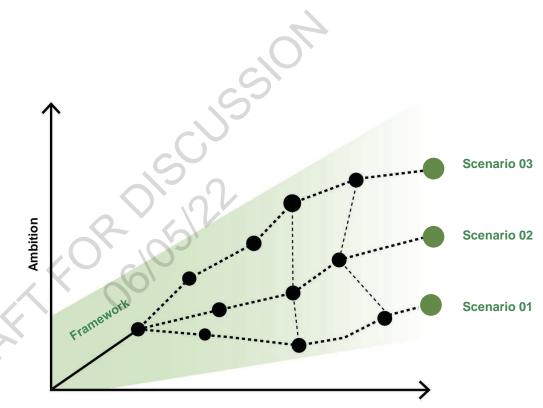
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PREFERRED FRAMEWORK

Potential future scenarios

- Common enabling future development
- Early activation
- Potential scenarios from 'natural growth' to 'optimised development'



Time

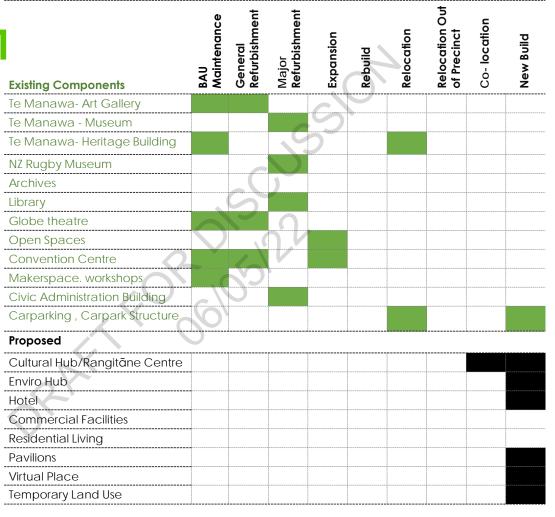


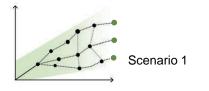
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KEY COMPONENTS FOR THE SCENARIOS

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	3AU Maintenance	General Refurbishment	Major Refurbishment	Expansion	Rebuild	Relocation	Relocation Out of Precinct	Co-location	New Build	
Existing Components	ш∠							0	~	
Te Manawa- Art Gallery										
Te Manawa - Museum Te Manawa- Heritage Building	C	\mathbf{b}								
NZ Rugby Museum										
Library										
Globe theatre										
Open Spaces	11									
Convention Centre	V									
Makerspace. workshops										
Civic Administration Building										
Carparking , Carpark Structure										
Proposed										
Rangitane Centre										
Enviro Hub										
Hotel										
Commercial Facilities										
Residential Living										
Pavilions										
Virtual Place										
Temporary Land Use										
									PAPAIOEA PALMERSTON NORTH CITY	





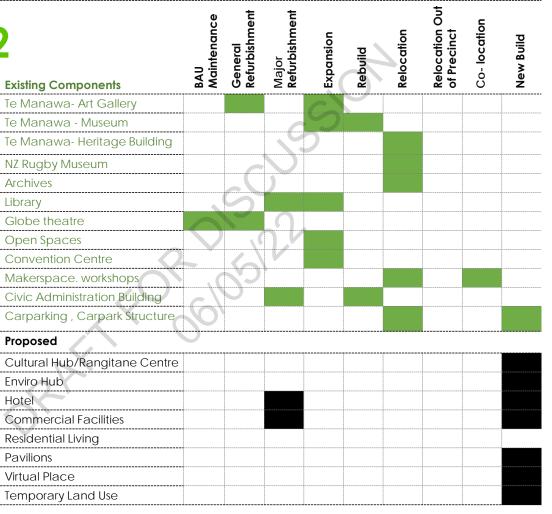
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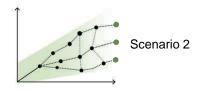




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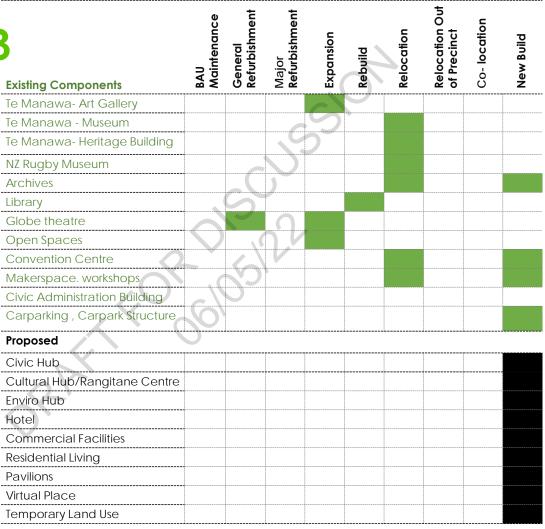


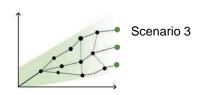
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RISKS, BENEFITS, FUNDING AND FINANCING

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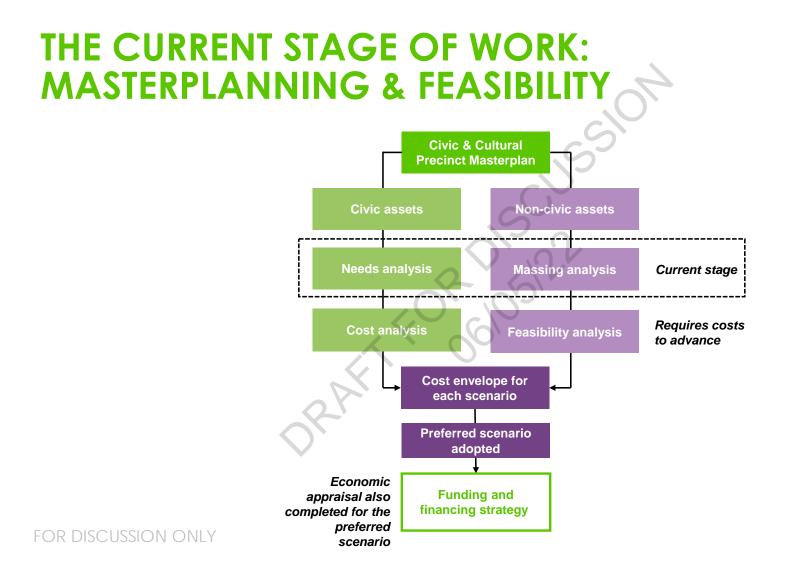
PWC'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE CIVIC & CULTURAL PRECINCT MASTERPLAN

The green section reflects the current tranche of PwC's work.



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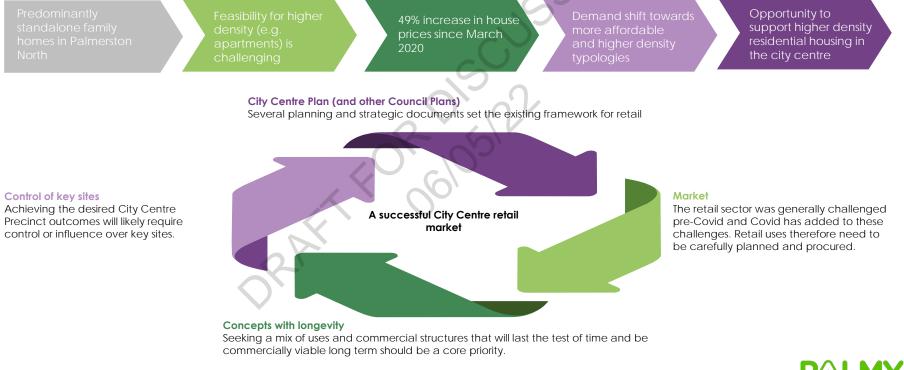
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BASELINE RESEARCH

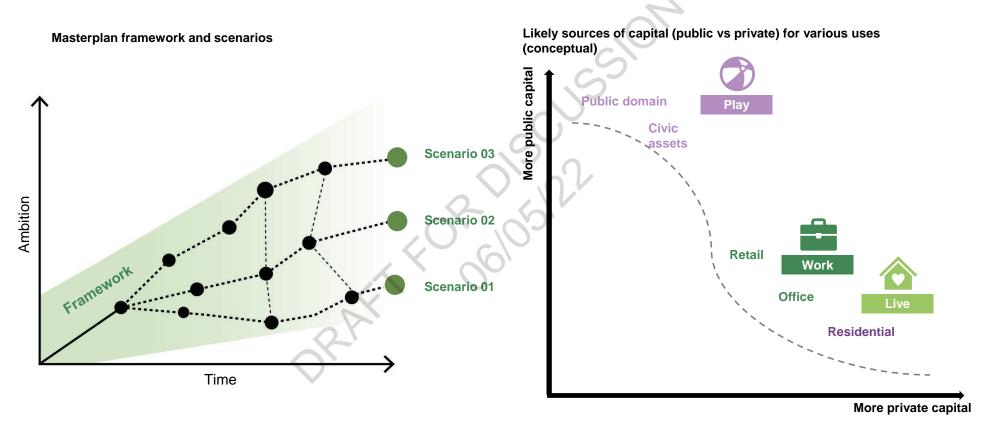
The significant increase in median house prices will likely drive demand for smaller, denser (and therefore more affordable) housing typologies, closer to the city centre area. **The median house price has increased c. 49% since March 2020**.





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FUNDING AND FINANCE - CAPITAL SOURCES



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SCENARIO 1 CONTEXT

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Key moves

- New Cultural Hub
- New 550-600 seat banquet hall
- New three level commercial building
- New six level, 330 space car parking building
- Major refurbishment of Te Manawa
- Seismic upgrade to the library



Split between civic and commercial uses



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SCENARIO 1 OBSERVATIONS

Strengths / Opportunities	Weaknesses / Threats
 Lowest scale of intervention, complexity and capital 	No visitor accommodation
 New banquet hall, ability to attract a greater range of conferences 	 A commercial (office/retail) building is likely to require an anchor tenant
 Car parking consolidated to a single building 	Economic rents typically higher than market rents
Development sites available fronting Main Street	D'al
Opportunities for:	
Flexible / multi-purpose office space	
New retail concept	0'
Design of a car park that allows for adaptive reuse	

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CASE STUDY 1 – COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Source: ACC website

ACC, Hamilton (regional)



Source: ACC website

ACC, Dunedin (regional)



Source: Precinct Properties

Wynyard Innovation Precinct, Auckland

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76

SCENARIO 2 CONTEXT

Key moves

- 40 room, 4.5 star hotel
- New Cultural Hub four level building on Main Street with 60
 basement car parks
- Rebuild of Te Manawa
- 550-600 seat banquet hall
- Additional three level commercial building
- New residential site to the corner of Pitt and Main Streets
- Car park building expanded to 385 spaces
- Seismic upgrade to library, plus 'library of the future' expansion



Split between civic and commercial uses



SCENARIO 2 OBSERVATIONS

Strengths / Opportunities	Weaknesses / Threats
 Significant reconfiguration / expansion of existing civic assets Visitor accommodation within the precinct, ability to attract/support larger conferences Additional development sites created through redevelopment of existing assets – opportunity to monetise these Residential introduced Increase in car park size (to 385 spaces) and parking under the Cultural Hub Opportunity for PNCC to review/rationalise its long term 'footprint requirements' Sites identified for commercial use could equally be used for residential or other uses depending on demand 	 Significant 'step up' in ambition, complexity and capital requirement Feasibility of a hotel conversion may be challenging (albeit accommodation is key for the conference centre) Hotel conversion requires PNCC to consolidate its office footprint (or lease / develop space elsewhere) Non-civic uses subject to significant private sector investment and occupier demand

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CASE STUDY 2 – RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

The Riverside Market in Christchurch is a unique, boutique F&B offering. Its opening marked a turning point in the city's post earthquake recovery and its mix of uses have been a success

- Developed in partnership by three prominent Christchurch developers
- Indoor market on the riverfront. \$80 million project
- Replaced a temporary post-earthquake concept
- **30** independent food outlets
- 40 fresh produce stalls
- 3,500 sqm of covered space
- Approximately **10,000 visitors per day** (higher on weekends)







Source: Riverside.nz, Stuff



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Scenario 3 context

Key moves

- 50 room, 4.5 star hotel
- New Cultural Hub five levels with 60 basement car parks
- New four level library, heritage façade retained
- New conference centre
- New civic hub in front of the CAB
- New Makerspace building
- Rebuild of Te Manawa
- Additional residential site



Split between civic and commercial uses



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SCENARIO 3 OBSERVATIONS

Strengths / Opportunities	Weaknesses / Threats
 Similar in scale to Scenario 2, but greater emphasis on civic asset redevelopment / rebuild 	 Highest level of intervention and risk (cost, complexity, deliverability)
 Hotel across the top two floors of the CAB, economics may be challenging 	c C C
Larger residential component	
Opportunity for PNCC to catalyse the city centre residential market and lead on higher density typologies	5
Opportunity for PNCC to partner with housing providers to drive social / affordable outcomes	
0 ^R	

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CASE STUDY 3 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

City Centre residential living does not have to comprise multi-storey apartment towers. The East Frame in Christchurch provides a current example of low rise, medium density City Centre housing

- Up to 900 homes across 7.7 hectares of brownfield land ٠
- The Crown acquired and amalgamated the land post-٠ earthquake
- One block east of the core CBD ٠
- 2 to 5 storey developments ٠ RAFFE
- Mixed use •





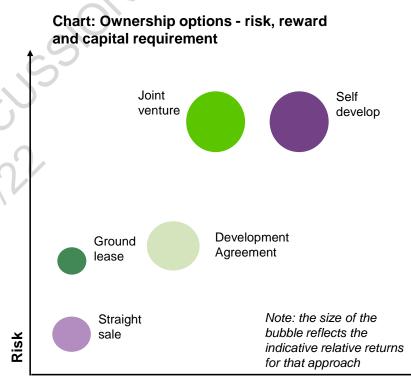


Source: Fletcher Living



SUMMARY CONSIDERATIONS

- PNCC's view on ownership of the potential development sites? There are a range of options available (sell, develop, lease)
- Is ownership of PNCC's office space a key requirement, could this space be leased?
- A key piece of work is rationalising and then optimising PNCC's long term office space requirement
- Is housing a core priority in the civic precinct?
- To what extent is public and/or affordable housing a priority?
- Opportunity for partnership with other housing providers and for PNCC to play a catalytic role in CBD housing



Capital required



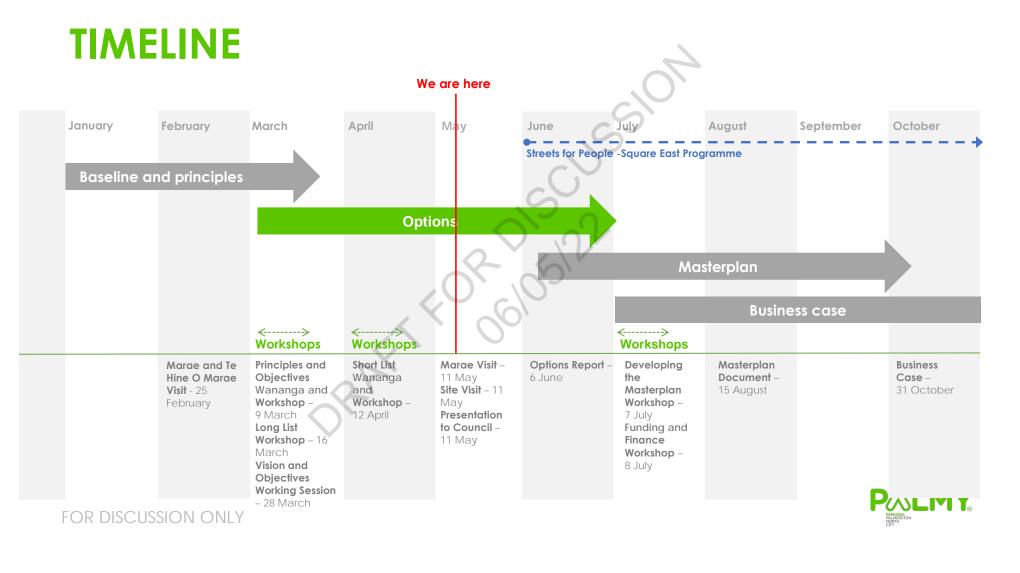
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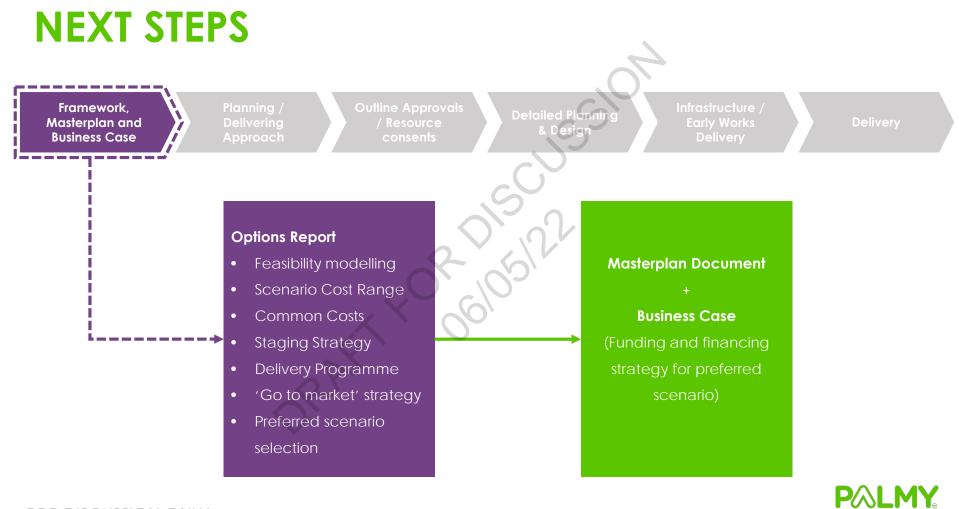
NEXT STEPS

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

- 1. Four stage approach:
 - PNCC and Arup working directly with stakeholders
 - General public awareness prior to public engagement
 - Public engagement on scenarios (options). No preferred scenario this is not public consultation
 - 2024 LTP public consultation on preferred scenario and alternatives can be set in broader context
- 2. Adopt / endorse CCPMP with a preferred scenario & business case to inform 2024 LTP
- 3. 2024 AMPs programmes developed based on CCPMP
- 4. 2024 LTP preeminent public consultation process for CCPMP



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REPORT

TO:

Council

MEETING DATE:1 March 2023TITLE:Draft Interim Speed Management Plan - Approval for Public
ConsultationPRESENTED BY:Peter Ridge, Senior Policy Analyst
David Murphy, Chief Planning Officer

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

1. That Council approve the draft interim Speed Management Plan (as shown in attachment one) for public consultation.



SUMMARY OF OPTIONS ANALYSIS FOR

Problem or Opportunity	All road controlling authorities are required to introduce slower speed limits around schools, with 40% of schools to be covered by a slower speed limit by June 2024, and 100% by 2027. We are using funding from Waka Kotahi to reduce the speed limits for all schools through an interim Speed Management Plan.
OPTION 1:	Approve the interim Speed Management Plan for public consultation
Community Views	Community views have not yet been sought on the interim Speed Management Plan but there is a reasonable expectation that Council will seek community views about any changes to speed limits.
Benefits	Consulting with the community about the interim Speed Management Plan will provide the Council with feedback about the proposals, which will help us to make refinements to improve the proposals. A second benefit is promoting awareness and understanding of the process for setting speed limits, ahead of consultation on the next Speed Management Plan later this year.
Risks	There are no identified risks within this option.
Financial	The costs of consultation will be met from within existing budgets. The cost of implementation – new or changed signage for school speed limits – will be met from existing budgets, along with funding from Waka Kotahi.
OPTION 2:	Do not approve the interim Speed Management Plan for public consultation
Community Views	If this option is chosen, then there will be no opportunity to seek community views on the interim Speed Management Plan.
Benefits	There are no identified benefits to this option.
Risks	Council cannot set a speed limit for any road unless the Speed Management Plan has been certified by the Director of Land Transport at Waka Kotahi. Certification will not be given unless the consultation requirements have been met. Therefore, if consultation is not undertaken, the interim Speed Management Plan cannot be certified, and we cannot change the speed limits for roads around schools, and we will not meet the government's target for setting speed limits around schools.
Financial	Waka Kotahi have provided 51% funding for the implementation of slower speed limits around schools (new or changed signage). However, if the Council defers consultation on slower speed limits around schools to a later time, then this funding from Waka Kotahi may not be available. This would have the



effect of increasing the cost for Council to meet the full cost of
new or changed signage.

RATIONALE FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY

- 1.1 The Council, as a road controlling authority, is responsible for setting speed limits on roads under its control. Previously, speed limits were set by the Council making a bylaw under the Land Transport Act 1998. The method of setting speed limits changed in May 2022 when the new Speed Limits Setting Rule came into force in May 2022. This Rule sets a new process for creating and changing speed limits by making a Speed Management Plan, which must be certified by the Director of Land Transport at Waka Kotahi. The Council is required to use this new process to develop a speed management plan for the roads in our network.
- 1.2 The NZ road safety strategy Road to Zero has set a target of 40% of all schools to be covered by a slower speed limit by June 2024. In this context, a slower speed limit is a variable or permanent speed limit of 30 km/h. In some cases, a slightly higher speed limit of 40 km/h can be proposed. For schools which are designated category 2 (principally, schools which have limited crossing movement of pedestrians or a separate access for students) a permanent or variable speed limit of 60 km/h can apply.
- 1.3 To meet the target, we are proposing to consult on an interim speed management plan that reduces speed limits for roads around all schools within our district. Waka Kotahi has provided 51% funding for the implementation of this plan, which will pay for the signage and infrastructure required to give effect to these speed limit changes.

2. BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS COUNCIL DECISIONS

- 2.1 In 2021, the Council completed the first stage of the Speed Limits Review by adopting the Speed Limits Bylaw 2020. That Bylaw made changes to some speed limits within the district. A second stage of the Speed Limits Review was planned to begin in 2022, but it was instead superseded by changes to the Speed Limits Rule and the new requirement to develop a speed management plan.
- 2.2 Officers adopted a two-stage approach to complying with the new Setting of Speed Limits Rule. The first stage – preparing an interim Speed Management Plan – allows the Council to meet its obligations to introduce slower speed limits around schools, and to access funding provided by Waka Kotahi for signage for school speed limits. The second stage – a full speed management plan – is still in development and will be presented to the Council later in the year for approval for public consultation.



3. DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONS

Overview of the proposal

- 3.1 We propose to consult the community on reducing speed limits on roads around schools. There are 45 schools included in this proposal (100% of the schools in our district), with 146 roads affected by the proposed speed limit changes a total of 75km of roads will have a slower speed limit applied. Most schools will be designated category 1 this means a permanent or variable speed limit of 30km/h. Some schools have an existing 40 km/h variable speed limit, set through the 2013 Speed Limits Bylaw these are proposed to be reduced to 30km/h in line with the new Setting of Speed Limits Rule.
- 3.2 Six schools are proposed to be designated category 2 schools. A category 2 school can have a permanent or variable speed limit of 60km/h and is recommended where there is limited crossing movement of pedestrians, or a separate access for school students is provided. These are primarily schools situated adjacent to rural roads which already have a speed limit of 70km/h or higher.
- 3.3 In general, a permanent speed limit is proposed where the road is typically a 'place' street, rather than a 'movement' street. For example, for Palmerston North Girls' High School, we propose to reduce the current 40km/h variable speed limit along Fitzherbert Ave to 30km/h and create a permanent 30km/h speed limit for the side streets of Huia Street, Manawaroa Street, and Graham Street.
- 3.4 In the consultation document, under the proposal for Longburn School, we have noted that Waka Kotahi is proposing a 30km/h variable speed limit for the section of SH56 in front of Longburn School. The Council has been urging Waka Kotahi to permanently reduce the speed limit along SH56 from Palmerston North to Longburn. A slower speed limit along this section of SH56 would make it a safer school environment. It would also support the urban growth planned for land between Palmerston North and Longburn.

Description of options

- 3.5 There are two principal options in this report. The first is to approve the draft interim Speed Management Plan for public consultation. If the Council chooses this option, then staff will proceed to consult the community on the proposals in the interim Plan.
- 3.6 This report does not provide an analysis of options considered by staff when developing the proposal. Some of those options (for instance, the scope of changes to include in the interim Plan) were limited by time and/or resources. A decision to limit the scope of the interim Plan solely to school speed limits enabled more time to be devoted to the more complex issues that will be dealt with in the full Speed Management Plan later in the year. Other options (for instance, whether to use a permanent or variable speed limit for a



particular road) were guided by technical advice and the Speed Management Guide published by Waka Kotahi.

3.7 The second option is to not approve the draft interim Speed Management Plan for public consultation. If this option is chosen, we will not proceed with public consultation and will await further instructions from elected members.

4. ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

- 4.1 Option one approving the interim Plan for public consultation gives the Council the opportunity to test its proposals with the community. This allows us to identify any improvements that can be made to the proposal and understand the views of the wider community about school speed limits.
- 4.2 Consulting with the public on this proposal also demonstrates the Council's commitment to safety and provides a practical plan for achieving slower speeds around schools.
- 4.3 Consulting on the proposal to lower speed limits around schools, separate from other changes to speed limits, has additional benefits. It allows us to test our engagement approach and make improvements for the full Speed Management Plan later in the year. We can also use this interim Plan process as an opportunity to build awareness of the process among key stakeholders, so that they better understand how we will be approaching other speed limit changes later in the year.
- 4.4 Option two not approving the interim Plan for consultation would introduce a significant delay for reducing school speed limits. This would increase the likelihood that we do not meet the Government's target of 40% of schools covered by a slower speed limit by 30 June 2024. The funding made available by Waka Kotahi to implement the slower speed limits may also be withdrawn if it is not accessed within the coming financial year.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Option one approving the draft interim Speed Management Plan for public consultation is the recommended option.
- 5.2 There are clear benefits to undertaking this consultation: giving the community an opportunity to provide feedback on the proposal to lower speed limits around schools, and completing the process in a timely way so that implementation can occur within the timeframes set by the Government (and accessing funding from Waka Kotahi for implementation). It also serves as something of a "test case", allowing us to improve our processes for the full Speed Management Plan later in the year.
- 5.3 There are no benefits to option two. Deferring consultation will increase the risk that we do not meet the Government target for school speed limits and



will likely cost more if we are unable to access the funding available from Waka Kotahi.

6. NEXT ACTIONS

- 6.1 If the recommendation to consult is approved, we will start the public consultation process. See section 7 for details.
- 6.2 Hearing of submissions is scheduled for the May meeting of the Strategy and Finance Committee. Deliberations on the written and oral submissions will be at the August meeting of the Strategy and Finance Committee, with final adoption of the interim Speed Management Plan expected to occur at the Council meeting on 23 August.
- 6.3 Once the interim Plan has been adopted by Council, it will be submitted to the Director of Land Transport for certification. Once certification has been received, we will be able to implement the speed limit changes set out in the Plan.

7. OUTLINE OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

- 7.1 The timeline for the consultation period is as follows:
 - 13 March 14 April: written submission period
 - 10 May: hearing of oral submissions
 - 2 August: deliberations on submissions
 - 23 August: adoption of interim Speed Management Plan
- 7.2 Consultation and engagement will include the following approaches:
 - Direct contact with identified stakeholders;
 - Supplying to schools information about the proposal suitable for inclusion in school newsletters;
 - Public drop-in sessions using locations close to schools (such as school halls) wherever possible and at times convenient to parents and people in the neighbourhood;
 - Further engagement with Rangitāne through Te Whiri Kōkō.
- 7.3 In addition to the above methods, a consultation page on the Council website will host details of the proposal, along with a submission form for people to provide feeback. The proposals and the opportunity to make a submission will be promoited via our social media channels. Printed copies of the consultation document and submission form will be available at the central and community libraries.



COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have	e delegated authority to decide?	Yes
Are the decisions s	ignificant?	No
If they are significa	int do they affect land or a body of water?	No
Can this decision of	only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No
Does this decis Consultative proce	· · · · · ·	No
Is there funding in	the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes
Are the recommer plans?	ndations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or	No
Transport	ations contribute to the achievement of action ressively review speed limits throughout the City on a s	
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well- being	The reduction of speed limits around schools contril improvement of safety on our transport network. significant factor in the survivability of both pedestrians in the event of a collision. Slower spe schools therefore contributes to improved safety o our community.	Speed is a drivers and eeds around

ATTACHMENTS

1. Palmerston North Interim Speed Management Plan 2023 Consultation Document J



Palmerston North Interim Speed Management Plan 2023 (School Speed Limits)

Consultation Document

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Purpose of this document

The Palmerston North City Council is proposing to implement safer and more appropriate speeds around schools. This document outlines the interim speed management plan for Palmerston North City Council, with details of the proposed speed limit changes during the financial year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. This plan also outlines the speed management plan strategy, guiding policies and objectives, and how the proposal aligns to the approach being taken within the Manawatū/Whanganui region, and how it aligns to proposals from Waka Kotahi.

This plan, once adopted by the Council, will be submitted for certification by Waka Kotahi and subsequent inclusion in the National Speed Limit Register.

What is the Council proposing?

The Council is proposing to implement safer and more appropriate speeds on the roads around schools in Palmerston North:

- We have included all schools in the main urban area and villages within the Palmerston North district.
- In most cases, the speed limit for the roads around schools will be reduced to 30km/h, either permanently or as a variable speed limit (VSL). A variable speed limit is one that applies at the start and end of the school day and reverts to the ordinary speed limit at all other times.
- We have designated a small number of schools as "category 2", because they have limited numbers of pedestrian crossing movements associated with the school, or because they have a separate access for dropping off/picking up school children. These schools are also typically in higher speed environments (70 – 100 km/h).
- For these category 2 schools, the proposed speed limit will be a reduction to 60km/h, either permanently or as a variable speed limit.

Full details of the specific proposals are described later in this document.

Why is the Council reducing speed limits?

New Zealand's national road safety strategy *Road to Zero* sets a target for at least 40% of all schools to be covered by a slower speed limit by 30 June 2024, and all schools to be covered by a slower speed by 30 June 2030. The Council is using this interim Speed Management Plan to propose speed limit reductions for most schools around Palmerston North, so that we can meet the Government's first target.

Our Transport Plan – part of our Innovative and Growing City Strategy – identifies as a priority "providing a transport system that links people and opportunities." We know that our road safety record has been getting worse; while the number of crashes has been mostly flat for the past 10 years, the harm from those crashes has been increasing. We know that fewer people are walking, cycling and catching the bus, and that there are no parts of the network where pedestrians, cyclists or buses received priority over vehicles.

Implementing safer speeds around schools is one way we can contribute to a safer road network. When vehicles are travelling more slowly around schools, especially at peak times, then children will feel safer and more inclined to walk or cycle to school. Slower vehicles will also reduce the amount of harm caused when accidents do happen. All of these things are in alignment not only with our Council's strategy for transport, but also with the Government's road safety strategy.

Our approach to speed management

We are taking a staged approach to reviewing speed limits. This interim Speed Management Plan is the first stage and allows us to propose changes to speed limits on roads around schools so that we can meet the Government's target for slower speeds around school.

The second stage will be the development of our first full Speed Management Plan later in 2023. This will set out the changes to speed limits planned for the three years between 2024-2027.

We will be producing a new speed management plan every three years, which ensures that we maintain good momentum on reviewing our speed limits. It also allows us to adjust as our city grows and respond to new issues or opportunities as they arise.

Our guiding objectives and policies

Our first full Speed Management Plan, which will be released for consultation later in 2023, will include the objectives and policies that guide how we set speed limits in our City. For the purposes of this interim Plan, however, we have used the following principles to guide the development of speed limits around schools:

- Use the Speed Management Guide published by Waka Kotahi to assess speed limits. We
 have used the new *Road to Zero* edition of the Speed Management Guide to identify what
 speed limits are appropriate for our schools, and this has formed the starting basis for our
 proposals.
- Prioritising people over vehicles. Slower speed limits around schools are about making these environments safer for pedestrians, especially school children. We've balanced the inconvenience for some motorists of a slower speed against the benefits of a slower speed environment for people making their way to and from school.
- Consider how the area around the school is used. We've identified the streets that are used by
 people getting to and from school, to work out where there should be slower speed limits. In
 some cases, there are many side streets which provide access to the school, and we've
 proposed slower speed limits on these roads.
- Using permanent speed limits for side streets, and variable speed limits for main routes. In
 most cases, where a school is accessed from a main route, we've used a variable speed limit
 that operates at the start and end of the school day. This provides safer speeds when there
 are many people around the school, without unnecessarily slowing down the network for things
 like freight and logistics. For most other roads, especially side streets, we've proposed a
 permanent slower speed limit.

Common questions

Below are some general FAQs to assist in answering the more common questions related to this interim Speed Management Plan. Additional FAQs can be found on the website for more information on speed management, road safety and processes to change speed limits.

Why have we included all schools in this plan?

The interim plan will include all schools within Palmerston North City as schools are a priority for safer speed limits and are where a reduced speed limit makes sense. There is also now a requirement in the new Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2022 for local councils to have all speed limits outside schools reduced by 2030. It makes sense to reduce speeds outside all schools at the same time and as soon as possible to benefit the safety of school children and to help start the broader conversation on safer speeds.

Why is it only schools that are included in this plan?

The interim Speed Management Plan only covers schools because the Interim Plan only covers one year of implementation (July 2023 to June 2024). With over 40 schools in Palmerston North City, there is not enough time to allow for additional speed changes within this short time. The next speed management plan, which captures the years 2024-2027, will come into effect in June 2024 and is where further speed changes beyond schools will be included. This plan will be developed during mid-2023 and consulted on in late 2023.

How have we worked out what speed limit will go outside schools?

Speed limits are a very strictly regulated, and it is now required by law for most schools to have a speed limit of 30km/h surrounding the school. This requirement came into effect in May 2022 when the new Setting of Speed Limits Rule was brought into force. These slower speed limits can be either a permanent speed limit or a variable speed limit.

Some schools may be an exception to this based on safety and consistency justifications. Some examples include:

- where the design of the school parking area allows for safe dropping off and picking up away from the main road, e.g., there is a fully off-road car park
- where a 30km/h speed limit may be unsafe to install in the current environment e.g., a rural open road where it wouldn't be possible to safely slow down to 30km/h over a short distance
- where a 30km/h speed limit may create an inconsistent speed limit network through a town, e.g., lots of different speed limit changes over short distances

Schools which fit into these examples are designated as "Category 2" schools and can have a speed limit of 40km/h, 50km/h or 60km/h proposed as either permanent or variable speed limits. There is no set rule for which schools are Category 2 schools as they are determined on a case-by-case basis depending on their location, current road design and how the operate.

How have we decided where the speed limits will go?

When reviewing speed limits around schools, a consistent approach has been used to determine the start and end points of the reduced speed school "zone". These have been proposed to align to best practice, as indicated in the Speed Management Guide, while also considering the current look and feel of the road, community desire for reduced speeds and the intended purpose of the road. Network consistency and drivability are also key considerations in the development of the school speed zones extents.

For this interim plan, a 'less is more' approach has been taken for most schools, where the speed limits capture the immediate streets surrounding the schools where it is clear to road users as to why a reduced speed is required. Where there are multiple schools near each other, this school zone sometimes overlaps to create a larger school zone; this is most common in the urban centres of Palmerston North.

It is important to note that while the specific speed limit is strictly regulated and difficult to change, the size of the school zone can be altered; this is where communities can have the most influence during consultation stages.

When do we plan to bring new speed limits into effect?

Following consultation, the Council will consider all submissions, and may make changes to the proposals in this document based on the feedback we receive. Once the final interim Speed Management Plan is adopted by the Council, we will submit the Plan to Waka Kotahi for certification. We are then able to implement the new speed limits. We have received funding from Waka Kotahi towards the cost of installing new or changing existing signage. We expect to complete the implementation of any changed speed limits by 30 June 2024.

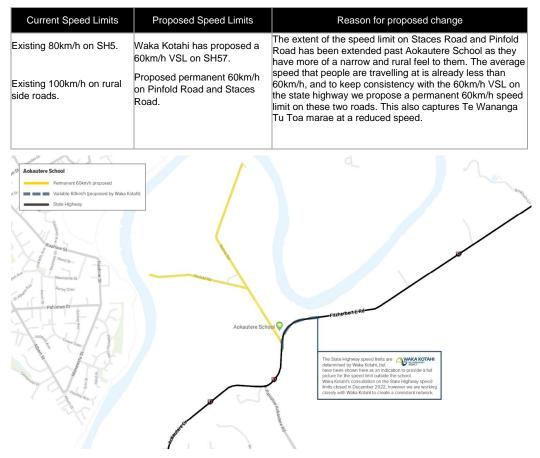
The proposals

The following pages summarise the speed limit proposal at each school that makes up this Interim Speed Management Plan. The following information has been provided:

- Current speed limit on the affected roads around the schools
- The proposed speed limit on the roads around the school
- A more specific explanation for the speed limit proposal around the school, focusing on the extents and type of speed limit proposed
- A map illustrating the changes

The schools have been listed in alphabetical order. Where there are several schools within a single area (a cluster), we have grouped these in a section after the individual schools, and listed these alphabetically.

Aokautere School



Ashhurst School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h on local roads throughout Ashhurst. Existing 40km/h on Cambridge Avenue.	Proposed permanent 30km/h on Stanford Street South, Hodgetts Place Petes Way, Guildford Street, and parts of Cambridge Avenue, Winchester Street, Oxford Street, Stortford Street, Bamfield Street and Standford Street North.	We have included the streets around the school entrances, as well as extending through to capture some of the town centre, public toilets, and parking near the school. This is to capture the higher number of pedestrians around these areas due to the students and pedestrians coming from the school and the town centre. The average speed that drivers are already travelling through this area is less than 30km/h
	Proposing to replace existing VSL signs on Salisbury Street to a 30km/h VSL.	so this proposed speed limit is anticipated to align with how the roads operate currently.
Ashhurst School Verable 30km/h proposed Perminent 30km/h proposed unrennsu	Ashhurst School	Lincoln St Uncoln St Bamfield St

Bunnythorpe School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h on local roads throughout Bunnythorpe.		This proposal covers the immediate streets around the school where there will be a high volume of pedestrians and the pick-up/drop-off area. The average speed that people are travelling on these two roads is already less than 30km/h so this proposed speed limit is anticipated to align with how the roads operate currently.
	Burnythorpe School	
Augusta Augusta Burnythorpe School Permanent 30cm/h proposed		the second

Cloverlea School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	Proposed permanent 30km/h on Benmore Avenue from its intersection with Gillespies Line to a point 50 metres west from its intersection with Meadowbrook Road. This proposed change includes the side streets coming off Benmore Ave which includes Waltham Court, Cecil Place, Bendigo Street, Rosedale Crescent, Willowstream Grove, Herbert Avenue, Raglan Avenue, Geraldine Crescent, Bevan Place, Drury Street, Leslie Avenue, Hinau Place, and Rimu Place.	This proposal captures the zone around the school where students are likely to be walking and traveling to and from school. The road infrastructure, such as the raised crossings and the narrow streets, already support the lower speeds. The extent of the reduced speed limit zone has been stopped on Benmore Ave so that there are suitable visual cues to the driver as to why there is a reduced speed limit.
Clifed and the second s	Differine	Bermore ave Bermore ave
Cioverlea School Permanent 30km/h proposed	Athen and the second se	timary School

College Street Normal School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	Proposed replacement of existing 40km/h VSL on College Street.	The permanent 30km/h on Park Road will extend to include the access to the school on Karaka Street, as well as the
Existing 40km/h VSL on College Street from a point 20 metres east of its intersection with Morris Street to a point 10 metres east of its intersection with Union Street.	Proposed permanent 30km/h on Kensington Mews, Karaka Street, Marne Street, and Park Road from its intersection with Ake Ake Avenue to a point 60 metres west of its intersection with Union Street.	kea crossing/kerb buildouts on Park Road that will service the school. The VSL on College Street is to support the safety of children during school times,
Kenter & Effetter		
onerors interest	Panler College Street Normal School	
Little College St	and the second sec	Commente to Park Rd
College St.	s and the second s	pontia terrar
College Street Normal School	THE Hummington Lo	Harris
Permanent 30km/h proposed	a hert Ave	Ave

Kairanga School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 70km/h stretches at intersection between Rongotea Road and Kairanga Bunnythorpe Road.	Proposed permanent 60km/h to replace the existing stretch of 70km/h at the cross intersection of Longburn Rongotea Road and Kairanga- Bunnythorpe Road.	This school has been designated a category 2 school as the entrance has a partially off-road parking area and the higher operating speeds in the area would make a 30km/h limit unsafe without suitable staged speed decreases. The proposed speed limit of 60km/h is the slowest speed for a category 2 school. A variable speed limit has not been proposed as the permanent speed limit is already at 70km/h and variable signs at a crossroads intersection could have negative impacts on safety at this intersection due to road clutter and distractions.
Kairanga School Permanent 60km/n proposed	€ Kairanga School	and the second second
and the second sec		

Linton Country School

Current Speed Limite	Proposed Speed Limits	Bosson for proposed oberge
		Reason for proposed change This school has been designated a category 2 school as the entrance has a partially off-road parking area and the higher operating speeds in the area would make a 30km/h limit unsafe without suitable staged speed decreases. The proposed speed limit of 60km/h is the slowest speed for a category 2 school. Beaconsfield Street and School Road have been captured to improve safety for students walking to school instead of just including the frontage streets, and to create a consistent network of speed limits. A variable speed limit has not been proposed as the permanent speed limit is already at 70km/h and variable signs at a crossroads intersection can have negative impacts on safety at this intersection due to road clutter and distractions.
Linton Country School Permanent 60kmh proceed	Linton Country School	

Longburn Adventist College

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 70km/h on whole of Walkers Road.	Proposed permanent 60km/h on the whole stretch of Walkers Road to replace the existing 70km/h.	Longburn Adventist College is a category 2 School due to the reduced likelihood of pedestrian activity on Walkers Road, with many students expected to arrive by bus or be driven to school. A speed limit of 30km/h would also be inappropriate on this road without suitable infrastructure, and likely to be uncomfortable for road users. Furthermore, the current average speed on Walkers Road is less than 60km/h.
ngborn Schice AV	Alternation of the second seco	Longburn Adventist College Permanent Okinh proposed State Highway

Longburn School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Current Speed Limits Existing 70km/h stretch through Longburn.	Waka Kotahi is proposing a 30km/h VSL on SH56 as part of its Interim Speed Management Plan. PNCC proposes a permanent 30km/h on Carey Street to tie into Waka Kotahi's proposal for SH56.	The permanent speed limit of 30km/h is primarily proposed to align with the Waka Kotahi proposal. Please note: the extent of the VSL proposed by Waka Kotahi were assumed at the time of this assessment, as Waka Kotahi has yet to confirm this information. While we support Waka Kotahi's proposed 30km/h VSL on SH56, and are proposing a permanent 30km/h speed limit on Carey Street to complement it, we have been urging Waka Kotahi to permanently reduce the speed limit on SH56 from Palmerston North through to Longburn. A permanent slower speed limit on this section of SH56 would make it a safer school environment, as well as supporting the urban growth planned for land between Palmerston North and Longburn.
The Satio Highway speed limits are determine by Waka Kothi, but Deture for the speed hind costlet met school Waka Kothi's consultation on the Sate Highway we but this closed in proceeding and the Highway we cosely with Wele Kothi to create a consistent netwo	full	planned to align the proposals and implementation.
Martin Contraction	A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER	Longburn School Permanenti 30km/h proposed Vanable 30km/h proposed by Waka Kotahij State Highway

OneSchool Global – Palmerston North Campus

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h on local roads.	Proposed 30km/h VSL on Johnstone Drive outside the school entrance.	The 30km/h extends outside the entrance to the school to capture the high pedestrian volumes expected around this area during the start and end of the school day. Due to the more rural nature of the
		surrounding road, and the road design not supporting a permanent 30km/h, a variable speed limit has been proposed to operate only when pedestrian activity is expected.
		merce

Palmerston North Girls' High School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 40km/h VSL on Fitzherbert Avenue from a point 40 metres north of its intersection with Te Awe Awe Street to a point 40 metres north of its	40km/h VSL on Fitzherbert Avenue and College Street with a 30km/h VSL.	Palmerston North Girls' High School is already covered by a 40 km/h VSL. Under the new Speed Management Guide, the speed limit for a VSL for a school should be 30km/h unless it is a category 2 school. Therefore, the proposal is to reduce the VSL to 30km/h. The permanent 30km/h proposed on Manawaroa Street is due to the proximity to the school as well as the access to the Victoria Esplanade where there are higher numbers of pedestrians during peak hours. A variable speed limit has been proposed on both major roads due to their priority being for efficient travel
Parmenent 30 cm/h rapposed	A Dentrol Dent	during the day.

Parkland School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	on Balmoral Drive, Heritage Place,	A permanent 30km/h speed limit is proposed on the local streets because this is where the school accesses are and higher numbers of students are expected. The streets are all local residential streets so a permanent speed limit is more appropriate here. This proposal is supported by the current average 30km/h speed on these roads.
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Knowleest 3. Monon St	Marcon St. R. H. Co. And Participation	Betrontel
East St	Parkland School	
		Parkland School Permanent 30km/h proposed

Russell Street School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	Tyndall Street and on Rongopai Street from its intersection with Russell Street to its intersection with Heretaunga Street. Proposed permanent 30km/h Russell Street from Tremaine Avenue to ~50 metres south of its intersection of Rongopai Street.	The proposed 30km/h speed limits include the side access roads to the school and are extended on Heretaunga Street to include the zebra crossing. The speed limit is not extended to other local streets at this time as there are currently not enough visual cues to the drivers of the school. Infrastructure would be needed to reduce speeds further to align to best practice.



Te Kura o Wairau

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	Proposed 30km/h VSL on Botanical Road for a stretch of 280 metres.	The VSL on Botanical Road has been proposed to capture the higher
	Proposed Permanent 30km/h on Lancaster Street, Somerset Crescent, and Drayton Place.	volumes of students expected at school including the zebra crossing, while allowing vehicles to travel at higher speeds (that the road is designed for)
	Proposed Permanent 30km/h on	at all other times.
	Highbury Avenue from a point 60 metres south of its intersection with	A permanent 30km/h was extended to Highbury Avenue to include the raised
	Havelock Avenue to its intersection with Tremaine Road.	crossing where there will be higher volumes of pedestrians from the school crossing here.
terror tourner tourner		
Transmerike	Jumpoor Constraint	a the summary of summary of the summ
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Te Kura o Wairau	the mount of the second
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a unit the	Covier Pi rug	Variabis 30km/h proposed Permanent 30km/h proposed

Terrace End School

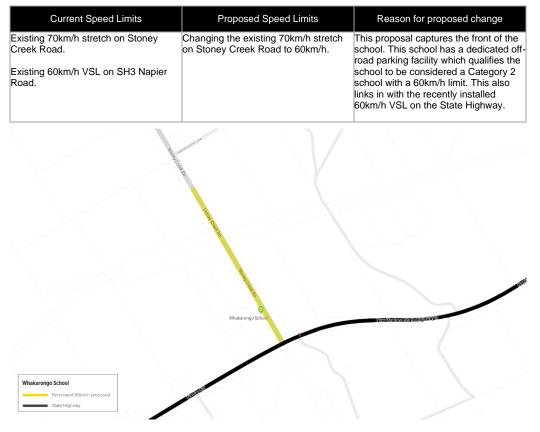
Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads	Proposed replacement of existing	The 30km/h permanent limits are
in area.	40km/h VSL to a 30km/h VSL on	proposed on the local roads to capture
	Ruahine Street for a stretch of 500	the access streets to the school, while
Existing 40km/h VSL on Ruahine	metres.	also tying into the nearby Ross
Street from Newhaven Place to north of		Intermediate/Freyberg High School
its intersection with Featherston Street.	Proposed permanent 30km/h on Kauri	Cluster.
	Street, Koromiko Avenue, Plymouth	
	Street, and Wharenui Terrace.	A 30km/h VSL is proposed on the main
		road to align with the principles that
	Proposed permanent 30km/h on	main roads should prioritise efficient
	Rangiora Terrace from its intersection	movement, so a 30km/h speed limit will
	with Featherston Avenue to a point 60	be active only at peak hours.
	metres east from its intersection with	
	Koromiko Avenue	The 30km/h permanent speed limit is
		not extended further round Moheke
	Proposed permanent 30km/h on	Ave at this time as there are fewer
	Moheke Avenue from its intersection	visual cues to drivers as to why a
	with Rangiora Avenue to a point 90	reduced speed limit is necessary this
	metres east of that same intersection.	far away from school.
		-



Turitea School

Current Speed Limits	Proposed Speed Limits	Reason for proposed change
Existing 100km/h on SH57.	The 60km/h VSL shown on SH57 has been proposed by Waka Kotahi as part of its Interim Speed Management Plan. We propose to continue the 60km/h VSL onto the side road to tie into this State Highway VSL.	The State Highway speed limit was consulted on by Waka Kotahi as part of the Interim State Highway Speed Management Plan. We therefore propose aligning our proposal to tie into the State Highway for consistency and driveability. The implementation of the State Highway VSL will determine the timing of implementation on the local road.
Turtea School Usriable 60km/h proposed State Highway State Highway	Turitea Schor	The State Highway speed limits are determined by Waka Kotari, bot have been shown here as an indication to provide a full poture for the speed limit duties the school. Waka Kotari's consultation on the State Highway speed limits closed in December 2022, however was are working closely with Waka Kotari to cruste a consistent network.

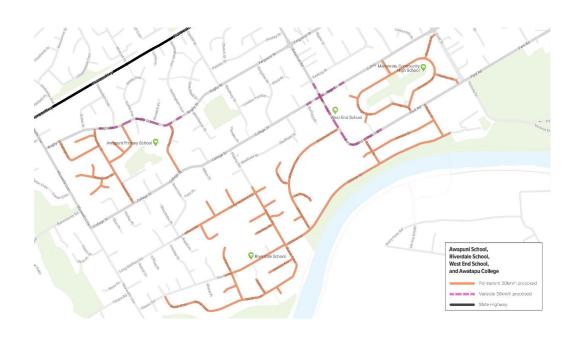
Whakarongo School



Awapuni – West End Schools Cluster

Awapuni School, Riverdale School, West End School, Awatapu College, and Manawatū Community High School – Manawatū Kura a Iwi

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
There is an existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	Replace existing 40km/h VSL on Botanical Road and College Street with 30km/h VSL.	With these schools being very close together, it makes sense to create a broader reduced speed school zone
	College Street with 30km/h VSL. We propose a permanent 30km/h on Dittmer Drive from the He Ara Kotahi (bridge) end to a point 10 metres west of its intersection with Hampden Street. We propose a 30km/h VSL on Rugby Street outside the entrance of Awapuni School, there is also permanent 30km/h proposed on Alexander Street, Raleigh Street, Wyndham Street, Oban Place, Wainui Court, Dampier Avenue, Benbow Place, Rochester Street, and Bradford Place. Outside of Manawatū Community High School – Manawatū Kura a Iwi Cluster, there is also proposed permanent 30km/h on Savage Crescent, Mansford Place, Nathan Place, Hodgens Place, Hammon Place, and Townshend Place.	together, it makes sense to create a broader reduced speed school zone to capture this Awapuni and Westend School cluster. This will mean a wider neighbourhood has reduced speeds but better consistency and driveability in the area for residents. Being close to the Esplanade, it also makes sense to extend the reduced limits down this road to support the increasing numbers of pedestrians along this road accessing the nearby walking
	Place.	



Takaro Schools Cluster

Takaro School, Monrad – Te Kura Waenga O Tirohanga, Our Lady of Lourdes School

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
 There is an existing 50km/h through all local roads in area. There is an existing 40km/h VSL on Botanical Road from Pioneer Highway to Brighton Crescent Brighton Crescent Highbury Avenue from Brighton Crescent to Botanical Road. 	40km/h VSL on Botanical Road to a 30km/h VSL. This VSL will extend just south of its intersection with Pioneer Highway.	Permanent 30km/h speed limits have been proposed on local residential side streets where greater numbers of pedestrians are expected and there is direct school access. A 30km/h VSL has been proposed on the main roads to align with the principles that main roads should prioritise efficient movement, so a 30km/h speed limit will be active only at peak hours. The 30km/h permanent speed limit has not been extended further down Highbury Ave at this time as there are fewer visual cues to drivers as to why a reduced speed limit is necessary this far away from school.



Palmerston North Adventist Christian School and Palmerston North Intermediate Normal School Cluster

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
	Proposed replacement of existing 40km/h VSL with 30km/h VSL on College Street outside school frontage for stretch of 430 metres. Proposed permanent 30km/h on South Street, Linton Street, and Chaytor Street Permanent 30km/h proposed on Shelson Street, Cleland Street, McGiffert Street, and the stretch of Ferguson Street between its intersection with Cook street to its intersection with Pitt Street.	30km/h VSL on Ferguson/Pitt and College Street to include the zebra crossing on Ferguson Street. The permanent 30km/h speeds cover the side streets that have direct access to the school. Permanent 30km/h to cover the direct access on Snelson Street and also to include the zebra crossing on Ferguson Street (west of Pitt Street) 30km/h VSL on Ferguson/Pitt and College Street to include the zebra crossing on Ferguson Street.
Patnerston North Adventist Patnerston North Adve	nerston North Rog O Contrata Normal School (PNINS)	

Hokowhitu Schools Cluster

Hokowhitu School, St James School, and Winchester School

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	Proposed replacement of existing 40km/h VSL to a 30km/h VSL on Albert Street for stretch of 815 metres.	The close proximity of these three schools makes a slow speed zone a natural fit for this area.
Existing 40km/h VSL on Albert Street from a point 30 metres north of its intersection with Wallace Place to a point 50 metres north of its intersection with Te Awe Awe Street.	Proposed permanent 30km/h on Churchill Avenue, Epsom Road, Luton Street, Athlone place, Wigan Place, Winston Avenue, Franklin Avenue, Newcastle Street, Swansea Street, Bone Street, Ascot Street, Surrey Crescent, Goodwyn Crescent, Roxburgh Crescent, and a 375 metre stretch of Ruahine Street outside of Winchester School.	The permanent 30km/h speed limit on Ruahine Street remains a short section because the wide road layout encourages faster speeds with people on average travelling faster than 40km/h. Travelling from the northwest, there are no indications that you are nearing a school until after the corner. Consequently, we have chosen a location for the start of the permanent 30km/h speed limit which will make it easier for people to comply with the reduced speed limit.
2 tag realization str	autorial Historst	Hokowhitu School, St James School, and Winchester School Cluster Variable 30km/h proposed Permanent 30km/h proposed
ne Hokowhitu School	Rushine St.	nu _t
Profit Prof. Hate State School	an Automate or Winches St Automate Are Pahiatua St Pahiatua St Care Pahiatua St Care Pahiatu St Care Pahiatua St Care Pahiatu St Car	Pahiatua St

Roslyn Schools Cluster

St Mary's School, Whakatipuria Teen Parent Unit, Ross Intermediate, Freyberg High School, Roslyn School

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	reyberg High School, Roslyn School Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area. Existing 40km/h VSL on Featherston Street from a point 20 metres west of its intersection with Rangiora Avenue to a point 80 metres east of its intersection with Freyberg Street. Existing 40km/h VSL on Freyberg Street.	Proposed permanent 30km/h speed on Freyberg Street and 30km/h VSL to replace the existing 40km/h VSL on the stretch of Featherston Street outside Freyberg Street. Proposed permanent 30km/h on Thames Street, Tyne Street, Humber Street, Esk Street, and Tweed Street on the northeast side of the school. Proposed permanent 30km/h on Thames Street and neighbouring streets. Proposed permanent 30km/h speeds on Kipling Street, Milton Street, Browning Place, Shelley Street, and a stretch of Vogel Street from Tremaine Avenue to just south of Milton Street. Proposing a 30km/h VSL on Tremaine Avenue	the school entrances. Streets to the
St May's School, Whatatipura Teen Parent Unit, Ross Intermediate, Persperset High School, Roslyn School Permanent 30er/h proposed Permanent 30er/h p	Property and the second	o

Mana Tamariki and Carncot Independent School Cluster

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.		A variable speed limit on Grey Street allows us to include the sole access to Mana Tamariki, while also allowing the street to operate at normal speeds outside of school hours. We propose to consider Broadway Ave with the rest of the city centre speed reductions later in 2023. This way we can consider the speed of the whole of Broadway Avenue at the same time. This will save setting a slow speed section on Broadway Ave outside the school, when it may be overridden when the rest of the city centre is considered.
Anna Tamariki and Carnoot Independent Stool Perhament Stool Subter Highway Annual Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna An	a Tamarid a Tamarid	

Rangitikei / Featherston Street Schools Cluster

Queen Elizabeth College, Central Normal School, and Palmerston North Boys' High School

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
Existing 40km/h VSL on Featherston Street from a point 10 metres east of its intersection with Bourke Street to a point 10 metres east of its intersection with Taonui Street. Existing 40km/h VSL on Featherston Street from a point 20 metres west of its intersection with Pirie Street to a point 55 metres east of its intersection with Rangitikei Street.	Street in front of Central Normal School and Palmerston North Boys' School for a distance of 1km. Proposed 30km/h VSL on Rangitikei Street to cover the frontage of Queen	variable speed limits outside Central
A The second sec	Are remarked and a state of the	neers and a scale is called a constant network and the scale is called a scale is ca
and the later of t	Parrieton Nott Parrieton Nott Parrieton Nott Parrieton Nott Parrieton Pa	a united a la constant of the second of the

Milson School and St Peter's College Cluster

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	Proposed permanent 30km/h zone created with Rennie Avenue, Grange Place, Moyne Avenue, Aspiring Avenue, Catlins Crescent, Hunter Street, Kaituna Street, Holdsworth Avenue, Lockhart Avenue, Abraham Crescent, Cohen Place, and Rutland Place.	A slow speed zone covering two schools ensures consistency in the area. Average speed that people are travelling on these roads is slower than 30km/h already, so compliance will be easy to achieve. Slow speed zone ends before John F Kennedy Drive and Fairs Road where people are on average already travelling above 45km/h.
and the second s		Misor School
di perers Col		Mison School and St Peter's College Permanent 30anh popped

Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manawatū and Cornerstone Christian School Cluster

Current Speeds	Proposed Speeds	Reason for proposed change
Existing 50km/h through all local roads in area.	limits on Peter Hall Drive, Walnut Grove, Sunshine Place, Suzanne Grove, Colonial Place, Hillcrest Drive, Gladys Place, Cargill Grove, Lyndale Place, Cumberland Place, and Rhodes Drive from Peter Hall Drive to just west of its intersection with Hillcrest Drive. Proposed changing the existing 40km/h VSL on Mihaere Drive and Roberts Line to a 30km/h VSL Proposed extending the VSL on	We proposed this to capture the immediate zone around the school where there are higher numbers of children. The speed zone stops on Rhodes Drive to avoid creating a larger network where drivers will not see any visual clues to reduce their speed and comply with the new limits. The reason for extending the existing extents of the VSL on Mihaere Drive is to capture the front of the school and the Kea Crossing where there will be higher numbers of children crossing during drop-off/pick-up times.
	Revery () McLeavy () Test ()	TKM o Manavatu and Conestone Christian School Permanent Solenih proposed

Alignment to Regional Council

Horizons Regional Council is in the early stages of developing its regional speed management plan for 2024-2027 and PNCC has been working closely with Horizons Council to align the guiding principles and priorities between this interim speed management plan and the broader regional plan.

More information on the Regional Speed Management plan will be made available later in 2023 to align with the 2024-2027 speed management plan.

Alignment to Waka Kotahi

Waka Kotahi consulted on its Interim State Highway Speed Management Plan in December 2022, and the proposals in the consultation material were considered in the development of these current proposals.

At the time of this consultation Waka Kotahi has not supplied us with confirmed details of its proposals, and has not yet responded to requests for further information, such as the exact extent of the speed limit changes on State Highways. Therefore, we have made assumptions about this information for the purposes of developing these proposals. We have noted these assumptions where they apply throughout our proposals.

The schools where there are State Highway interfaces are:

- Palmerston North Boys Highschool
- Queen Elizabeth College
- Central Normal School
- Turitea School
- Longburn School
- Aokautere School
- Whakarongo School

We will endeavour to work closely with Waka Kotahi to have a consistent network approach to change speed limits in the interim plan and any future Speed Management Plans, in both speed limit proposals and implementation strategies.

For more information on State Highway Speed limit proposal outside schools, you can refer to the Waka Kotahi website for the <u>State Highway Interim Speed Management Plan</u> consultation documentation (short link - <u>https://bit.ly/3wSwd24</u>).

How to make a submission

Anyone can make a submission about the draft interim Speed Management Plan. We encourage anyone with an interest in the issues raised in this proposal to make a submission.

This consultation document and the submission form can be found at

- Palmerston North City Council website <u>www.pncc.govt.nz/</u>
- Customer Service Centre, Palmerston North City Council, The Square, Palmerston North
- City Library, The Square, Palmerston North, and the libraries at Ashhurst, Awapuni, Roslyn, Linton and Te Pātikitiki/Highbury

You are also entitled to appear before the Council and speak to your submission. Please indicate on your submission form whether you wish to do this. The Council intends to hear submissions on this proposal in May 2023. Details of the hearings will be confirmed in the email or letter acknowledging your submission and will also be advertised in the Guardian newspaper.

To get your submission to us, either:

- Mail to: Draft Interim Speed Management Plan Submissions, Governance and Support Team Leader, Palmerston North City Council, Private Bag 11034, Palmerston North 4442
- Deliver to: Palmerston North City Council Customer Service Centre, 32 The Square, Palmerston North
- Email to: <u>submission@pncc.govt.nz</u> (write Draft Interim Speed Management Plan Submissions in the subject)
- Phone: 06 356 8199
- Fax: 06 355 4115

The submission period runs from 13 March until 4pm on Friday 14 April 2023.

Please note that all written submissions, including your name, will be made available to the public and media and on the Council's website. Contact details will be withheld.

For further information on this consultation please phone the Council on 06 356 8199 or email us at info@pncc.govt.nz.



MEMORANDUM

TO:	Council
MEETING DATE:	1 March 2023
TITLE:	Adoption of CEDA Appointment of Directors Policy 2023 and Alteration to CEDA Constitution.
PRESENTED BY:	Sarah Claridge, Democracy and Governance Advisor
APPROVED BY:	Donna Baker, Acting Chief Executive Unit Manager

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

- 1. That Council adopt the Central Economic Development Agency Ltd -Appointment of Directors' Policy 2023 (Attachment 1) to replace the Central Economic Development Agency Ltd - Appointment of Directors Policy 2016.
- 2. That Council amend the Central Economic Development Agency Constitution to read:

6.1 Number of Directors: - Subject to clause 6.6, the Board shall consist of a minimum of four (4) and a maximum of six (6) Directors.

- 3. That Council delegate authority to the Mayor to sign a Special Resolution to alter the Central Economic Development Agency Constitution (as stated in recommendation 2) on behalf of Palmerston North City Council, as shareholder.
- That Council delegate authority to the Palmerston North City Council Chief Executive in consultation with the Manawatū District Council Chief Executive to make any minor amendments to the Central Economic Development Agency Ltd - Appointment of Directors' Policy 2023.

1. ISSUE

- 1.1 The Central Economic Development Agency Ltd (CEDA) Appointment of Directors' Policy (the Policy) outlines the process for how Palmerston North City and Manawatū District Councils will appoint directors to CEDA. It explains the expected skills or knowledge required and how the Board's remuneration will be set; in accordance with s57 (1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).
- 1.2 Following the changes in committee structure after the Council elections in 2022, the Policy requires updating.
- 1.3 An alteration of the CEDA Constitution will also be required, if members wish to amend the number of directors on the CEDA Board.



2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Central Economic Development Agency is a jointly owned Councilcontrolled Organisation (CCO) between Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council (the Councils). Each council is a 50% shareholder.
- 2.2 As a council-controlled organisation, CEDA is required by the LGA to regularly report to its shareholders (the Councils); and the shareholders are responsible for appointing directors to the CEDA Board.
- 2.3 To manage these requirements, previous Councils established a joint committee (consisting of both Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council elected members) with the delegations to receive CEDA's monitoring reports and to approve appointments to the board.
- 2.4 In September 2022, members of the Joint Committee reviewed the Terms of Reference of the committee and resolved:

"That following the October 2022 election, the mayors of Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council [will]

a) Review the Joint Strategic Planning Committee noting the advice to the Committee on 8 September 2022 and in consultation with the Central Economic Development Agency Board."

2.5 Following the 2022 election, the mayors decided not to reconstitute a joint committee and instead CEDA will report to both shareholders separately. This new structure needs to now be reflected in the Policy.

3. **REVIEW OF POLICY**

- 3.1 Officers have revised the policy to reflect the current committee structure.
 - All references to the Joint Committee have been replaced by 'the Councils'
 - An introduction has been added
 - A definitions section has been added to aid understanding of some of the key terms
 - Officers have added 'Understanding of tikanga Māori and Māori business to the General Skills section – as this is a skill that has been highlighted as important by the current board and is consistent with Council's expectations. The LGA s57(3) (revised in 2019, since the CEDA constitution was established) sets outs that when identifying the skills, knowledge and experience required of directors of a CCO, the local authority must consider whether knowledge of tikanga Māori may be relevant to the governance of that CCO.



 Number of directors reduced from 'a minimum of five / maximum of seven' to 'a minimum of four / maximum of six' (see 3.2 below).

3.2 <u>Reducing the number of Directors on the Board</u>

The current Policy and CEDA's constitution require the Board to consist of a minimum of five and a maximum of seven directors. This produces a relatively large board for a small organisation (see table 1 below).

Officers consider there is scope to reduce the number of directors to a minimum of four, maximum of six to provide the opportunity for a small saving without jeopardising the quality of oversight that the Board provides.

Reducing the number of directors could provide more operational funds for CEDA, as any savings in directors' fees could be re-allocated into the CEDA operating budget. Please note that Directors fees for CEDA are due to be reviewed in the next six months, so officers are uncertain of the amount of savings (if any) that would be provided.

Table 1 compares CEDA with a selection of other CCOs/CCTOs in New Zealand against key indicators that measure the size of an organisation. To accurately reflect the size of a company - non-profits have been compared using their 'total expenses less depreciation' and profit-making companies shown with their 'total revenue' figure.

Organisation	Туре	Number of Directors	Number of employees	Total Expenses less depreciation (2022) (000)
CEDA	Joint CCO	5-7	11	\$1,930
Tourism BOP ¹	Joint CCO	6	17	\$3,615 (2021)
Nelson Regional Development Agency	ссо	6	18	\$3,144

Table 1: Comparing CEDA with other CCOs/CCTOs in New Zealand.

¹ Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council.



Organisation	Туре	Number of Directors	Number of employees	Total Revenue (2022) (000)
PN Airport Ltd	CCTO	5	25-30	\$9,485
Nelmac ²	CCTO	5	>300	\$43,269
Port Taranaki ³	CCTO	6	115	51,463
Napier Port ⁴	CCTO	7	>27,000	\$114,523

There are currently six directors on the CEDA Board. The Chairperson of the CEDA Board has expressed to the Mayor a desire to maintain the current number of directors. The recommended amendment would provide Council with the opportunity to maintain six directors or reduce the number to four or five in the future.

4. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

- 4.1 Changing the number of directors also requires an alteration of <u>CEDA's</u> <u>constitution</u> to reflect this.
- 4.2 Section 106(1) of the Companies Act 1993 states that shareholders can alter the constitution by passing a special resolution which requires 75% of shareholders entitled to vote.

Because both PNCC and MDC are the two shareholders of CEDA, both Councils will have to agree (by a simple majority of each) for the constitution to be altered (refer to recommendation 2).

4.3 If both Councils agree, officers propose that the mayors sign a special resolution on behalf of the shareholders, and the companies register will be updated accordingly.

5. NEXT STEPS

- 5.1 If both Councils approve the Policy, the number of possible positions to fill will apply to the appointment process underway.
- 5.2 As stipulated in the policy, a report on the remuneration of CEDA directors will be presented to the Councils before June 2023.

² Nelson City Council

³ Taranaki Regional Council

⁴ Hawkes Bay Regional Council



6. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have	e delegated authority to decide?	Yes		
Are the decisions s	ignificant?	No		
If they are significa	int do they affect land or a body of water?	No		
Can this decision of	only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No		
Does this decis Consultative proce	ion require consultation through the Special edure?	No		
Is there funding in	the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes		
Are the recommer plans?	ndations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or	No		
The recommendat	tions contribute to Goal 5: A Driven & Enabling Counci			
The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions in Governance and Active Citizenship				
The action is: Ongoing review of governance systems and structures to support Council's effectiveness and reputation.				
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well- being	The CEDA Appointment of Directors Policy sets out for appointments to the CEDA Board, as required to Government Act. It ensures effective decision- recruited to govern CEDA.	by the Local		

ATTACHMENTS

1. Appointment of Directors' Policy - CEDA 2023 🕂 🛣







Central Economic Development Agency Limited

Appointment of Directors Policy

Adopted 10 August 2016 March 2023

W pncc.govt.nz | E info@pncc.govt.nz | P +64 6 356 8199 | Private Bag 11034, The Square, Palmerston North, New Zealand

2

CONTENTS

1.	INTE	RODUCTION
	1.1	Purpose of Policy
	1.2	Definitions
	1.3	Amendment or Replacement of Policy4
	1.4	Exceptions of Policy
2.	DIR	ECTOR SKILLS
	2.1	Range and Quality Skills
	2.2	General Skills5
3.	APP	OINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS
	3.1	Number of Directors
	3.2	Appointment
	3.3	Electoral College
	3.4	Appointment of Directors
	3.5	Staggering Appointments6
	3.6	Administration of Appointments6
	3.7	Appointments
	3.8	Reappointment7
	3.9	Removal
	3.10	Local Government Act
	3.11	Vacation of Office
	3.12	Appointment of Directors by the Board
	3.13	Chairperson9
	3.14	Eligibility for Appointment9

3

4.	REM	UNERATION AND OTHER BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS	9
	4.1	Fee Setting	.9

<u>1.</u> INTRODUCTION

This Policy applies to the appointment of Directors to the Central Economic Development Agency (CEDA) (five to seven directors appointed by the Councils). CEDA is a Council controlled Organisation (CCO) jointly-owned by Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council (the Councils).

<u>A CCO is an organisation which Council (alone or with other councils) controls more than</u> 50% of the voting rights or appoints more than 50% of directors.

1.

1.1 Purpose of Policy

This policy sets out an objective and transparent process for:

- a) The identification and consideration of the skills, knowledge, and experience required of directors of the Central Economic Development Agency Limited (CEDA);
- b) The appointment of directors of the CEDA Board; and
- c) The remuneration of directors of the CEDA Board.

1.2 Definitions

Councils	<u>Means the Manawatū District Council and</u> Palmerston North City Council.
Electoral College	A group of six elected members responsible for recommending appointments of CEDA directors to the Councils. The College consists of the two Mayors, two elected members from MDC and two elected members from PNCC.
MDC	Means the Manawatū District Council
PNCC	Means the Palmerston North City Council

1.2 Manawatu District/Palmerston North City Joint Strategic Planning Committee

In relation to CEDA, the Joint Strategic Planning Committee (Joint Committee) has the following functions, powers, and duties under the Local Government Act 2002 and/or the Companies Act 1993:

- a) To adopt a policy that sets out the process for the identification, appointment and remuneration of directors;
- b) To appoint and remove a person or persons to be directors of CEDA;
- c) To approve the remuneration to be paid to directors of CEDA;
- d) To undertake performance monitoring of CEDA, as per section 65 of the Local Government Act.
- To agree with the Statement of Intend of CEDA or, if the Joint Committee does not agree, to take all practical steps to require a Statement of Intent to be modified, as per section 65 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- f) Receive the half yearly report of CEDA; and
- g) Receive the Annual Report of CEDA.

1.3 Amendment or Replacement of Policy

The Manawatu District <u>Council</u> and Palmerston North City <u>Council Joint Committee</u> may, from time to time, amend or replace this policy. In doing so, the <u>Joint CommitteeCouncils</u> will consult with CEDA.

1.4 Exceptions of Policy

There may be circumstances in which adherence to this policy is not appropriate. Should the <u>Joint Committee Councils</u> decide not to comply with any provision, the decision should be recorded by way of resolution (which should also include the reason for deviation from the policy).

2. DIRECTOR SKILLS

2.1 Range and Quality Skills

In appointing directors, the Joint Committee_Councils_will be seeking persons with relevant skills and an ability to make a significant contribution to the successful operation of CEDA. Directors must be located in New Zealand. The need for balance between new and existing directors, who have first-hand knowledge of and experience in the activities of CEDA, will also be considered.

The range and quality of skills will vary from one position to another. The appropriate skills will be determined by the members of the Electoral College in consultation with CEDA so as to meet the performance needs of CEDA.

2.2 General Skills

The Joint CommitteeCouncils in appointing any person to be a director of CEDA will consider the following skills existing in that director or elsewhere on the CEDA board:

- Proven track record in economic development;
- Major event, tourism, visitor or destination marketing experience;
- Experience conducting business internationally;
- Strong financial knowledge;
- Communication and marketing skills;
- Proven track record conducting business;
- _____The ability to interface between the private sector, iwi and local government;
- <u>Understanding of tikanga Māori and Māori business</u> and
- Any other skills that the <u>Joint CommitteeCouncils</u> consider appropriate to the business of CEDA.

Successful board members will include:

- Impeccable ethics and integrity;
- Strong communicators;
- Natural leaders with the ability to take people with them; and
- Clear and creative thinkers.

3. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

3.1 Number of Directors

The CEDA Board shall consist of a minimum of <u>fourfive</u> (54) and a maximum of sixeven (76) directors.

3.2 Appointment

Directors shall be appointed by the <u>Councils Joint Committee</u> for terms of up to three (3) years, and for a maximum period of nine (9) consecutive years.

3.3 Electoral College

- a) The Electoral College shall comprise of six (6) members, three (3) appointed by PNCC, one of which should be the Mayor, and three (3) appointed by MDC, one of which should be the Mayor.
- b) PNCC and MDC may remove and replace their appointees to the Electoral College at any time by giving notice in writing to the appointee in question and notice in writing to the Joint Committee.
- c) PNCC and MDC agree to appoint persons to the Electoral College in a timely manner to ensure that at all times an operative Electoral College is in place and provide all

necessary assistance including administrative assistance and facilities in order to ensure the Electoral College can effectively undertake its role.

- d) The voting of the Electoral College shall be by way of majority and decisions of the Electoral College may not be made unless all members of the Electoral College are present at a meeting either in person or electronically (sight or sound).
- e) The Electoral College's role is to make recommendations to the Shareholders concerning the appointment of Directors to the CEDA board. The Electoral College may also be used as the conduit between the Shareholders and the Directors in circumstances when it is necessary or desirable to formulate a co-ordinated approach for matters affecting the Company.

3.4 Appointment of Directors

- a) The <u>Joint CommitteeCouncils</u> will appoint directors jointly on the recommendation of the Electoral College (including any reconsidered recommendation, and taking into account the CEDA board skills sets).
- b) Where a recommendation has been received from the Electoral College with respect to the appointment of directors, and that recommendation is not accepted by <u>one</u> <u>or both of the Joint CommitteeCouncils</u>, the <u>Joint CommitteeCouncils</u> may ask the Electoral College to provide a further recommendation.

3.5 Staggering Appointments

Appointments will be staggered so that approximately one-third of the board is rotated each year. Staggering appointments to the board ensures there is an appropriate level of institutional knowledge retained on the board, which in turn provides for continuity in the management of CEDA.

3.6 Administration of Appointments

PNCC and MDC shall administer appointments alternatively <u>on a three yearly basis in line</u> with the council term._{*} PNCC shall administer appointments for the period when it is chairing the Joint Committee. MDC shall administer appointments for the period when it is chairing the Joint Committee.

3.7 Appointments

Once a vacancy has been established, the Council responsible for administering an appointment will work with a director recruitment consultant to manage the advertising and administration for seeking applications and arranging Electoral College meetings and any relevant administration work around this.

The Electoral College will identify the skills, knowledge and experience required for the position with the assistance of a director recruitment consultant. This may involve discussions with the Chair and consideration of the results of board performance reviews and composition on the board.

7

Applicants may be sought through a combination of the following search methods: advertising of the position, nominations from the mayor, councillors. In addition, a director recruitment search and checking the availability of candidates, will form part of the appointment process.

A complete list of applicants will be compiled, usually with the assistance of a director recruitment consultant.

The Electoral College, with assistance from a recruitment consultant, will screen the list to ensure that the candidates / applicants have the required core competencies as well as the specific skills and expertise required for the position. The screening will prepare a recommended short list of applicants for consideration.

The Electoral College will select the candidates for interview from the recommended shortlist and interviews will be undertaken by the full Electoral College.

The Electoral College will assess candidates against the required skills, knowledge and experience and may take into account other factors such as:

- the demographic and geographic diversity of the board
- board dynamics and stakeholder relationships

• the capacity of applicants to attend regular board meetings and fulfil the other requirements of the directorship

• succession planning.

The Electoral College will recommend its preferred candidates to the Joint Committee each <u>Council</u> for approval.

3.8 Reappointment

CEDA is requested to advise the <u>Mayors and Chief Executives of the Councils</u> Joint Committee of the impending expiry of a director's term. Such advice shall be provided no later than three (3) months before the date of expiry of a director's term in office.

The Joint Committee will then notify both MDC and PNCC Chief Executives in receipt of the above advice. The Chief Executive of the Council responsible for the administration of appointments will set in train the process for calling seek for applications to fill the vacancy unless exceptional circumstances apply. Exceptional circumstances include such things as when CEDA is in the midst of a major project where continuity of the existing directors is accepted by the Joint Committee Councils as a critical factor for the success of the project.

All director vacancies for CEDA are to be advertised unless exceptional circumstances apply.

a) In the event that a retiring director is available to be considered for reappointment, in addition to receiving that director's application, the Chief Executive will seek advice from CEDA as to whether the following criteria are being met:

- i. That an appropriate contribution has been made by the retiring director to the effective governance of CEDA;
- ii. That the relevant skills of the retiring director fit the skill-set required by CEDA; and
- iii. That the organisation is meeting the agreed requirements of the current Shareholders Agreement.
- b) In obtaining information on these criteria, the Chief Executive will seek advice from the Chairperson of CEDA, or if the Chairperson is the person being considered for reappointment, from the Deputy Chairperson of CEDA or other person appointed by the governing body of CEDA.
- c) The Chief Executive shall report to the Electoral College on these criteria in relation to a retiring director.
- d) The <u>Joint Committee Councils</u> may reappoint a person without following the full appointment procedure if the term of reappointment to CEDA is for six months or less.

Board members should not be given any expectation that they will be offered a subsequent term of office.

3.9 Removal

A director of CEDA may be removed from office by notice from the Joint Committee Councils at any time.

3.10 Local Government Act

Any appointment or removal of a director must, at all times, comply with the Local Government Act 2002.

3.11 Vacation of Office

A Director vacates office if any of the following occurs:

- a) The Director resigns by notice in writing to the Chairperson of the Joint Committee.Mayors of the Councils. The notice is to be effective when it is received by the relevant parties or at a later time specified in the notice;
- b) The director is removed from office in accordance with clause 3.7;
- c) The director becomes disqualified from being a Director pursuant to section 151 of the Companies Act 1993;
- d) The director dies;
- e) The director fails to attend three (3) consecutive meetings of the board without leave of the other directors.

3.12 Appointment of Directors by the Board

Where a director vacates office, the continuing directors may, with the written consent of the Joint Committee, Councils appoint any other qualified person to hold office as a director

in that director's place until a replacement director is appointed by the Joint CommitteeCouncils.

3.13 Chairperson

The Chairperson of the board shall be appointed from the members of the board by the Joint CommitteeCouncils. If the Joint CommitteeCouncils' appointed Chairperson is not present at any meetings then the members present can appoint a Chairperson for that meeting.

3.14 Eligibility for Appointment

Appointment of Councillors

Under this policy, no councillors may be appointed to the board.

Appointment of Council Officers

Under this policy, council officers are ineligible to serve as a director on the board. Any board member applying for employment with either council should resign from the board immediately following an offer of appointment.

Appointment of CEDA Executives to CEDA board

Board members should be independent from management and should not hold executive positions in CEDA.

In the event that that a board decides that one of its members should fill a vacancy in the executive team, the board member must first resign from their position on the board.

Other Exclusions

Immediate family members, of elected members, of the chief executive, and of second tier managers of either Council are also prohibited from serving as board members of CEDA.

4. REMUNERATION AND OTHER BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS

Board members' fees will compensate board members fully for their normal contribution to the board, including attending board and Committee meetings, meeting preparation, stakeholder management and any other agreed tasks.

Board members' fees will reflect the element of public service in serving on the board of a CCO and will accordingly be set at level for comparable public sector entities.

To ensure transparency, fees will be set by the <u>Joint Committee Councils</u> for the board members and Chair, rather than allocating a pool to be distributed by the board. Fees are to be met from CEDA's own resources.

4.1 Fee Setting

Board members' remuneration will be reviewed once per triennium following council elections. A full review will be conducted and will include benchmarking against comparative entities. The review will consider market movement and the final decision on board

10

members' remuneration will be made by a resolution of the Joint CommitteeCouncils. Fees will be set taking into consideration the following:

- a) the size and scale of CEDA (e.g. turnover, value of assets, number of employees)
- b) complexity and scope of operations (e.g. complexity of issues, level of guidance for decision-making, relationship management responsibilities)
- c) accountability (e.g. scale of market risk, public interest and profile, potential risk to director reputation, and other key risks)
- d) skills the type of expertise and specialisation needed.

Special considerations may also be included in setting fees, such as a temporary increase in workload for the board, or difficulties in recruiting particular skills.

Oasis 6850046



MEMORANDUM

TO:	Council
MEETING DATE:	1 March 2023
TITLE:	Council Submission on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill
PRESENTED BY:	Peter Ridge, Senior Policy Analyst
APPROVED BY:	David Murphy, Chief Planning Officer

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

1. That Council note its submission to the Justice Select Committee on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill.

1. ISSUE

- 1.1 The Council has made a submission to the Justice Select Committee on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill.
- 1.2 There was insufficient time to present the draft submission to a Committee of Council before the 12 February 2023 deadline. Therefore, the draft submission was circulated to Elected Members for informal feedback and it was signed by the Mayor under delegated authority (clause 192.6 of the Delegations Manual).
- 1.3 The Delegations Manual requires that any submission signed by the Mayor using delegated authority needs to be reported for approval by the Council at the next available opportunity.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the 'Act') governs the alcohol licensing system. The Bill proposed to make several changes to the principal Act. These changes included:
 - Removing the special appeals process: submitters on the draft Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) would not be able to appeal to the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority that the LAP was unreasonable in light of the object of the Act.
 - Applying the provisions of the LAP to applications for renewal of an existing licence as well as new licence applications: currently, the Act



does not permit a LAP to apply to a renewed licence (apart from changes to maximum trading hours and one-way door restrictions).

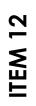
- Requiring district licensing committees to establish procedures to reduce unnecessary formality: this includes prohibiting parties at licensing hearings from questioning other parties or witnesses, or cross-examination by those parties.
- Extending who may object to a licence application to any person who is not a trade competitor
- 2.2 The submission noted that the Council had comprehensive debate on a similar private members' Bill sponsored by Chloe Swarbrick MP, and had expressed support for that Bill.
- 2.3 The submission, attached to this memo, similarly expressed support for the provisions of the new Amendment Bill, noting that "PNCC believes that the changes proposed in this Bill will restore the balance of input into decision-making around the sale of alcohol, and ensure that the community's voice is heard."

3. NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 The submission was submitted to the Justice Select Committee on 11 February 2023. The Council has chosen not to make an oral presentation to the Select Committee.
- 3.2 No further steps are required.

4. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have delegated authority to decide?	Yes
Are the decisions significant?	No
If they are significant do they affect land or a body of water?	No
Can this decision only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No
Does this decision require consultation through the Special Consultative procedure?	No
Is there funding in the current Annual Plan for these actions?	No
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?	No
The recommendations contribute to Goal 5: A Driven & Enabling Counci]
The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action Governance and Active Citizenship	n/actions in





The action is: Co Parliamentary legi	ouncil decision-makers are supported to provide input into the slative process
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well- being	Advocacy to Parliament on matters which affect Palmerston North is a central part of the role played by Council decision- makers. By making submissions to select committees on Bills, the Council is representing the interests of the community as a whole.

ATTACHMENTS

1. PNCC Submission to Justice Select Committee on Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill 🕹 🛣



Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill

Submission from Palmerston North City Council

The Palmerston North City Council (PNCC) is grateful for the opportunity to make a submission on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill (the Bill). This submission is made by Grant Smith, Mayor of Palmerston North, under delegated authority from the Palmerston North City Council.

PNCC is generally supportive of the changes proposed by the Bill. There are many similarities between the provisions of this Bill and the Private Member's Bill sponsored by Chloe Swarbrick MP, for which the Council expressed its support.¹ The Council's Community Development Committee had a comprehensive debate on that Bill, and in the majority endorsed all the provisions in that Bill. While the Council acknowledges that the Government is only advancing some of the provisions from the Private Member's Bill in this proposal, we are encouraged that the Government has recognised the importance of changes to the legislation governing alcohol licensing. PNCC believes that the changes proposed in this Bill will restore the balance of input into decision-making around the sale of alcohol, and ensure that the community's voice is heard.

The following sections outline the specific comments that PNCC wishes to make in respect of the different parts of the Bill.

1. Removal of appeals process

PNCC supports the proposal to remove the special appeals process from the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (clauses 6 - 9). While the original intent of the appeals process may have been to counteract the risk that local alcohol policies were overbearing and unworkable, the outcome has been to minimise the effect of those policies, and frequently mire the process in drawn out legal contests. Many Councils have been unwilling or unable to match appellants' resources, with the outcome that most local alcohol policies are significantly weaker than originally proposed.

There are no equivalent policy-specific processes within local government that impose an additional appeals provision beyond what is provided for in law through judicial review. This sets local alcohol policies with a much greater hurdle to overcome than other similar policies. The consequence is that policies are either watered down, or are abandoned altogether. Even when not watered down or abandoned, the overly legalistic process creates unacceptable delays. PNCC's provisional local alcohol policy was appealed in 2021, but has not yet progressed through the appeals process because an existing appeal with similar elements has been taken through various appeals all the way to the Supreme Court.

Removing the appeals process will not remove legal protection from those who have a genuine objection to a policy on the basis of unjust law. Seeking a judicial review will remain an option for those who believe that a local alcohol policy is manifestly unjust, but the local authority will not be required to promote and facilitate that as an option for submitters as they currently do with the



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¹ Resolution 79-22 of Council meeting 29 June 2022, following Community Development Committee, 8 June 2022, recommendation 5-22.

2

special appeals process. Removing the appeals process puts local alcohol policy on a similar footing to the many other policies that a local authority may choose to develop.

2. Objections to applications and renewals

PNCC supports the proposal to allow any person to object to a licence application or renewal, regardless of where they live or their apparent interest in the decision being made (clauses 10 and 11). The current situation creates a perverse outcome where valid concerns about alcohol-related harm are disregarded based on an outdated notion of proximity to that harm. While there may be some association where objections are made in relation to an on-licensed premises (for instance, the impact of noise nuisance on a neighbour), the association of harm and off-licences is not bound by geography. Off-licences specifically sell alcohol for consumption other than on those premises. It is therefore logical that the harm is more dispersed, and the effects will be felt throughout the community. Similarly, even for on-licensed premises, the harms can extend beyond the premises itself. Finally, harm needs to be considered not just in relation to the single application, but to the cumulative effects of alcohol within the community.

Expanding the scope of who may object is therefore a logical step to ensure that the objective of the Act is being met – that the harm caused by excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised. Allowing objections from people living in other parts of the community ensures that a range of views are heard, more evidence is considered, so that the harm caused is minimised.

The additional proposed change – to restrict objections from trade competitors – is a sensible protection. Without this, the expansion in scope of objections to a licence application or renewal could be used tactically to force competitors out of business. This would be an abuse of a system designed to ensure community views are a part of the decision-making process. Excluding trade competitors from the licence objection process is therefore supported.

3. Application of local alcohol policies to licence renewals

PNCC supports the proposal to allow the DLC to decline to renew a licence if that renewal would be inconsistent with the local alcohol policy (clause 12). This proposal closes a loophole in the original Act which effectively grandparented existing licences (apart from changes to trading hours) from the provisions contained in a local alcohol policy. This loophole undermines the effectiveness of a local alcohol policy, by limiting any changes to new licence applications only. By exempting existing licences, the full effects of any local alcohol policy would take much longer to become apparent.

The proposal puts all licences on a level playing field, and bolsters the effectiveness of a local alcohol policy. Location-based policies that limit where licences can be located can be far more effective in removing licensed premises from high-deprivation areas, especially those where there is a clear assocation with crime and antisocial behaviour. This new provision gives the community a powerful tool to address the impact of alcohol-related harm in their neighbourhoods.

The specific wording that is proposed in the Bill is important – "a licensing committe or the licensing authority *may* decline to renew a licence..." This ensures that the DLC has the appropriate level of discretion, and can make a decision that is proportionate to the specific situation.

4. Reduction of unnecessary formality

PNCC supports the proposal to reduce unnecessary formality in DLC proceedings (clause 14). DLC hearings are rare in that they permit the applicant, objectors, and the three reporting agencies (the licensing inspector, the police, and the medical officer of health) to ask questions of anyone who has given evidence, in cross-examination. This is not common to other community-based objection processes. For instance, hearings about applications for consent under the Resource Management Act 1991 do not permit this type of cross-examination. Consultation exercises carried out under the Local Government Act 2002, where people make written or verbal submissions, do not permit submitters to cross-examine other submitters. The licensing process is therefore an outlier in introducing an unnecessary level of cross-examination to the hearing.

PNCC supports the proposal for the DLC to establish procedures that do not permit crossexamination, or parties to question other parties. While the number of hearings in Palmerston North is very low compared to other districts, the ability for cross-examination at this level is undesirable, and can have a discouraging effect on objectors by introducing an unnecessarily combative style to proceedings. DLC commissioners are able to ask questions of the applicant, objectors, and those giving evidence, so there remains appropriate processes for clarification to be sought on the information presented to the hearing. The practice of cross-examination by the applicant, objectors, or other parties is an unneccesary feature that has the potential to stifle, rather than enhance, the community's participation.

Contact

For further details on any of the points raised in this submission, please contact Peter Ridge, Senior Policy Analyst (<u>peter.ridge@pncc.govt.nz</u>).

Grant Smith Mayor Palmerston North City Council



MEMORANDUM

TO:	Council
MEETING DATE:	1 March 2023
TITLE:	Council Submission to the Inquiry into the 2022 Local Elections
PRESENTED BY:	Hannah White, Democracy and Governance Manager
APPROVED BY:	Donna Baker, Acting Chief Executive Unit Manager
PRESENTED BY:	Hannah White, Democracy and Governance Manager

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

1. That Council note its submission to the Justice Committee Inquiry into the 2022 Local Elections (Attachment 1).

1. ISSUE

The purpose of this memorandum is to report to Council for information Council's submission to the Inquiry into the 2022 Local Elections.

On 8 December 2022 Parliament's Justice Committee called for submissions on the Inquiry into the 2022 Elections.

As the closing date for submissions was set by the Committee for 14 February 2023, Council officers were unable to report the submission to Council for prior approval. The Mayor approved the submission under delegation (192.6).

Council received a memorandum on 7 December 2022 on Council's own actions and reflections on the 2022 local body election in Palmerston North. This, along with Council's submission to the Future for Local Government draft report was used as the background for the submission.

2. BACKGROUND

Following each local election, the Justice Committee undertakes a review. This year an Inquiry was announced with the scope to examine the law and administrative procedures for the conduct of the 2022 local elections, with particular reference to:

a. Low voter turnout

b. The provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:



- Special voting
- Provision of ballot papers
- Complaint processes
- Accountability for local elections

- Postal voting (including security of ballots and whether postal voting is an effective method of receiving votes)

c. The age of eligible voters (with reference to lowering the age of eligible voters to 16 years).

3. NEXT STEPS

Officers will follow the Justice Committee report and Government response to the Inquiry findings and inform Elected Members of any consequences for Council.

4. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have	e delegated authority to decide?	Yes		
Are the decisions s	No			
If they are significa	int do they affect land or a body of water?	No		
Can this decision o	only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No		
Does this decis Consultative proce	ion require consultation through the Special edure?	No		
Is there funding in t	the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes		
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?				
The recommendations contribute to Goal 5: A Driven & Enabling Council The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions in				
Governance and Active Citizenship				
The action is:				
 To run local body elections every three year and any polls 				
 To review C participatio 	Council structures to improve accessibility and reduc n	e barriers to		
Contribution to Participating in centrally led review of the effectiveness of the local election process is part of Council's advocacy role for its				



direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well-	residents and contributes to the purpose of local government: "to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities."
being	

ATTACHMENTS

1. PNCC Submission to the Inquiry into the Local Elections ${\scriptstyle \ensuremath{\underline{1}}}$



PAPAIOEA PALMERSTON NORTH CITY

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Committee Secretariat Justice Committee Parliament Buildings Wellington

justice.submissions@parliament.govt.nz

13/02/2023

Members of the Justice Select Committee,

Re: Inquiry into the 2022 Local Elections

E ngā mana e ngā reo e ngā karangatanga maha, tēnā koutou katoa. E te tēpū whakatau o 'Inquiry into the 2022 Local Elections.' Nei rā he mihi nui ki a koutou i āta whakaaro i āta whiriwhiri i ēnei kaupapa whakahirahira e pā ana ki ngā kaunihera o te motu. Ko mātou tēnei o Te Kaunihera o Papaioea e mihi atu nei ki a koutou me te kaupapa e kawea nei e koutou. Kia kaha, kia maia kia manawanui. Anei o mātou ake whakaaro e pā ana. No reira tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tātou katoa.

Palmerston North City Council (PNCC) welcomes the opportunity to submit to the Inquiry into the 2022 Local Elections. Justice Select Committees have regularly considered this matter. Now we encourage the Committee to put recommendations of substance which motivate the Government to action. Participation in elections is but one part of a healthy democracy, but it is a key part. Local democracy is one of the two purposes of local government set out in the Local Government Act. We agree with the Committee's own 2017 report, low turnout compromises the legitimacy of both elections and local government. The Whānau ora outcomes framework clearly identifies "whanau are participating fully in society" as one of the seven key aspirations of which the short-term outcomes are "increased number of whanau exercising their right to vote in national and local council elections." We would not accept this level of participation for central government elections. It is disappointing that the Minister for Justice's He Arotake Pōtitanga Motuhake Independent Electoral Review on electoral law was limited in scope to parliamentary elections. We must see prioritisation of resource into local body elections if we are to see sustained change.

PNCC provides the following comments. This submission is authorised under delegation, by the Mayor, Grant Smith.

Palmerston North has a population approaching 100,000; we are home to over 150 ethnicities; one of the youngest cities; home to the highest number of PhDs per capita; we are a city of transitory population.

Our representation arrangements, most recently reviewed in 2021, are 1 mayor + 15 members: 13 general ward and 2 Māori ward seats, at-large across the city. We have used Single Transferable Vote

since 2013. We use random arrangement on voting papers. We have one of the lowest voter turnouts of the metro councils. The voter turnout rate for the 2022 local body elections for Palmerston North was: **36.7% overall** (22,064/ 60,068 electors); the metro council (10 councils) average was 40.82%, Palmerston North was only higher than Auckland and Hamilton.

We were the only council in the country to contract an alternative mail provider in the 2022 local body elections. We did the same successfully for a 2021 by-election. In doing so were able to decrease costs to our ratepayers and provide a significant additional number of ballot/mailboxes around our communities.

In the 2022 local election we led out a voter awareness campaign with 5 councils across our region. We also undertook a substantial get-out-and-vote campaign for our own council, including a viral social media video Orange-man horror, challenged other councils and communities to competition, recorded local vox-pops, coordinated with local media agencies to live stream facilitated candidate debates, attended local events for face-to-face voter enrolment (and a sausage). We also developed bilingual pages on our website, sharing bilingual Q+A content with neighbouring councils to make sure new information for Māori roll voters was available.

Like other councils we face challenges when undertaking the Chief Executive's role to "facilitate and foster representative and substantial elector participation in local elections and polls" (LGA, s. .42 (2)(da)). Key challenges are:

- Ensuring perceptions of neutrality (not being seen to support current members over new candidates; not being seen to target one voter demographic over another)
- Financial capacity to support communication campaigns
- Voter understanding of the roles and functions of local government

And yet, increasing participation requires:

- A focus on groups not currently participating, or participating at much lower rates to ensure equitable opportunity for representation
- Voter eligibility to be well-understood
- Council value to be well-understood

Low voter turnout- Recommendations

1) That local body elections are aligned with central government elections.

PNCC sees many benefits to aligning central and local government terms of office for the alignment of policy direction and funding decisions. Further, the Select Committee may wish to consider combining polling day with central government elections. Doing so would by nature increase voter turnout in local elections. It would also remove any need for discussion on the efficacies of postal voting. Booth voting is inherently a social activity in contrast to postal voting, encouraging communities to come together and encourage one another towards the act of voting.

 That the Local Electoral Act is amended to require all councils to use one voting system. (Rec. 16 of the 2017 Committee Report)

Having one process for voting across the motu encourages clear communication and simplifies any centralisation.

3) That the Electoral Commission be resourced to have the capacity to run local and central government elections. (Rec. 17 of the 2017 Committee Report)

In 2021, Palmerston North City Council submitted a remit to Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) to promote the LGNZ work programme on electoral system reform. The remit was titled "Promoting local government electoral participation through the Electoral Commission" and sought to remove the duty from local authority Chief Executives and instead place responsibility for engaging elector participation with the Electoral Commission. The remit requested LGNZ speak to the Justice Select Committee. The LGNZ website notes investigating Electoral Commission responsibility for local as well as national elections as part of their electoral reform policy priorities.

The Government response in February 2021 was that centralisation of this function required fundamental reprioritisation, which would not be looked at until the completion of the parliamentary electoral review, the interim report of which is not due until May 2023. This is disappointing. Low voter turnout in local body elections has been an issue for decades, as acknowledged in the Committee's 2017 report into the 2016 local body and 2017 national elections. It is not an issue new to the 2022 experience. In fact, it was acknowledged by the Justice Select Committee back in 2001. The Committee must now acknowledge the urgency of the situation.

While the preference of PNCC is for the Electoral Commission to be sufficiently resourced to take over this role, we recognise that there may still be a role for local council partnership in the provision of local knowledge to focus communications plans, such as the sharing of local events and partnerships with respected community leaders- trusted faces in trusted places will have greater impact at less cost. The experience of PNCC in 2022 was face-to-face conversations and word-of-mouth were often more powerful than large scale information campaigns.

4) That the organisation responsible- either Electoral Commission, Statistics New Zealand or private electoral services companies be required to collect demographic data on voter turnout equivalent to central government elections (ethnicity, age-group etc) to inform voter participation communications planning.

Increasing participation in local elections, requires the data to ensure targeted information provision can be tailored to meet needs. The Local Government Act requires councils to ensure opportunities for Māori participation in consultation. The Chief Executive's responsibility is to foster representative democracy but is currently limited in its ability to do so without evidence upon which to invest.

5) That the Electoral Commission work with the large supermarket brands to secure agreement (at national level) that ballot boxes may be placed at their supermarkets/franchisee locations. Establishing such relationships is time heavy and inefficient for individual councils. Supermarkets and schools are generally accepted as fair locations.

6) That Electoral Commission capacity be extended to allow for a larger impact update-yourregistered details communications campaign nationwide; and that the campaign be earlier in the local government election year.

Local body voter turnout is impacted when postal details are not up to date more than national elections (booth voting). A well-resourced update-your-details campaign is a way for people to be made aware that local elections are upcoming and to highlight positively the opportunity to vote. Having an earlier campaign allows more changes to be made prior to the publishing of the Final Roll, in turn decreasing special voting costs.

7) That the Ministry of Education expect schools to disseminate politically neutral information on how to vote/ where to vote/ how to enrol/ how to nominate for local body elections.

Establishing such relationships is time heavy and inefficient for individual councils. Supermarkets and schools are generally accepted as fair locations. Schools are often used as ballot casting locations for national elections and are considered a safe and trusted voice in their communities.

8) That research be supported into the elector apathy in the Aotearoa New Zealand experience.

Political scientists acknowledge there are varying interplaying factors which contribute to likelihood to vote. However, there is a lack of research into voter behaviour in local body elections in Aotearoa New Zealand. Auckland Council's 2019 research is a rare example.

9) That election advertising spending limits in the Local Electoral Act be adjusted to a set amount for every candidate, or an amount per jurisdiction, rather than calculated on a by population-basis.

2022 was the first time Palmerston North had Māori and General wards. The Local Electoral Act stipulates that the maximum amount to be spent in a local body election campaign is determined by the population to be represented in that ward. This stipulation meant that Māori ward candidates were limited to spend $1/7^{th}$ of that of general ward candidates. Councillors in both wards represent the entire city upon taking their oath of office. Councillors in both wards are at-large, across the entire geographical spread of the city. It appears unfair on the face of it that population is the deciding factor.

10) That the Election Access Fund Te Tomokanga - Pūtea Whakatapoko Pōtitanga be extended to include local body elections.

The same cost barriers faced by disabled people in standing as candidates in parliamentary general elections and by-elections apply to local body elections. The enabling legislation should allow the Electoral Commission to open the Election Access Fund Te Tomokanga - Pūtea Wahakatapoko Pōtitanga to local body elections.

11) That election dates set out in the Local Electoral Act be shifted to fit outside of the school holiday period.

Doing so would ensure both that: a) electors are not disadvantaged by being out of town during the election period and unable to cast a special vote (unlike national elections); and b) additional ballot boxes placed in school offices, as centres of their communities, are accessible for the full election period.

The provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:

Special voting

12) That the Electoral Commission be required to add a sentence to any notification sent to electors who change their address that if the change is made before (said date) in August in the year of local body elections that the elector will now receive their local government voting pack by post, but if after (said date) the elector will need to contact their local authority to cast a Special Vote.

PNCC ran a concerted and successful update your address campaign in 2022. However, many electors were then upset that they did not receive their voting packs by post. This is because the electors updated their details after the close of the Final Roll. However, electors were not informed by the Electoral Commission that they needed to action anything further in order to vote. This is an unacceptable omission and avoidable with an additional sentence in the templated letter from the Electoral Commission.

13) That there be a legislative expectation imposed that additional drop-off points and special voting locations be listed in voter candidate guide and on councils' websites.

PNCC learned from our by-election trial that making sure electors were aware of additional ballot box locations is paramount. For the 2022 election we also included an address search function on our website and a web address on the voting return envelopes.

The provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:

Provision of ballot papers

14) That any registered elector living overseas be able to nominate an embassy from which to collect their voting papers, should postal voting continue.

Doing so would prevent the time delays of postal voting which prevented many from being able to cast a valid vote within the time restrictions.

The provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:

Complaint processes

15) That the Electoral Regulations be strengthened to encompass online campaigning behaviours and give Electoral Officers power to rule on appropriate behaviours.

Social media use has grown in ways not imagined when the local electoral legislation was designed. From PNCC's experience it would be useful for Electoral Officers to have authority to prevent candidates from commenting on Council webpages during elections, effectively accessing free advertising and preventing Council from being seen to remain neutral. It would also be useful to have a requirement of electoral candidates to make political statements using their natural name rather than posting under pseudonyms, in a similar way to how electoral advertising must be linked to an identifying address.

16) That there be a complaint avenue established where a complaint is about an Electoral Officer.

Having an independent body in the instance where an Electoral Officer is conflicted would increase confidence in the elections without overly increasing turnaround time or giving heed to litigious queries. It is not necessary to establish an appeal mechanism. The Electoral Officer's ruling should be independent in the first instance.

The provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:

Accountability for local elections

17) That accountability for local elections sit with a central government agency.

Election provision independence should always be above reproach. Central agency provision is preferred as it removes the decision of who to appoint as Electoral Officer from the local government members themselves.

It should be noted that PNCC has worked with both Independent Election Services and electionz.com in the recent past and does not have issue with the services of either private provider.

18) Should accountability for local elections remain with the Chief Executive of each local council, then a legislative provision in long term planning must include appropriate budget (including human resourcing or contracting) be set aside to fulfil this required function.

The Select Committee's 2019 Report noted the resourcing gap on spending per elector in election promotion campaigns between central and local government elections. That a reasonable level of resourcing is prioritised within local government should be required. That central government partner in funding would be desirable. One example is the additional ballot box locations that many councils invested in in 2022. This comes with greater costs to ensure security of boxes, emptying of boxes, appropriate research behind location choices, fair distribution and staffing of special voting services etc.

The provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:

Postal voting (including security of ballots and whether postal voting is an effective method of receiving votes)

19) That electronic voting for overseas voters, isolated rural voters and those with accessibility needs be trialled.

Electronic voting is not a novelty as suggested by the Select Committee in their 2019 report. Rather it is a tool which must be considered as part of the toolbox to ensure accessibility to voting, so that no group is disenfranchised by the outdated postal system which does not have the capacity to cope with a significant increase in mail volumes once every three years. There were several instances in the 2022 election where NZPost did not meet the timeframes set out in legislation for delivery. Overseas voters have not got a chance to participate. While at best-case scenario a once-off issue in Sydney Mail house in the 2022 election meant it took one month for those in Melbourne to receive their mail (ie. electors received their voting papers after voting closed), PNCC received several complaints from overseas electors who had no way of returning their voting papers in time for them to be counted. This is unacceptable disenfranchisement which would not be tolerated were it a central government election.

20) If postal voting must continue, change the Local Electoral Act deadline to 5pm on polling day.

Should the Government retain postal voting as the primary method for local elections, it must: a) consider the affordability for councils and ratepayers. A monopoly on pricing is making it unaffordable. The cost is prohibitive; b) lengthen the voting period to ensure sufficient time for delivery and return post. Many around the motu were limited in their opportunity to vote as although voting was open until 8 October 2022- all councils except Palmerston North (our mail provider was able to provide service until the day itself) were advised to 'post before 4 October' to ensure your vote gets counted. This does not give sufficient time, does not boost confidence in the system, and ultimately confuses the message so people think they have already missed out.

On top of this, in every local election votes are wasted because of a midday deadline imposed in the Local Electoral Act which the main mail provider cannot service.

The age of eligible voters (with reference to lowering the age of eligible voters to 16 years).

21) That the voting age is not lowered to 16 years.

PNCC's position is that the first priority is the development of civics curriculum availability in schools.

22) That central government consider how best to improve civics education in the high school curriculum and considers setting aside a fund for each region for local election primary and intermediate school kids voting programme.

Other issues arising from the most recent local elections

PNCC, along with other councils, had candidates from fringe groups standing in the recent local body elections. We encourage the Committee to investigate how the democratic right to stand and the democratic right to feel safe to vote can be balanced in the future. Anecdotally many electors told us they would rather not vote than vote for the 'wrong kind of candidate'. Provision of candidate information is crucial to the ongoing health of our democracy.

Also of note, Palmerston North, along with several other regional centres experienced a local office Electoral Commission closure during the 2022 local body elections. The irony will not be lost on the Committee. Neither was the structural realignment well communicated to the local government sector, if at all.

Further, we would request access to the Supplementary Roll so that local electoral officials can have confidence in any changes following the closing of the Final Roll. It is the local officials who explain the system to electors on the ground who claim they have "fallen off the roll". Being able to communicate well is crucial to upholding the integrity of the vote.

Further questions can be directed to Hannah White, Democracy and Governance Manager/ Deputy Electoral Officer, <u>Hannah.white@pncc.govt.nz</u>.

Signed,

Grant Smith

Mayor Palmerston North City Council

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MEMORANDUM

TO:	Council
MEETING DATE:	1 March 2023
TITLE:	Council Submission on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill
PRESENTED BY:	Desiree Harvey, Legal Counsel
APPROVED BY:	Donna Baker, Acting Chief Executive Unit Manager

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

1. That Council note its submission on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill (Attachment 1).

1. ISSUE

The purpose of this memorandum is to report to Council for information Council's submission on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill.

On 6 December 2022 Parliament's Governance and Administration Committee called for submissions on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill.

As the closing date for submissions was set by the Committee for 3 February 2023, Council officers were unable to report the submission to Council for prior approval. The Mayor approved the submission under delegation (192.6).

Council's submission simply supports the Local Government New Zealand submission on the Amendment Bill, and the stated intention to provide better natural hazard information in Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) where it is known to Council, including information on climate change.

The Amendment Bill also allows a territorial authority conclusive reason to withhold requested information where the release of the information could prejudice the security or defence of New Zealand or prejudice the provision of information to central government by another government or international organisation.



2. NEXT STEPS

As the Bill progresses to legislation officers will prepare for implementation and bring any additional resourcing requirements to Council, if necessary.

3. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does Council have	e delegated authority to decide?	Yes		
Are the decisions s	No			
If they are significa	nt do they affect land or a body of water?	No		
Can this decision c	only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No		
Does this decisi Consultative proce	ion require consultation through the Special edure?	No		
Is there funding in t	he current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes		
Are the recommer plans?	ndations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or	No		
The recommendations contribute to Goal 5: A Driven & Enabling Council The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions in Governance and Active Citizenship				
The action is:				
Ongoing review of governance systems and structures to support Council's effectiveness and reputation				
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well- being	The Local Government Official Information and M and its review supports the Local Government Act openness and transparency.			

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. PNCC Submission to Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill J.
- 2. LGNZ Draft Submission to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill <u>1</u>

3 February 2023

Governance and Administration Committee

Dear Members



pncc.govt.nz info@pncc.govt.nz

Te Marae o Hine The Square Private Bag 11034 Palmerston North 4442 New Zealand

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill Submission from Palmerston North City Council

The Palmerston North City Council (PNCC) is grateful for the opportunity to make a submission on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill (the Bill). This submission is authorised by Grant Smith, Mayor of Palmerston North, under delegated authority from the Palmerston North City Council.

PNCC is generally supportive of the changes proposed by the Bill and the stated intention to provide better natural hazard information in Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) where it is known to the territorial authority.

We support the points and share the concerns raised, in the submission on behalf of the sector from LGNZ, in particular recommendations 1-9 inclusive.

For further details on any of the points raised in this submission, please contact Leigh Sage, Building Services Manager (leigh.sage@pncc.govt.nz) or Desiree Harvey, Legal Counsel (<u>desiree.harvey@pncc.govt.nz</u>).

Yours sincerely

Grant Smith Mayor | JP Palmerston North City Council

ITEM 14 - ATTACHMENT 1



DISCLOSURE OF NATURAL HAZARDS INFORMATION ON LIMS

// LGNZ's submission on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill

// FEBRUARY 2023



// SUBMISSION

Ko Tātou LGNZ.

Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) provides the vision and voice for local democracy in Aotearoa, in pursuit of the most active and inclusive local democracy in the world. We support and advocate for our member councils across New Zealand, ensuring the needs and priorities of their communities are heard at the highest levels of central government. We also promote the good governance of councils and communities, as well as providing business support, advice, and training to our members.





Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill (**Bill**). LGNZ supports the Bill's intention to create a statutory framework that makes better natural hazard information, including information about the impacts of climate change, available through Land Information Memorandums (**LIMs**).





LGNZ has been seeking change to LIMs for some time

We support several amendments proposed in the Bill because they reflect work we have already done on this topic. In October 2020, LGNZ convened a workshop with a cross-section of local government representatives and central government agencies to discuss potential amendments to LIMs. Our report *"Review of Land Information Memorandums: Achieving best practice"* (**Report**) summarises these discussions.

The workshop focused on LIMs as a tool for disclosing natural hazard information. Our Report identified issues with the current LIM system and proposed both short and long-term solutions. The amendments proposed in the Bill support changes we have long been advocating for.

We support the Bill but think it could be improved

We support many of the amendments proposed by the Bill, in particular the limitation on liability for councils when providing natural hazard information. However, we suggest improvements in several areas, which are each discussed in detail below.

We would like to see these changes to the Bill:

- Improvements to the regulation-making provisions, so that they become either mandatory or prescribed by the legislation, and there is a requirement that the Minister consult with councils prior to issuing any regulations;
- Ensuring that councils can recover costs associated with satisfying the new information requirements, in a way that does not act as a disincentive to property owners/prospective purchasers obtaining LIMs;
- Extending the 'good faith' liability protection in proposed section 44D (or section 41 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)) to all information provided in a LIM;



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- 4. Including a specific requirement that LIMs must be obtained by vendors for properties in high risk hazard areas. The vendor must then provide a copy of the LIM to all prospective purchasers, to ensure that important natural hazard information is available to those that may need it. As an alternative, vendors could be required to notify prospective purchasers if their property is in a high risk hazard area;
- 5. Ensuring alignment with the Building Act 2004 (BA04), in relation to Property Information Memorandums (PIMs); and
- 6. As the Natural and Built Environments Bill (NBE Bill) progresses, ensuring that the definition of natural hazard is consistent.

LGNZ does not have any comments on the proposed changes around alignment with the withholding and certification processes in the Official Information Act 1982.

Detailed discussion of potential changes

1. Require that regulations must be made and that the Minister consult with councils when making regulations

Proposed new sections 44B(3), 44C(2) and 55(1A) of the Bill provide for the Minister to make regulations, which will address how *"information must be summarised and presented"* in a LIM.

While LGNZ supports this shift, these provisions do not make it mandatory to issue regulations. As a result, there is no certainty for councils that such regulations will be made. If such regulations aren't made, there won't be clear, consistent requirements that councils seek and can then adhere to.

This is an important issue for LGNZ and goes to the heart of the matters summarised in the Report, which sought national consistency and alignment across local government. The desire at that time was to develop a uniform approach to the presentation of natural hazard information in LIMs, and also (potentially) standardised wording. The Report highlighted an example of best practice guidance on flood hazard terminology, which was developed for roll out across the Greater Wellington region. The Report noted that "this consistent terminology could be used as a starting point for developing a template of standard wording

// SUBMISSION



for natural hazard terms used within LIMs nationally".¹ It strikes LGNZ as a missed opportunity to not make it mandatory that regulations are made, or that the LGOIMA itself prescribe the form of LIMs (at the least).

In light of the objective of the Bill, which is to provide the public with understandable information about natural hazards and any impacts of climate change that exacerbate natural hazards, there is an opportunity now to provide clear guidance or requirements. Without any requirement to develop nationally consistent formats for LIMs, then it is more likely that the status quo will continue and there will be district-by-district variation.

In relation to consultation, and although there is a requirement in new section 55(1A) for the Minister to consult before any regulations are made, LGNZ has not identified any reason why this requirement could not be made more directive, and require that the Minister consult with local authorities separately.

An equivalent model exists under the RMA, where regional councils are required to consult with affected local authorities before proposing amendments to regional policy statements. The simple reason for this is that amendments to those policy statements could realistically impact on district plans, and so prior consultation is not only fair, but could be of practical benefit. In our view, the same could be said for requiring prior consultation with local government on any regulations, as they are the effective owners of LIMs and required by LGOIMA to resource their production.

2. Information to be provided and costs for councils

LGNZ supports the use of the phrase "to the extent that it is known", as set out below:

The new section 44B requires that a LIM include "to the extent that it is known to the territorial authority" information:

- about each hazard or impact that affects the land concerned;
- about each potential hazard or impact, to the extent that the authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable possibility that the hazard or impact may affect the land concerned (whether now or in the future);
- about the cumulative or combined effects of those hazards or impacts on the land concerned.

LGNZ is pleased that sections 44B (applicable to territorial authorities) and 44C (applicable to regional councils) both include this new phrase in relation to natural hazard information.

What this phrase means in practice is that a council will only be expected/required to include information where it has some prior knowledge of the existence of that information. This wording makes it clear there is no expectation that councils will proactively seek information, before issuing a LIM, which would be a significant departure from the current intent of LIMs.

¹ Another option suggested in the Report that LGNZ would also like to see achieved is a centralised information hub with natural hazard information available nationally, administered by central government.





Increased costs for councils may require increased LIM fees. Solutions are needed to ensure increased fees do not act as a disincentive to obtaining a LIM.

However, the new requirement in sections 44B and 44C to provide information "about" the hazard or impact is a departure from the existing requirement to provide information "identifying" special features or characteristics. The effect of this wording is that councils will be required to provide some explanation, or summary, of the natural hazards or impact of climate change, rather than simply "identifying" them (spatially, or in other ways).

This amended requirement could import a new obligation on councils to particularise or explain the nature of the relevant hazard or impact. While clarification about this requirement may be achieved through regulations (if any are introduced, and we note the above points on that matter), irrespective of that, this broader requirement will inevitably result in additional time and costs for councils, which will need to be passed on to customers through increased LIM fees.²

While the disclosure statement suggests that implementation costs should be low to medium, LGNZ expects that the processing costs associated with these new requirements will be much higher than they are today. The explicit requirement to address the cumulative/combined effects of actual and potential hazards in section 44B(2)(a)(iii) will probably require expert involvement to help determine whether:

- a "reasonable possibility" threshold has been reached; and
- any two hazards could combine for specific land, creating a cumulative effect/risk.

For most territorial authorities, this will require consultant input and associated costs.

Councils will want to recoup these costs and are likely to pass them on to LIM purchasers, instead of increasing general rates. This could create a corresponding risk of discouraging requests for LIMs, if it is perceived that the costs become too much of a burden relative to the benefit. If that situation arises, then the result would be contrary to the central objective of the Bill.

LGNZ considers that there are three options for reducing this risk:

- 1. Initial central government funding to assist territorial authorities to obtain an appropriate level of base information to inform LIMs.
- The issuing of regulations or other statutory direction that confirms what form and content is required on any LIM, which will allow councils to evaluate whether the costs of LIMs will need to be increased based on the new requirements.

² As noted in section 6.3 of the 2021 report: "*The development of a LIM system ... is highly technical and pulls a range of information from across various council departments into the document meeting the requirements of section 44A and the council's duty of care in terms of representing voluminous information on a LIM that is accurate and must not mislead the recipient.*" This statement will be just as true in relation to the increased natural hazard information, despite the reduced legal liability for Councils in relation to that information.



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- 3. In order to reduce the impact on territorial authorities, include a new cost recovery mechanism for regional councils in the Bill. The provision of the wider regional information could be regarded as a 'public good' matter, and within the existing functions of regional councils, in which case the costs of this information could be recovered across the broader rating base of a region. However, as a new requirement in this Bill, it could also be something to be funded by way of a small levy charged in each LIM requested and then paid to the regional council.

LGNZ recommends that the Bill make it clear whether or not regional councils can charge territorial authorities for the information they provide (which territorial authorities can then on-charge to all LIM recipients) or whether the provision of information under section 44C is to be provided by regional councils without a charge.

3. Extend the 'good faith' liability protection to all LIM information

Currently, failing to include mandatory information on a LIM, or making an error in presenting the mandatory information, can lead to legal liability for a council (under section 44A). Consequently, a conservative approach has generally been adopted by councils when providing information on LIMs or choosing to provide discretionary information.

Protection against liability in certain cases is proposed to be addressed by new section 44D of the Bill. LGNZ agrees with the proposed inclusion of this new provision but recommends that the protection is extended.

LGNZ recommends that this statutory protection is extended to include information provided under section 44A(2)(ab) (other special features and the likely presence of hazardous contaminants), and for other information that is mandatory in a LIM. In addition, section 44D does not change or clarify the extent to which liability could arise if a council decides to include discretionary information in a LIM under section 44A(3).

The explanatory note to the Bill records that new section 44D "will provide local authorities with a similar level of protection to that they currently have when sharing other official information under the principal Act. Affected parties may still bring complaints to the Ombudsman and apply for judicial review."

LGNZ doesn't see any good reason why the existing complaints and judicial review mechanisms shouldn't also apply to the other information that a territorial authority provides "in good faith" in a LIM. It is also considered to be something of an anomaly (and potentially confusing) that certain information has an elevated status, in terms of protection against liability under section 41 of the LGOIMA, if it was sought and provided through separate information requests, compared to all of the same information being provided in one report.

LGNZ recommends that new section 44D be amended to apply to any information provided in a LIM. Alternatively, section 41 of the LGOIMA could be amended to include information provided in a LIM under Part 6A.



4. Ensuring important natural hazard information is provided

The explanatory note to the Bill states that LIMs "are the main source of property information for the public and are a key tool for communicating natural hazard information to buyers so they can make informed decisions".

Importantly, there is no legal requirement on either a vendor or purchaser to provide or obtain a LIM, nor is there any requirement for a real estate agent to obtain a LIM as part of the marketing of a property (we note that the standard Agreement for Sale and Purchase of a property includes a clause relating to LIMs but also provides that it is optional for a purchaser to obtain a LIM).

There is the potential for this situation to be improved, by requiring that LIMs are obtained by vendors for any properties located in high risk hazard areas. Once obtained, the LIMs must be provided to any prospective purchasers so that they aware of the presence of risk. LGNZ accepts that it shouldn't be mandatory in all cases to obtain a LIM ahead of the sale of property (as that may be unnecessarily costly), but considers that a framework can be put in place that is proportionate to the level of identified risk.

The framework LGNZ proposes would only require that LIMs are obtained in relation to land or properties that are located in identified high risk or high hazard areas, or subject to an assessed high level of risk from particular features/characteristics affecting specific land. This framework would rely on the relevant council mapping high risk areas, and identifying specific features/characteristics that are high risk matters, so that a requirement for a LIM is readily identifiable for a vendor at the time of marketing their property.

If this amendment were to be accepted, LGNZ considers that it would require the inclusion of a statutory requirement for councils to map natural hazards areas, and then determine a threshold which would require a LIM to be compulsory. It would also be appropriate for a new mechanism to be included in the Bill (or an amendment to other legislation) that creates an offence if a LIM is not obtained by a vendor in relevant circumstances.

If the requirement for vendors to obtain a LIM is considered too onerous, then at the least there should be a requirement for vendors to put prospective purchasers on notice of the presence of features or characteristics that have an assessed high level of risk, so that purchasers are made aware of those matters ahead of completing their due diligence.

LGNZ would be happy to work with officials on this matter further.

5. Changes required to the Building Act 2004 in relation to Property Information Memorandums (PIMs)

LGNZ has identified a need for amendments to the BA04, given the similar requirements that guide the preparation of a PIM.

A PIM can be requested by an owner of land when they are considering carrying out building work for which a building consent is required (section 32, BA04). Section 35 of the BA04 requires that a PIM 'must include' information likely to be relevant to the proposed building work that identifies "each special feature of the land concerned (if any)".



Section 35(2) defines "special feature of the land concerned" as:

includes, without limitation, potential natural hazards, or the likely presence of hazardous contaminants, that

- (a) is likely to be relevant to the design and construction or alteration of the building or proposed building; and
- (b) is known to the territorial authority; and
- (c) is not apparent from the district plan under the Resource Management Act 1991.

As it is territorial authorities that are responsible for preparing and issuing both LIMs and PIMs, any misalignment between the two may give rise to confusion and potentially additional cost, for both members of the public and councils alike. Councils could, in fact, potentially require two different systems for recording natural hazard information – one for PIMs and one for LIMs – which would be entirely inefficient.

Given the purpose of LIMs and PIMs, and the overall intention of the Bill to provide better quality and more consistent information, it would be efficient to align the information, and liability protection, requirements across LGOIMA and the BA04. Without that alignment, there is room for confusion, and if a council were to provide the same information required by LGOIMA in response to a PIM request, there is no liability protection provision in the BA04 that would protect the council. This is inconsistent.

6. Definition of natural hazard and the Natural and Built Environment Bill

LGNZ supports the proposed new definitions of climate change and natural hazard in the Bill. In particular, LGNZ supports the intended alignment with the RMA.

However, the definition of natural hazard in the NBE Bill (one of the Bills intended to replace the RMA), is different to that in the RMA. The proposed definition in the NBE Bill includes reference to:

soil that contains concentrations of <u>naturally occurring contaminants</u> that pose an ongoing risk to human health.

This proposed definition aligns in part with the current section 44A(2)(a), which refers to the "likely presence of hazardous contaminants" as an example of a special feature or characteristic of the land concerned.

Given the difference between the RMA and NBE Bills' definitions of natural hazard, and assuming that the proposed definition in the NBE Bill is enacted and will apply to LIMs, LGNZ is concerned that there could be scope for confusion. The reason for this is that:



- section 44A(2)(ab) of the Bill covers the "other special features or characteristics of the land concerned, including information about the likely presence of hazardous contaminants", while new section 44A(2)(a), refers to "the information about natural hazards that is required by section 44B";
- Both natural and non-natural hazardous contaminants could be reported on under new section 44A(2)(ab), with the test being whether they have a *"likely presence"* on the land;
- Section 44B captures a wider range of reporting on naturally occurring hazardous contaminants. Although the test under section 44B would appear to also cover the "likely presence" of those contaminants, it is undesirable to have a different standard for both natural and non-natural hazardous contaminants;
- If the new definition in the NBE Bill is to eventually replace the RMA definition, then it is not clear whether *naturally occurring contaminants* would need to be reported on twice in a LIM (under both section 44A(2)(a) and (ab)).

As noted, while this confusion may only arise if the NBE Bill definition of natural hazard will be used in the LGOIMA, LGNZ recommends that this issue be clarified, either ahead of or as part of the NBE Bill process, so that there is certainty around the reporting required in a LIM for naturally occurring contaminants, and those that are not naturally occurring. (LGNZ will also be recommending this issue be addressed in its NBE Bill submission).

An alternative may be for the LGOIMA Bill to include its own definition of natural hazard, and not rely on either the RMA or the NBE Bill definition.

LGNZ also recommends that the definition of natural hazard in section 71 of the BA04 be amended to align with the definition in the RMA and/or the new definition in the NBE Bill.



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Recommendations

- 1. That sections 44B(3), 44C(2) and 55(1A) of the Bill are amended to make it mandatory for the Minister to provide regulations that address how information must be summarised and presented in a LIM.
- 2. That section 55(1A) of the Bill is amended to specifically require the Minister to consult with local authorities before making regulations that address how information must be summarised and presented in a LIM.
- 3. That the words "to the extent that it is known to the territorial authority" are retained in section 44B of the Bill.
- 4. That central government provide initial funding to assist territorial authorities to obtain an appropriate base level of information to inform LIMs.
- 5. That the Bill is clearer on whether or not regional councils can charge territorial authorities for the information that they provide to them.
- 6. That the protection from liability in new section 44D is amended to apply to any information provided in a LIM. Alternatively, section 41 of the LGOIMA could be amended to include information provided in a LIM under Part 6A.
- 7. That the Government further investigates, in partnership with local government, the possible introduction of a requirement for LIMs to be obtained by vendors in relation to land or properties located in identified high risk or high hazard areas, or subject to an assessed high level of risk from particular features/characteristics affecting specific land.
- 8. That the BA04 be amended so that the information requirements for PIMs align with the requirements for LIMs.
- 9. That there is alignment between the definition of natural hazard in the Bill, the proposed NBE Bill and the BA04.



COMMITTEE WORK SCHEDULE

TO: Council

MEETING DATE: 1 March 2023

TITLE: Council Work Schedule

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

1. That the Council receive its Work Schedule dated 1 March 2023.

	COUNCIL WORK SCHEDULE FEBRUARY 2023						
#	Estimated Report Date	Subject	Officer Responsible	Current Position	Date of Instruction & Clause number		
1.	1 March 2023	Palmerston North Civic and Cultural Precinct Masterplan – Final Report	Chief Planning Officer		<u>1 April 2019</u> <u>Clause 16.1</u>		
2.	1 March 2023	Remits from PNCC for consideration	Assistant Chief Executive	No remits received from Elected Members	<u>Council 24</u> <u>June 2020</u> <u>Clause 67-20</u>		
3.	1 March 2023	Annual Budget Consideration of Draft Consultation Document and Supporting Information	Financial		Terms of Reference		
4.	1 <u>March</u> 2023	Investigate the level of community demand for recreation and community use with a view to retaining Panako	Chief Customer Officer		10 August 2022 Clause 36-22		



	COUNCIL WORK SCHEDULE FEBRUARY 2023					
#	Estimated Report Date	Subject	Officer Responsible	Current Position	Date of Instruction & Clause number	
		Park and the Girl Guide Hall for community use.				
5.	1 <u>March</u> 2023	Plan change J: Massey University Turitea Historic Area - Operative report.	Planning		Terms of Reference	
6.	1 March 15 March 2023	Local Governance Statement - Adopt	Assistant Chief Executive		Terms of Reference	
7.	1 March 2023	CEDA Appointment of Director's Policy Adopt			Terms of Reference	
8.	15 March 2023	Annual Budget - Adopt Consultation Document and Supporting information	Chief Financial Officer		Terms of Reference	
9.	15 March 2023	Fees and Charges Review	Chief Financial Officer		Terms of Reference	
10.	15 March 2023	Appointment of CEDA Director	Assistant Chief Executive		Terms of Reference	



	COUNCIL WORK SCHEDULE FEBRUARY 2023					
#	Estimated Report Date	Subject	Officer Responsible	Current Position	Date of Instruction & Clause number	
11.	5 April 2023	Agree Terms of Reference and appoint to Steering Groups: • Civic and Cultural Master Plan • Streets for People and • Nature Calls Adaptive Management	Planning Officer/ Chief Infrastructure		30 November 2022 Clause X- 22	
12.	5 April 2023	City Transportation Review Scope	Business Assurance Manager		Infrastructure 17 August 2022 Clause 14.3- 22 Council 5 October 2022 Clause 123.2- 22	
13.	3 May 2023	Rating Valuation & District Valuation Roll Services - contract approval	Chief Financial Officer		Terms of Reference	
14.	3 May 2023	Standing Orders - Managing conflicts of interests at meetings	Assistant Chief Executive		15 February 2023 Clause 7-23	
15.	31 May - 1 June 2023	Annual Budget - Deliberations	Chief Financial Officer		Terms of Reference	
16.	1 June	Fees and Charges - Confirmation	Chief Financial		Terms of	



	COUNCIL WORK SCHEDULE FEBRUARY 2023					
#	Estimated Report Date	Subject	Officer Responsible	Current Position	Date of Instruction & Clause number	
	2023	following public consultation	Officer		Reference	
17.	1 June 2023	Remits received from other Territorial Authorities	Assistant Chief Executive		Council 24 June 2020 Clause 67-20	
18.	14 June 2023	Annual Budget - Deliberations incorporated into document	Chief Financial Officer		Terms of Reference	
19.	28 June 2023	Annual Budget - Adopt Final document	Chief Financial Officer		Terms of Reference	
20.	First half of 2023	Options to address the key challenges identified in the 2022 Residents' Survey	Chief Planning Officer		14 December 2022 Clause 197- 22.3	
21.	4 October 2023	Annual Report 2022/23 - Adopt	Chief Financial Officer		Terms of Reference	

ATTACHMENTS

Nil



RECOMMENDATION FROM COMMITTEE

TO: Council

MEETING DATE: 1 March 2023

TITLE:Presentation of the Part I Public Economic Growth Committee
Recommendation from its 22 February 2023 Meeting

Set out below is the recommendation from the Economic Growth Committee meeting Part I Public held on 22 February 2023. The Council may resolve to adopt, amend, receive, note or not adopt any such recommendations. (SO 3.18.1)

7-23 Main Street Cycleway - Permanent Solution Decision

Report, presented by Hamish Featonby - Group Manager Transport and Development.

The **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS**

1. That Council endorse Option 1: Retain the existing Pioneer Highway temporary cycleway infrastructure until it reaches the end of its useful life and replace it and progress the remaining pieces as a permanent solution to create a complete and safe cycleway along that route.