

AGENDA/KAUPAPA



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MEMBERSHIP: Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Deputy Mayor Josh Wharehinga, Colin Alder, Andy Cranston, Larry Foster, Debbie Gregory, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai, Rawinia Parata, Aubrey Ria, Rob Telfer, Teddy Thompson, Rhonda Tibble and Nick Tupara

COUNCIL/TE KAUNIHERA

DATE: Thursday 27 March 2025

TIME: 9:00AM

AT: Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Meeting Room), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne

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Council

Chairperson:	Mayor Rehette Stoltz
Deputy Chairperson:	Deputy Mayor Josh Wharehinga
Membership:	Mayor and all Councillors
Quorum:	Half of the members when the number is even and a majority when the number is uneven
Meeting Frequency:	Six weekly (or as required)

Terms of Reference:

The Council's terms of reference include the following powers which have not been delegated to committees, subcommittees, officers or any other subordinate decision-making body, and any other powers that are not legally able to be delegated:

1. The power to make a rate.
2. The power to make a bylaw.
3. The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
4. The power to adopt a Long Term Plan, Annual Plan, or Annual Report.
5. The power to appoint a Chief Executive.
6. The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the Long Term Plan or developed for the purpose of the Local Governance Statement.
7. The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.
8. Committee Terms of Reference and Delegations for the 2019–2022 Triennium.
9. The power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders.
10. The power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for elected members.
11. The power to appoint and discharge members of Committees.
12. The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body.
13. The power to make the final decision on a recommendation from the Ombudsman where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.

14. The power to make any resolutions that must be made by a local authority under the Local Electoral Act 2001, including the appointment of an electoral officer.
15. Consider any matters referred to it from any of the Committees.
16. Authorise all expenditure not delegated to staff or other Committees.

Council's terms of reference also includes oversight of the organisation's compliance with health and safety obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

Note: For 1-7 see clause 32(1) Schedule 7 Local Government Act 2002 and for 8-13 see clauses 15, 27, 30 Schedule 7 of Local Government Act 2002

3.1. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes 30 January 2025

MINUTES

Draft & Unconfirmed



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MINUTES of the GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL/TE KAUNIHERA

Held in Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Meeting Room), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne on Thursday 30 January 2025 at 9:00AM.

PRESENT:

Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Colin Alder, Andy Cranston, Larry Foster, Debbie Gregory, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai, Rawinia Parata, Aubrey Ria, Tony Robinson, Rob Telfer, Teddy Thompson, Rhonda Tibble, Josh Wharehinga.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Chief Executive Nedine Thatcher Swann, Director Internal Partnerships & Protection James Baty, Chief Financial Officer Pauline Foreman, Principal Advisor to the Chief Executive Jade Lister-Baty, Democracy & Support Services Manager Julian Rangihuna-Tuumuli and Committee Secretary Sally Ryan.

Chief Advisor Maori Gene Takurua attended the meeting via audio visual link.

The meeting commenced with a karakia.

1. Apologies

MOVED by Cr Robinson, seconded by Cr Ria

That the apologies from Cr Tupara be sustained.

CARRIED

2. Declarations of Interest

Cr Wharehinga and Cr Foster declared an interest in report 25-5 Statement of Proposal: Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy.

3. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes

3.1 Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes 12 December 2024

MOVED by Cr Wharehinga, seconded by Cr Parata

That the Minutes of 12 December 2024 be accepted.

CARRIED

3.2 Action Register

Noted.

3.3 Governance Work Plan

Noted.

4. Leave of Absence

There were no leaves of absence.

5. Acknowledgements and Tributes

Cr Parata acknowledged the passing of Bill Burdett and the enormous contribution he made to our region, the coast, the Whakarua Park Board and Ngati Porou East Coast.

6. Public Input and Petitions

6.1 Andrew Ellmers - Maraetaha 2 Lands

Andrew and Dilese Ellmers attended and presented on Local Government Acquisitions of Maraetaha 2 Lands

- It was not his father's choice to leave Fairview.
- Andrew feels opportunities to discuss future plans with his father were missed.
- Depreciation of land prices due to Cyclone Bola resulted in a revaluation of the farm to \$250,000.
- Andrew's father retained ownership of the woolshed, covered yards, shearers quarters and cattle yards reducing the farm to the size of a lifestyle block.
- Andrew expressed sympathy for Maraetaha and how they were treated.

7. Extraordinary Business

There was no extraordinary business.

8. Notices of Motion

There were no notices of motion.

9. Adjourned Business

There was no adjourned business.

10. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for DECISION

10.1 25-7 Statement of Proposal: Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy

Strategic Planning Manager Charlotte Knight spoke to the report.

Points included:

- The current policy is due to be reviewed.
- The policy would give the option to open, but it would not be a requirement to do so.
- Under the legislation there are specific rights outlined for employees.
- Other councils have tried the chat to councillor approach, the notes taken would be weighed up with the verbal submissions and the written submissions included in deliberation to form recommendations that would come back to council.
- Concern was raised that notes taken from a chat to a councillor may not be interpreted accurately.
- The government would continue being the enforcer.
- A hearing takes place when individuals are wanting to be heard. If there is only a small amount of people to be heard, the hearings and deliberations are typically completed in a single meeting.
- Chat to a councillor could provide an avenue to engage with those who may not otherwise do so and provides the option to give a verbal submission.
- Chatting with the community may help bring issues to the attention of the councillors.
- Due to a change in legislation, it is no longer a legal requirement to advertise a public notification in the Gisborne Herald.
- The preference was that the recommendation be changed to using the hearings process for the verbal opportunity.

MOVED by Cr Parata, seconded by Cr Telfer that the resolution be amended as follows.

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. Adopts the Statement of Proposal including the draft Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025 (Attachment 1) for consultation using the Special Consultative Procedure.
2. Delegates the Hearings Panel to:
 1. Receive submissions from the public in relation to the draft Policy.
 2. Deliberate on any matters arising from the analysis of the submissions received.
 3. Propose changes on the draft and recommend adoption of the draft policy to Council.

CARRIED

10.2 25-1 Cemeteries and Crematoria Bylaw Approval to Consult

Strategic Planning Manager Charlotte Knight spoke to the report.

Points included:

- Anyone with headstones or grave markers with gang insignia installed prior to the commencement of the Act will not be required to remove them.
- The legislation preventing images associated with violence is not intended to prevent sporting images that may be associated with violence such as boxing.
- The changes to the Bylaw will aid staff to adequately determine what is acceptable when approving headstones and grave markers. Decisions should be made on a case-by-case basis with context given for the headstone design.
- The proposal will go out to the community for consultation. This is not the final version as adjustments will be made.
- The new Bylaw only applies to new headstones going forward, there would be no retrospect with regard to existing headstones and what is already there.
- New government legislation is the reason for the changes restricting wording and images on headstones and grave markers.
- When wanting to add ashes to an existing grave site at a public cemetery, the Sexton could give guidance.
- Where families want to have the ashes of loved ones added to an existing grave the plaque that would be added to the headstone will need approval.
- Any applications awaiting approval that will be declined due to not meeting the new legislation requirements will be advised as soon as possible.
- People are being made aware that they need signoff on the headstone designs by the businesses who make them.
- Children have a right to be in cemeteries without being considered a nuisance.

- It was suggested signs need to be put up for clarification regarding dogs in cemeteries.
- Guidelines for what is considered offensive should be outlined clearly.
- The wording in Part 12 section 55 "any other person" is to be removed.
- The wording inappropriate will be removed.

MOVED by Cr Alder, seconded by Cr Parata

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. Determines that the proposed Cemeteries and Crematoria Bylaw included in Attachment 1 to this report:
 - a. Is the most appropriate form of the bylaw; and
 - b. Does not give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.
2. Adopts the Statement of Proposal including the proposed amended Cemeteries and Crematoria Bylaw 2015 for consultation in Attachment 1 of this report using the special consultative procedure.
3. Resolves to revoke the Cemeteries and Crematoria Policy 2015.
4. Delegates the Hearings Panel to:
 1. Receive submissions from the public in relation to the draft Bylaw.
 2. Select members for the 'Chat to a Councillor' sessions, noting these sessions will also be for the Easter Shop Trading Policy review.
 3. Conduct 'Chat to a Councillor' sessions and hear any oral submissions from the public in relation to the draft bylaw.
 4. Deliberate on any matters arising from the analysis of the submissions received.
 5. Propose changes to the draft Bylaw and recommend adoption of the final draft bylaw to Council.

CARRIED

10.3 25-3 Adoption of Dangerous, Earthquake-Prone and Flood-Prone Dams Policy

Principal Advisor Integrated Strategy Tessa Buchanan spoke to the report.

Points included:

- The wording in 9.8 should be changed to include notifying individuals as well as communities downstream of the dam.

MOVED by Cr Alder, seconded by Cr Robinson

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. Adopts the Dangerous, Earthquake-Prone and Flood-Prone Dams Policy as presented in Attachment 1, plus any changes tabled at Council.
2. Revokes the Dangerous Dams Policy.

CARRIED

10.4 25-4 Annual Report Dog Control Policy and Practices 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Manager Garry Mckenzie and Senior Animal Control Officer Sheri Styles spoke to the report.

The following corrections to the report were noted:

- The title on page 139 point 14 should read "Dog Count By Category 2023/2024".
- The first sentence on page 140 point 24 should be removed as this figure is from last year.
- The first sentence on page 141 point 35 should be removed as this was last year's figures.

Points included:

- The main type of complaint received is roaming dogs.
- The tally of general dog complaints is separate to all other types of complaints listed.
- Dog control staff were praised for the education undertaken up the coast.
- Dogs that attack animals or people are not immediately euthanized. Owners can get the dog back if they meet the necessary requirements.
- A dog that has been seized or surrendered due to attacking a person or animal can be relocated to another address to a family member willing to take it if the owner cannot meet the necessary requirements, so long as they are able to meet the criteria to do so.
- If the victim of a dog attack were to press charges the dog could be detained by Animal Control until the court date.
- If a dog continuously escapes, the dog can be seized until a fence inspection can be carried out and adequate fencing installed. An infringement can be given for the dog not being under control.
- The legislation Dog Control operates under is set by central government with guidelines setting out what they can do and how much they can charge.
- Every year bookings are made for education to be delivered by Animal Control in schools and workplaces.
- A dog without a collar is not assumed to be unregistered but all dogs are required to wear a registration tag.
- A dog owner can receive multiple infringements at the same time depending on the circumstance.
- Dog Control give assistance to the Police when necessary.
- Dogs are not instantly euthanised when caught attacking livestock, the process set out under legislation must be followed.

MOVED by Cr Wharehinga, seconded by Cr Stoltz

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. Adopts the Annual Report on Dog Control Policy and Practices 2023/24.
2. Instructs the Chief Executive to give necessary notifications following adoption of the report.

CARRIED

10.5 25-9 Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan Review - Regional Policy Statement Change to Support the Urban Growth Plan Change

Strategic Planning Manager Charlotte Knight spoke to the report.

Points included:

- Some of the current Regional Policy Statement content predates the national direction that has come out since and needs to be updated to form a strong foundation should appeals or challenges be made in relation to the plan change.
- Due to the age of the current Resource Management Plan, there is no provision for managing urban growth in the Regional Policy Statement. The proposed changes comply with the National Policy Statement for urban development.
- The Urban Plan change will go to the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP) meeting first and then back to Council in June for notification. It includes significant urban growth management that had not previously been anticipated.
- Option 1 was the preferred option.
- If the proposed changes are not implemented, appeals may arise due to the lack of alignment with the Regional Policy Statement. Without these changes, there may be insufficient support to introduce certain provisions in the future.
- The purpose of the plan change is to reflect the direction through the Future Development Strategy, the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan and what we enable.

MOVED by Cr Ria, seconded by Cr Alder

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. Directs an urban plan change to the Tairāwhiti Resource Management plan be prepared for public notification in 2025 that includes targeted changes to the operative Regional Policy Statement (RPS) provisions to address the gap in RPS level urban growth provisions.

CARRIED

10.6 25-6 Update of Financial Delegation to Chief Executive

Legal Manager Jacinta Bowe spoke to the report.

Points included:

- This document is to enable operational efficiency by giving the Chief Executive the ability to make decisions. It also set out limitations to ensure those actions are financially prudent and that checks and balances are in place.
- The priority is to ensure compliance with the statutory obligations and acting within the mandate.
- The wording in the current financial delegation is not clear and needs clarification to align with the general authority.
- The maximum daily limit outlined under general terms and limitations derives from the Treasury Policy. It is the drawing and funding of cash flows necessary for routine daily business operations.

MOVED by Cr Parata, seconded by Cr Wharehinga

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. Agrees to make the delegations and revocations specified in the Instrument of Delegation in Attachment 1 to this report.
2. Agrees the Mayor can sign the Instruments of Delegation in Attachment 1 to this report to confirm the delegations have been made.

CARRIED

11. Public Excluded Business

Secretarial Note: These Minutes include a public excluded section. They have been separated for receipt in Section 11 Public Excluded Business of Council.

12. Readmittance of the Public

MOVED by Mayor Stoltz, seconded by Cr Wharehinga

That the Council/Te Kaunihera re-admits the public.

CARRIED

13 Close of Meeting

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 11:28 am.

Rehette Stoltz

MAYOR

3.2. Action Register

Meeting Date	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date
27-06-2024	11.1	24-102 2024-2027 Three Year Plan Adopting Report	In progress	Councilor requested that a report be brought back to council around Business Area Patrols and the targeted rate on area patrol for business owners, additionally requesting that a satisfaction survey be conducted on retailers around this service.	Gary McKenzie	03/12/2024 James Baty The survey scoping is complete and has been expanded to include activities in the CBD and at the boat ramp over the summer period.	26-06-2025
30-01-2025	10.2	25-1 Cemeteries and Crematoria Bylaw Approval to Consult	Completed	Further definition regarding paragraph 23 c of the report to clarify what would be deemed offensive.	Charlotte Knight	11/03/2025 Charlotte Knight Updated SOP	27-03-2025
30-01-2025	10.4	25-4 Annual Report Dog Control Policy and Practices 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024	In progress	Comparison of the Gisborne District Council to other councils in terms of the additional contributions from non-dog owners.	Gary McKenzie	20/03/2025 James Baty We are gathering data from other councils for comparison and will provide an update once analysis is complete.	26-06-2025
30-01-2025	14.1	Additional Action Items	Completed	25-1 Cemeteries and Crematoria Bylaw Approval to Consult Clarification around sporting images that may be deemed as a violent image.	Charlotte Knight	11/03/2025 Charlotte Knight Updated SOP	27-03-2025
30-01-2025	14.2	Additional Action Items	Completed	25-4 Annual Report Dog Control Policy and Practices Advise councilors the number of prosecutions made by police for serious dog attacks.	Gary McKenzie	28/02/2025 Gary McKenzie Information request lodged with New Zealand Police, and they have responded: "Police do not typically prosecute dog attack cases, so we are not able to provide you any information on this."	27-03-2025
30-01-2025	14.3	Additional Action Items	Completed	25-4 Annual Report Dog Control Policy and Practices Provide a comparison of the number of dogs registered this year to previous years to see if there has been an increase in registration numbers.	Gary McKenzie	20/03/2025 James Baty 2013 10,203 2014 10,334 2015 10,403 2016 10,071 2017 9,623 2018 10,056 2019 9,746 2020 10,460 2021 10,430 2022 9,866 2023 9,933 2024 10,994 Current 9,520	27-03-2025

3.3. Governance Work Plan

2025 COUNCIL						Meeting Dates								
HUB	Activity	Name of agenda item	Purpose	Report type	Owner	30-Jan	27-Mar	9-Apr	26-Jun	14-Aug	2-Oct	30-Oct	12-Nov	11-Dec
Finance & Affordability	Risk & Performance	25-44 Chief Executive Activity Report	Provide elected members with an update on Council activities for the covered period.	Information (I)	Joy Benioni									
Chief Executive's Office	Legal	25-76 Extraordinary Vacancy	Recommend to Council	Decision (D)	Te Ao Mihiata Paenga – Morgan									
Sustainable Futures	Strategic Planning	25-27 Adoption of Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy	To seek adoption of the policy	Decision (D)	Karma McCallum									
Community Lifelines	Communication & Engagement	25-45 Our Water (Local Waters Done Well] Engagement Plan and Consultation Document		Decision (D)	Tim Barry									
Sustainable Futures	Strategic Planning	25-58 Approval to Consult Alcohol Control Bylaw		Decision (D)	Elise Miller Makarand Rodge									
Community Lifelines	Journeys	25-65 Recovery Infrastructure Bridge Rebuilds - Black Bridge Options	Request decision from Council on options	Public Excluded (D)	David Wilson									
Liveable Communities	Solid Waste	25-41 Resource Recovery Centre and Waste Transfer Station	Solid waste update	Public Excluded (D)	Phil Nickerson									
Chief Executive's Office	Transport	25-28 Procurement of Gizzy Bus Services Contract		Public Excluded (D)	Hanoa Morete									

Title: 25-76 Extraordinary Vacancy
Section: Chief Executive's Office
Prepared by: Te Ao Mihiata Paenga-Morgan Principal Advisor to the Chief Executive
Meeting Date: Thursday 27 March 2025

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to Council/Te Kaunihera for information

PURPOSE - TE TAKE

This report outlines the process for filling the current Councillor vacancy and presents options for Council's consideration in accordance with the Local Electoral Act 2001.

SUMMARY - HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

On 27 February 2025 the Chief Executive received a notice of resignation from Councillor Tony Robinson. The resignation took effect on the date that the notice was received and creates an extraordinary vacancy on the Council.

The vacancy has occurred less than 12 months before the date of the next election. Accordingly, the Local Electoral Act 2001 (the Act) provides that the Council has the option to either leave the vacancy unfilled or appoint a suitably qualified person to fill the vacancy until the 11 October 2025 election. The decision to fill the vacancy or not should balance efficiency, governance continuity, community expectations, and legal obligations.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

Recommends that Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. **Agress to:**
 - a. **Not fill the vacancy OR**
 - b. **Fill the vacancy.**

Authorised by:

Nedine Thatcher Swann - Chief Executive

Keywords: Councillor vacancy

BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. A vacancy has arisen on the Gisborne District Council following the resignation of Councillor Robinson on 27 February 2025. This resignation has created a vacancy in the office of a member of the Gisborne District Council, less than 12 months before the next triennial election.
2. The process following resignation in these circumstances is governed by section 117-120 of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
3. At its next meeting following the resignation, Council is required to determine whether to either:
 - (1) determine that the vacancy is not filled; or
 - (2) fill the vacancy with a person specified by name in a resolution.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO me ngā KŌWHIRINGA

Option 1: Do Not Fill the Vacancy

4. There is no legal requirement for the Council to fill the vacancy in these circumstances. The Council is required to have at least six members. The Council currently consists of the Mayor and twelve members,
5. The Council will continue to have enough members to effectively carry out its governance responsibilities.
6. Councillor Robinson is a member of the Audit and Risk and Wastewater Management Committees and is the Chair of the Bylaw Submissions Hearings Panel. Council may wish to assess whether redistributing responsibilities among existing members is feasible or if interim appointments are necessary to maintain governance effectiveness. A report on this will be presented at the next Council meeting scheduled 9 April 2025.
7. Council should also consider whether leaving the vacancy unfilled aligns with principles of good governance, particularly in ensuring diverse perspectives and adequate oversight.
8. Given the short timeframe remaining in the current term, there is unlikely to be a significant benefit in filling the vacant position. The final Council meeting in the term is scheduled for 2 October 2025. Any new appointment would not take effect until the next Council meeting following public notice of the decision. Time would also be required for onboarding.
9. From a political and community perspective, leaving the vacancy unfilled could be perceived as a pragmatic decision, avoiding unnecessary procedural disruption. However, if the vacancy represents a particular constituency or skill set, there may be an expectation that the role be filled to ensure balanced representation.

Option 2: Fill the Vacancy

10. Filling the vacancy would ensure that the Council maintains its full complement of elected members, supporting balanced representation and workload distribution.
11. If Council opts to fill the vacancy, it must consider the process and criteria for selecting a replacement.

12. If Council resolves to fill the vacancy with a named person, section [118\(1\)](#) of the Electoral Act requires Council to give immediate public notice of:
 - (a) the resolution; and
 - (b) the process or criteria by which the person named in the resolution was selected for appointment.
13. The Council is only entitled to appoint a person who is qualified to be an elected member. Section 25 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 provides that: "every parliamentary elector is qualified to be a candidate at every election held under this Act, if that person is a New Zealand citizen unless they are prohibited in terms of section 58 of the Act"
14. This means that the Council can appoint any New Zealand citizen who is a parliamentary elector, unless they are already a member of the Gisborne District Council.
15. The Council may consider filling the vacancy by appointing the candidate who received the next highest number of votes in the most recent election. If the person specified is unavailable or is otherwise unable to be confirmed in the appointment, a further vacancy occurs in that office.
16. Council must by resolution confirm the appointment of a new member at a subsequent meeting held within 30 days after the public notice of the appointment.
17. The appointment of a new member would take effect at date of this next meeting.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

Overall Process: **Low** Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: **Low** Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: **Low** Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: **Low** Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: **Low** Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: **High** Significance

18. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TREATY COMPASS ANALYSIS

19. Councillor Tony Robinson was not elected as a Māori ward councillor, meaning his vacancy does not directly impact designated Māori representation on the Council. However, in alignment with **Te Tiriti Compass**, Council must still consider how this decision affects Māori participation in governance.

Kāwanatanga

20. Kāwanatanga in this context relates to the Council's responsibility to exercise governance while ensuring Māori interests are acknowledged and protected. This Report upholds Kāwanatanga by ensuring that the decision-making process for filling the vacancy is transparent, structured, and compliant with legislative requirements.
21. Additionally, the report considers the importance of representation and public engagement, aligning with Te Tiriti Compass principles that seek to enhance tangata whenua participation in governance. The report also acknowledges the role of Māori in decision-making by ensuring a robust and fair process when determining how the vacancy should be managed.

Rangatiratanga

22. Rangatiratanga refers to the ability of Māori to exercise authority over their own affairs. This Report provides for this principle by ensuring that tangata whenua have the opportunity to be involved in governance processes, particularly if the vacancy affects representation for Māori communities.
23. If Council opts to fill the vacancy, the report suggests options that could allow for Māori participation, including considering the appointment process and how it aligns with Māori perspectives on self-determination. This aligns with the Te Tiriti Compass commitment to ensuring tangata whenua aspirations are recognized and supported.

Oritetanga

24. Ōritetanga guarantees equity between Māori and other New Zealanders, ensuring fair representation and participation. This Report considers this principle by emphasizing the importance of maintaining governance stability while also ensuring fair and inclusive decision-making.
25. The report acknowledges the potential impact of leaving the vacancy unfilled, particularly regarding committee roles and representation. By considering these factors, the report aligns with the Te Tiriti Compass objective of reducing barriers to Māori participation in decision-making and ensuring equity in governance.

Whakapono

26. Whakapono relates to the protection of customs, beliefs, and tikanga Māori. This Report indirectly supports this principle by ensuring that the decision-making process is respectful of different perspectives and values.
27. In considering how to fill the vacancy, the report could further incorporate Te Ao Māori perspectives by actively engaging with Māori stakeholders and ensuring tikanga is respected in the process. This aligns with the Te Tiriti Compass commitment to valuing and empowering te ao Māori within Council processes.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA TANGATA WHENUA

28. Given the procedural nature of the vacancy-filling process, engagement with tangata whenua regarding the councillor vacancy has not occurred. However, recognising the significance of Māori representation in governance, further engagement could be undertaken to ensure alignment with Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA HAPORI

29. Given the procedural nature of the vacancy-filling process, no formal community engagement has occurred to date. However, Council must ensure transparency and public trust in its decision-making.

30. Should Council decide to fill the vacancy, it must provide immediate public notice outlining the resolution and the process by which the replacement was selected. This ensures public awareness and maintains accountability.

CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO

Legal

31. The appointment process is governed by sections 117 to 120. The requirements of these sections have been outlined within the report.

11. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for DECISION



25-27

Title: 25-27 Adoption of Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy
Section: Strategic Planning
Prepared by: Karma McCallum – Senior Policy Advisor
Meeting Date: 27 March 2025

Legal: Yes

Financial: No

Significance: **Medium**

Report to COUNCIL/TE KAUNIHERA for decision

PURPOSE - TE TAKE

The purpose of this report is to provide recommendations to Gisborne District Council (Council) for adopting the draft Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025.

SUMMARY - HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

Since 2018, the Gisborne District Council, under the Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy (the 2018 policy), has allowed shops in Te Tairāwhiti to open on Easter Sunday. The 2018 policy, made in accordance with the Shop Trading Hours Act 1990 (the Act), lapsed on 1 March 2025. With no policy in place, shops in Te Tairāwhiti will not be able to legally open on Easter Sunday 2025 (20 April). If Council wish to continue to allow shops the option to open on Easter Sunday, a new policy must be adopted.

At its Council meeting on 30 January 2025 ([Report 25-7](#)), Council adopted the Statement of Proposal, proposing the adoption of the draft Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025 (the draft policy), for consultation. The draft policy is unchanged from the 2018 policy.

Consultation on the Statement of Proposal commenced on 4 February 2025 and closed on 5 March 2025. During this time Council received four submissions. On 19 March 2025, the Bylaw Hearings Panel (the Panel) received all submissions and a Deliberations Report ([Report 25-47](#)) and deliberated on the received submissions. All submissions supported the proposal to adopt the draft policy, allowing shops across all of Te Tairāwhiti to continue to have the choice to open on Easter Sunday.

Based on the submitters feedback, current information, reasoning including in the Statement of Proposal and deliberations between the Panel members, the Panel recommends no alterations are made to the draft policy and that the draft policy is adopted as presented in **Attachment 1**.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. **Adopts the attached draft Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025 (Attachment 1) as the final Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025.**
2. **Specifies that the adopted Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025 would come into effect on 1 April 2025.**

Authorised by:

Joanna Noble - Director Sustainable Futures

Keywords: policy, Easter Sunday Shop Trading, Shop Trading Hours Act

BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. Since 1990, Easter Sunday has been a restricted trading day, with only certain shops able to open. In 2016, the Shop Trading Hours Act 1990 (the Act) was updated to allow territorial authorities to adopt an Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy, giving shops the option to open on Easter Sunday. Territorial authorities can apply this policy to their entire district, or just part(s) of it.
2. Where no policy is in place, only certain shops may open on Easter Sunday, for example pharmacies, takeaway shops, shops providing services (but not selling goods), and petrol stations. Shops may also open in certain tourist areas such as Queenstown and Taupō.
3. Local policies cannot override shop trading provisions in other legislation such as the sale of alcohol on Easter Sunday (regulated by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012), define specific opening hours, determine which types of shops may open, or require shops to open. The Act protects an employee's right to refuse to work on Easter Sunday without needing to provide a reason and without receiving any repercussions.
4. In 2018, Council adopted the Gisborne District Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy (the 2018 policy). In adopting the 2018 policy, Council recognised that economic development for Te Tairāwhiti includes increasing employment, income, and investment in the district. Facilitating the option of greater retail trade on Easter Sunday was considered in line with these objectives by permitting a wider variety of businesses to operate on Easter Sunday should they choose to.
5. Under the Act, a local Easter Sunday shop trading policy must be reviewed within five years of being adopted. If not reviewed within that timeframe, the policy will be revoked two years after the review deadline. The 2018 policy was due to be reviewed by 1 March 2023. As it was not reviewed, it was automatically revoked on 1 March 2025. Without a policy, shops in Te Tairāwhiti, other than those permitted through the Act, will not have the choice to open on Easter Sunday.
6. On 30 January 2025 ([Report 25-7](#)), Council adopted the Statement of Proposal, for consultation. The Statement of Proposal asked the community whether they supported the proposal to adopt the Draft Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025 (the draft policy), unchanged from the 2018 policy and therefore allowing shops across all of Te Tairāwhiti the choice to open on Easter Sunday.
7. The Statement of Proposal was published on Council's participate page on 4 February 2025 and a public notice advising of the consultation was placed in the Gisborne Herald on the same day. Submissions were open from 4 February to 5 March 2025. Emails were sent to identified stakeholders including churches across Te Tairāwhiti (where an email address was able to be located) and the Chamber of Commerce, to inform them of the consultation. Walk arounds were completed where businesses in the City Centre, Kaiti and Elgin were informed of the consultation. It is estimated approximately 50 shops were informed of the consultation during the walk arounds.

8. Throughout the consultation period, four submissions were received. The Panel received the Deliberations Report ([Report 25-47](#)) and deliberated on submissions received on 19 March 2025. Post deliberations the panel proposed the draft policy should be adopted unchanged from the 2018 policy.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO me ngā KŌWHIRINGA

9. All submissions received during the consultation period supported the proposal to adopt the draft policy therefore allowing shops across all of Te Tairāwhiti the option to open on Easter Sunday. Providing retailers with a choice, and supporting the economy were the two most cited reasons given by submitters in support of the proposal. The full reasoning provided by the submitters is included in the summary of submissions included as an attachment in the Deliberations Report ([Report 25-47](#)).
10. The reasoning, included in the Statement of Proposal, for consulting on the proposal to adopt a new policy unchanged from the 2018 policy was to:

Maintain the current ability for shop owners to choose to open on Easter Sunday if they wish to do so. If a new policy is not adopted, most retailers will not be able to open on Easter Sunday in 2025 and subsequent years. The economic development goals underpinning adoption of the policy in 2018 are still relevant today. Retailers and shoppers are used to the arrangements and statute has not changed. We are not aware of any major opposition to the arrangements.

11. The two other options the Panel considered was to:
- not adopt the draft policy and undertake a full review before Easter 2026
 - not adopt the draft policy and conduct no further review.
12. Both options would have meant there would be no policy in place for at least Easter 2025 and therefore shops, not otherwise permitted by the Act, could not open on Easter Sunday.

Panel Recommendations

13. Based on the submitters feedback, current information, reasoning including in the Statement of Proposal and deliberations between the Panel members, the Panel recommends no alterations are made to the draft policy and that the draft policy is adopted as presented in **Attachment 1**. This will allow shops across all of Te Tairāwhiti to continue to have the choice to open on Easter Sunday, including on Easter Sunday 2025.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: Medium Significance

This Report: Medium Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: Medium Significance

This Report: Medium Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: Medium Significance

This Report: Medium Significance

14. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TREATY COMPASS ANALYSIS

Kāwanatanga

15. As the proposal to adopt a new policy unchanged from the previous 2018 policy is considered 'business as usual', no formal engagement was undertaken with iwi.

Rangatiratanga

16. As the content of Easter Sunday Shop Trading policies are largely determined by the Act, Council is constrained in its ability to tailor the policy, and therefore options for rangatiratanga are limited.

Oritetanga

17. The draft policy, if adopted, would apply across all of Te Tairāwhiti and to all types of shops.

Whakapono

18. The draft policy recognises the significance of Easter Sunday in that it provides the choice of opening on this day but does not require any shop to open if they do not wish to. The Act provides for shop employees to choose not to work on Easter Sunday if their employer does choose to open.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA TANGATA WHENUA

19. No specific engagement has been undertaken with iwi. This decision was made based on the proposal to adopt a new policy unchanged from the previous 2018 policy being considered 'business as usual'. However, this decision and the nature of the proposal have been documented in the iwi engagement register. This entry falls under the 'inform - Whai Kupu' category in the register, ensuring transparency with our iwi partners.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA HAPORI

20. Consultation was undertaken in line with the special consultative procedure. Consultation was open from 4 February to 5 March 2025. A public notice was placed in the Gisborne Herald to notify the community of the consultation. An email was sent to the Chamber of Commerce and churches across Te Tairāwhiti (where an email address was identified), and approximately 50 shops across Te Tairāwhiti were informed in person.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications - NGĀ REREKĒTANGA ĀHUARANGI – ngā whakaaweawe / ngā ritenga

21. Adoption of the draft policy has no climate change impacts or implications.

CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO

Financial/Budget

22. Adoption of the draft policy has no financial implications.

Legal

23. The draft policy is proposed to be the same as the 2018 policy, which meets the requirements set out in the Act. If the proposed draft policy is not adopted, the standard provisions of the Act will apply, and non-exempt shops will no longer be able to open on Easter Sunday. Council is not responsible for enforcement of the Act.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS - KAUPAPA HERE me ngā RITENGA WHAKAMAHERE

24. There are no policy or planning implications.

RISKS - NGĀ TŪRARU

25. If the draft policy is not adopted, retailers may be unaware they are no longer legally permitted to open on Easter Sunday and in doing so may be subject to enforcement action from Central Government. Not adopting the draft policy may also present reputational risks with shops being informed they are no longer able to trade on Easter Sunday with limited notice given prior to easter.

NEXT STEPS - NGĀ MAHI E WHAI AKE

Date	Action/Milestone
1 April 2025	Publication of policy on Council's website
20 April 2025	Easter Sunday

ATTACHMENTS - NGĀ TĀPIRITANGA

1. Attachment 1 - DRAFT Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025 for adoption [25-27.1 - 5 pages]

Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025

Made by Gisborne District Council

Resolution of Council dated **27 March 2025**

Effective date **1 April 2025**

Review before **1 April 2030**



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3. OUR POLICY	3



1. Introduction

This Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025 (Policy) sets out the Council's decision to develop a draft Policy, on allowing shop trading in the Gisborne District on Easter Sunday. It is made in accordance with Part 2 of the Shop Trading Hours Act 1990 (the Act).

A Policy provides councils with the ability to allow shops to open on Easter Sunday in their entire District or any parts of their District.

A policy cannot:

- Control the types of shops that may open, or their opening hours.
- Limit the Council's ability to undertake its duties, powers or functions under any other Act.
- Apply to the sale and supply of alcohol which is regulated under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
- Address shop employee rights, which are governed by the requirements of the Act.¹

2. Objective of this Policy

The purpose of this Policy is to create a consistent approach to shop trading on Easter Sunday in the Gisborne District by permitting all shop owners / operators to open their shops on Easter Sunday if they choose to.

3. Our Policy

3.1. Tairāwhiti Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy 2025

3.1.1 Any shop is permitted to open on Easter Sunday throughout the whole of the Gisborne District.

3.1.2 Attached as **Schedule One** is an indicative map of the Gisborne District which shows the settlements that make up the District.

3.2. Enforcement

Council is not responsible for enforcement of this Policy. Enforcement is undertaken by the central government department that is responsible for the administration of the Act².

3.3. Employee and Employer Choice

3.3.1 Gisborne District Council acknowledges the significance of Easter Sunday to New Zealanders. Nothing in this Policy requires shops to open or employees to work. The Policy does not override shop trading provisions in other legislation such as the sale of alcohol, and we cannot include restrictions on opening hours and cannot require shops to open on Easter Sunday.

3.3.2 The Shop Trading Hours Act (1990) includes provisions that protect an employee's right to refuse work on Easter Sundays. In accordance with this

¹ Refer to Part 2, subpart 2, 5G – 5L of the Act. For the avoidance of doubt, shop employees have the right to refuse to work on Easter Sunday.

² At the time of writing the Ministry responsible is the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.



Act an employee may refuse to work Easter Sunday without providing any reason; and without receiving any repercussions for exercising this right.

3.4. Glossary

Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions of words or terms used in this Policy that are also used in the Shop Trading Hours Act 1990 are those defined in that Act.

Shop means a building, place, or part of a building or place, where **goods** are kept, sold, or offered for sale, by retail; and includes an auction mart, and a barrow, stall, or other subdivision of a market; but does not include:

- a) a private home where the owner or occupier's effects are being sold (by auction or otherwise); or
- b) a building or place where the only business carried on is that of selling by auction agricultural products, pastoral products, and livestock, or any of them; or
- c) a building or place where the only business carried on is that of selling goods to people who are dealers and buy the goods to sell them again.

Goods includes all personal chattels other than alcohol (within the meaning of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act (2012), money, and things in action.³

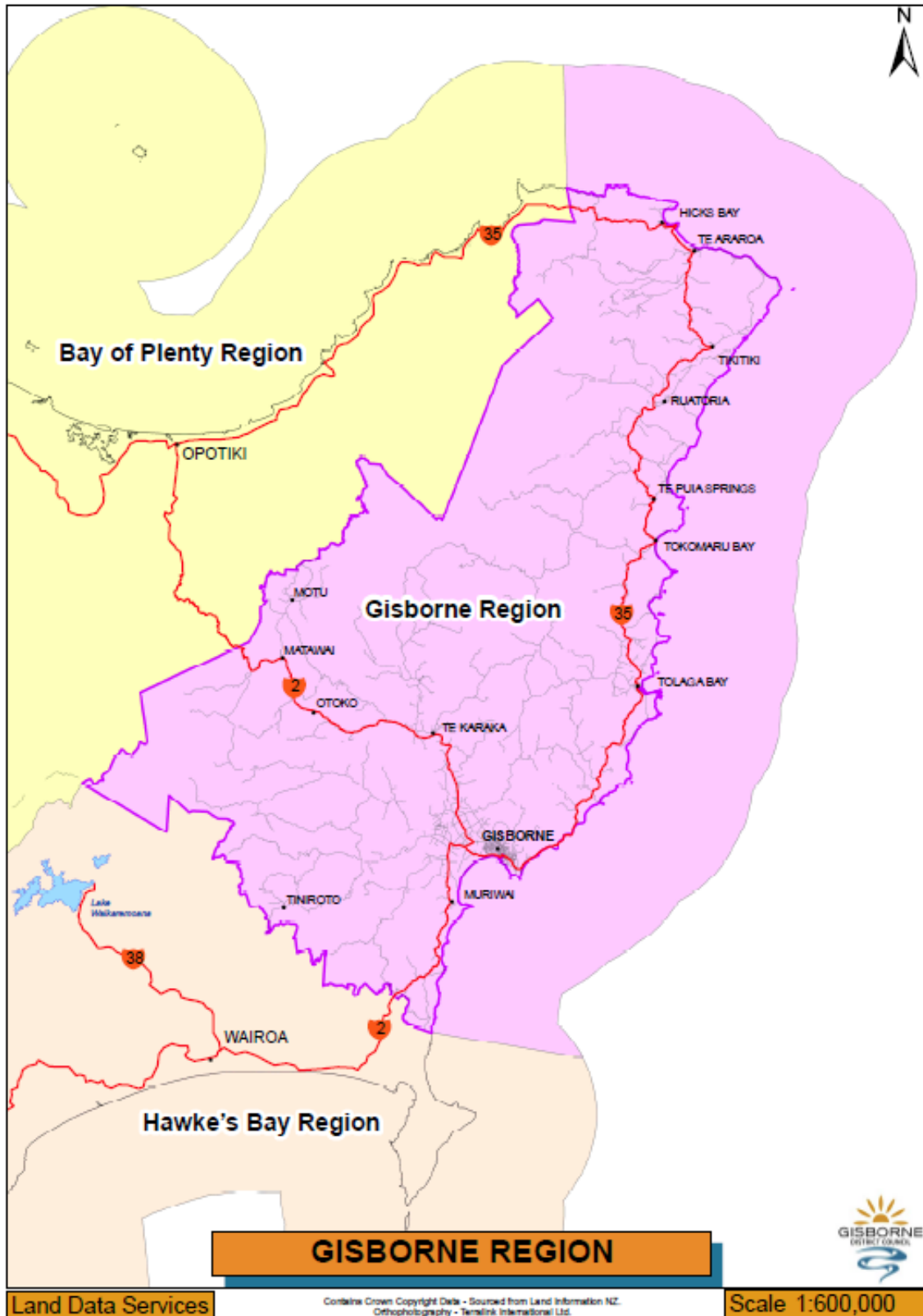
3.5. Document Management

In accordance with Section 5C (2) of the Shop Trading Hours Amendment Act (2016) this Policy must be reviewed within five years of its adoption. The special consultative procedure must be used to review, revoke, replace or continue this policy without amendment.

³ Examples of 'things in action' include debts of all kinds, the benefits of contracts, policies of insurance or assurance, company shares, beneficial interests under wills, and many other property interests.



Schedule One- Map of the Gisborne Region





Title: 25-45 Our Water [Local Waters Done Well] Engagement Plan and Consultation Document

Section: Communications & Engagement
Finance & Affordability

Prepared by: Jade Lister-Baty - Principal Advisor to Chief Executive

Meeting Date: Thursday 27 March 2025

Legal: Yes

Financial: Yes

Significance: **Medium**

Report to COUNCIL/TE KAUNIHERA for decision

PURPOSE - TE TAKE

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's agreement to adopt the draft consultation document Local Water Done Well, and to approve for consultation with the community. Consultation will inform decisions on the future delivery model for water services in Tairāwhiti in response to the Government's *Local Water Done Well* policy.

SUMMARY - HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

Council is required to submit a Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) to the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) by 3 September 2025. This plan must set out how our water services will be delivered sustainably and meet future health, economic, and environmental regulations.

To meet this requirement, five delivery model options have been assessed, with two models being selected as viable for Tairāwhiti:

1. **Our Water, Our Way (Modified In-House Delivery Model)** – Council retains control, with water services managed within a ring-fenced business unit.
2. **Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO)** – A separate entity, wholly owned by Council, operates independently to manage water services.

Council must consult with the community on a preferred option to be applied to the WSDP.

This report outlines both options and presents a recommended approach based on financial sustainability, governance, affordability, and community consultation.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

- 1. Adopts draft Local Water Done Well Consultation Document – subject to any minor changes.**
- 2. Approves the draft Consultation Document for formal consultation from 1 April to 1 May 2025.**

Authorised by:

Anita Reedy-Holthausen - Director Engagement & Maori Partnerships

Pauline Foreman - Chief Financial Officer

Keywords: our water, future delivery model, water services, Local Water Done Well.

BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. The [Local Government \(Water Services Preliminary Arrangements\) Act 2024](#) requires councils to submit a **Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP)** by 3 September 2025. This plan must outline how water services will be delivered in a way that is financially sustainable, meets regulatory requirements, and supports long-term infrastructure investment.
2. The Government's *Local Water Done Well* framework provides councils with flexibility to determine their own water service models but introduces stricter financial sustainability thresholds, regulatory oversight, and economic quality standards.
3. The five delivery models outlined by central government include:
 - **Internal business unit (Our Water, Our Way – Preferred Option)** – Water services remain part of Council operations as it is now, overseeing management. Funding is ring-fenced to ensure financial transparency and compliance with sustainability requirements.
 - **Single council-owned water organisation (Council-Controlled Organisation – CCO Option)** – A separate legal entity owned by a single council, operating independently with its own governance structure, including a board of directors and CEO.
 - **Multi-council-owned water organisation** – A jointly owned entity where multiple councils share water service responsibilities.
 - **Mixed council/consumer trust-owned water organisation** – A co-governed model where ownership is shared between Council and a consumer trust.
 - **Wholly owned consumer trust water organisation** – A model where water services are managed by a trust, independent of local government.
4. Based on statutory timeframes, affordability, and feasibility for Tairāwhiti, only two options were viable:
 - **Our Water, Our Way (Modified Status Quo – Preferred Option)** – Retaining water services within Council ring-fencing funding, ensuring local control and financial transparency.
 - **Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO)** – Establishing a standalone water services entity owned by Council but operating independently with a separate governance structure.
5. These two models were selected after assessing financial sustainability, operational efficiency, and the ability to meet regulatory requirements within the required timeframes.
6. Council 14 December 2024 Local Water Done Well – Delivery Options Business Case **[24-348]** approved the two options to be included for public consultation.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO me ngā KŌWHIRINGA

7. The discussion that follows outlines:
 - Considerations for Water Delivery.
 - Consultation Document, the underlying benefits, main issues, and the options for the public to consider and give their feedback.
 - Engagement Plan.

Considerations for Water Delivery

8. In response to Government's Local Water Done Well policy, Water Services delivery must provide and fund reliable, high-quality water services for Tairāwhiti in the future.
9. The main objectives for the Water Services delivery as set out by Central Government is:
 - More transparency.
 - Financially Sustainable.

More Transparency in Water Services

10. The Government is introducing new requirements to improve transparency around the cost of water services. Councils will be required to clearly separate revenue collection for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater from other council funding. This means all water services will be charged separately, rather than being partially funded through general rates.

Financial sustainability requirements

11. Under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act, the WSDP must demonstrate financial sustainability by 30 June 2028. This means the chosen water service delivery model must ensure:
 - **Sufficient revenue** to cover operational and infrastructure costs.
 - **Adequate investment** to maintain and upgrade water services.
 - **Viable financing arrangements**, ensuring the ability to borrow as required.
12. Additionally, charges to users must remain affordable over both the short and long term while meeting all regulatory and growth requirements.

Consultation Document

Options for Water Service Delivery

13. The Consultation Document outlines the two options for delivery of Water Services.
 - 1) Preferred Option Our Water, Our Way - a modified in-house delivery.
 - 2) Council Controlled Organisation.
14. Key considerations guiding this decision include:
 - **Affordability** – Spreading investment over time avoids sudden financial shocks for ratepayers.
 - **Fair cost distribution** – Current and future generations will share the costs of maintaining and upgrading water infrastructure.
 - **Flexibility** – This model allows for future adjustments if another approach proves to be more beneficial.
15. Both options considered would enable the necessary water service improvements to proceed. However, the primary difference lies in cost structure and governance, particularly in the initial setup and long-term financial flexibility.

16. Comparison of Water Service Delivery Options:

Criteria	Option 1: Our Water, Our Way (Modified In-house)	Option 2: Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO)
Governance & Control	Managed within Council. Decision-making remains local.	Operates independently under a board of directors, while still owned by Council.
Financial Transparency	Funding is ring-fenced. Revenue collected for water services can only be used for that purpose.	Separate financial structure ensures transparency but may lead to increased setup and compliance costs.
Short-Term Affordability (First 10 years)	Lower costs due to minimal structural changes.	Higher costs due to governance setup, operational transition and borrowing requirements.
Long-Term Financial Flexibility (20+ years)	Less financial headroom, as debt is managed within Council's overall borrowing capacity.	Greater borrowing capacity, allowing for long-term investment and infrastructure resilience.
Implementation Complexity	Simple to implement, as it builds on the existing structure.	More complex to establish within the timeframe due to governance requirements, legal structures, and transition planning.
Operational Efficiency	Integrated within Council, competing with other priorities.	Focused solely on water services, with dedicated operational and financial management.
Impact on Rates & Revenue Structure	Predictable, staged increases over time; minimal disruption to ratepayers.	Higher initial charges, but potential for lower costs in the long term.
Regulatory & Compliance Capacity	Must meet all financial sustainability and regulatory requirements within Council's structure.	May allow for a more streamlined approach to meeting compliance and investment obligations.

Our Preferred Option

17. Our preferred option avoids the high setup and transition costs associated with CCO, resulting in the lowest short-term impact on rates. It's similar to what we have now and simpler to set up. It maintains local control, ensures financial transparency and spreads the costs of gradual improvements over time without front-loading or sudden increases in charges for ratepayers.
18. Borrowing capacity, capped at 280% of revenue, is sufficient for the region's anticipated investment needs. As an in-house option, it offers the most predictable and stable financial approach.
19. This option also doesn't lock us into one model forever, so we can adapt or change if another approach, like a joint arrangement with other councils or switching to a CCO if there's a better opportunity in the future.

Transition to a ring-fenced funding structure

20. From 1 July 2027, under the modified in-house delivery model, Gisborne District Council will transition to a fully ring-fenced funding structure for water services. While a portion of water service costs is currently covered by general rates, this will stop. Instead, only those who receive water services will pay targeted rates for them.
21. Although full cost forecasts are yet to be finalised in the Water Services Delivery Plan, based on 2024/25 rates, this shift would mean:
- Households connected to reticulated water services would see an estimated increase of \$100 per year.
 - Households not connected to one or more water services (e.g. rural properties with their own water supply or wastewater systems) would see a reduction of around \$100 per year.
22. This shift enhances **financial transparency**, ensuring that water users directly fund the services they receive. It also aligns with new national requirements for cost-reflective water pricing.
23. The In-House Delivery Model offers the most predictable and stable financial approach. It avoids the high setup and transition costs associated with CCO, resulting in the lowest short-term impact on rates. Its borrowing capacity, capped at 280% of revenue, is sufficient for Gisborne's anticipated investment needs.

Impact on different property types

24. The financial impact of the proposed water service changes doing Our Water, Our Way will depend on the type of property and the services received.
- **Commercial and industrial properties** - Most commercial and industrial properties already pay for drinking water through volumetric charges (water meters). This will remain unchanged. These properties will also see a separate rate for wastewater and stormwater, similar to the current system. The difference in costs between a CCO and an internal business unit will follow the same trend as for residential users.
 - **Land and capital value-based charges** - After the five-year transition period, water service charges cannot be applied based on land or capital values, meaning all charges must be structured through direct user fees or targeted rates.

Separate Water Charges

25. From 1 July 2027, regardless of whether a CCO is formed, Council rates bills will continue to show separate charges for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater. However, the small proportion of costs currently covered by general rates will be removed, with all water services funded through targeted rates.
26. Properties connected to water services will pay targeted rates for the services they receive.
27. Properties not connected to a reticulated water service (e.g., rural properties with private water or wastewater systems) will not be charged for those services.

Impact on different property types

28. The Consultation Document forecasts what it costs under average residential household for the preferred ring fence internal business option and compares it to the CCO average residential user fees.
29. The financial impact of the proposed water service changes doing Our Water, Our Way will depend on the type of property and the services received. Costs for non-residential users has not been included, other than to say that the differences between the two options, is that the inhouse delivery will be cheaper than the CCO option.
30. It should be noted that most commercial and industrial properties already pay for drinking water through volumetric charges (water meters). This will remain unchanged. These properties will also see a separate rate for wastewater and stormwater, similar to the current system.
31. Other considerations include:
 - **Land and capital value-based charges** - After the five-year transition period, water service charges cannot be applied based on land or capital values, meaning all charges must be structured through direct user fees or targeted rates.

How the In-House Business Unit Will Affect Ratepayers

32. For most ratepayers, it will be business as usual under the in-house business unit model. Water services will continue to be charged through rates, as they are now, and most ratepayers will see minimal change to how they receive their bills.
33. Some properties may see a small increase compared to projections in the 2024-2027 Three-Year Plan.
34. Properties not connected to one or more water services may see a small decrease in their charges.

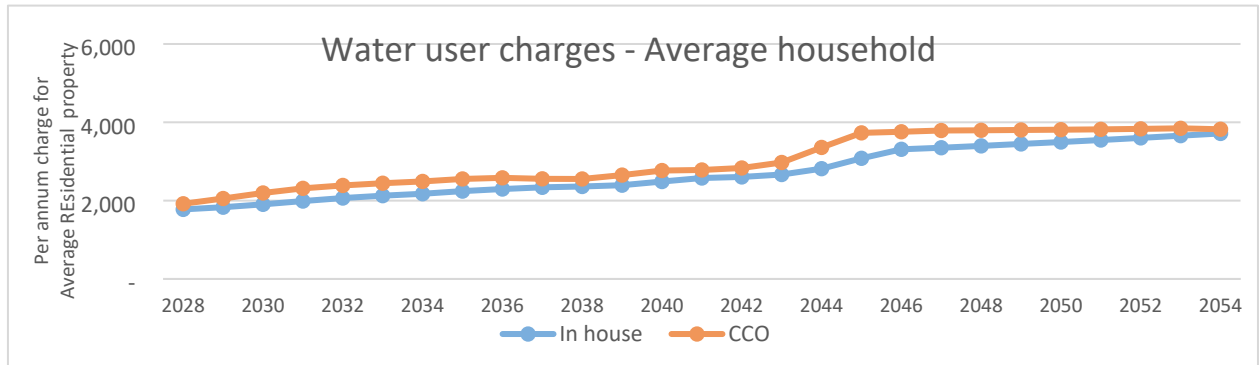
How a CCO Would Affect Ratepayers

35. If a CCO is formed, from the start of operation, ratepayers will receive a separate bill for drinking water and wastewater. Initially, Council may continue to collect water charges on behalf of the CCO before transitioning to direct billing by the CCO.

Financial Considerations

User Fees

36. The graph below shows that the inhouse option has lower average residential user fees for the medium term. In the long term, because costs are spread out over time, charges with a CCO could eventually become the same or slightly cheaper.



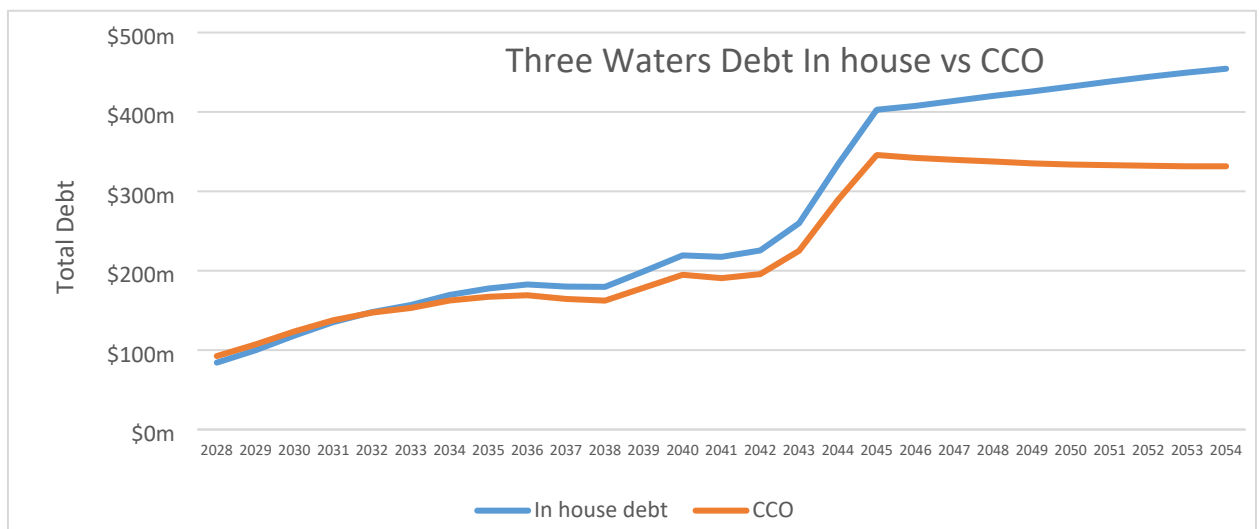
Graph 1 – Comparison of User charges.

Total Debt and Borrowing Capacity

37. In the initial years, total debt under the CCO option is projected to be slightly higher than under the in-house approach. This is due to the higher upfront costs required to establish and transition to a CCO structure. However, over the first ten years, debt levels are expected to equalise between the two options.

38. Beyond ten years, the CCO option is forecast to have lower total debt compared to the in-house business unit. This is primarily because a CCO would collect higher revenue in its early years, allowing it to better manage borrowing needs over the long term.

39. Under the in-house model, while total debt remains within acceptable limits, Council will still have sufficient borrowing capacity to meet future investment needs. The graph below illustrates Council's long-term borrowing headroom under this option.



Graph 2 – Total debt comparison between the in-house model and CCO over time.

CCO

40. There are a number of other differences of how a CCO would operate and impact on the overall management of Water Services Delivery. These include
- a) Stormwater
 - b) Debt underwritten by Council
 - c) 30% Cap of Rates Revenue.

Stormwater

41. In recognising the difficulty of identifying stormwater assets, the Government has decided stormwater will remain a Council responsibility and that Councils will be able to continue to rate for stormwater. The regulatory framework for stormwater will be developed over a longer timeframe (still to be determined), than the economic regulatory framework for water and wastewater. Councils will be able to transfer stormwater assets to water services CCO and fund the CCO to maintain those assets and/or deliver stormwater services.
42. Even if Council was to transfer stormwater assets to the CCO option, it will remain responsible for stormwater. It should be noted that there are limited charging tools available to a waters CCO, and suggests that it doesn't make sense to transfer any stormwater assets to a CCO.
43. However, due to economies of scale, it may make more sense to transfer the delivery of stormwater services to a CCO, where Council would then purchase the stormwater services from CCO.
44. Option 2 costings include all three Water services within its charging to show the comparability of service fees, when managed by CCO.

Debt

45. Council's ability to leverage debt, is through its rating mechanism and overall revenue. Rates being a form of tax has certainty. However, CCO does not have the rating mechanism or assurance of taxable income.
46. Council will need to support CCO, in terms of its debt, by providing an underwrite or provide uncalled capital.

Impact to Council's rates revenue and the 30% cap

47. The transfer to CCO, might cause changes to Council rates to the residual activities under its control. Council has a high number of fixed charges, but the maximum fixed charge rates as part of its total revenue is less than 30%. This is referred to 30% cap. When Water services are transferred to CCO, we are likely to exceed the 30% cap based on how we currently rate for the rest of our activities. This means we would need to charge more rates by capital rates or on land value. This would see a shift in the incidence of rates for residual Council services.
48. Currently there are no proposed changes to Local Government Act, to increase the 30% rates cap or to phase the impact over time. While Council has made a submission to central government, the outcome is uncertain if legislation changes will be made.
49. There is no breach of 30% cap under the modified Inhouse business unit.

Community Consultation

50. The **Local Water Done Well Consultation Document** outlining the options and impacts is attached for approval. Written submissions will be captured online, post and in person at scheduled hui and events during the consultation period 1 April – 1 May 2025.
51. The decision on the options affects the region as a whole with a focus on those within the reticulated boundary. The approach to promoting consultation and receiving submissions will be done through a wide range of channels:
- Website
 - Direct mail – rates database
 - Email – He Panui
 - Social Media – digital campaign and livestream
 - Radio and News Media
 - Billboards
 - Static displays at public locations
 - Presentations at Engagement Hui
52. Preliminary engagement on the consultation for Local Water Done Well has been a focus within 13 hui held around the region with communities and mana whenua in the last three months. A series of drop-ins and targeted engagements are planned for April to capture a range of groups, including:
- Tiriti Partners - Iwi, hapū and mana whenua – concentrated on roheinga with water sources and interests in communities connected to water.
 - Households, residents and ratepayers – connected to services in City, Te Karaka, Whatatūtū, Muriwai, Manutūkē and Makaraka.
 - Businesses, Chamber of Commerce – With a focus on City and industry
53. A high level **Our Water Consultation schedule** is attached. Councillors are recommended to attend any engagements they are available for.
54. Community hearings will be scheduled for submitters to present in person 21 – 22 May. Submissions will be summarised for Council deliberations 18 June 2025.
55. Decisions will be communicated to submitters and publicised in July 2025.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

Overall Process: **Medium** Significance

This Report: **Low** Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: **Medium** Significance

This Report: **Low** Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: **Medium** Significance

This Report: **Low** Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: **High** Significance

This Report: **Low** Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: **High** Significance

This Report: **Low** Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: **Medium** Significance

This Report: **Low** Significance

56. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TREATY COMPASS ANALYSIS

Kāwanatanga

57. Council is already displaying commitment to co-governance and management approaches with tangata whenua. Legislation currently secures this commitment which would continue under Option 1. This ensures the ongoing ability of tangata whenua to contribute to decision making at all levels. Capacity of tangata whenua across business with Council remains a challenge. A review of appropriate decision making for a stand-alone business unit may be required.

Rangatiratanga

58. Under the current constitution the expression of tino rangatiratanga is restricted as common law and legislation provide the framework in which the treaty relationship is considered. This does not prevent Council from seeking to understand what self-determination looks like within the parameters given. Iwi leaders' priorities relating to water storage, supply, and water quality are areas where Council can look for opportunities to devolve or partner. Option 1 provides for this to occur.

Oritetanga

59. Option 1 provides for the ongoing commitment by Council to partnering for shared outcomes. Equity of information, capacity, capability and resourcing are an ongoing challenge for the ability to partner well. Finding an approach that suits the diversity of Treaty rights and interests will be crucial and partner involvement at the earliest opportunity ensures awareness and best alignment.

Whakapono

60. In line with earlier discussion, from a Māori worldview water is a taonga as opposed to a resource. The tikanga and kawa that surround interaction and use of water will vary between marae, hapū and iwi groupings. It is important that the opportunity for Māori worldview and belief systems is provided for. Option 1 caters to the provision of this article.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA TANGATA WHENUA

61. In December 2024 Council held a workshop with iwi Chief Executives to discuss the changes and various delivery models. The options for delivery models are Government directed, this limited Council's ability to develop models in partnership.

62. A Tiriti compass lens was applied to identify the preferred options within the business case. Council staff sought to engage on the two options. Iwi were supportive in principle of the options going to consultation, but would seek to engage further at the point of community consultation.

63. Engagement with mana whenua groups has been undertaken over February and March, where the consultation has been signalled.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA HAPORI

64. Information on Government's Local Water Done Well policy and legislation changes has been publicly available on Council's [website](#), and the upcoming community consultation promoted to the community through [media](#) and community hui held through November 2024 – March 2025.

65. This report outlines the approach for community consultation in line with Special Consultative Procedure during April – May. Submissions received will be considered through public hearings and deliberations in May – June. Council's decision on 26 June will be communicated to submitters and publicised through media and Council's channels.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications - NGĀ REREKĒTANGA ĀHUARANGI – ngā whakaaweawe / ngā ritenga

66. Climate change is already affecting Tairāwhiti, with increasing frequency of extreme weather events, changing rainfall patterns, and rising temperatures. The future water service delivery model must account for these impacts to ensure long-term resilience and sustainability.

67. Upgraded stormwater and wastewater systems will be designed to handle increased rainfall intensity, reducing the risk of flooding and wastewater overflows.

68. Strengthening water infrastructure will ensure a stable drinking water supply during periods of drought, which are expected to become more frequent due to climate change.
69. More robust infrastructure will reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events, minimising disruptions and improving response times when climate-related emergencies occur.
70. Transitioning to a fully ring-fenced funding model will enable long-term planning and investment in climate-resilient water systems.

CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO

Financial/Budget

Financial Costing Model Overview – Morrison Low

71. This financial analysis is derived from a detailed financial model created for an internal business unit and a single council-owned water entity, conducted by Morrison Low. For the full report and analysis refer to Council 14 December 2024 Local Water Done Well – Delivery Options Business Case [24-348].

Summary of the Business case

72. The model presented within the Business Case, follows a cost-based approach, specifically designed to ensure the financial sustainability of three waters services. Both options presented in the Consultation Document adhere to the following key principles:
- All operating expenses, including depreciation and interest, are fully covered by operating revenue.
 - Capital expenditures are financed either through debt or surplus cash flows generated by operations.
 - Borrowing limits are closely monitored, with additional revenue raised when necessary to ensure compliance with the borrowing thresholds set by the Local Government Funding Agency. The model assumes a borrowing cap of 280% of total council operating revenue, maintaining debt levels well below 250%.
73. The business case incorporates inflation assumptions based on the BERL LGCI rates for the first 10 years, followed by a 2% annual inflation rate thereafter. Borrowing costs are estimated at 5% per annum, calculated based on the prior year's closing debt balance.
74. For CCO option, all establishment costs are assumed to be capitalised and financed through additional borrowing. Additionally, all debt related to the three waters services is anticipated to transfer to the water organisation upon its establishment.
75. The assumed establishment date is 1 July 2027.

LEGAL

Statement on Statutory Legal Implications for Gisborne District Council's Water Services Delivery Model (WSDM)

76. Gisborne District Council (Council) must prepare and submit a Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) by 3 September 2025 under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 (PA Act). Council's preferred water service delivery model (WSDM) involves a potential transition to a new Water Services Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO).

LTP Amendments and Consultation

77. Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP) may need amending if strategic assets are transferred to a CCO. However, the PA Act allows for a streamlined consultation process, and the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Local Government Act 2002— Long-term Plan) Order 2023 (SWERLA Order), currently removes the obligation to amend the LTP before such transfers, until 30 June 2027. If assets are transferred before that date, no audit will be required. After 1 July 2027, Council would need to follow the regular LTP amendment process.

Audit Requirements

78. If Council proceeds with a CCO before 30 June 2027, there will be no audit requirement for the LTP. Post-1 July 2027, an audit would be necessary, but this audit will be captured as part of the 2027-2037 Long Term Plan.

30% Rate Cap under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA)

79. If Council shifts to a CCO model, the revenue from uniform annual general charges (UAGC) or fixed rates may exceed the 30% cap under section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA), due to the removal of targeted water and wastewater rates. There is no exemption in the PA Act for this cap. Council may need to amend its rating policy or seek an exemption or transitional relief.

80. In summary, there are legal obligations related to LTP amendments, consultation processes, and the 30% rate cap, particularly if Council moves forward with the WSCCO model.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS - KAUPAPA HERE me ngā RITENGA WHAKAMAHERE

81. As the new Water Services unit commences on 1 July 2027, this will coincide with 2027-2037 Long Term Plan (2027-2037 LTP). Underlying the 2027-2037 LTP will be a revised Financial Strategy and Infrastructure Strategy.

RISKS - NGĀ TŪRARU

82. Several risks are associated with the decision on the future water service delivery model. These include financial risks, implementation risks and potential impacts on the community.

Financial risks

83. **Affordability for ratepayers** –The cost of water services will increase under both options. The in-house option spreads costs gradually, whereas the CCO option has higher initial costs but may provide long-term savings.
84. **Debt management** – The in-house model must balance borrowing within Council's overall debt capacity, which may limit flexibility. The CCO option can optimise borrowing over time but requires strong financial oversight.
85. **Revenue uncertainty** – The transition to targeted water rates may create variability in revenue collection, impacting financial planning and stability.

Implementation Risks

86. **Time constraints – The Government has set strict deadlines for submitting the Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) by 3 September 2025.** Any delays in decision-making or implementation may impact Council's ability to meet regulatory requirements.
87. **Complexity of transition** – Establishing a CCO involves significant structural changes, governance setup, and legal arrangements. This complexity may result in unforeseen costs and delays.
88. **Legislative and regulatory compliance** – Both options must comply with Local Water Done Well legislation and financial sustainability thresholds. Any changes to national policy could impact future obligations and investment planning.

Community and political risks

89. **Public perception and acceptance** – Ratepayers may express concerns over increased costs, changes to service delivery, or loss of direct Council control under a CCO option. Managing public expectations through engagement and communication will be critical.
90. **Potential for future reforms** – The national water reform landscape remains uncertain, and future government decisions could further alter water service delivery requirements, affecting the long-term viability of either model.

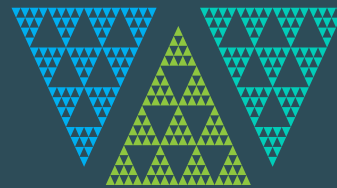
NEXT STEPS - NGĀ MAHI E WHAI AKE

Date	Action/Milestone	Comments
1 April – 1 May	Consultation	
21-22 May	Hearings	
18 June	Deliberations	
26 June	Adoption of Water Services Delivery Plan	
3 September	Water Services Delivery Plan submitted to DIA	
March 2027	Consultation of the 2027-2037 Long Term Plan	
1 July 2027	Our Water Our Way Delivery entity commences	

ATTACHMENTS - NGĀ TĀPIRITANGA

1. Local Water Done Well Consultation Document APRIL 2025 [25-45.1 - 20 pages]
2. Our Water - High Level Engagement Plan [25-45.2 - 2 pages]

LOCAL WATER DONE WELL



Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti
GISBORNE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

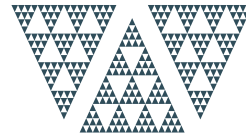
CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

APRIL 2025

In response to Government's Local Water Done Well policy, Council must decide how we will provide and fund reliable, high-quality water services for Te Tairāwhiti in the future.

We've identified two options that we want your feedback on to determine the best option for how water services will be delivered in our region from 2027.

**LOCAL
WATER
DONE WELL**



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HE KUPU WHAKATAKI NĀ TE KAHURANGI

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Ko te wai te ora o ngā mea katoa.

Water is essential for everyone—for the health of our people, environment and economy.

Government has presented us with a clear task—to rethink how we will manage our water infrastructure in the future. This is not a choice we asked for, but it's one we have to make.

Every council in Aotearoa must decide how drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services will be managed and funded from 2027. This consultation is about making that significant decision together.

Gisborne District Council has consistently invested in our critical water infrastructure, including \$77m in upgrades to our wastewater treatment plant. We have a proven track record for providing safe drinking water – and we want to keep it that way.

We're in a better position than many councils, however we face major challenges. With tighter regulations and the risk of increasing severe weather events, significant investment is needed to ensure our water services remain reliable, sustainable and affordable for our communities in the long term.

Why now? By September 2025, in response to Government's Local Water Done Well policy, we must submit a Water Services Delivery Plan, outlining how we will meet these challenges.

Our preferred choice is Our Water, Our Way. This model keeps control of water services under Council's direct management. Every dollar set aside for water will be spent on water services—nothing else. This approach keeps decisions local and allows us to plan for the unique needs of our region with direct input from our community.

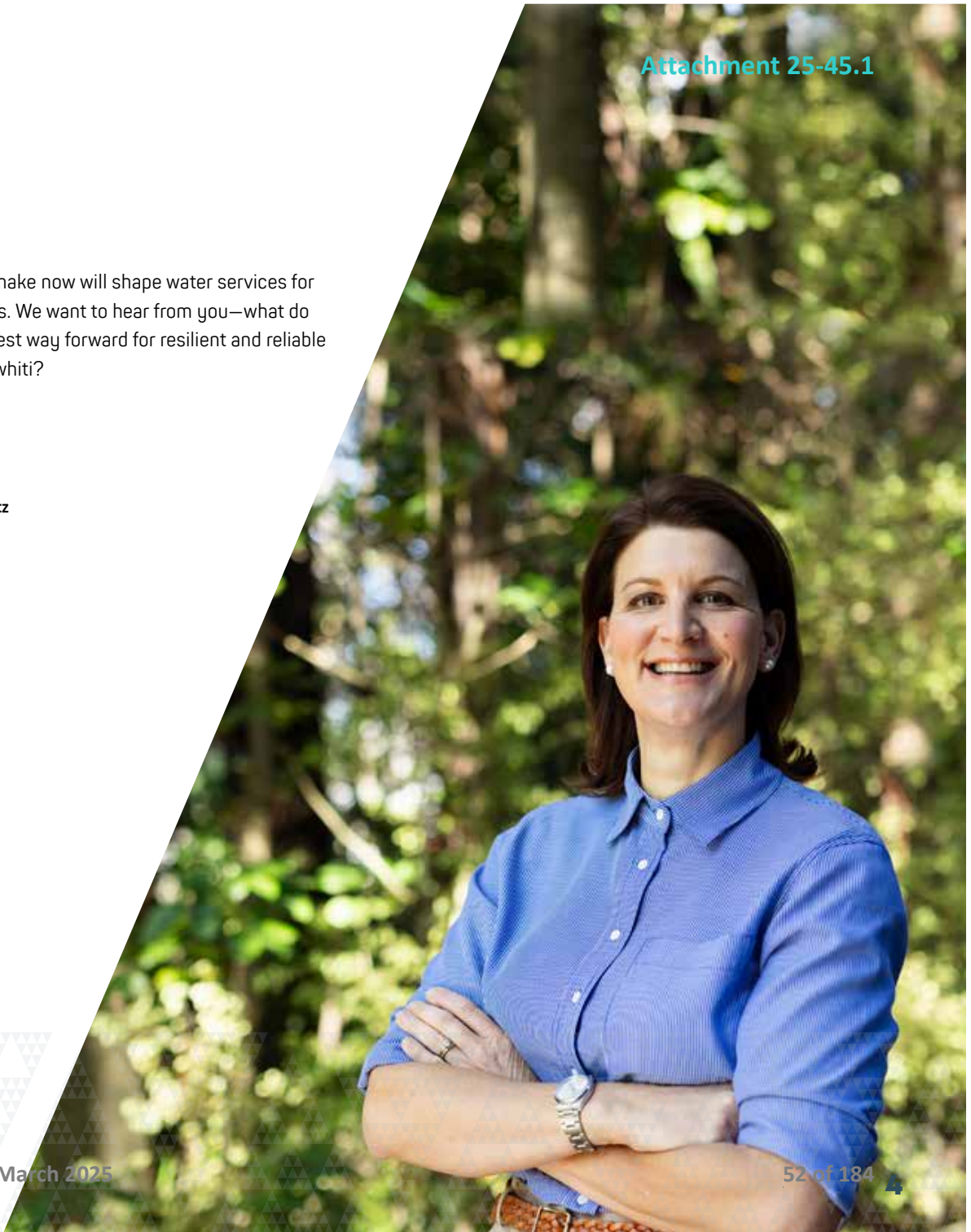
Another option is creating a Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO), owned by Council, but managing water services separately. While this could provide access to more funding for faster upgrades, it would require higher upfront costs, introduce extra governance layers and reduce direct oversight of how our services are run.

Both options allow for potential partnerships with other councils in the future if they benefit our region, but for now, keeping control of our own water services gives us flexibility to respond to change while focusing on recovery and resilience.

The decision we make now will shape water services for future generations. We want to hear from you—what do you think is the best way forward for resilient and reliable water for Te Tairāwhiti?



Mayor Rehette Stoltz



2016

The Havelock North water contamination crisis led to a nationwide review of water services and stricter national water regulations.

2021

The Labour Government launched the Three Waters Reform, proposing the transfer of water services from councils to four new entities.

2023

The Water Services Bill was amended to change from four entities to ten.

2024

The new National-led Government repealed the Three Waters Reform, replacing it with the Local Water Done Well framework, returning decision-making powers to councils.

2025

Councils must consult their communities and submit their Water Services Delivery Plan.

How did we get here?

HE AHA TE KAUPAPA WAI MĀORI TAIRĀWHITI KEI WHEA MAI! WHAT IS LOCAL WATER DONE WELL?

Under Local Water Done Well, Council will continue to own our drinking water, wastewater and stormwater assets, but we need to determine a delivery model that is sustainable, affordable and meets compliance requirements.

Every council must submit a Water Services Delivery Plan by 3 September 2025. These plans must outline:

- ▶ The current state of our drinking water, wastewater and stormwater systems.
- ▶ The level of investment required and how it will be funded.
- ▶ How we will meet regulatory requirements, support regional growth and ensure financial sustainability.

We've independently assessed the challenges for our water services and future needs for growth and resilience. Then we completed an analysis of the various delivery models Government provided and potential cost of these models.

The models included delivering water services in-house with separate funding, establishing a separate water organisation, or establishing a joint arrangement with other councils.

Only two options are realistic for Tairāwhiti, taking into account what is most cost-effective for our community and practical in the timeframes, while still allowing us to retain control of our assets and ensure local accountability.

We've also engaged our iwi partners to weigh in on the options so that we ensure future water management is aligned with our Tiriti responsibilities and te ao Māori values.

Submissions from our community will be considered during April – May, before Council makes a decision on 26 June 2025.

Changing to the new model and separating the funding for water services from other Council operations must be in place by 1 July 2027.

Ō TĀTAU RATONGA WAI

OUR WATER SERVICES

Drinking water



What we do

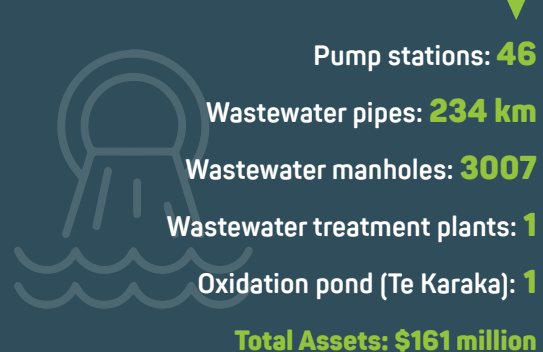
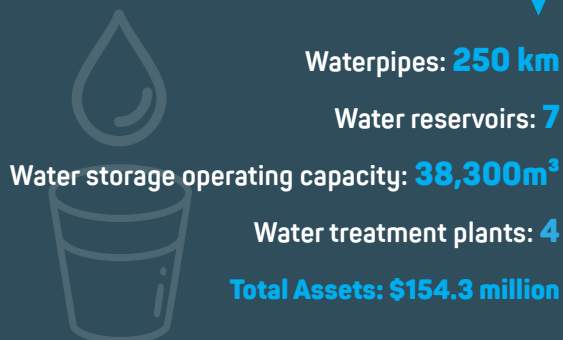
- ▶ Source water from local catchments and dams (Mangapoike Dams/ Te Arai Bush Catchment) and treat it at our water treatment plants.
- ▶ Manage drinking water supply for Gisborne city and supplement supply for Te Karaka, Whatatūtū, Mākaraka, Muriwai and Manutūkē.
- ▶ Provide safe drinking water for homes, businesses and essential services like hospitals and firefighting.

Wastewater



What we do

- ▶ Collect, treat and dispose of wastewater from Gisborne city, the western industrial zone and Te Karaka.
- ▶ Maintain wastewater pipes, pump stations and treatment plants to ensure safe disposal.
- ▶ Regulate and manage trade waste to protect the environment and public health.



Stormwater



What we do

- ▶ Manage stormwater systems in Gisborne city, Wainui/Okītū, Mākaraka and 12 rural communities.
- ▶ Maintain stormwater pipes, drains and channels to reduce flooding and protect waterways.
- ▶ Work with tāngata whenua to improve water quality in rivers and coastal areas.



Sumps: **6390**

Stormwater pipes and drains: **234 km**

Channel and swales: **32 km**

Total Assets: \$83.7 million



Our
preferred
option

HE AHA NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA? WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS?

Option 1: Our Water, Our Way

This option keeps water services 'in-house' under direct Council control. We'll manage operations the same way we do now, but with modifications to financial reporting and planning.

Funding for all water services will be 'ring-fenced' – separated from other Council operations – to show transparently how funds are exclusively used for water services.

Water charges will be removed from the general rate and instead appear on rates bills as a targeted rate. Only those who use or access water services in the reticulated boundary will pay for them and Council will need to decide on introducing water metering for rating based on usage.

Some properties will see an increase (compared to rates forecasted for 2024-2027) while others may see a decrease if they are not connected to certain water services.

Advantages

- ▶ **Local decision-making remains with Council** ensuring community input and direct accountability for services and investment decisions.

- ▶ **Least disruption** – Water services stay as they are, with minimal disruption to operations and no major changes to how things work.
- ▶ **Lowest cost to set up** – Avoids expensive transition costs, keeping rates lower in the short term.
- ▶ **Financial transparency** through separated water funding, reporting and planning.
- ▶ **Simple and easy to implement** and no complex set up or governance changes.
- ▶ **Makes rate increases predictable**, with the ability to smooth impacts of increases over time, avoiding sharp increases for properties.

Challenges

- ▶ **Less borrowing flexibility** compared to a CCO, Council has less room to borrow for big water projects, which may slow down major upgrades.
- ▶ **Limited by other Council needs** – Since borrowing is shared across all Council services, water projects might take longer to complete and cost more over time.


 The
alternative
option

Option 2: Single Council CCO

This option establishes a separate entity to manage drinking water and wastewater services, owned by Council but governed and operated independently, with its own CEO and board of directors.

Initially Council will collect charges on behalf of the CCO, but in time properties with connections will receive a separate bill for water charges – removing them from Council rates, also moving to user pays water metering for those connected or in the reticulated boundary.

Under a CCO, stormwater charges will remain as a separate targeted rate with Council due to the close link needed to manage our stormwater assets with other services such as roads and parks.

The CCO would come with higher initial costs and debt in the short term to set it up. Within the first ten years properties connected to the services are likely to pay more.

Beyond ten years, the costs for services are likely to level out and be slightly cheaper than the in-house unit.

Advantages

- ▶ **More borrowing capacity for upgrades** – The CCO can access more funding for water infrastructure by charging for services, without affecting Council's overall borrowing limits.

- ▶ **Faster and more cost-effective projects** – With fewer debt restrictions, upgrades can be completed sooner, spreading costs over a longer period and potentially reducing overall expenses.

Challenges

- ▶ **Independent management and decision-making** means less direct influence from elected councillors.
- ▶ **Harder to set up** - establishing a separate entity with its own governance and administration will be challenging to set up within the statutory timeline .
- ▶ **User charges are higher** in the short-medium term due to the need to match debt requirements and higher start up costs.
- ▶ **Cost of borrowing may be more** than what it would be to Council because user charges are less secure than Council rates.
- ▶ **Council will need to provide underwriting** to support financial stability.
- ▶ **Changes to other Council rates** may be needed as Council has a legal requirement to keep its revenue from fixed uniform charges under 30% of total revenue.

HE AHA TE UTU? WHAT'S THE COST?

How much different properties will pay in the future will depend on:

- ▶ The delivery model (Our Water, Our Way or a CCO).
- ▶ The level of investment identified in our Water Service Delivery Plan.
- ▶ Consultation on revenue and financing in Council's 2027 – 2037 Long Term Plan.

The Plan must show that the delivery of our water services can be financially sustainable, meaning there's sufficient revenue from water services, investment set aside for future improvements and the ability to borrow money if needed.

While the level of investment in the Plan is still being completed, we've estimated what the cost could be over

time for Our Water, Our Way vs a CCO to replace old infrastructure, make upgrades and build resilience.

Costs will increase and move to user pays water metering, but in the short-medium term, charges to the average household doing Our Water, Our Way are lower than those from a CCO model by about \$200 – 300.

In the long term, because costs are spread out over time, charges with a CCO could eventually become the same or slightly cheaper.

Most commercial and industrial properties already pay for drinking water based on their usage (via a water meter) and this won't change. Like households, these properties will also see separate charges for wastewater and stormwater, and the same comparative difference in cost.

Differences in debt

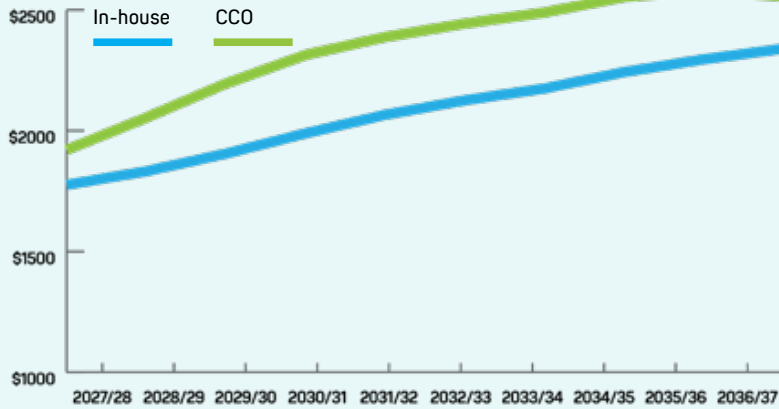
Council has a maximum borrowing limit, much like a credit card limit. With the level of debt needed to invest in replacements and resilience, doing Our Water, Our Way, we will still be able to borrow money and have enough room under the 280% debt cap for future borrowing or unexpected events like natural disasters.

A CCO will initially have slightly higher debt compared to Our Water, Our Way, due to the higher investment needed during the CCO's startup. This affects the overall affordability of a CCO model in the early years.

It must also earn at least 10% of its debt, which means it needs to charge higher user fees in the beginning to meet this requirement. Council will need to provide financial backing, such as an underwriting or uncalled capital, to support the CCO's financial stability.

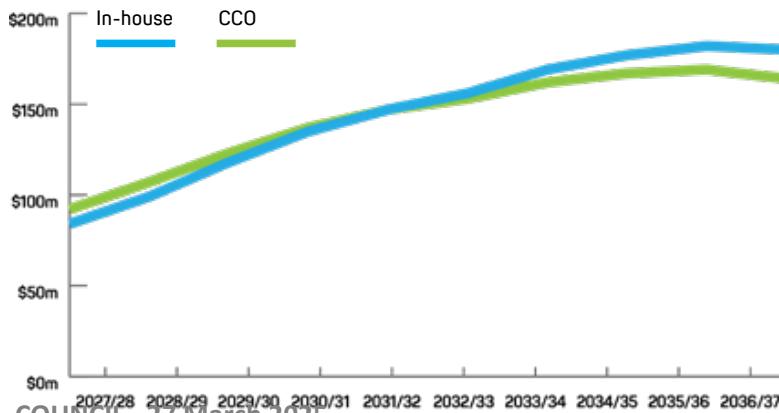
However after the first 10 years, debt levels will be about the same for both and over the long term, debt under the CCO is expected to be lower than the in-house model.

Average household water charges over 10 years



The actual amount different properties will pay would be determined through consultation on our next Long Term Plan.

Total debt Our Water, Our Way vs CCO



TE TAKE MŌ TĀTAU AKE TŌ TĀTAU WAI Ō TĀTAU WAI WHY WE PREFER OUR WATER, OUR WAY

With both options, replacements, planned improvements and resilience upgrades will go ahead. Under both options we have to do more so there will be cost increases and a move to user pays. The difference with a CCO is the initial higher set-up and operational costs, with the potential to complete projects faster.

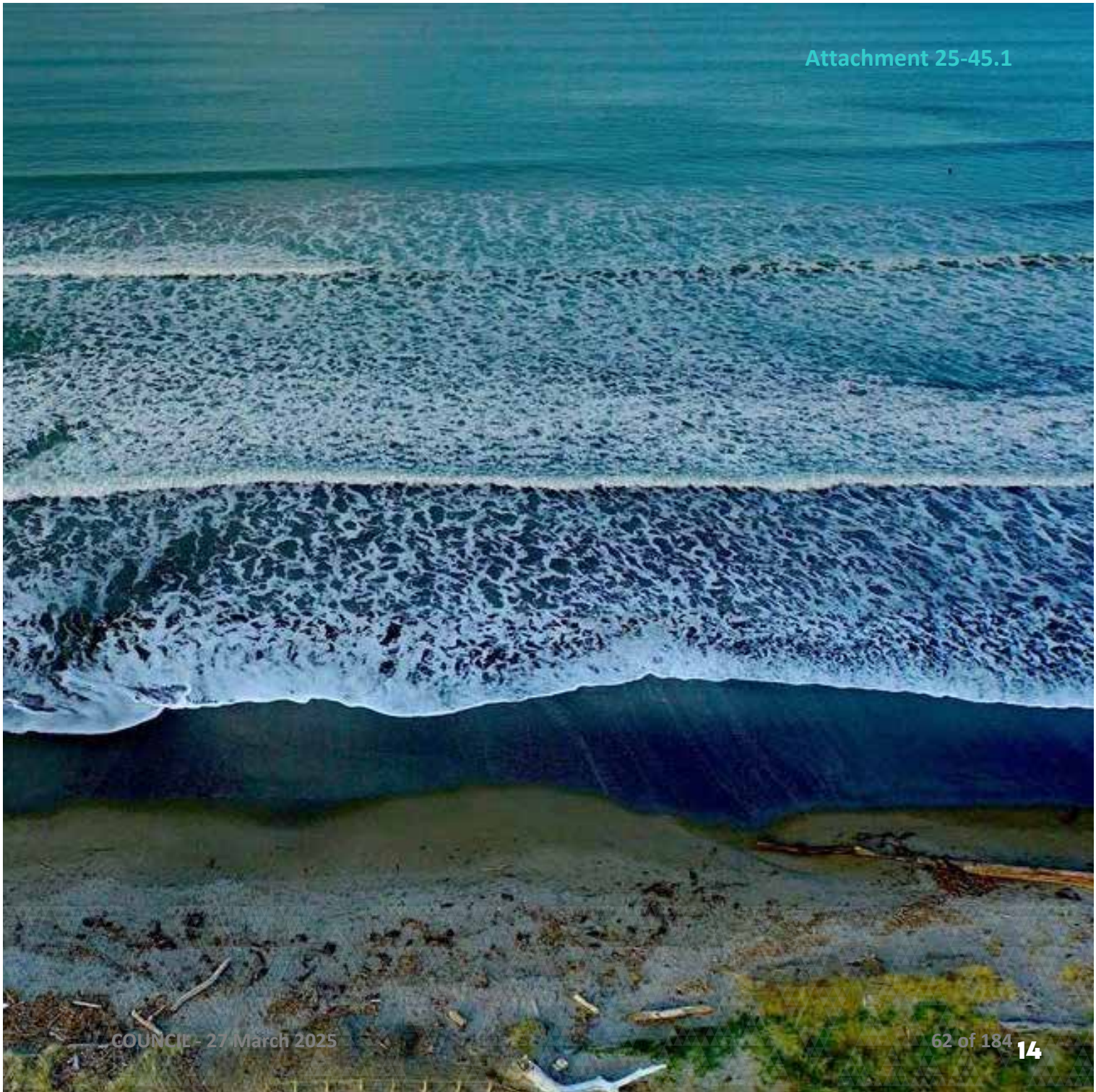
We know affordability matters for our communities.

Our preferred option avoids the high set-up and transition costs associated with CCO, resulting in the lowest short-term impact on rates. It's similar to what we have now and simpler to implement.

It maintains local control, ensures financial transparency and spreads the costs of gradual improvements over time, without front-loading or sudden increases in charges for ratepayers.

Borrowing capacity, capped at 280% of revenue, is sufficient for the region's anticipated investment needs. As an in-house model, it offers the most predictable and stable financial approach.

This option also doesn't lock us into one model forever, so we can adapt or change if another approach, like a joint arrangement with other councils or switching to a CCO if there's a better opportunity in the future.



KA PĒHEA ĪNĀIANEI? WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

Council must decide how we will provide and fund reliable, high-quality water services for Te Tairāwhiti in the future.

We've outlined the options, and our preferred option is Our Water, Our Way.

Now we need your feedback to determine the best option for how water services will be delivered in our region from 2027.

Have Your Say - Make a submission **by 1 May**

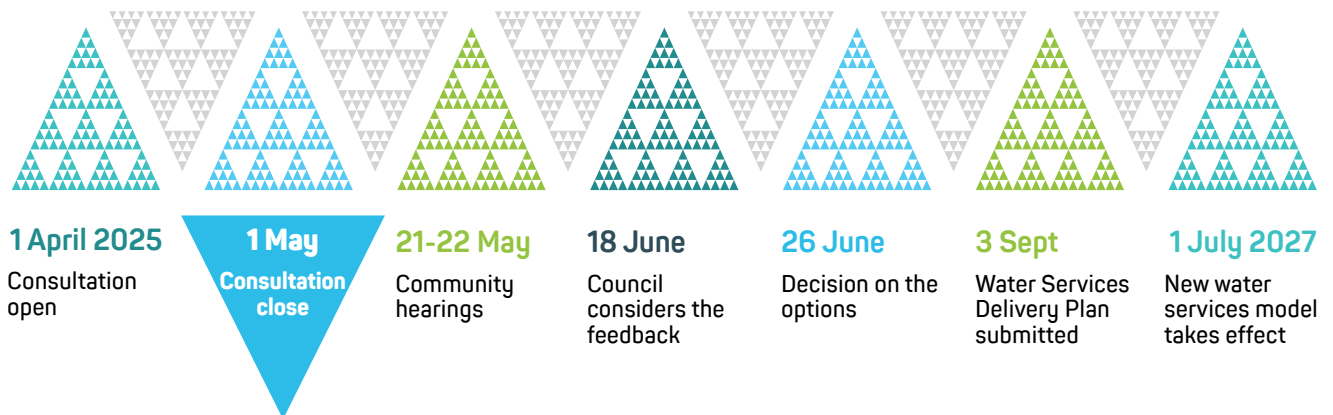


See dates and locations on our website

- ▶ Join a community conversation:
- ▶ Complete the online form:
- ▶ Send feedback:
Email: ourwater@gdc.govt.nz
Post: PO Box 747, Gisborne 4040

Your feedback
will shape the future
of water services
in Tairāwhiti.

Key dates





NGĀ PĀTAI E KAWATAU ANA

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why are changes needed now?

The Government want more transparency around the cost of waters services. All councils will be required to separate revenue and expenditure for water supply, wastewater and stormwater from other council activities by 1 July 2027.

Will rates go up?

Yes, but under Our Water, Our Way, increases will be gradual and manageable to avoid sudden financial shocks.

Who will own our water assets?

Council will retain ownership of all our water assets. Under Our Water, Our Way investment decisions will be made by elected councillors rather than an appointed board of directors.

What happens if we don't act?

Ageing infrastructure and new national regulations demand immediate action to plan and pay for sustainable infrastructure for the future. Delays could result in infrastructure failures and penalties for non-compliance with national water regulations.

How does this help the environment?


Under the new legislation we're required to invest in infrastructure to meet higher health and environmental standards for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater.


HE WHAKAMĀRAMA ANŌ FIND MORE INFORMATION





- ▶ Gisborne District Council - Local Water Done Well Business Case
- ▶ Gisborne District Council - Webpage
- ▶ Department of Internal Affairs - Water Services Policy and Legislation



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 @GisborneDC

 Antenno app



**LOCAL
WATER**
DONE WELL



Our Water – Consultation Plan

1 April – 1 May 2025

Channel	Date	Notes
Consultation Document	1 April – 1 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static Displays – Council offices, Kiwa Pools, Library • Distribution via engagement hui, shopping centres, cafes
Billboards	1 April – 1 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDC Billboard sites
Radio and Digital Ad Campaign	1 April – 1 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tūranga FM, More FM
Social Media Campaign	1 April – 1 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Facebook, Instagram • Community Pages
Radio interviews	Monday 7 April Thursday 10 April (*Date confirming)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Ngati Porou • MoreFM, • Tūranga FM
Direct Mail	Friday 4 April – Monday 7 April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16,000 Households
E-News	Monday 30 March Monday 14 April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He Panui EDM • Trust Tairāwhiti EDM
Media Release	Thursday 27 March Thursday 24 April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Media distribution + GDC Website

Our Water – Consultation Plan

1 April – 1 May 2025

Engagement Hui	Date	Notes
Awarua - Council	Wednesday 2 April 10am – 12pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop-in
HB Williams Library + Online livestream	Tuesday 8 April 5pm – 7pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, Q&A Panel • Youtube livestream w Rangai
Farmers Market	Saturday 12 April 9am – 12pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stall Pop-up
Muriwai School	Saturday 12 April (TBC) (TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, Q&A Panel
Awarua - Council	Wednesday 16 April 10am – 12pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop-in
Kaiti Hub Market	Saturday 26 April 7am – 10am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stall Pop-up
Te Karaka	(TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, Q&A Panel
Chamber of Commerce	(TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, Q&A Panel

** Iwi/Mana whenua engagements scheduled separately*

Title: 25-58 Approval to Consult - Alcohol Control Bylaw
Section: Strategic Planning
Prepared by: Makarand Rodge - Intermediate Policy Advisor
Meeting Date: Thursday 27 March 2025

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Medium**

Report to COUNCIL/TE KAUNIHERA for decision

PURPOSE - TE TAKE

This report seeks adoption of the Statement of Proposal for consultation on the Draft Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025.

SUMMARY - HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

The purpose of Gisborne District Council's (Council) Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015 (the current bylaw) is to regulate and control the consumption of alcohol in public places, the bringing of alcohol onto public places and the possession of alcohol in public places in order to reduce the incidents of alcohol related harm. The current bylaw came into force on 20 November 2015 and creates alcohol ban areas in the Gisborne District.

Council has the powers to make a bylaw for alcohol control purposes in accordance with [Section 147](#) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). At its 17 October 2024 meeting, Council determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of regulating alcohol control matters in public spaces and that the current bylaw should be reviewed ([Report 24-211](#)). Following this determination, a workshop was conducted for Councillors to provide guidance on the potential changes to the current bylaw (**Report 25-8**).

Based on the feedback received during the workshop as well as the feedback provided by Gisborne Police and National Public Health Services (NPHS), staff have developed the following options for public consultation:

Proposal 1: Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph.

Proposal 2: Designate new alcohol ban area to include Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and area outside Kaiti School.

Proposal 3: Update all the maps in the Bylaw for clarity and readability.

This report seeks Council's adoption of the Statement of Proposal in **Attachment 1**, including the proposed draft bylaw, for public consultation using the special consultative procedure.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

1. **Determines that the proposed draft Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025:**
 - a. **Is in the most appropriate form of the bylaw;**
 - b. **Does not give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990; and**
 - c. **Is appropriate and proportionate in the light of crime or disorder in applicable areas.**
2. **Adopts the Statement of Proposal including the draft Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025 in Attachment 1 for consultation using the Special Consultative Procedure.**
3. **Delegates the Hearings Panel to:**
 - a. **Receive submissions from the public in relation to the proposed amendments to Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015.**
 - b. **Conduct public hearings and hear any oral submissions from the public in relation to the proposed amendments to Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015.**
 - c. **Deliberate on any matters arising from the analysis of the submissions received.**
 - d. **Propose changes to the draft amendments and recommend adoption of the Draft Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025.**
4. **Delegates the Chief Executive to edit the Statement of Proposal if directed by Council, to reflect the preferred option of Council and/or the discussions at this meeting.**

Authorised by:

Joanna Noble - Director Sustainable Futures

Keywords: alcohol ban area, alcohol control bylaw, drinking / alcohol consumption in public spaces.

BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. Council's powers to make a bylaw for alcohol control purposes are set in [Section 147](#) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Section 147 of the LGA gives Council the power to ban or otherwise regulate the consumption and possession of alcohol in public places.
2. An alcohol control bylaw made under section 147 of the LGA applies to all public places but not licensed premises. The definition of public places under Section 147(1) is broad:
 - A. a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but
 - B. does not include any licensed premises.
3. A bylaw made under this section does not apply to the lawful transportation of alcohol in an unopened container.
4. Under the LGA, only Police can take enforcement action under alcohol control bylaws. Police have powers of arrest, search and seizure and can ask someone to leave an alcohol control area and/or pour out alcohol from open alcohol vessel(s) in their possession. Police have discretion over whether to enforce the bylaw. It is the prerogative of Council to determine the areas where and when Police can exercise this discretion by defining alcohol control areas.
5. Council's Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015 (the current bylaw) came into force on 20 November 2015 and applies to the whole of Gisborne District.
6. The purpose / scope of the current bylaw is to regulate and control:
 - A. the consumption of alcohol in public places
 - B. the bringing of alcohol onto public places
 - C. the possession of alcohol in public placesin order to reduce the incidents of alcohol related harm.
7. Current alcohol ban areas are in city centre, Midway area, Tokomaru Bay, Ruatoria, Tolaga Bay and Te Araroa. Maps are included in Schedule 1 of the current bylaw: <https://www.gdc.govt.nz/council/plans-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/alcohol-control-bylaw>.
8. The Gisborne City and Tokomaru Bay bans always apply (24/7). The Midway ban applies from 8am on 27 December to 6pm on 1 January every year. Ruatoria, Tolaga Bay and Te Araroa have bans from noon (12pm) Thursday to 7am Monday every week.
9. Council, at its 17 October 2024 meeting, determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of regulating alcohol control matters in public spaces and that the current bylaw should be reviewed ([Report 24-211](#)).
10. Following the above determination, staff engaged with Police and National Public Health Services (NPHS) to develop options for reviewing the current bylaw.
11. Before staff proceeded to drafting of a Statement of Proposal and draft bylaw for public consultation, a workshop was conducted for Councillors to provide guidance on the potential changes to the current bylaw ([Report 25-8](#)).
12. After workshopping with Councillors, staff contacted Tangata Whenua for any input / comments in relation to the bylaw review. At the time of writing this report, staff have not received any response from Tangata Whenua.

13. Staff recently received alcohol harm data from NZ Police for the Tairāwhiti region in response to an Official Information Act request for the review of the Alcohol Control Bylaw. Analysis of this data is included in [Report 25-8](#) (Workshop Report).
14. In summary, the data shows that:
 - A. The National Intelligence Application (NIA)¹ numbers for the Gisborne City account for approximately 81.5% of the entire Gisborne District suggesting that alcohol-related incidents are highly concentrated in this area, indicating a potential need for enhance alcohol control measures within the City under the bylaw.
 - B. There has been a steady increase in NIA numbers between 2020 and 2023 for the City Centre area and the Kaiti area. The steady increase suggests a growing trend of alcohol-related incidents in these locations, highlighting the need to consider options to extend the current alcohol ban areas may need to be considered.
 - C. The NIA numbers for the Midway beach area have been declining (from 16 in 2019 to 3 in 2024). The decline suggests that alcohol-related incidents have significantly reduced in this location, which may indicate that existing ban is effective and does not need to be extended.
 - D. The NIA numbers for our coastal areas (such as Tolaga Bay, Ruatoria, Tokomaru Bay, Hicks Bay and Te Araroa) are low and contribute relatively small numbers to the overall total of the district. This suggest that alcohol-related incidents are minimal in these locations. This may further indicate that the current alcohol bans are sufficient and do not require extensions.
15. The proposed options for changes to the Alcohol Control Bylaw are focused on high-risk areas identified using Police and MOH data (**Report 25-8**). These are areas where the data indicates there are issues in these areas that could benefit from the additional level of a permanent alcohol ban. There has also been some community interest in additional ban areas due to undesired behaviours.
16. As with all bylaws the new rules would apply to all, the Police can use discretion in how they enforce the ban area e.g. warnings and education. If new areas are introduced there will need to be education and signage to make sure people are aware of the bans and the possible enforcement action if they don't comply.

Feedback from public and staff seeking extension of the current alcohol ban areas

17. In September 2023, an online public petition was circulated on Facebook to stop the drinking at the Gisborne First World War Memorial Cenotaph situated alongside The Esplanade in Kaiti. Apart from this, staff have observed ongoing escalating damage to the cenotaph because of drinking and littering around the memorial. This has been creating significant damage and creating a stressful environment for the public as well as our staff. Bottles, cans, and other litter are constantly cleaned from the riverside picnic benches and rotunda by our contractors.

¹ This is one of the systems at NZ Police that records data specific to alcohol related harm.

National Intelligence Application (NIA):

i. NIA tracks the incidents Police respond to. Each incident gets a code based on what happened, including any offences or infringements.

ii. In August 2019, NIA was updated so that all incidents now include whether alcohol was a factor in the event.

iii. This update helps Police understand how alcohol consumption impacts on their work, so they can make better decisions about how to respond and prevent alcohol-related harm.

iv. However, there are some issues with how alcohol is recorded in NIA, meaning that some alcohol-related incidents might be missed. Police are working on improving this

18. Operational staff have suggested the review process consider an extension of the alcohol ban in the city area to include the northern banks of the Taruheru River to Ormond Road/Stout Street and east of Tūrangānui River to Hirini Street.

What other councils are doing

19. Assessing how other councils address issues relating to the alcohol control bylaws, is often a useful tool in policy development. Other councils' approach to the bylaw varies but show similarities to Council's approach.

20. The following table shows some examples of councils that have alcohol control bylaws and the types of areas covered by those bylaws.

Table 1: Alcohol control bylaws adopted by other councils

Local Council	Locations included in Alcohol Control Bylaws	Purpose
Auckland Council	Public parks, beaches, CBD areas, event spaces, transport hubs.	To manage alcohol consumption in densely populated and tourist-heavy areas.
Wellington City Council	Central business district, waterfront areas, parks during events, public transport stations	To ensure public safety and minimize disruption during events
Christchurch City Council	Parks, public events, central city areas, sports grounds.	To maintain a safe and enjoyable environment for residents and visitors
Hamilton City Council	Public parks, city squares, event locations, specific residential zones.	To reduce the negative impacts of alcohol-related activities in community spaces.
Dunedin City Council	Central city areas, outdoor spaces, beaches, during festivals and events.	To support a vibrant community atmosphere while controlling alcohol use.
Tauranga City Council	Beachfront areas, parks, central city areas, specific events.	To enhance public safety and enjoyment of recreational spaces.
Napier City Council	Public reserves, event venues, waterfront areas.	To promote responsible drinking during community events.
Hastings District Council	Parks, public events, central shopping areas, sports facilities.	To foster a family-friendly environment and reduce alcohol-related disturbances.
Palmerston North City Council	City parks, public squares, during events, specific residential areas.	To maintain a balance between community activities and public safety.
Nelson City Council	Central city areas, beaches, parks, and event spaces.	To create enjoyable public spaces free from alcohol-related issues.
Whangarei District Council	Public parks, central business area, events, and transport hubs.	To enhance community safety and enjoyment in public areas.
Ōpōtiki District Council	Town centre, reserves, and beachfront areas	To reduce alcohol-related harm and anti-social behaviour in key public spaces.
Wairoa District Council	Town centre, parks, and public spaces near key community facilities.	To promote a safer environment and reduce alcohol-related disturbances.

21. The table suggests that councils tailor their alcohol control bylaws based on local community needs, public safety concerns, and feedback from residents. This can lead to variations in the specifics of the areas covered and the regulations imposed.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO me ngā KŌWHIRINGA

Preliminary options

22. Staff conducted a workshop for Councillors on 5 February 2025 ([Report 25-8](#)). During the workshop, several options were discussed:

Option 1: Extending the current alcohol ban areas:

- A. Option 1A – Extend Gisborne city and Midway Beach Ban areas and make the temporary ban at Midway permanent
- B. Option 1B – Smaller extension of existing areas and make Midway Beach Ban permanent
- C. Option 1C – Make Midway Beach Ban Permanent but don't change Gisborne city or Midway ban areas
- D. Option 1D – combination of above options 1A, 1B and 1C
- E. Option 1E – Kaiti Hub Ban

Option 2: Maintain status quo / no changes to existing alcohol ban areas or addition of new areas.

23. During the workshop, Councillors expressed reservations about extending the alcohol ban area at Midway beach and making it the ban permanent, particularly in areas commonly used by families for picnicking.

24. Concerns were further raised about the practicality of broad areas being covered under the above proposals, noting that it could disproportionately impact law-abiding residents.

25. There was general support for expanding the alcohol ban around the city centre and Kaiti Hub and Kaiti School area.

Options for review:

Proposals for review

26. Based on the discussion at the workshop, staff have prepared the following proposals for consideration as part of the Statement of Proposal (**Attachment 1**):

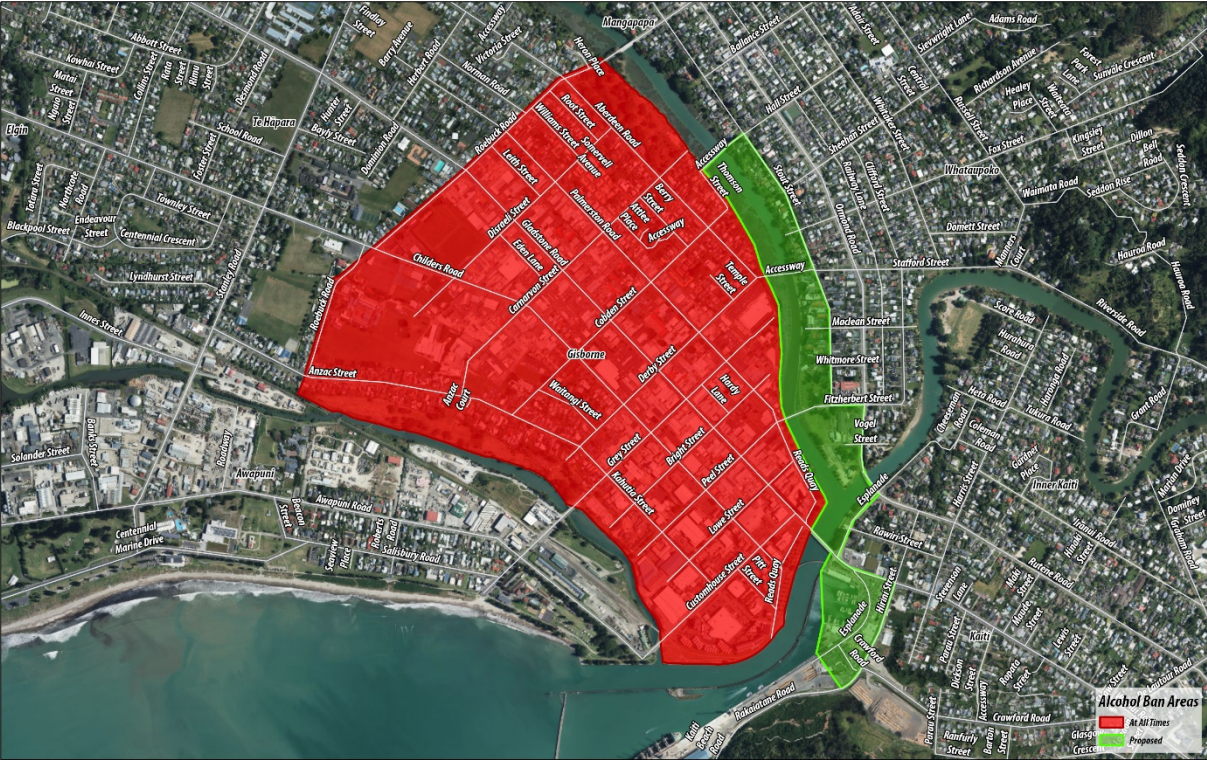
Proposal 1: Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph.

Proposal 2: Designate new alcohol ban area to include Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and area outside Kaiti School.

Proposal 3: Update all the maps in the Bylaw for clarity and readability.

Proposal 1: Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph:

27. It is proposed to extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne city to include additional areas east of the Taruheru river (along Stout Street), extending south towards Esplanade Road (across Waimata River), and along Hirini Street towards the port areas. The proposed alcohol ban areas are depicted in green in the map below, while the areas depicted in red are the current alcohol ban areas.



Alcohol Ban Area - CBD | Scale: 1:9,500

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Rationale for the proposal:

- 28. This proposal enhances protection around the Cenotaph, riverbanks, and key public parks, ensuring these spaces remain safe and welcoming for the community.
- 29. As noted above, an online public petition was circulated on Facebook to stop people drinking at the Gisborne First World War Memorial Cenotaph situated alongside the Kaiti Esplanade.
- 30. Also, Council staff have observed ongoing escalating damage to the cenotaph because of drinking and littering around the memorial. This has been creating significant damage and creating a stressful environment for the public as well as our staff. Bottles, cans, and other litter are constantly cleaned from the riverside picnic benches and rotunda by our contractors.

Summary of what the available alcohol harm data suggests:

31. Due to the way the alcohol harm data provided by NZ Police has been presented; it is not possible to confirm alcohol harm levels for these specific additional areas (East and South of Tūrangānui River / Waimata River). However, the analysis of available data reveals that the number of NIA incidents for the city centre has steadily been increasing each year.

Proposal 2: Designate new alcohol ban area to include Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and area outside Kaiti School:

32. An alcohol ban is proposed that focuses on key locations where alcohol-related issues have been identified— Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and the area outside the Kaiti School on Wainui Road.

33. There are two options under this proposal:

Option 1: Broader coverage within the area:



Alcohol Ban Area - Kaiti 1 | Scale: 1:2,500

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Map: A5 Landscape Size / RES2025 - Rev 03
 P10: 1:2,500 and A5 P10 Project Layouts / Rev 03
 GIS: 20250308 10:22
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34. This option applies the alcohol ban to a wider area surrounding the key locations, including adjacent streets and public spaces where alcohol-related harm has been reported.

Key considerations for Option 1 are:

- A. Provides a larger buffer zone to prevent alcohol-related activities from shifting just outside the designated areas
- B. Ensures easier enforcement by using identifiable roads and landmarks as boundaries.
- C. Offers a more comprehensive approach to maintaining public safety.

Option 2: Targeted ban area covering only the key sites and areas directly adjacent to Kaiti School (Wainui Road).

35. This option limits the alcohol ban to the areas around Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and immediately outside Kaiti school on Wainui Road.



Alcohol Ban Area - Kaiti 2 | Scale: 1:2,500

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Key Considerations for Option 2 are:

- A. Directly protects the locations most affected by alcohol-related harm.
- B. Focuses enforcement on high-priority areas without extending to surrounding streets.

Rationale for Proposal 2:

- 36. Both options (Option 1 and Option 2) aim to protect high-use public spaces but take different approaches. Option 1 provides broader coverage with clear boundaries, while Option 2 is more targeted. Regardless, staff have been informed that the Kaiti Hub car park is already designated by the shop owners as an alcohol-free zone.
- 37. The overall intent of this option is to provide targeted protection to family-friendly spaces, ensuring these areas—dedicated to recreation, shopping, and children's activities—remain safe and enjoyable for their intended purposes.

Summary of what the available alcohol harm data suggests:

- 38. The NIA records suggest there has been a steady increase in NIA numbers for the area in question, suggesting the possible need for measures to be put in place.

Proposal 3: Update current bylaw format and all the maps for clarity and readability:

39. This option would allow Council to update the current bylaw and all the maps in the existing Council format for improving the overall readability of the bylaw. This does not change the policy intent of the updated content therefore staff have not considered alcohol harm data in relation to this proposal.

Rationale:

40. Staff have identified that Council's bylaw format has been updated since the Bylaw was last adopted in 2015. Also, the maps in the current bylaw are not clearly readable and require updating in line with the current format.

Costs and benefits of proposals

41. Table 2 provides an overview of the costs and benefits for each option.

Table 2: Cost vs Benefit analysis for each option

Option	Benefits	Costs
Proposal 1: Extend current alcohol ban (East of Taruheru River and Cenotaph)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhances public safety in key areas (Cenotaph, riverbanks, parks). - Responds to public concerns (petition, staff observations). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduces littering and alcohol-related vandalism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential displacement of drinking behaviour to nearby areas. - Pushback from certain community groups who use these areas responsibly.
Proposal 2 – Option 1: Broad alcohol ban in Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and outside Kaiti School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers a wider area, preventing displacement. - Clear boundary lines make enforcement easier for Police. - Protects key community spaces (school, park, shopping areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential opposition from businesses and some community members. - Pushback from those using the area responsibly.
Proposal 2 – Option 2: Targeted alcohol ban in Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and outside Kaiti School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focuses on high-risk areas, ensuring targeted protection. - Clear boundary lines make enforcement easier for Police. - Protects key community spaces (school, park, shopping areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of alcohol-related issues shifting just outside the ban area. - Limited impact compared to a broader ban. - Pushback from those using the area responsibly
Proposal 3: Update maps and bylaw format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improves clarity and usability of the bylaw. - Enhances public understanding of alcohol ban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not address alcohol harm directly. - No change in policy impact.
Status quo (No changes to the bylaw)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No additional enforcement burden. - Avoids confusion from boundary changes. - Maintains current approach, which is already enforceable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not address community concerns (Cenotaph petition, Kaiti issues). - Misses opportunity to reduce alcohol harm. - May be perceived as inaction by the public.

42. Table 3 outlines the potential risks for each option:

Table 3: Traffic Light risk assessment table

Option	Public Safety	Community Support	Cost Impact	Overall Risk Rating
Proposal 1: Extend alcohol ban (East of Taruheru River and Cenotaph)	Low – Improves safety in public spaces.	Low – Responds to public concerns.	Medium – More signage required.	Low
Proposal 2 – Option 1: Broad alcohol ban in Kaiti	Low – Protects key community areas.	Medium – Some opposition possible.	Medium – Large area will require more signage.	Medium
Proposal 2 – Option 2: Targeted alcohol ban in Kaiti	Medium – Addresses specific locations but limited impact.	Medium – Some opposition possible.	Medium – Smaller area, but enforcement needed.	Medium
Proposal 3: Update maps and bylaw format	Low – No impact on public safety.	Low – Improves clarity and understanding.	Low – Minimal cost impact.	Low

The following key ensures clarity when interpreting the table:

High Risk/Concern – Significant negative impact or challenge; requires substantial resources or may lead to unintended consequences.

Medium Risk/Concern – Some negative impact; manageable but requires consideration of mitigation strategies.

Low Risk/Concern – Minimal to no negative impact; positive or neutral outcome expected.

Council could decide to keep the current bylaw provisions / maintain the status quo

- 43. This approach would mean no proposed changes to the existing alcohol ban areas - the current restrictions would still need to be consulted on to meet the legislative requirements of the review. Post consultation and consideration of feedback if there were no changes then the existing ban areas would remain in place unchanged.
- 44. The current alcohol ban areas have been in place for some time and are actively enforced by the Police. Retaining the status quo could avoid potential confusion that may arise from modifying boundaries. There would be no additional enforcement burden.
- 45. However, maintaining the status quo would not address community concerns, would be a missed opportunity to reduce alcohol harm, and may be perceived as inaction by the public.

46. The risks of choosing to maintain the status quo would be higher than making the proposed changes:

Option	Public Safety	Community Support	Cost Impact	Overall Risk Rating
Status quo (No changes to bylaw)	Medium – there is a need to address certain areas.	High – Public concerns remain unaddressed.	Low – No additional costs.	Medium-High

47. This approach is not recommended by staff for finalising the statement of proposal.

48. This report seeks adoption of the following proposals for public consultation:

Proposal 1: Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph.

Proposal 2: Designate new alcohol ban area to include Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and area outside Kaiti School.

Proposal 3: Update all the maps in the Bylaw for clarity and readability

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: Medium Significance

This Report: Medium Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: Medium Significance

This Report: Medium Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: High Significance

This Report: Medium Significance

49. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of Medium significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TREATY COMPASS ANALYSIS

Kāwanatanga

50. Staff engaged with Tangata Whenua early in the process before presenting this report. No feedback has been received at the time of writing this report. However, staff will be re-engaging with Tangata Whenua during formal consultation by presenting the adopted SOP and supporting information to ensure participation.

Rangatiratanga

51. During formal consultation, staff will ensure that Tangata Whenua have the capacity and support to participate meaningfully in the review process, including opportunities for direct dialogue and provide feedback on the proposals.
52. This engagement will enable staff to consider how alcohol bans may intersect with tikanga Māori, wāhi tapu, and other taonga, ensuring that mana whenua perspectives are incorporated into the final recommendations.

Oritetanga

53. The engagement process will seek to identify and mitigate barriers to Māori participation by prioritising Tangata whenua perspectives on equity, ensuring that the feedback is heard and considered.

Whakapono

54. During the engagement process, staff will aim to identify tangata whenua customs and practices and seek to incorporate these into the final recommendations.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA TANGATA WHENUA

55. Staff sought feedback from iwi authorities to identify early if the review was of any particular interest to collaborate on, as well as raising awareness of the intended upcoming formal consultation process.
56. Staff are trialling new approaches with iwi authorities to avoid consultation fatigue and overwhelm. One of these approaches is an engagement tracker where iwi can indicate the type/level of engagement they would like for a Council project. This bylaw review at this point in time has been identified as 'Inform - Whai Kupu' with those using the tracker. This can change as more information becomes available.
57. We will notify our treaty partners of the formal consultation to gather any feedback they wish to give on this bylaw.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA HAPORI

58. Council's Engagement Team have determined this process warrants a medium-level consultation package including updating Council's website and feedback through Council's Participate Page.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications - NGĀ REREKĒTANGA ĀHUARANGI – ngā whakaaweawe / ngā ritenga

59. While the review of the current bylaw primarily focuses on public safety by reducing alcohol-related incidents in public spaces, there can be indirect climate change implications associated with its implementation and enforcement. The identified implication is as follows:

A. **Waste generation:** Alcohol consumption in public spaces often leads to increased littering, particularly of glass bottles and cans, which require energy-intensive recycling processes. A broader alcohol ban could help reduce waste and associated emissions from waste collection and processing

CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO

Financial/Budget

60. Costs for the review are met by the Strategic Planning budget. Ongoing compliance monitoring and enforcement costs are included in the Compliance, Monitoring & Enforcement team budgets.

Legal

61. Determinations under [Section 155](#) of the LGA:

Is a bylaw the most appropriate way to address the issue?

At its 17 October Council meeting, Council has already determined that “a bylaw is the most appropriate way of dealing with the perceived problem or issue” ([Report 24-211](#)).

Is the proposed bylaw in the most appropriate form?

It is considered that the proposed bylaw is in the most appropriate form. The proposed formatting changes to the current bylaw ensure that the proposed bylaw remains clear and readable, while the proposed extensions to the current alcohol ban areas ensures that the proposed bylaw is enforceable and responsive to emerging alcohol-related issues.

Does the bylaw give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

The proposed bylaw is not considered to be inconsistent with the Bill of Rights Act 1990. The restrictions put in place in the proposed bylaw are reasonable and proportionate to the goal of reducing alcohol harm in specific public spaces. The proposed bylaw extends the alcohol ban areas to specific public places where alcohol related harm has either been reported or other external agencies such as Police and NPHS have provided anecdotal evidence based on their day-to-day experience.

62. Justification under [Section 147A](#) of the LGA:

Is the bylaw a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms?

As explained above, it is considered that the proposed bylaw is a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms. The restrictions under the proposed bylaw are narrowly focused on areas with demonstrated alcohol-related harm, ensuring public spaces remain safe and welcoming

63. Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) refers to the special consultative procedure to be followed by local authorities. Section 83(1)(d) of the requires local authorities to "provide an opportunity for persons to present their views to the local authority in a manner that enables spoken (or New Zealand sign language) interaction between the person and the local authority, or any representatives".

64. Further, Section 83(1)(e) of the LGA, requires local authorities to ensure that person(s) presenting their views are given "reasonable opportunity" to register their views while also ensuring that such individuals are informed about how and when such opportunity may be available.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS - KAUPAPA HERE me ngā RITENGA WHAKAMAHERE

65. There are no policy implications arising from the present report.

RISKS - NGĀ TŪRARU

66. **Reputation:** Council's reputation could be impacted if processes are not followed or if the resulting bylaw is considered overly permissive or restrictive by different groups. To mitigate this, we will ensure the correct steps and legislation are followed with a thorough consultation process.

Risks involved in extending alcohol ban areas

Extension for areas with strong or some evidence

67. Community backlash: While evidence supports the extension, some community members or businesses may perceive the ban as restrictive, leading to dissatisfaction and resistance.

68. Displacement of harm: Individuals may shift alcohol-related activities to nearby areas not covered by the ban, potentially creating new problem areas.

69. Equity concerns: The ban could disproportionately affect certain groups or communities (such as freedom campers who visit Midway beach areas), raising concerns about fairness and unintended social impacts.

70. Legal challenges: Affected parties may contest the decision, citing the need for a more targeted approach or questioning the proportionality of the ban in relation to the evidence provided.

Extension for areas with no clear evidence

71. Lack of justification and public perception: Without robust evidence, the extension may be perceived as arbitrary by the public, leading to possible reputational risks for Council.
72. Legal vulnerability: Council may face legal challenges from affected parties, citing insufficient evidence to justify the restrictions under the Local Government Act 2002.²
73. Unintended consequences: Restrictions without clear justification may encourage underground or unregulated drinking behaviours, potentially increasing safety risks.

NEXT STEPS - NGĀ MAHI E WHAI AKE

Date	Action/Milestone	Comments
1 April – 29 April	Public Consultation	Special Consultative Procedure
15 May 2025	Public Hearings	If required
TBC	Deliberations by Panel	
TBC	Adoption	

ATTACHMENTS - NGĀ TĀPIRITANGA

1. Attachment 1 - SOP and Draft Bylaw [25-58.1 - 22 pages]

² Section 147A of the LGA 2022 states that before making continuing an alcohol control bylaw, Council must be satisfied that:

- 1) there is evidence that the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and
- 2) the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime or disorder.

Statement of Proposal: Draft amendments to the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015

Gisborne District Council (Council) has reviewed its Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro 2015 / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015 (the current bylaw) and is seeking public feedback on the proposed amended bylaw – the proposed Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro 2025 / Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025 (the proposed Bylaw). The aim of the bylaw is to regulate and control alcohol consumption in public spaces.

Reason for the proposal

The current bylaw was reviewed and came into effect on 20 November 2015 and a lot has changed in that time. To ensure Council continues to protect public spaces and is aligned with best practice, we are proposing changes to the current bylaw.

This document is the Statement of Proposal for the purposes of Section 83(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). This document contains:

- a summary of relevant information
- a description of the proposed changes
- information on how to have your say
- the relevant legislative requirements
- a draft of the proposed Bylaw.

Background

Alcohol control bylaws enable Council to establish alcohol-free zones, also known as alcohol bans, in specific **public places**. The primary aims of these bylaws are to:

1. Protect public safety;
2. Reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder; and
3. Enhance community well-being.

Council's powers to make a Bylaw for alcohol control purposes are set in [Section 147](#) of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Section 147 of the Act gives Council the power to ban or otherwise regulate the consumption and possession of alcohol in public places.

An Alcohol Control Bylaw made under section 147 of the Act applies to all public places but not licensed premises. The definition of public places under Section 147(1) is broad and means:

1. a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but
2. does not include any licensed premises.

A bylaw made under this section does not apply to the lawful transportation of alcohol in an unopened container.

An alcohol control bylaw does not apply to any licensed premises operating under the Council's Local Alcohol Policy.

The purpose / scope of the current Bylaw is to regulate and control:

- A. the consumption of alcohol in public places
- B. the bringing of alcohol onto public places
- C. the possession of alcohol in public places to reduce the incidents of alcohol related harm

The current bylaw

The current bylaw designates certain public spaces as alcohol ban areas which are in the city centre, Midway area, Tokomaru Bay, Ruatoria, Tolaga Bay and Te Araroa. Maps showing the current alcohol ban areas are included in Schedule 1 of the current bylaw available online: <https://www.gdc.govt.nz/council/plans-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/alcohol-control-bylaw>.

The Gisborne City and Tokomaru Bay bans apply at all hours of the day and every day of the year. The Midway ban applies from 8am on 27 December to 6pm on 1 January every year. Ruatoria, Tolaga Bay and Te Araroa have bans from noon (12pm) Thursday to 7am Monday every week throughout the year.

Bylaw enforcement

Under section 169 and section 170 of the Local Government Act, only the Police can take enforcement action under alcohol control bylaws. Police have powers of arrest, search and seizure and can ask someone to leave an alcohol control area and/or pour out alcohol from open alcohol vessel(s) in their possession.

Police have discretion over whether to enforce the Bylaw. It is the prerogative of Council to determine the areas where and when Police can exercise this discretion by defining alcohol control areas.

Summary of the proposed changes

Council is proposing to amend the current bylaw and wants to hear what the community thinks about the changes.

The proposals are summarised as follows:

- **Proposal 1:** Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph;
- **Proposal 2:** Designate new alcohol ban area to include Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and area outside Kaiti School;
- **Proposal 3:** Update all the maps in the Bylaw for clarity and readability.

For more details on the options considered by Council, see the report from the meeting on 27 March 2025 [\[link\]](#).

Have your say

- **Online:** [\[LINK to PARTICIPATE\]](#)
- **Email:** Email to policyreview@gdc.govt.nz with "Review of Alcohol Control Bylaw" in the subject line.

- **Phone:** Phone **0800 653 800** and one of our friendly team will take your feedback.
- **Post:** Feedback forms can be collected at Awarua, 15 Fitzherbert Street or download and print the pdf here [\[link\]](#) and send to PO Box 747, Gisborne 4040.
- **In person:** if you would like to speak to your submission, please indicate this and provide your contact details. A public hearing has been scheduled on **2025 between 9am and 4pm**. We will contact submitters who have indicated to speak to their submissions, with further information.

Please note that all submissions are considered public under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act. Your name and feedback will be available to the public via our reports and website. All other personal details you provide will remain private.

Key dates

Consultation period begins: 1 April 2025

Closing date for submissions: 30 April 2025

Next steps

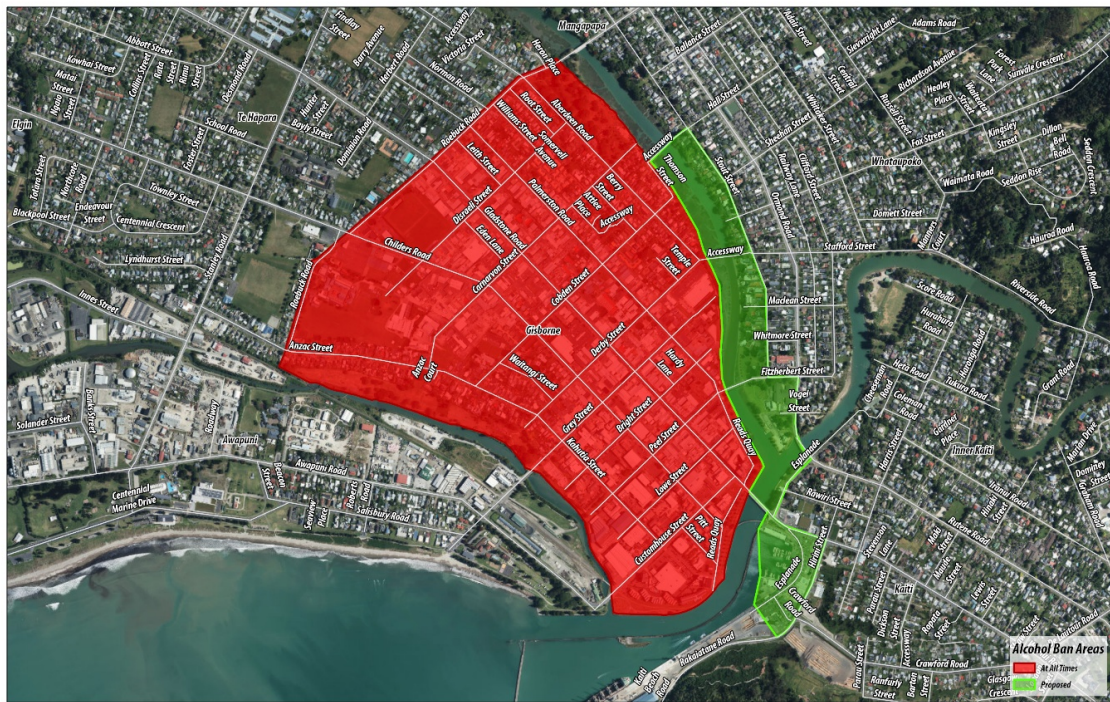
All feedback received will be summarised and reported back to the Panel of Elected Members who will deliberate on the information provided and make a recommendation to Council on the proposal.

Proposal

The following tables describe what Council is proposing, what the proposal means, the reason for the proposal, and Council's preferred option.

Proposal 1	Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph
<i>What this means?</i>	It is proposed to extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne city to include additional areas east of the Taruheru river (along Stout Street), extending south towards Esplanade Road (across Waimata River), and along Hirini Street towards the port areas, as shown in Map 1 below.
<i>Options considered</i>	<p>Option 1: Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph.</p> <p>This option enhances protection around the Cenotaph, riverbanks, and key public parks, ensuring these spaces remain safe and welcoming for the community.</p> <p>As noted in the report, an online public petition was circulated on Facebook to stop people drinking at the Gisborne First World War Memorial Cenotaph situated alongside the Kaiti Esplanade.</p> <p>Also, Council staff have observed ongoing escalating damage to the cenotaph because of drinking and littering around the memorial. This has been creating significant damage and creating a stressful environment for the public as well as our staff. Bottles, cans, and other litter are constantly cleaned from the riverside picnic benches and rotunda by our contractors.</p> <p>Option 2: Maintain status quo: do not alter the current alcohol ban areas mentioned in Option 1 above.</p> <p>This approach would mean no changes to the existing alcohol ban areas - the current restrictions will remain in place without extending the ban to new locations.</p> <p>The current alcohol ban areas have been in place for some time and are actively enforced by the Police. Retaining the status quo could avoid potential confusion that may arise from modifying boundaries. There would be no additional enforcement burden.</p> <p>However, maintaining the status quo would not address community concerns and would be a missed opportunity to reduce alcohol harm, and may be perceived as inaction by the public.</p>
<i>Preferred Option</i>	Option 1: Extend the current alcohol ban in Gisborne City to include areas east of Taruheru River and Cenotaph.

Map 1: Proposed extensions in City centre area:



Alcohol Ban Area - CBD | Scale: 1:9,500

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 Date: 2/10/2023. Project: Gisborne District Council's possession or control. Gisborne District Council. 2023.
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Proposal 2	Designate new alcohol ban area to include Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and area outside Kaiti School
What this means?	<p>An alcohol ban is proposed that focuses on key locations where alcohol-related issues have been identified— Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and the area outside the Kaiti School on Wainui Road. There are two options under this proposal which have been detailed below.</p> <p>The overall intent of this proposal is to provide targeted protection to family-friendly spaces, ensuring these areas—dedicated to recreation, shopping, and children's activities—remain safe and enjoyable for their intended purposes.</p>
Options considered	<p>Option 1: This option applies the alcohol ban to a wider area surrounding the key locations, including adjacent streets and public spaces where alcohol-related harm has been reported. The proposed area under this option has been shown below in Map 2.</p> <p>This option provides a larger buffer zone to prevent alcohol-related activities from shifting just outside the designated areas. It further ensures enforcement by using identifiable roads and landmarks as boundaries and offers a more comprehensive approach to maintaining public safety.</p> <p>Option 2: This option limits the alcohol ban to the areas around Kaiti Memorial Park, Kaiti Hub, and immediately outside Kaiti school on Wainui Road. The proposed area under this option has been shown below in Map 3.</p> <p>This option directly protects the locations most affected by alcohol-related harm. It focuses enforcement on high-priority areas without extending to surrounding streets.</p> <p>Option 3: Maintain status quo: do not designate alcohol ban areas mentioned in Option 1 or 2 above.</p> <p>This approach would mean that there would be no alcohol ban areas around Kaiti Hub, Kaiti memorial park or Kaiti school. However, the restrictions under the current Bylaw will remain in place without extending the ban to new locations.</p> <p>Retaining the status quo could avoid potential pushback from community members or businesses that may perceive the proposed ban as restrictive, leading to dissatisfaction and resistance.</p> <p>However, maintaining the status quo would not address community concerns and would be a missed opportunity to reduce alcohol harm, and may be perceived as inaction by the public.</p>
Preferred Option	Option 2 – designate alcohol ban for proposed area as shown in Map 3 below.

Map 2: Proposed area under Proposal 2 – Option 1:



Alcohol Ban Area - Kaiti 1 | Scale: 1:2,500

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 Title: Alcohol Ban Area GIS Project - Gisborne District Council
 Page: 5 of 10 (Page 1 of 2)
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Map 3: Proposed area under Proposal 2 - Option 2:



Alcohol Ban Area - Kaiti 2 | Scale: 1:2,500

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 Title: Alcohol Ban Area GIS Project - Gisborne District Council
 Page: 5 of 10 (Page 1 of 2)
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Proposal 3	Update current bylaw format and all the maps for clarity and readability
<i>What this means?</i>	<p>This proposal would allow Council to update the current bylaw and all the maps in the existing Council format for improving the overall readability of the bylaw.</p> <p>The meaning and intent of each clause / map will remain the same.</p>
<i>Options considered</i>	<p>Option 1: Update current bylaw format and all the maps for clarity and readability.</p> <p>Staff have identified that Council's bylaw format has been updated since the Bylaw was last adopted in 2015. Also, the maps in the current bylaw are not clearly readable and require updating in line with the current format.</p> <p>This option would allow staff to improve readability of the bylaw and make necessary changes to the bylaw which enhance clarity but do not change the meaning and intent of the bylaw.</p> <p>Option 2: Maintain status quo: do not update the current bylaw format for clarity and readability.</p> <p>This approach would mean no changes to the maps or readability of the current bylaw. The current bylaw has been in place since 2015 and requires certain updates in terms of formatting for better readability and clarity. However, maintaining the status quo would be a missed opportunity to improve the bylaw.</p>
<i>Preferred Option</i>	Option 1: Update current bylaw format and all the maps for clarity and readability

Legislative Framework

Local Government Act 2002 (the Act)

1. Council's powers to make a bylaw for alcohol control purposes are set in [Section 147](#) of the Act. Section 147 of the Act gives Council the power to ban or otherwise regulate the consumption and possession of alcohol in public places.
2. Under the Act, the making, amending or revoking of a bylaw must follow the special consultative procedure as described in [section 160](#).
3. [Section 155](#) of the Act requires local authorities, when making, amending or revoking a bylaw to determine:
 - a. Whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of dealing with the perceived problem or issue: *Council determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of regulating alcohol control matters in public spaces and that the current bylaw should be reviewed (Report 24-211).*
 - b. Whether the bylaw is in the most appropriate form: *Council has determined that the proposed bylaw to be in the most appropriate form of bylaw. (Report 25-...).*
 - c. Whether it gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990: *Council considers that the proposed bylaw is neither inconsistent with nor raises any implications with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 as the proposed changes are reasonable, not overly restrictive, or impractical. The changes are limited to the areas that require regulatory intervention. (Report 25-...).*
4. Before making/amending (adopting) an Alcohol Control Bylaw, [Section 147A](#) requires Council to be satisfied that the bylaw:
 - a. can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms; and
 - b. except in the case of a bylaw that will apply temporarily for a large-scale event:
 - i. there is evidence that the area to which the Bylaw is intended to apply has experienced a high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area; and
 - ii. the Bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime or disorder.

Council considers that the proposed bylaw is neither inconsistent with nor raises any implications as regards to section 147A of the Act as the proposed changes are reasonable, not overly restrictive, or impractical. The changes are limited to the areas that require regulatory intervention.

Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025

Made by Gisborne District Council
Resolution of Council dated
Effective date **2025**
Review before **2035**

DRAFT

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DRAFT

1. Title

1.1. This bylaw may be cited as the Te Ture ā-rohe Whakatūpato Waipiro 2025 or Alcohol Control Bylaw 2025.

2. Commencement and application

2.1. This Bylaw shall come into force on 2025 and shall apply to the whole of the Gisborne District

2.2. .

3. Enabling enactments

3.1. This bylaw is made under the authority of section 147 and 147A of the Local Government Act 2002

4. Scope

4.1. The purpose of this bylaw is to regulate and control the consumption of alcohol in public places, the bringing of alcohol onto public places and the possession of alcohol in public places in order to reduce the incidents of alcohol related harm.

5. Interpretation

5.1. In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires

Alcohol	Has the same meaning as set out in s.5 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
Council	Means the governing body of the Gisborne District Council or any person delegated to act on its behalf.
Large Scale Event	Means an event within the District that Council believes, on reasonable grounds, will have a patronage of more than 400 people.
Public place	Has the same meaning as given by s.147(1) of the Local Government Act 2002.
Restricted area	Means a restricted place as defined in s.169(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 and includes the areas defined in Schedule 1 of this bylaw and any public place subject to an alcohol ban made under clause 7 of this bylaw.
Vehicle	Has the same meaning as contained in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

5.2. The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw

5.3. Explanatory Notes attached to this bylaw are for information purposes only and do not form part of this bylaw and may be made, revoked, amended or replaced by Council at any time.

6. Alcohol Bans

6.1. Every person is prohibited from consuming, bringing into, or possessing alcohol in any public place (including in a vehicle) defined as a restricted area.

7. Alcohol Bans for Large Scale Events

- 7.1.** The Council may by ordinary resolution, for the purposes of regulating or controlling a large scale event, make a restricted area prohibiting or restricting the consumption, bringing into or possession of alcohol in public places (including in a vehicle within the public places).
- 7.2.** The Council must, before making an alcohol ban in clause 7.1 be satisfied that the proposed ban:
- 7.2.1. is for a large scale event and not suitable for consideration for a permanent ban; and
 - 7.2.2. gives effect to the purpose of this bylaw; and
 - 7.2.3. the decision making process complies with the decision-making requirements of Subpart 1 Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

8. Enforcement

- 8.1.** A constable may use their powers, including the power of search under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this bylaw.
- 8.2.** In addition to the general powers under sections 169 and 170 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Police may exercise the power under section 170(2) of that Act (to search a container or vehicle immediately and without further notice) on specified dates or in relation to specified events notified in accordance with section 170(3) of that Act.

9. Offences and Penalties

- 9.1.** Every person who breaches this bylaw commits an offence.
- 9.2.** Every person who commits an offence under this bylaw is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002.

Appendix 1

Explanatory Notes

1. Definition of Alcohol from s.5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
alcohol means a substance—
 (a) that—
 (i) is or contains a fermented, distilled, or spirituous liquor; and
 (ii) at 20°C is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by volume;
 or
 (b) that—
 (i) is a frozen liquid, or a mixture of a frozen liquid and another substance or substances; and
 (ii) is alcohol (within the meaning of paragraph (a)) when completely thawed to 20°C; or
 (c) that, whatever its form, is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by weight in a form that can be assimilated by people

2. Definition of public place from s.147 of the Local Government Act
public place—
 (a) means a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but
 (b) does not include licensed premises.
licensed premises has the meaning given by [section 5\(1\)](#) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

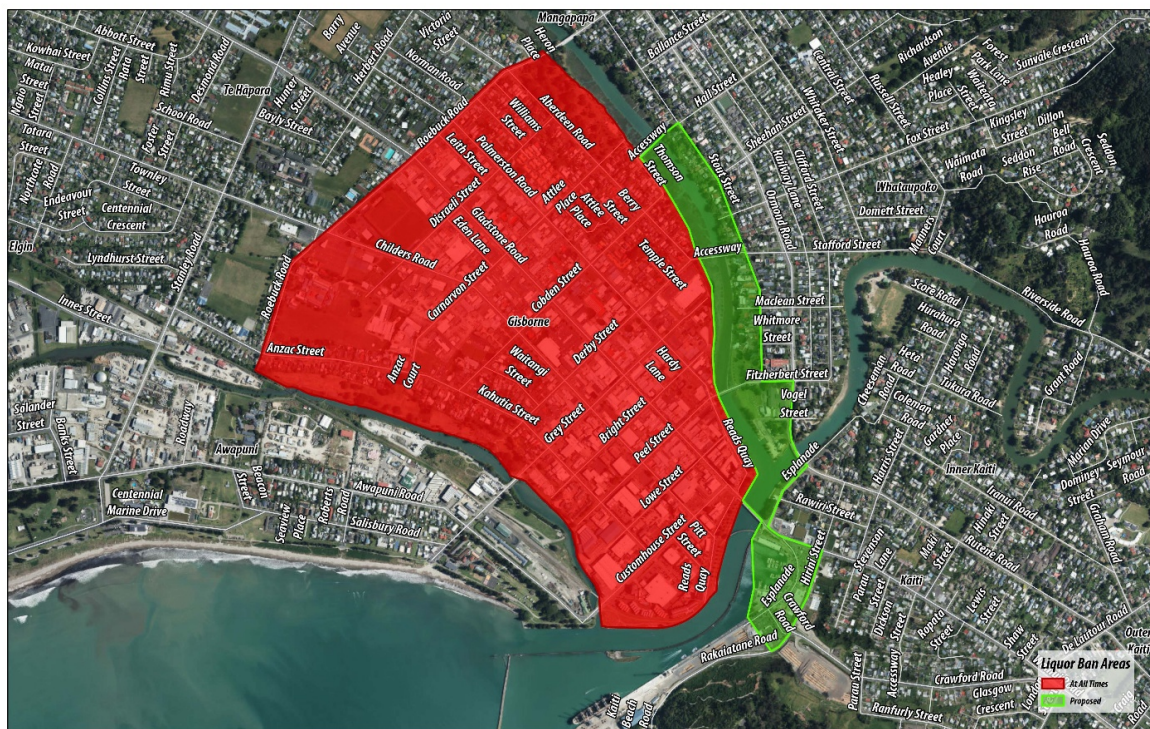
3. Under s.147(4) of the Local Government Act 2002 the prohibition in clause 6 does not prohibit, regulate, or control, in the case of alcohol in an unopened container,—
 (a) the transport of the alcohol from licensed premises next to a public place, if—
 (i) it was lawfully bought on those premises for consumption off those premises; and
 (ii) it is promptly removed from the public place; or
 (b) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place for delivery to licensed premises next to the public place; or
 (c) the transport of the alcohol from outside a public place to premises next to a public place by, or for delivery to, a resident of the premises or his or her bona fide visitors; or
 (d) the transport of the alcohol from premises next to a public place to a place outside the public place if—
 (i) the transport is undertaken by a resident of those premises; and
 (ii) the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place.

4. Under the Local Government Act 2002 infringement fines may be issued where regulations set the fine, the Local Government (Alcohol Ban Breaches) Regulations 2013 sets the infringement fine for breach of an alcohol ban at \$250.

Schedule 1

Any place or part of a place that is under the control of the Council, which is open to or used by the public, whether or not a charge for admission applies, including but not limited to any road, street, service lane, footpath, carpark and reserve within the area and for the times specified below:

AREA	DETAILS	TIMES
Gisborne City	Area bounded by and inclusive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roebuck Road, • Taruheru River (southern bank), • Turanganui River (western bank) and • Waikanae Creek (northern bank) and • East of Taruheru River (along Stout Street) and • extending south towards Esplanade Road (across Waimata River), and • along Hirini Street towards the port areas as detailed in the map below 	At all times



Liquor Ban - CBD | Scale: 1:9,500

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AREA	DETAILS	TIMES
Midway, Gisborne City	<p>Area bounded by and inclusive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awapuni Road (from Beacon Street to Pacific Street), • Centennial Marine Drive (inclusive of beach front from Salisbury Road to the Beacon) <p>Together with all Council reserves and land contained and detailed in the map below but excluding the areas identified as excluded on the map.</p>	<p>From 8am (0800 hours) 27 December to 6pm (1800 hours) on 1 January an any year.</p>



Alcohol Ban Area - Midway Gisborne City | Scale: 1:10,000



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Theme: All Languages | Date: 7/03/2025 | Page: 3/3
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AREA	DETAILS	TIMES
Kaiti	Area bounded by and inclusive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackson Street and • Wainui Road and • Kaiti Hub and • Kaiti Memorial Park as detailed in the map below 	At all times



Alcohol Ban Area - Kaiti 2 | Scale: 1:2,500

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Map: A1 Landscape Date: 18/03/2025 Size: A3
 2025: Gisborne District Council. Project: Alcohol Ban Area. Version: 001
 Page 10 of 10. 10/03/2025



AREA	DETAILS	TIMES
Te Araroa	All areas contained within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former Airstrip (part) Moana Parade (middle) Rata Street and Rimu Streets (lower ends), Totara/Paikea Streets in vicinity of Matakaoa RSA and as detailed in the map below 	For the period from Noon (1200 hours) Thursday to 7am (0700 hours) Monday



Alcohol Ban Area - Te Araroa | Scale: 1:2,750



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Maple All Land Usage - Date: 7/8/2025 - Item: 23
 File: GISBORNEDISTRICTS Project: GISBORNEDISTRICTS Project.aprx
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AREA	DETAILS	TIMES
Ruatoria	<p>The areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amiria Avenue • Barry Avenue • Burdett Place • College Road (North and South) • Hekiera Avenue • Holland Place • Kararaina Avenue • Manutahi Drive • Ngawati Street • Racecourse Road (from Waiomatatini Road to Bowling Green Road) • Te Huinga Avenue • Tuparoa Road (from Waiomatatini Road to McClutchie Road) • Waiomatatini Road (from Mangahari Road to Fire Station Road) <p>and all public places adjoining these roads including Ruatoria hotel car park and all Council controlled reserves and as detailed in the map below</p>	<p>For the period from noon (1200 hours) Thursdays to 7am (0700 hours) Mondays</p>



Alcohol Ban Area - Ruatoria | Scale: 1:6,500

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AREA	DETAILS	TIMES
Tokomaru Bay	<p>The Restricted Area covers those spaces detailed in the three maps below, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Highway 35 from and including School Road, part of Mangahauini Street • the public areas and car park around Mangahauini River mouth • part of Council reserve land around the public playground • Hatea-a-Rangi Domain and beachfront adjacent to it • the reserve and beachfront adjacent to Hatea-a-Rangi School to the Waitutu footbridge • the Waima Wharf Carpark and the reserve area adjacent to it • the Te Puka Tavern Carpark. 	At all times

Tokomaru Bay Township, Reserves and Beachfront



Alcohol Ban Area - Tokomaru Bay | Scale: 1:7,000



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Map: SA LandScape - Date: 7/10/2025 - Size: 60
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Waima Wharf



Alcohol Ban Area - Waima Wharf | Scale: 1:2,000



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Te Puka Tavern Carpark



Alcohol Ban Area - Te Puka Tavern Car Park | Scale: 1:1,000



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AREA	DETAILS	TIMES
Tolaga bay	Cook Street (from Uawa River Bridge to Forster Street), Solander Street (from Endeavour Street to Gore Street), Cook Street Reserve and Skateboard Park, Monkhouse Street (from Resolution Street to the Parkinson Street drain) and as detailed in the map below	For the period from noon (1200 hours) Thursdays to 7am (0700 hours) Mondays



Alcohol Ban Area - Tolaga Bay | Scale: 1:6,500



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12. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for INFORMATION



25-44

Title: 25-44 Chief Executive Activity Report March 2024
Section: Chief Executive's Office
Prepared by: Joy Benioni - Planning & Performance Advisor
Meeting Date: Thursday 27 March 2025

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to COUNCIL/TE KAUNIHERA for information

PURPOSE - TE TAKE

The purpose of this report is to provide elected members with an update on Gisborne District Council activities from 1 November 2024 to 28 February 2025.

SUMMARY - HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

That the Council/Te Kaunihera:

- 1. Notes the contents of this report.**

Authorised by:

Nedine Thatcher Swann - Chief Executive

Keywords: CE report, council activities, council updates,

ATTACHMENTS - NGĀ TĀPIRITANGA

1. Chief executive report 27 March 2025 [**25-44.1** - 49 pages]
2. Tairāwhiti Recovery Programme Monthly Report December 2024 - January 2025 [**25-44.2** - 25 pages]

Te rīpoata a te tumu whakarae Chief executive's report

27 March 2025



Nga kaupapa

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He kupu whakataki na te tumu whakarae

Introduction from the Chief Executive

Tēnā koutou katoa,

This report provides a high-level overview of the Council activities between 1 November 2024 and 28 February 2025, giving elected members the opportunity to discuss our progress.

The Government's Local Water Done Well (LWDW) initiative is moving forward and the Local Government (Water Services) Bill is now going through the legislative process. Public submissions on the Bill closed on 23 February 2025 and it's currently being considered by the Finance and Expenditure Committee. At the same time, we're making progress on preparing our Water Service Delivery Plan and developing a consultation document detailing information about the options available. We plan to engage with the community around March–April and the feedback we receive will help inform Council decision in June.

The Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group is continuing work on the new Group Plan. This plan will set the strategic direction for emergency management across the region. It focuses on empowering communities, clarifying roles and responsibilities and streamlining how we work together. A thorough risk and hazard assessment is underway with input from key partners. This work is expected to be finished by May 2025, ahead of final decisions at the CDEM Group hui in September.

The Ruatoria township upgrade is also nearly finished. This project marks an exciting milestone for the community. Key features like the new picnic shelter and footpaths from Waiomatatini Road were completed in February 2025. We're proud to be working alongside Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Te Waiu, whose students are designing a waharoa (gateway) to welcome people to the park. Everything is on track to be finished by May 2025.

We continue to strengthen partnerships with tangata whenua through key co-governance initiatives, relationship agreements and renewed discussions that reflect our shared commitment to progressing mutual priorities. Ensuring tangata whenua voices are central to decision-making remains a focus, working together to support the well being of our region.

Ngā mihinui,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nedine Thatcher Swann'.

Nedine Thatcher Swann

Ngā rangitaki kāwanatanga

Central Government Updates

LOCAL WATER DONE WELL PROGRAMME (LWDW)

The Local Water Done Well (LWDW) programme is a government initiative that recognises the importance of local decision-making and flexibility for communities and councils to decide how their water services will be delivered in the future. The main goal of LWDW is to make sure water services—like clean drinking water, stormwater and wastewater—are safe, sustainable and meet government standards. The LWDW programme involves three key bills aimed at reforming water services across New Zealand:

Water Services Acts Repeal Act (February 2024)

This Act reinstated earlier legislation related to the provision of water services (including local government legislation). This restored continued council ownership and control of water services and responsibility for service delivery.

Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act (September) 2024

This Act sets out the framework for the new three waters management system and includes a requirement for councils to prepare a Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) by September 2025, that outlines their future service delivery arrangements.

The Local Government (Water Services) Bill

This Bill establishes the enduring settings for the new water services system and ensures water services are safe, reliable, environmentally resilient, customer-responsive and delivered at the least cost to consumers and businesses.

Update

The [Local Government \(Water Services\) Bill](#) is currently undergoing the legislative process. Public submissions on the Bill closed on February 23, 2025, and it is now under consideration by the Finance and Expenditure Committee.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

The Government is improving disaster resilience through the Emergency Management System Improvement Programme (formerly 'Trifecta'). This programme was developed after the 2023 North Island Severe Weather Events Inquiry, which highlighted significant areas for improvement in the country's emergency management system. The ongoing programme aims to strengthen how we prepare for and respond to disasters.

Emergency Management Bill

As part of the work programme to strengthen the emergency management system, the Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery plans to introduce a new Emergency Management Bill in late 2025. While the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM Act) remains relevant, updates are needed to improve the Government's response and ensure the system can adapt to future risks.

The new Bill will refine legislation to support improvements identified in the NISWE Inquiry and other reviews. It will also incorporate learnings and recommendations from submissions on the previous discharge Bill, the NISWE Inquiry and other reviews.

On 10 October, the Minister released 'Strengthening Disaster Resilience and Emergency Management', a five-year strategy outlining the Government's direction for emergency management. The strategy acknowledges that the current system lacks adaptability and no longer fit-for-purpose. The aim is to deliver a programme of changes that will build an emergency management system able to improve and strengthen over time. The key focus areas include:

- Give effect to the whole-of-society approach to emergency management
- Support and enable local government to deliver a consistent minimum standard of emergency management across New Zealand
- Professionalise and build the capability and capacity of the emergency management workforce
- Enable the various parts of the system to work better together at the national level
- Drive a strategic focus on investment and implementation.

What next

Government will provide more detail on the upcoming work programme, including a roadmap, early in 2025. As part of the work programme, a new Emergency Management Bill will be introduced before the next general election in 2026.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REFORM

Phase one of resource management reform has been [completed](#) with the repeal of the Natural and Built Environment Act (NBEA) and Spatial Planning Act (SPA).

PHASE TWO - targeted RMA amendments and RMA national direction instruments

Phase two includes fast-track approvals and targeted RMA amendments to make it easier to approve new infrastructure and renewable energy projects, build more houses and reduce the regulatory burden on key sectors including farming, mining and other primary industries.

The first set of RMA amendments, the Resource Management (Freshwater and Other Matters) Amendment Act took effect on 25 October 2024.

Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

This is a stand-alone Act with its own purpose. It prioritises locally, regionally and nationally significant infrastructure and development projects. The Act sets out a 'one-stop shop' process for approvals under a range of legislation, including the RMA.

Update

The Fast-track Approvals Act became law in December 2024. Only one project is listed in the Gisborne region: Tokomaru Bay Legacy Landfill Contaminated Land Remediation.

The [Fast-track application process](#) opened on 7 February 2025.



Resource Management Act Amendment #2

This Bill focuses on changes that contribute to the Coalition Government’s priority programmes: Electrify NZ, Infrastructure for the Future, Going for Housing Growth and the Primary Sector Growth Plan.

Key changes proposed include:

- Extending the duration of port occupation permits
- Requiring renewable energy generation and wood-processing facility consents to be decided within one year of application
- Enabling Councils to recover costs for review consent conditions when the review is a result of a national direction
- A default 35-year consent durations for renewable energy and long-lived infrastructure
- Allowing the minister to approve industry body organisations to deliver farm plan certification and audit services
- Allowing the decline of land-use consents, or attachment conditions, where there are significant risks of natural hazards.
- Increasing penalties for non-compliance to deter offences

Update

The Resource Management (Consenting and Other System Changes) Amendment Bill had its first reading in December 2024 and was referred to select committee for consideration. Submissions closed on 10 February 2025. Staff contributed to the [Te Uru Kahika submission](#) made on behalf of the regional sector. Around 314 submissions were made in total.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL DIRECTION

An integrated national direction package is also being progressed. Consultation is anticipated to begin shortly (pending cabinet decisions). Changes are expected to come into effect in mid-2025.

The national direction changes are shown in the table below as provided in the previous Chief Executive report.

NATIONAL DIRECTION INSTRUMENT	CHANGES SIGNALLED
New National Policy Statement for Infrastructure	New national direction to provide consistent consenting pathways that enable the development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of infrastructure while managing its effects on the natural environment.
National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation	New content to be added to create more directive and enabling national direction.



NATIONAL DIRECTION INSTRUMENT	CHANGES SIGNALLED
National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission	
National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities	Nationally consistent rules such as specifying activities that can be undertaken without consent, provided the standards are met.
National Environmental Standard Telco Facilities	Amendments to align with NPS-UD growth objectives and support infrastructure resilience and the rollout of 5G technology.
NZ Coastal Policy Statement	Targeted review of policies 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15 (activities in the coastal environment, aquaculture, indigenous biodiversity, preservation of natural character, natural features and landscapes).
National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land	Amendments to free up land for urban development and remove unnecessary planning barriers.
National Policy Statement for Urban Development	Amendments to include setting requirements for housing growth targets and aligning Future Development Strategy requirements with housing growth objectives.
Other housing and development national direction	New national directions for granny flats, papakainga and heritage buildings.
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management National Environmental Standards for Fresh Water	Scope of amendments to be confirmed. Expect targeted amendments to be completed through this combined national direction package and further work may follow.
National Environmental Standard for Drinking Water	Targeted amendment of clauses 7, 8 and 10 (which relate to granting of permits / permitted activity rules upstream of abstraction points) and new rules for mapping and targeted activity controls.



NATIONAL DIRECTION INSTRUMENT	CHANGES SIGNALLED
National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	Amendment of provisions in relation to significant natural areas (SNAs) and tests for extractive activities.
Stock exclusion regulations	Amendments to tie rules to local conditions.
National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry	Reverse changes that increased council discretion for afforestation. Review of slash settings.
National Environmental Standards for Marine Aquaculture	Amendment to increase flexibility to innovate and improve management of existing marine farms.
New Natural Hazards National Direction	Develop new direction for natural hazards that applies to all natural hazards, to reduce risk to people, property and infrastructure. Direction on identifying hazards and assessing and responding to risks in a consistent way.

PHASE THREE - developing legislation to replace the current RMA

Phase three of the work programme is to introduce new resource management legislation to replace the current RMA. Key principles being considered include:

- How resource management laws can more clearly separate urban and spatial planning from environmental protection (this may result in separate spatial/urban planning and environment legislation)
- How the enjoyment of property rights can be reflected as a guiding principle of the system
- The role of a legislative framework for spatial planning to enable longer term, integrated planning.
- The plan-making and consenting system to speed up processes and reduce the need for consents.

The new resource management system will be rules-based and embed respect for property rights and the rule of law. The new system will have three core tasks:

- Unlocking development capacity for housing and business growth
- Enabling delivery of high-quality infrastructure for the future, including doubling renewable energy



- Enabling primary sector growth and development (including aquaculture, forestry, pastoral, horticulture and mining).

The new system must achieve these objectives while also:

- Safeguarding the environment and human health
- Adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing the risks from natural hazards
- Improving regulatory quality in the resource management system
- Upholding Treaty of Waitangi settlements and other related arrangements.

Update

The Expert Advisory Group is finalising a blueprint for the new system. Government aims to introduce bills into Parliament later this year and pass these into law in 2026. The Select Committee process will be the main mechanism for public consultation.

Ngā mahere kaunihera me ngā kaupapa rangitaki Council Plans and Policy Updates

CLIMATE CHANGE

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activities continue to cause warmer temperatures and change weather patterns globally. Tairāwhiti has experienced adverse natural events, including floods and landslides, which may now occur more frequently due to climate change. The climate change response team is working on a holistic workplan covering all aspects of climate change and its impacts.

Updates

- A new Climate Response Manager started at the end of December.
- The team has contracted AECOM to update our corporate GHG inventory, which will inform a corporate emissions reduction plan (ERP).
- A workshop with councillors is scheduled for 13 March. This workshop will discuss plans for updating the original draft ERP developed around 2021/22 and the net zero targets set for 2030 at the time.
- The broader climate change work programme will be presented to Sustainable Tairāwhiti in May.
- Work is progressing on the local emissions data platform (LEDP) that Council has subscribed to. Kinesis manages this platform and is currently working on uploading legacy emissions data.
- The Wainui Climate Action Plan (CAP) has moved into the engagement phase, with the first community hui held on 6 March. The team is working with the Māori Partnerships team to engage with our treaty partners.

REGIONAL SPEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

Last financial year council completed installations of new speed limit signs across the region following the 2022 amendment to the 2013 Speed Limit Bylaw which was approved and certified by NZTA Waka Kotahi into the National Speed Limits Register as the new legal instrument for setting speeds under the 2022 Speed Setting Rule. These speed limits can be viewed by the public here:

- [NZTA Speed limits Register](#)
- [Te Tairāwhiti Council Website](#)

Since then, a new 2024 Speed Setting Rule was released in September 2024, with mandates for councils as road controlling authorities (RCAs) to reverse speed limit reductions on some road classifications dating back to 2020 and implementing variable speed limits (VSLs) around all primary and secondary schools. Dates for mandates are:

- Speeds outside schools must be variable by 1 July 2026
- Speeds that require reversal must be identified and registered with new speeds by 1 May 2025 and in force by 1 July 2025

For more information refer **report 25-29** to the 5 March 2025 Regional Transport Committee meeting.

Updates

- Funding was announced in December 2024 to support the mandatory provisions of the 2024 rule, with applications by RCAs to be made in a timely manner to ensure reversals can be identified and registered.
- Further amendments to the rule and advice with guidance on how to implement the changes and apply for the funding was provided in January 2025.
- Council staff are assessing the required reversals and funding required to implement the changes. An application has been for \$285k for reversals and \$680k for VSLs has been submitted.
- [Consultation](#) by NZTA Waka Kotahi on a section on SH35 from Makorori to Pouawa closes 13 March 2025.
- Automatic Reversals on SH35: Two sections of SH35 are listed for automatic reversal:
 - 60km/hr sections on Wainui Road at Tamarau between Coldstream and Wheatstone roads
 - Okitu between Wairere Road and Sirrah Street.
- Both sections are to reverse to 70km/hr without consultation.
- Local MP Dana Kirkpatrick has appealed to the Minister of Transport, Chris Bishop, to include these sections in the current consultation. This follows strong community support in 2019, when 3,073 signatures backed the original speed reductions.

Next steps

Any additional speed changes for local roads will require:

- Development of an alternative method proposal or speed management plan.
- Consultation, including a cost-benefit analysis.

- Currently, 59% of schools in this region have reduced speed limits, with half using variable speeds in urban areas and the other half using permanent reductions in rural areas.
- Speed reversals for local roads will only effect areas with 30km/hr limits with schools present in seven townships: Wharekahika, Te Araroa, Ruatoria, Tokomaru Bay, Tolaga, Te Karaka and Manutuke.
- No funding has been allocated for reversals or VSLs yet, but an application has been made.
- For a record of the previous State Highways consultation now affected by the new rule visit: [NZTA Speed Limit Review - Gisborne](#)
- For setting speeds on State Highways NZTA Waka Kotahi encourages people to email feedback to speedmanagement@nzta.govt.nz

Ngā pūrongo whakamaru tūmatanui

Emergency Management Updates

FOCUS FOR 2025

Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group Plan Review

Work on the preparation of a new Tairāwhiti CDEM Group Plan continues. The general approach to be taken in the Plan was approved by the CDEM Group Committee at the end of 2024. The plan will sit at the apex of a hierarchy of documents and outline our strategic approach to emergency management. A range of operational plans and standard operating procedures will sit beneath the plan and give effect to its outcomes.

Plan Priorities

- Capture operational innovations already occurring in the region.
- Clearly communicate our CDEM strategy.
- Streamline plans and make them accessible.
- Clarify roles and responsibilities for CDEM stakeholders.

Critical Outcomes

- Empower communities to be prepared for emergency events.
- Develop an implementation plan linking emergency management activity to budgets.
- Ensure agility within our system, with a focus on continuous improvement.

Next Steps

- A Risk and hazard assessment (both natural and human-induced) is in progress. This is an intensive yet important exercise that will underpin much of the Plan.
- Emergency management partners will be engaged in the preparation of the risk assessment. A series of risk assessment workshops will be held over the next three months, with completion in May 2025.

- The project team aims to have a draft Group Plan by mid-2025, followed by a submissions process and final decisions at the September 2025 CDEM Group hui.

Enhancing Regional Readiness and Resilience

Our communities are at the heart of the Tairāwhiti Emergency Management system and readiness workstreams are a vital part of how we empower and enable communities to respond to emergency events. Training and education form the key component of what constitutes readiness focused on severe weather and catastrophic event planning i.e. Hikurangi Faultline Magnitude 9 Earthquake and tsunami.

The national 'ShakeOut' Drill that promotes earthquake and tsunami awareness is the main campaign for the region as it connects the region to the campaign that can be measured. For the 2024 national campaign, Tairāwhiti achieved the highest national sign-up rate for the fourth consecutive year running which is a measure of public engagement in terms of readiness and preparedness.

Te whakarauoranga o te Tairāwhiti Tairāwhiti Regional Recovery

Te Tairāwhiti experienced widespread damage following Cyclone Gabrielle. The road network was severely affected; bridges were damaged or completely swept away. Houses and businesses were inundated with water and silt, our main town's water supply was extensively damaged and entire communities were isolated for extended periods.

Recovery work on both regional infrastructure and private property is well underway.

For more information on all recovery projects, see Attachment 2 – Tairāwhiti Recovery Programme Monthly Report, December 2024 – January 2025.

FUTURE OF SEVERELY AFFECTED LAND (FOSAL) PROGRAMME

Council is working with Central Government to implement the [Future of Severely Affected Land \(FOSAL\)](#) framework. This includes:

- Buying properties classified as Category 3
- Mitigating risk for properties classified as Category 2P and 2C.

Property Classifications:

Category 3: Properties are those subject to ongoing risks from the Cyclone Gabrielle event that cannot be mitigated through interventions and residential use presents an unacceptable threat to life.

Category 2P: Properties are those subject to ongoing risks from the Cyclone Gabrielle event that can be mitigated through property level interventions.

Category 2C: Properties are those subject to ongoing risks from the Cyclone Gabrielle event that can be mitigated through community level interventions.

Update

Category 3 Buy Out

As of 26 February 2025, 47 properties have completed settlement. Thirty-six of these properties are owned by Council, the remainder are mixed-use properties and no longer available for residential use. This completes just over 87% of property buyouts, excluding 14 Whenua Māori Pathway properties that are following a separate process led by central government in partnership with landowners.

Category 2P

Funding received from Central Government is available to Category 2P property owners via a grant process to assist with mitigation costs. Mitigations are dependent on reports received by suitably qualified experts, such as Geotechnical Engineers. As of 26 February 2025:

- There are 168 Category 2P properties in total.
- 46 properties are receiving support via Te Aitanga-ā-Māhaki, who are directly managing house lifting.
- 103 properties are receiving funding via Council through a grant agreement, which means property owners will self-manage the mitigation works.
- Almost \$2.6m has been paid to property owners through the Council grant scheme. 13 properties have completed the mitigation work.

Commercial Sediment and Debris Fund

- 173 commercial entities received funding by end of July 2024 for management of sediment and debris on their commercial premises.
- An audit is near completion on pre-selected receivers of the fund to ensure funds have been spent as per the funding agreement.

Next steps

Category 3

- Buy Out – Of the remaining Category 3 properties, five are in negotiations, one has received an offer from Council and one has agreed on an offer.
- Demolition and removal – Demolition/removal of properties is underway with demolition completed at 12 properties and 1 dwelling successfully removed. Three not for profit organisations are working with Council to reduce waste in properties due for demolition.
- Future land use – In December 2024, the Policy Framework for Decisions on Storm-Affected Land was approved by Council. A Project Manager has been appointed and early stages of project planning have started.

Category 2P

- Managed elevation mitigations with Te Aitanga-ā-Māhaki continue, as do grant payments through Council.
- Communications continue with complex properties.



Category 2C

- See 'Flood Resilience' for current updates on Category 2C areas.
- Findings of the Commercial Sediment and Debris audit will be presented to the Director of Sustainable Futures when complete.

WOOD DEBRIS

Council is a part of a multi-agency response to address the large volumes of wood debris in our regional waterways and beaches. Removal is prioritised based on risk to community, infrastructure and the environment.

Update

- As of 26 February 2025, 505,000m³ of large woody debris has been removed across all project areas. Of this total amount 102,000m³ has been removed from beaches.
- Total volume treated via high oxygen or open-air burning, or chipping to 06 October 2024 is 424,024 tonnes, 93% of extracted volumes.
- We're currently working to secure \$27m in funding from Government to extend the woody debris removal programme.
- There have been a lot of lessons learnt along the way and the team is always looking for ways to improve efficiency of the programme and make the most of the funding we have.
- As an example, we recently captured high resolution aerial imagery of our region and are using AI to detect woody debris in or near our waterways. This work enables us to efficiently get approval to remove debris from entire catchments, supports better planning which in turn enables consistency of work for our contractors.

Next steps

- Finalise contract with MPI for \$27m of further funding to address large woody debris.
- Continue to develop the large woody debris programmes financing and forecasting model.
- Work internally and with the Tairāwhiti Forestry Action Group on determining what constitutes work behind the forest gates.
- Continue to utilise aerial imaging and AI technology to identify woody debris in catchments and forests across Tairāwhiti.

ROAD REINSTATEMENT

Over 90 bridges need repairs or full reconstruction and nearly 400 dropouts have been recorded since February 2023. Thanks to recovery funding from Government and NZTA Waka Kotahi, Council are undertaking the following four recovery infrastructure programmes that focus on roading and bridge repair.

Slips and Dropouts

Repairs to 343 of the region's most critical slips and dropout sites, of which 87 are complex and require engineering design.

Update

A total of 135 non-complex sites have been awarded to contractors, with 28 sites underway and 8 complete. The first 20 complex sites have been released to the professional services panel for design. The team are working through options for packaging the remaining sites together for design and construction. The first complex sites are expected to be ready for contractor pricing by October 2025.

Roadside drainage supporting iwi communities

Drainage and resilience improvements on alternative emergency evacuation routes as identified by iwi.

Update

Physical works on the tranche 1 have started and progressing as planned. An initial shortlist of sites has been scoped and scheduled for tranche 2. The procurement strategy of tranche 2 is in the final stages of approval. The design panel has been engaged to provide options reports on 9 complex sites for tranche 3.

Tiniroto Road Solution

Assessment of various options to secure the route (SH2 alternative) and propose remedial measures.

Update

Preferred bypass option decision has been communicated to key stakeholders and procurement plan approved. The Tiniroto Design (RFP) went out via GETS on 12 February, with a deadline for responses on 25 March. The existing road remains at risk of ongoing road closures; therefore Bluff 3 Dropout repair project will progress under CDEM powers to allow construction in April 2025.

Black Bridges

Investigations to replace river crossings at 8 sites where bridges were destroyed. Design and physical works to reconnect communities.

Update

Hollywood Bailey Bridge procurement and strengthening works complete. The preliminary designs and philosophy statement complete and agreed with NZTA Waka Kotahi for Mata (HUIARUA), Gray's and Pauariki. St Leger detailed design ongoing with 50% peer review complete. Alternative solutions are being sought for Burgess and Mangatai Access Bridges.

Red and Orange Bridges

Repairs to 28 (NIFF funded) bridges that suffered structural damage during weather events in early 2023.

Update

Four bridges are complete, 9 are in construction, 6 are being tendered and 9 in the design stage. Funding agreement with NZTA Waka Kotahi in place. Design consultant now in place and designs progressing. Contractor panel with 7 members tendering on multiple sites.

Green Bridges

Repairs to 35 bridges that suffered structural damage.

Update

Progressing as planned, with 18 bridges completed, 7 in construction and 10 at investigations and design stage.

FLOOD RESILIENCE

Flood protection networks across Tairāwhiti were significantly impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle in February 2023. One of the major consequences was the reduced channel capacity, primarily caused by silt accumulation, as well as significant bank erosion and the loss of critical flood control structures such as stopbanks. A programme of flood resilience investigation work is underway with the following five project areas.

Waipaoa Flood Control Project

Upgrade of 28km of stopbanks on the western side of the Waipaoa River (Matawhero SH2 Bridge and 1913 Matawai Road).

Update

- 10km of stopbanks were upgraded in this area last summer, with an additional 5km of stopbanks in the Patutahi/Waituhi area also upgraded this construction season which commenced September 2024.
- The Waipaoa Stopbanks have been fully upgraded beside Patutahi Township along the south side of the Whakaahu Stream. The very large area between Patutahi and Manutuke Townships is now protected against a much greater flood event, this is a significant project milestone.
- The Waipaoa Stopbanks along the north side of the Whakaahu Stream are about 95% completed and waiting on the renewal of a large (2.2m diameter) culvert and floodgate near Lavenham Road to be completed, then the stopbank upgrade can be fully completed on the northern side. Work on the large culvert renewal is programmed to commence from mid-March 2025.
- 3.3km of stopbank upgrades have been completed between Renner Road and the Waituhi area. Fencing, grassing and reinstatement work is ongoing. About 2.5km of additional stopbanks are planned to be upgraded in the Waituhi area by June 2025 (subject to favourable weather). There is a risk that this area may not be fully upgraded before winter due to time available, however this area will be completed in Oct/Nov 2026 at latest.

Te Karaka Flood Resilience

This project is designed to enhance flood protection and resilience in Te Karaka Township with Hydraulic modelling underway to assess flood level changes from potential improvements.

Update

- Te Karaka Flood Scheme 'Optioneering' assessment work is continuing (Hydraulic modelling) with assessment of flood level changes between potential improvement options.
- A community 'working group' meeting planned for mid-late March to present several flood scheme improvement options. The working group has had regular meetings since Aug 2024.
- Wholesale raising of the stopbank along the existing alignment has been modelled to defend against a Gabrielle + Climate Change future scenario, but this option will need to be several metres higher and is not recommended or affordable.
- Some form of stopbank retreat mixed combined with stopbank raising and widening work is envisaged to give more room for the river to flow around the township rather than through it. A preferred option/s and estimated cost of options is expected by June.

East Coast Flood Resilience

We're investigating flood resilience improvements for Ūawa, Makarika, Tikitiki and Tokomaru Bay (Waiotu and Mangahauini Rivers).

Update

- In December 2024 and January 2025, a helicopter flew the project areas to collect bathymetric LiDAR data to map land and underwater areas. Boat-based sonar was also used to measure river depth in intertidal areas.
- Procurement of Flood Hazard Modelling work packages was completed and Contracts signed in late Jan-2025. Kick-off meetings have been held and work is progressing at pace.
- Public community huis have been held in Te Arai, Tolaga Bay and Ruatoria recently highlighting the flood resilience work underway and planned and giving status updates on these projects. Additional meetings covering the 'long-list' of flood mitigation options are being planned.

Te Arai Flood Resilience

We're investigating flood resilience improvements for the Te Arai Catchment.

Update

- In December 2024 and January 2025, a helicopter flew the project areas to collect bathymetric LiDAR data to map land and underwater areas. Boat-based sonar was also used to measure river depth in intertidal areas.
- Procurement of Flood Hazard Modelling work packages was completed and Contracts signed in late Jan-2025. Kick-off meetings have been held and work is progressing at pace.
- Stopbank construction as an option is not being promoted for the Te Arai Catchment. Focus will be on vegetation management of the active channel and banks, as well as assessment of the management and functionality of the secondary flow path/overland flow across Papatu Road into the Opu basin and Whatatuna River.

Gisborne City Flood Resilience

We're investigating into flood resilience improvements for the Taruheru, City, Waimata catchments.



Update

- In December 2024 and January 2025, a helicopter flew the project areas to collect bathymetric LiDAR data to map land and underwater areas. Boat-based sonar was also used to measure river depth in intertidal areas.
- Hydraulic modelling work is well advanced by DHI for the Taruheru/Waimata Rivers.
- Formal survey of the Taruheru River was completed in Jan 2025. This data will feed into our model to start the detailed design process to understand options as well as cut/fill requirements and estimates related to cost of Taruheru widening work project (approx between Champion School and Gray's Bush). Preliminary resource consenting work is also underway by SLR to support this project. Noted that the Taruheru River upstream of Champion School was last widened in 1997/98 and has sedimented up since then reducing capacity and conveyance ability during flood events.
- WSP is also reviewing and updating historic modelling for the Mangapapa and Whataupoko areas, which will feed into flood resilience improvement recommendations for those areas. This project is still in early days with kick-off meeting held in Feb 2025.

LAND MANAGEMENT

Our focus is on investigating erosion control methods for highly erodible gullies and slopes, creating a spatial dataset for assessing land treatment needs and finding and implementing programmes for sustainable land use. We've also been able to expand our work on vegetation planting for freshwater and biodiversity restoration, fencing waterways, pest and plant control and fish passage remediation.

Update

Funding was granted to Council from MPI and MfE to expand council's Land Management section to help with Freshwater Farm Planning. Roles have been filled and work has been progressing as required with increased ability available to help with assessment of badly eroded forestry land.

Whakawhanaungatanga

Relationships

CO-GOVERNANCE WITH TANGATA WHENUA

In line with Council's commitment to fostering tangata whenua participation in decision-making processes, this section provides updates on current co-governance kaupapa that we're working through with tangata whenua and iwi groups. The current government has shifted the focal point of the relationships with iwi, placing a stronger focus on regional relationships and mechanisms to continue advancing partnership priorities.

The Local Leadership Body (LLB)

LLB members had two workshops in the last quarter of 2024, with a third and final workshop planned for April this year. These workshops are laying the foundation for the inaugural meeting, which we're working toward for quarter three this year.

The LLB co-chairs have endorsed a high-level approach to guide the committee's work leading up to the first meeting and throughout the year. This approach was informed by discussions during the first two workshops. The details to the programmed approach will be informed by the final workshop in coming weeks. While acknowledging historical grievances and relationship dynamics, the group expressed a strong motivation to channel these as catalysts for positive change in this new co-governance environment. Success was framed as a commitment to collective perseverance, ensuring shared aspirations drive the work ahead.

Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust (RIT)

Following the recent election of the new board for Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust (RIT) council is yet to understand what strategic priorities look like for this relationship. We historically had a Joint Action Plan (JAP) approach with RIT but have not had any jointly endorsed strategic guidance since the draft JAP in 2021. We're working with RIT at an operational level.

Te Rūnanganui o Ngāti Porou (TRoNP)

Council has recently re-entered discussions with TRoNP and MPI on the Waiapu Koka Huhuā agreement. These discussions have been inclusive of the Joint Management Agreement Forum (JMAF) and councils JMA responsibilities and commitments. There is a willingness from all parties to get these relationships and work programs back on track. The TRoNP point of contact is currently working on the approach to bring TRoNP governance representatives to the table to reset and progress this relationship.

Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou (NRMoNHNP)

NRMoNHNP are in the process of developing an environmental covenant alongside MfE. Council was invited to take part in these discussions and has attended two meetings alongside this group and MfE. Ngāti Porou Hapū have requested an MOU be developed with the council to formalize the relationship

and secure commitment. This MOU is currently in draft and will be presented to the council once completed for consideration.

Te Aitanga-ā-Māhaki (TaM)

A relationship agreement endorsed by both parties is sitting with TaM awaiting the appropriate time for signing and formalisation. The timing for signing will be decided by the TaM Chief Executive. Council has just also received a request to enter into a Mana Whakahono Agreement with TaM which staff will be working through in the coming months.

Ngai Tāmanuhiri (NT)

A draft relationship agreement is still on the table for consideration with Ngai Tāmanuhiri. The capacity limitations for NT to give time to all aspects of the relationship with Council are a challenge. We're addressing this operationally through a working relationship on policy and planning matters.

Te Awapuni Moana Trust (TAMT)

A relationship agreement has been developed to progress the connection with TAMT. This is also inclusive of an access agreement to maintain a bore that council has established on this whenua for research purposes. The intent of the relationship agreement is to explore opportunities that have mutual benefits to both parties. These include potential water treatment initiatives, ongoing research into groundwater quality and other potential opportunities that support council's strategic objectives.

Paokahu Trust (PT)

The relationship with PT had been dormant for a period and following a recent meeting has been reset with a clear commitment to a working relationship moving forward. A recent after care report for the landfill site has been the catalyst. Council will be working closely with the Trust to identify the most appropriate pathway moving forward.

Maraetaha Joint Steering Group (JSG)

Work with the JSG is progressing well. The group is currently looking at the strategic priorities for the coming period which will inform operational effort. There is a draft access agreement in development for Patemaru station. Councils access to water treatment plant and related infrastructure is currently through Patemaru whenua which requires formalisation for health and safety reasons.

TE KĀHUI PATU KAIKIRI | ANTI-RACISM WORKING GROUP

From the Anti-Racism Policy Audit that was completed by Tatai Aho Rau Core Education and reviewed by local advisory group Te Kāhui Patu Kaikiri, a decision was made to put three of our policies through the recommendations made from the Audit. The three policies are:

- Tairāwhiti Piritahi: Māori Participation Policy
- Procurement Policy
- Health and Safety Policy

The recommendations include:

- Referencing historical and/or current inequities and identify how these can be addressed
- Making reference to the Treaty / Te Tiriti in all policies
- Elevating Māori values and tikanga in the policies

- Elevating and increasing the use of Te Reo Māori
- Reflecting power imbalances
- Referencing the relationship and the participation with Māori, iwi, mana whenua and decision making.

Next Steps

Tatai Aho Rau Core Education are currently amending our policies. The timeframe for this to be completed 30 April 2025.

On completion of amendments meet with Te Kahui Patu Kaikiri to share policy amendments and discuss next steps for the advisory group.

WAIAPU JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT\ WAIAPU KŌKĀ HŪHUA/RESTORING THE WAIAPU CATCHMENT

The Waiapu Kōkā Hūhua is a 100-year restoration programme in the Waiapu catchment with the vision of 'Ko te mana ko te hauora o te whenua; ko te hauora o ngā awa; ko te hauora o te iwi - Healthy land, healthy rivers, healthy people.' The Waiapu catchment has the highest suspended sediment yield of any river in Aotearoa/New Zealand and one of the highest in the world.

We're developing the Waiapu Catchment Plan with Te Runanganui o Ngāti Porou (TRONPnui) as part of the implementation of the national policy statement for freshwater management. The joint development of the plan is enabled by the Joint Management Agreement. The project team (consisting of Ngāti Porou and Council representatives) aims to meet regularly to discuss and work through technical aspects of the catchment plan.

The Waiapu Catchment Plan will provide a long-term vision of how to manage freshwater and other natural resources. It will incorporate mātauranga Ngāti Porou and western science to ensure integrated management of freshwater and other resources from the mountains to the sea.

Update

Joint commitment to the Waiapu Catchment Plan has been reconfirmed. Representatives of Ngāti Porou and Council have established a core project team to coordinate the remainder of technical work, engagement and policy development needed to complete the catchment plan.

A supporting technical rōpū comprising local Waiapu expertise is also being sought to inform plan development. The purpose of this rōpū will be to work through the catchment planning process in a series of technical hui facilitated by the core project team from April to October 2025. The output will be the draft Waiapu Catchment Plan, to be completed by the end of 2025. The rōpū will also support and inform the development of the Ecological and Cultural Values assessments for the Waiapu catchment.

Next steps

The team is establishing a technical rōpū to support the catchment plan's development from April onwards. Additionally Council staff are reviewing previous governance arrangements to determine how Council and TRONPnui might refresh their combined oversight of this project.



Ngā Whakahaere Mahi

General Management

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Our ongoing focus includes improving recruitment and retention, prioritising staff wellbeing and continually refining our strategies and processes.

Updates

- We have commenced the development of a comprehensive Organisational Development Strategy and Plan.
- Our second collaborative cadetship programme, focused on "supporting local people into local jobs," is underway.
- Launching the new Training Module in our new TechnologyOne system.

Next steps

- Focus on supporting the implementation of the Wellbeing Strategy.
- We're collaborating with regional councils on Te Ao Māori capacity and capability across the sector.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Our Health and Safety team has established best practice standards to guide our organisation in fulfilling requirements under the Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA). Our focus goes beyond mere compliance - it's about ensuring every person returns home safe and well. You can access our current Health, Safety and Wellbeing Policy [here](#).

Supporting our staff working through the following:

- The Wellbeing Strategy has been officially ratified and will serve as the foundation for staff support initiatives led by wellbeing team representatives across Council. This strategy is designed to enhance workplace wellbeing and proactively address psychosocial risks through close collaboration with our People and Capability, Culture, and Organisation Development teams.
- Council remains committed to supporting WorkSafe in its ongoing investigation into the tragic loss of life at Waimata.
- An independent audit of Council's Health and Safety systems has been commissioned, scheduled for late March 2025, and will be conducted by IMPAC. The audit will establish key benchmarks, identify areas for improvement, and provide assurance to Council officers regarding health and safety performance.



Focus areas

- With enhanced resources and a more strategic approach, contractor management will continue to be closely monitored, with joint site H&S audits and thorough reviews of audit documentation ensuring compliance and safety.
- Reports across the Council indicate a rising trend in abusive and unacceptable behaviour towards staff within our community. To address this, regular monthly meetings with Police, Māori Wardens, and key officers provide direct support to affected staff, while de-escalation training remains a key risk mitigation strategy.
- The wellbeing of our staff remains a top priority, with monthly initiatives and ongoing support programmes in place to foster a safe and supportive work environment.

Incidents/Injuries

- A serious road traffic incident involving one of our animal control team is under investigation. Fortunately, our driver escaped relatively unscathed, though the vehicle has been written off.
- A Lost Time Injury (LTI) was recorded for a parking warden due to a sprain.
- A notifiable event occurred when a contractor fell from the stationary deck of a ute.

INCIDENT TYPE	INCIDENT DESCRIPTION	FEBRUARY EVENTS*	ROLLING 12 MONTHS
Near miss	An event or incident that someone has been exposed to that could have caused injury.	2 x minor 3 x moderate	29
Injury	Someone has been physically hurt and reported.	5 x minor 3 x moderate 1 x major	63
Incident	An event or incident that has caused damage to equipment, property, or environment and includes threats and abuse to staff members.	10 x moderate 2 x major	237



INCIDENT TYPE	INCIDENT DESCRIPTION	FEBRUARY EVENTS*	ROLLING 12 MONTHS
Notifiable event	Any of the following events that arise from work: death, notifiable illness or injury, or notifiable incident that triggers requirements to preserve the site and notify WorkSafe NZ.	1 x major	3
Illness	Someone has seen or been involved in an event or exposed to a situation that has resulted in individual becoming ill or unwell, e.g. lung disease, asbestosis, legionnaires disease. This is from workplace exposure and does not include common illness such as personal illness, cold and flu.	Nil	6

FINANCIAL REPORTING

This financial summary covers the Council's financial performance for the first seven months of the 2024/25 financial year, for the period ended 31 January 2025.

Council's net surplus is \$22.9m, lower than what was expected in the YTD Annual Plan of \$29.4m. The main drivers of this lower-than-expected surplus is an accounting loss on fair value swaps of \$1.5m, FOSAL Category 3 relocation grants and the timing of capital grants for the roading programme. The accounting loss is based on movements in fair value of interest rate swaps. This loss may or may not eventuate when the swaps are finally realised in the future.

In the 2024-2027 Three Year Plan, we budgeted for the remaining Voluntary Category 3 properties as capital buyouts. However, a number of settlements have been relocation grants, where the relocation grants are recognised as operational costs. As such, the latter shows as a variance to expected net surplus.

The remainder of the lower-than-expected net surplus has been driven by timing of receiving capital grants, mostly for the roading recovery projects. The receiving of capital grants is dependent on when projects will be completed.

Apart from accounting variances, there are no adverse financial impacts to Council.

The summary below is for costs up to 31st January 2025 to date:

YTD total revenue: \$138m, with \$42m from subsidies relating to roading reinstatement works and large woody debris and silt removal.

YTD total expenditure: \$115m, including approximately \$34m for emergency reinstatement costs and large woody debris and silt removal.

YTD capital expenditure: \$45m, representing 75% of the YTD Annual Plan. Most of the expenditure to date relates to roading network for reinstatement works and bridge repairs; Category 3 FOSAL voluntary property buyouts and the Waiapoa Flood Control Resilience project. Last year for the same period (2023/24 YTD) total capital expenditure was \$41m.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses For the Period Ended 31 January 2025

	Jan-25 Actual \$000s	Year to date Budget \$000s	Variance \$000s	Full Year Budget \$000s
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS				
Grants and Subsidies - Operational	37,063	31,656	5,407	47,818
Grants, Donations, Subsidies and Contributions - Capital	27,141	34,750	(7,609)	106,846
Other Non Exchange Revenue	707	670	36	1,898
General Rates And Uniform Annual General Charge	22,879	22,637	242	30,183
Targeted Rates	40,605	40,605	(0)	54,141
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS				
Development and Financial Contributions	533	1,087	(554)	1,863
Other Revenue	7,848	8,945	(1,097)	14,573
Targeted Water Rates	1,541	2,130	(589)	3,651
Dividends	7	0	7	0
Interest Received	1,640	0	1,640	0
Other Gains/(Losses)	(1,502)	154	(1,657)	350
Total Revenue	138,461	142,635	(4,174)	261,322
EXPENSES				
Employee Benefit Expenses	20,004	22,045	2,041	37,139
Expenditure on Operating Activities	72,002	69,022	(2,979)	103,671
Depreciation and Amortisation	18,417	18,273	(144)	31,324
Financing Costs	5,092	3,958	(1,134)	6,786
Total Expenses	115,514	113,298	(2,216)	178,919
Net Surplus/(Deficit) Before Taxation	22,947	29,337	(6,390)	82,403
Subvention payment	(71)	0	(71)	350
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	22,876	29,337	(6,461)	82,753
Gains/(Losses) on Property Revaluation	0	0	0	48,350
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSES	22,876	29,337	(6,461)	131,103
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	44,949	59,893	14,944	160,032

Ngā Mahi Arotahinga

Focus Projects

RESOURCE RECOVERY CENTRE

A [Feasibility Study](#) has been completed as part of our investigation into the development of a Community Resource Recovery Centre for Te Tairāwhiti. Many centres run across the country and have multiple benefits including:

- extending the life of landfills
- reducing the amount of waste being transported from one region to another, which comes at a cost to ratepayers
- education, training and employment opportunities.

The findings of this study were presented to Council and the decision was made to progress this further and investigate the potential funding options as funding is critical to the success of a resource recovery centre.

Update

Council is investigating potential sites and additional requirements of a purpose-built resource recovery facility. We will look toward a funding application to MfE once a potential site is finalised.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Indoor Multipurpose Centre (IMC)

Tairāwhiti faces a critical shortage of indoor court facilities. This was highlighted by the Sport New Zealand National Facilities Strategy for Indoor Sports, which ranks it with the lowest public indoor court availability per capita in New Zealand. While progress has been made, the actual construction of an indoor facility is contingent on feasibility testing, ownership confirmation and securing the necessary funding.



Update

- The Feasibility Study has been completed.
- The business case is currently being completed and will contain:
 - Confirmation of demand for additional indoor courts to meet regional demand
 - The recommended footprint (size and number of courts)
 - The preferred location for the regional Indoor Multipurpose Centre.
- The preliminary construction cost estimate for the core facility
 - Financial modelling of annual operating costs
 - Recommended ownership and operating model

Next steps

- Discuss and determine affordability of building an Indoor Multipurpose Centre.
- Finalise the business case for presentation to Council.

TOWNSHIP UPGRADES

We work in partnership with our whānau and communities utilising a Community Development-Led model to understand their aspirations and prioritise those within the given budget via community led engagement. Township Upgrades has a budget of \$700,000 annually to complete two rural township upgrades (one north of Gisborne and one either south or west of Gisborne). However, due to Cyclone Gabrielle we have four townships to complete this financial year, Ruatoria, Ūawa, Te Karaka and Matawai, while planning begins for Patutahi and Tokomaru Bay upgrades. The below is an update as of October 2024.

Ruatoria

Ruatoria township upgrade is nearing completion. Installation of the new picnic shelter and footpaths to equipment was completed at the end of February 2025.





Footpath to equipment from Waiomatatini Road entrance.

Council is liaising with Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Te Waiu for the students to design and erect a waharoa – gateway for the park entrance from Waiomatatini Road.

The final installation of the below items will mark the completion of the Ruatoria Township Upgrade no later than May 2025:

- TKKM o Te Waiu waharoa.
- Park signage.
- Safety mat installation under the flying fox.
- Rubbish bins.

Better of Funding (BOF) Ruatoria

Due to the decrease in Waka Kotahi Funding Assistance Rate (FAR) funding this financial year we're unable to undertake the construction footpath and safer crossing on the Waiomatatini Road South until the 2025–2026 financial year. This footpath is to be installed in response to the community's safety concerns for children walking to and from school from outer areas. A safety audit has been completed and informs the design and location of the new footpath and safer crossing on the main road in and out of Ruatoria.

Although the team had planned to install a Disability Car Park close to the entrance of the park the team has decided not to proceed due to the limited available space and would involve the removal of a tree which is currently used by the community for shade.

Tolaga Bay

Site preparation to commence week of 17 March 2025 to enable the installation of the new playground equipment and safety matting. It is hoped the installation will be completed by 4 April 2025, weather permitting.

Council is still gathering quotes from local contractors for the installation of a full basketball court. Quotes to date are considerably more expensive when compared with the cost to install a full basketball court in Ruatoria.

Patutahi

Te Aitanga-ā-Mahaki appointed a Patutahi Community Development Officer to engage with local youth and children to understand their aspirations for the playground. Once those aspirations are confirmed Council will be advised.

The community have also requested a pedestrian crossing to the school on Atkins Street and an upgraded footpath and speed humps for speed mitigation on Lavenham Road.

A safety audit is planned within the next six-week period.

Te Karaka

Cliff Road construction Expression of Interest (EOI) procurement was released Monday 3 March 2025 for local contractors to express their interest. Interested parties have 3 weeks to submit an EOI. The panel will consider all submissions the week of 24 March 2025.

The community have confirmed the following upgrades to the playground:

- A full basketball court.
- A picnic shelter.
- A playground structure to cater for all ages.

The project team will meet to discuss and arrange a concept design to be completed.

Matawai

Site preparation is underway for the instalment of the Nature Play area by the end of March. During the months of May and June a footpath will be installed to increase accessibility, to play areas, development of a picnic area, repaint the tennis court and install the new fence. All work is to be completed by 30 June 2025.

BOF Matawai:

The team initially planned to install a footpath and a foot bridge from Matawai Marae to the start of Motu Road however, due to the decrease in Waka Kotahi (FAR) funding we're not able to do both. Post a recommendation from Council's, Journeys team the team will focus on installing a footbridge in the new year and will look for external funding to install the footpath.

Other BOF Projects

The Wharekahika playground footpath installation will commence the week of 10 March 2025. Te Araroa, Tikitiki, Rangitukia and Wharekahika safe crossing and footpath to the Kura Kaupapa are to be installed during the 2025–2026 year. Safety audits were completed in November 2024 to inform design and location. The delay is due to the decrease in Waka Kotahi (FAR) funding.

TAIRĀWHITI RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (TRMP)

Phase 1

Regional Policy Statement

This workstream is responsible for updating the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) provisions. The new notification date is set for February 2026.

Updates

Early feedback has been gathered on the draft RPS direction, with refinement ongoing and targeted for completion by the end of March.

Iwi engagement is ongoing and the team continues to work with the Māori Partnership team on ensuring iwi priorities are reflected in the draft RPS chapters. Iwi engagement will extend beyond March, allowing feedback to be incorporated as the chapters evolve. Formal community engagement on the draft RPS is scheduled for mid-2025, slightly ahead of the Urban Plan change notification, keeping the processes distinct and providing clear input opportunities to avoid confusion between the two workstreams.

Technical work is also due to be finalised end of March.

Regional Freshwater Plan and Catchment Planning

The Freshwater Planning workstream has been focusing on developing a robust evidence base to support policy decisions, engagement and policy development since mid-2020. In 2024, the focus was on working with whānau, hapū, iwi and local communities on specific catchments. The main goal in 2025 is to complete the technical work, engagement and policy drafting for the Regional Freshwater Plan and seven catchment plans. Five catchments are at different stages of progress, while the other two are in the early stages of initiation.

The notification for the freshwater package remains scheduled for mid-2026.

Updates

Review of the Regional Freshwater Plan and Waipaoa Catchment

Since July 2023, staff have been working with the Advisory Group. Most engagements are now complete. The Advisory Group will reconvene for four hui from mid-year to review and discuss draft sections of the plan. The team is aiming to have all sections drafted by September (depending on the completion of technical work mid-year).

Mōtū Catchment

The notification date has been moved to February 2026 (see Decision Report 24-319). Councillor Ria has been actively involved in re-engaging with tāngata whenua to find practical solutions for water quality issues. While the draft plan is complete, the extended timeframe allows for further re-engagement to strengthen catchment planning. This includes supporting the Mōtū Catchment Group in identifying opportunities to improve freshwater outcomes and secure funding for mitigation and pest management solutions.

Waiapū Catchment

Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou have reaffirmed their commitment to co-developing the Waiapū Catchment Plan. With this renewed agreement, the focus has now shifted to research, including ecological values assessment, natural character assessment and gravel fieldwork. The joint team aims to complete a draft plan by the end of 2025.

Ūawa Catchment

Council is working with Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti on the Catchment Plan, with engagement mostly complete. The first draft of the Catchment Plan is expected in May 2025.

Waimatā – Pakarae Catchment

Advisory Group engagement is nearly complete, with the final hui scheduled for mid-March 2025. Staff have started drafting the Catchment Plan, which will be ready for Advisory Group feedback by the end of March 2025.

Southern Tairāwhiti (Hangaroa – Ruakituri) Catchment

Engagement with the Advisory Group is underway. Staff attended a Ngāi Tāmanuhiri whanau freshwater planning day at Muriwai Marae, marking a positive step forward. The draft plan is expected by the end of 2025.

Northern (Wharekahika – Waikura) catchment

Following Council's bore drilling project, staff have formed a small technical roopu that includes local expertise from the catchment area to support engagement and the development of the Catchment Plan for this area. The first technical roopu is scheduled for mid-March. A draft plan is expected to be ready by the end of 2025.

Urban Growth and Development

This workstream is on track and moving steadily toward notification by mid-2025, following the adoption of the Future Development Strategy (FDS) in May 2024. This is a comprehensive and extensive effort focused on the necessary changes to implement the FDS and enable housing supply.

Updates

The first Urban Plan change will include:

- Intensification changes and rezoning (such as a flexible City Centre Zone, Open Space, Mixed Use, Residential and Neighbourhood Centre Zones).
- Special Purpose Zones – Focus on Hospital (as its general residential in current plan) Airport (which is currently Rural Residential) and Future Urban Zone.

In February, engagement focused on reviewing the urban provisions of the District Plan within the TRMP, mainly in and around the City. The Urban Plan change will include changes to land-use zoning, policies and rules to support housing development. Further refinements, based on workshop feedback and engagement, will be made. The revised version will then be presented to Council on 27 March for approval to send to Treaty partners for formal feedback, in accordance with RMA requirements.

An updated Urban Design Guide for Residential Development has been developed to support intensification through the FDS, with a Tairāwhiti-specific approach. This guide will assist developers to submit higher-quality proposals and will be included as an appendix to the new plan. Feedback from the December TRMP Committee meeting has been incorporated and iwi engagement continues.

Work continues on the four city masterplans supporting the FDS, starting with the Kaiti Masterplan, followed by Elgin, City Centre and Awapuni. Engagements also took place in February and further discussions with iwi are ongoing to inform the plans. Working with Treaty partners is key to delivering a masterplan in a suburb with a rich cultural background and will enable a more comprehensive understanding of Kaiti and development of an aspirational vision for the suburb. Spatial opportunities and key moves will be progressed, confirming the preferred masterplan approach for Kaiti.

Phase 2

This phase will start in July 2025, with public notification of proposed changes planned for 2028. This phase will include the Regional Coastal Plan, the remainder of District Plan provisions as well as the remaining (mainly rural) parts. Initial planning has been put on hold until a workstream lead can be confirmed.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE UPDATE

The Environmental Science and Monitoring team continue to progress the science programme, with a focus on freshwater and the coastal environment and providing evidence for the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP) review. The team also carries out monitoring of the environment as required by Government regulations and for Council and civil defence business needs.

Flood Intelligence: New flood forecasting model

Much progress has been made on this Central Government-Funded (National Infrastructure Funding and Financing, NIFF) project since November:

- Data integrity report completed – have identified data gaps that impact on development of catchment flood models and model performance.
- Supplier feedback to Council stated the maintenance efforts on our network of telemetry sites, rain gauges and river level monitoring sites should be applauded and that the amount of high-quality data is extremely impressive and some of the best data they have seen from any Council in NZ.
- Internal hui to identify additional matters or items required for the new flood models due to project underspend and memo to NIFF for approval of new spend. This new spend includes filling in data gaps (e.g. new rainfall gauges), upgrades to river level sites (resilience), communication upgrades and a hydraulic model for the Taruheru and Waimata catchments (due to tidal effects).
- All five catchment models have been built and now undergoing calibration and validation.
- First training workshop on the flood models completed.

Groundwater Monitoring Bore Drilling: Urban Resilience Bores

Resource consent has been sought to install four shallow groundwater monitoring bores across the Turanga flats to better understand groundwater contribution to urban flood hazards. The project will gather scientific information through the drilling, construction and ongoing monitoring of groundwater.

Crop Survey

The Environmental Science Team has completed a survey of the summer crops grown throughout Tairāwhiti for the 2024/25 summer season. The 2024/25 Summer Crop Survey details the type, location and total area of different summer crops in the Gisborne District. A total of 24,598 hectares was surveyed with over half being summer crops (the survey results exclude pasture, not visible and tilled land). The survey provides information about where and what crops are grown and if cropped areas are triggering cultivation setback rules within the Freshwater Chapter of the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

The full 2024/25 report will be published on the GDC website.

State of Environment Report (2025)

The next State of the Environment report is due. This provides information on the results of all Council's environmental monitoring programmes and covers freshwater (surface and groundwater), coastal marine environment, air, land/soil and biodiversity. This report will incorporate data for the five-year

period from 2020 to 2024/25. A cross-Council project team has been formed and the first kick-off hui completed. A part-time project advisor will support and complete this project.

Monitoring

Inanga

Rongowhakaata Iwi has been contracted to monitor inanga spawning and determine spawning locations at four streams/ivers in their rohe. This will be the fifth year in a row that we have been working collaboratively together. The work schedule has been drafted and the mapping and monitoring goes from February to May.

Dune Care

A dune information webpage is now live on the [GDC website](#).

TRMP Research

Gravel Management

Progress has been made with the mean bed level settings for all East Coast rivers being calculated, including some gravel take sites in Waiapu, Tapuaeroa, Puketoro and Karakatuwhero rivers. The mean bed level settings provide informed decision making to Council while allocating gravel volume to the consent holders and to the regionally sensitive rivers.

Freshwater Management

Significant progress has been made on freshwater quality targets, Turanga and Ūawa flats Nutrient Leaching Model, Faecal Source Tracking in Ūawa, Wainui, Kopuawhakapata, Taruheru and Waikanae. We have received the final report for naturalised flow advice.

DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY PROJECT

The Tairāwhiti Deliberative Democracy project was established to explore and trial more deliberative decision-making processes in relation to climate change adaptation. Council commissioned Te Weu Trust to undertake the project in 2023.

Koi Tū: the Centre for Informed Futures, a research centre at the University of Auckland, facilitated a workshop to design the Citizen's Assembly with local catchment and community leads, Council and Trust Tairāwhiti staff on 14 June 2024. It was agreed that the remit for the citizens assembly would align with and complement the Council's Forestry Plan Change process and associated engagement processes. The overarching question that was put to the assembly was:

"What is a fair way to manage the proposed land use transitions in Tairāwhiti?"

Nearly 250 expressions of interest were received from residents wanting to be involved, using a statistically valid and independent 'sortition' process, 40 assembly members were selected to represent the region's diversity in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, qualifications and geographical location.

The first assembly took place on 2 November 2024 and focused on learning more about the land use issues and challenges in Tairāwhiti and starting to think about what a 'fair' and 'just' land-use transition should look like in our region. The presentations and speakers were:

- **Principles of fairness and distributive justice**, Professor Jonathan Boston – Victoria University Wellington
- **The Economics of Transition in Tairāwhiti**, Kent Duston Economic, Habilis Consulting
- **Changing Landuse to fit a Changing Landscape**, Nora Lanari – Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment:
- **Responses to the Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use in Tairāwhiti (MILU)**, John Hutchings – Hutch Consulting and Transition Advisory Group (TAG Convenor):
- **Towards a Maori Wellbeing Economy**, Shawn Awatere – Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research:
- **Tairāwhiti Land Transition: History and context**, Kerry Hudson – Te Tairāwhiti Council

The second assembly was held on 1 February at the Tautua Village and focused on korero with stakeholders, advocates and community entrepreneurs. It included a korero with Naomi Simmonds about how the assembly process can respond to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and why it matters. The hui went ahead with the introduction of guests who shared their perspectives with the assembly and then small groups of assembly members were given the chance to talk to each of the presenters separately. The presenters were:

- Bridget Parker – Horticulture and cropping farmer
- Kerry Worsnop – Sheep and beef farmer
- Graeme Atkins – Conservation advocate
- Julian Kohn – Forestry
- Manu Caddie – Indigenous bioeconomy and environmental advocate

Note that assembly members have also received webinar presentations from:

- David Hall, Toha (Funding and Financing Nature Based Solutions) – 28 January
- Pure Advantage (Financing and Supporting Nature Based Solutions at the catchment level) – 11 February

Next Steps

The third and final assembly meeting will occur on 22 March and be focused on developing the Assembly's 'Call to Action' This will be a declaration of the Citizens' Assembly's collective position. Its purpose will be multiple, including:

- A way to inspire individual and institutional action
- A public reference for planning
- A public reference for follow-up and accountability

The Citizens' Assembly 'Call to Action' and supporting documentation will be presented to Council and shared with local MPs, stakeholders and the wider community from April 2025 onwards.

The assembly would like to thank Kerry Hudson and Nadine McKinnon for their support throughout the process – and for hosting a site visit in December 2024 for assembly members to explain the Waingake Transformation Programme.

Te Rerenga Rauropi

Biodiversity

The Regional Biodiversity Transformation team is responsible for driving biodiversity improvement across Council's land portfolio and implementing Council's strategic direction for biodiversity. We support the aspirations of our community through education and advocacy and we deliver council's major biodiversity programmes – Haumanu Tū Ora and Waingake Transformation Programmes.

Updates

- Work is underway to re-measure the eight established 20 x 20 vegetation plots within the Waingake Waterworks (QEII) Bush. The plots were installed in 2019 and follow a standardised methodology for monitoring long-term changes to the structure and composition of vegetation communities, in this case forest vegetation. This will be the first set of repeat measurements for Waingake. Data from the plots will be entered into the National Vegetation Survey databank which will enable comparisons of the two datasets.
- We're working closely with the [Eco-Index team](#) and Waikato University on an Envirolink funded project to:
 - Verify (ground-truth) desktop mapping of indigenous urban vegetation
 - Develop a field methodology and ESRI-based field app to map vegetation types and weed distributions
 - Train Council staff to use the field app to collect site information as a basis for planning and prioritising future restoration in the Gisborne urban area.
 - Providing technical advice to resource consent applications and supporting landowners with native planting plans.
 - Ongoing input into drafting of relevant chapters of the Regional Policy Statement.

Next steps

- Complete field work and trials of alternative PMA monitoring methods.
- Presentation to the Coastal Restoration Trust conference in Tolaga Bay.
- Supporting MPI Native Afforestation Workshops in Tairāwhiti.

WAINGAKE TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME

The [Waingake Transformation Programme](#) aims to create a vital native forest, transitioning 1,400ha of pine plantation to an indigenous forest at Waingake and Pamoā. There is a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Joint Steering Group (JSG) between Council and mana whenua, Maraetaha Incorporation supported by Ngāi Tāmanuhiri.

Updates

- The Waingake-Pamoā Joint Steering Group reconvened for the first meeting of the year in February. This was an opportunity to discuss the Strategic Plan adopted by Council in December

2024 and priority actions to be progressed this year. This was also an opportunity for Council staff to provide an update on significant upcoming projects in the water supply work programme including Local Water Done Well and the resource consent application process for the Te Arai intake.

- The team has been focused on delivery of pest plant and animal control, with particular concern around the establishment of Old Man's Beard (OMB) infestations. OMB is a vigorous climbing vine which dominates and smothers native tree canopy and prevents native seedlings from establishing. Following clearance of slips and roading maintenance, the team have noticed an increase in new OMB infestations establishing in material moved during earthworks. This has led to active surveillance of slips, earthworks and roadsides and re-visiting previously controlled sites to ensure new sites are identified and treated early in the establishment phase.
- An additional focus has been on vegetation monitoring in the Waingake Waterworks (QEII) Bush. Eight vegetation plots were established in the QEII Bush in 2019 using a standard 20 x 20 plot methodology. 20 x 20 plots are accepted as the best method available for monitoring changes to the structure and composition of forests over time in New Zealand. The team has been progressively remeasuring these eight plots, with support from the Biodiversity team and Wildlands Consultants.
- Procurement for the supply of native plants for the period 2025-2028 has been completed and the contract awarded to a local supplier. We have had good landowner support from neighbouring farms and forestry blocks for our ungulate control programme and continue to see excellent results with low browser numbers within our core restoration area.

Next steps

- Ungulate control round three, June 2025
- Ongoing wilding pine, pest plant and animal control
- Pre-planting preparation begins in April.
- Complete 20 x 20 vegetation plots.

HAUMANU TŪ ORA (TŪRANGANUI ESTUARY RESTORATION PROJECT)

This is a four-year project aiming to restore the mauri and ora of the Tūranganui Estuary, including the Taruheru, Waikanae and Waimatā waterways. By the end of June 2026, around 170,000 native plants will be used in wetland and riparian planting to re-establish wetlands and absorb stormwater contaminants before they get to the Taruheru, Waikanae and Waimatā waterways.

Update

- The main focus has been another attempt at the Spartina operation after weather in November was not suitable. There has been lots of comms, signage being put up, mail drops, radio and social media, for a planned spraying in early March 2025. Unfortunately, the spraying was postponed due to poor weather.
- Maintenance is scheduled with contractors maintaining all of the sites planted in 2022, 2023 and 2024

- Weekly maintenance of the Waikanae trapline – with 48 pest animals eliminated including three Toriura (Stoats).
- Tū Taiao School Backyard Trapping Competition with Te Kura O Waiteata (Central school).
- Continuing to utilise the Aberdeen Road Nursery to grow-on native plants and street trees.
- Site clearance and preparation has begun on some sites for winter 2025 planting.
- A site management plan for contaminated land at Te Kuri ā Tuatai Wetland has been received and is being implemented.
- Inanga spawning - saltwater wedges are confirmed and tīma will be ordering more mat materials for next spawning season.
- Monthly Facebook posts to keep community informed of upcoming work programmes.
- Governance rōpu reset completed and hui held.
- Further feasibility study for Wetland construction carried out – report to be released in the near future.
- Pest animal trapping programme enlargement including trapping competitions at local kura and additional trap lines. Press release and radio interview happened in late February.
- Fish passage remediation planning for six sites is being planned.

PROTECTION MANAGEMENT AREAS (PMAS)

Only 23% of original native vegetation remains in the Tairāwhiti region, with some of the best preserved and most diverse examples of indigenous vegetation in our region in private ownership and many are mapped as PMAs. PMAs are identified in the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan as the most important areas for native vegetation protection. The PMAs were originally identified as part of surveys undertaken by the Department of Conservation in the 1980s and early 1990s during the Protected Natural Area Programme. There are special rules in the plan to help protect PMAs from clearance, however there are no rules about pest control or fencing.

Update

For the last four years Council has been re-surveying PMAs to understand their condition. We have now collected semi-quantitative data for 100 PMAs which has allowed high-level trends and observations to be made. The introduction of the National Policy Statement-Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) in 2023 has increased clarity and direction for Councils on their roles and responsibilities for identifying, protecting and maintaining indigenous biodiversity under the Resource Management Act.

The current PMA monitoring programme is no longer fit-for-purpose to meet Council's responsibilities under the NPSIB. We have started a review of the purpose and methodology for the PMA monitoring programme to ensure there is a clear rationale around what monitoring methods are utilised and the spatial extent of monitoring across the district. We're also trialling new monitoring methods within a small subset of PMAs this year to determine their effectiveness and resourcing requirements to feed into the programme review. Further information will be provided in the Liveable Communities Operational Report to the Operations Committee meeting in April.

INTEGRATED CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT (ICM)

Integrated Catchments handles the implementation, education and advocacy aspects of biosecurity and land management particularly in respect of Councils statutory functions around the Biosecurity Act and Resource Management Act.

Transition Advisory Group

The Land Management team initiated the Transition Advisory Group (TAG), which has now completed six hui. TAG consists of local participants with expertise across all land uses, environmental interests, tangata whenua and supported by Council and MPI.

The group is developing a set of guidelines to assist in the transition from existing unsustainable activities to the establishment of permanent vegetation cover across all land uses.



This work is being followed by a Business Case and Delivery Plan, providing a regional grouping of participants with a structured approach to present to the government.

Sustainable Hill Country Project (SHCP)

The Tairāwhiti region has severe erosion problems, with 26% of the land being susceptible to severe erosion, compared with only 8% of the rest of New Zealand. This programme is helping address the district's severe soil erosion issue by building the Council's land management capability and expertise. This work will pave the way for future land treatment work.

Update

Limited progress continues to have been made on areas of multiple owned Māori land due to ongoing tenure issues where land titles, with no governance structure, cannot be physically fenced from adjoining land. Ongoing changes to governance are occurring or agreement between adjoining governance cannot be obtained. The emphasis had moved from progressing the SHCP to Freshwater Farm Planning, however this is currently on hold due national policy direction. Despite this land management staff continue to provide Land Use Capability and Erosion Control Plan options for landowners.



Land Management Expansion

The Land Management section has been expanded over the past year to address the increasing national demands, particularly those arising from the freshwater reforms, including the Freshwater Farm Plan (FWFP) process and changes at a national level.

Update

- Funding was sought from Ministry for the Environment (MfE) through Essential Freshwater Funding (EFF). A Team Leader for Land Management, an Iwi/Hapū Advisor, a Regional Catchment Facilitator and one of three Senior Catchment Advisors have been recruited.
- Additional funding was secured from the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) through the Hill Country Erosion Fund (HCEF), alongside the use of proceeds held by Council from forest harvesting at Waerenga-o-Kuri on behalf of Land Information New Zealand (LINZ). This has enabled the recruitment of two further Senior Catchment Advisors and three Catchment Advisors. To obtain MPI funding, Council has provided a similar amount of funding internally, hence the use of the funds held by LINZ.
- The region has been separated into three catchment areas which coincide with the Catchment Plan process occurring simultaneously with Strategic Planning. These groupings are: Waipaoa, Motu and Hangaroa; Waimatā, Waiomoko, Pakarae and Ūawa (including Mangahauini) and Waiapu, Waikura and other Northern Catchments with staff allocated to each catchment grouping.
- The funding arrangements are sufficiently flexible to allow a wide range of work streams to be progressed by the land management section. This includes general land management advice, assessment of land for land use change, supporting the Forestry Plan Change process, ongoing support and facilitation of Catchment Planning and giving technical advice for regional resource consents particularly afforestation and harvesting to align with recent research which has found eroding areas. There is currently sufficient flexibility to address changes in government direction and effects of the heavy rainfall events.
- There is a need to progress how council will implement recommendations of the Transition Advisory Group. Any initiative will require further staff resources to realistically address the Land Use Change needed.

Waiapu Catchment

The Whakaoratia Trust has continued to operate over recent years despite the effects of the cyclones, ongoing wet weather conditions and associated disruption to access. Ground and access conditions have improved significantly over this summer.

Update

- There was significant disruption to sediment structures, with some structures buried due to the extreme volumes of sediment entering waterways. As the stream and gullies scour during smaller rainfall events, these structures become exposed and function as intended.
- The Trust progressed repairs and extensions to existing dam series over the summer months and continues to install structures at new sites.

Ngā Pūtea Tauawhi

Grant Funding

COUNCIL-ADMINISTERED GRANTS

We receive and distribute funds on behalf of the following funding schemes:

Creative Communities Fund

The [Creative Communities Fund](#) provides funding for local community projects that encourage arts participation. Under the scheme, “arts” includes all forms of creative and interpretative expression.

The annual distribution is received in two lots of \$22,840 per funding round. Any unused funds or returned funding is carried over to future rounds.

Updates

- The February round closed on 28 February, with 18 applicants wanting approximately \$62,000 for a wide range of arts activities. The committee meet on the 14 March to decide allocations.
- Kerry Donovan has been approached to take Darryl Monteith’s place on the committee following his death last year. She has accepted the invitation on a guest basis and will decide after this next round whether she wishes to remain on the committee.
- Katarina (Rina) Kerekere has resigned from the committee. She has been unable to contribute to deliberations over the last few years due to work commitments and decided to open the position for someone else, in hopes that someone based on the coast based can replace her.
- We’re open to suggestions for new members. Advertising hasn’t been successful in the past, so we will continue with the personal approach. Lillian is scoping out potential candidates up the coast.

Sport NZ Rural Transport Fund

The [Sport NZ Rural Transport Fund](#) is designed to help subsidise rural travel for junior teams (aged between 5 and 19 years old) and help school and club sports teams to take part in local sporting competitions. There are two funding rounds each year for winter and summer sports codes. The fund has been reduced to a four-year contract for \$10,700 annually.

Updates

- The Summer funding round closed on 27 November.
- We received four applications totalling \$7,209 from coast schools. The amounts requested were reasonable based on quotes or calculations, so they were allocated the rounded amounts requested.
- The remainder of the fund will be carried over to the Winter round in 2025.
- Potaka School required special dispensation from Sport NZ for their application to be considered, as their sport travel is within school hours, which would normally disqualify them. Due to their specific isolation issues, permission was granted. Any further requests of this nature will need Sport NZ approval on a case-by-case basis.



Natural Heritage Fund (NHF)

The [Natural Heritage Fund](#) (NHF) helps private landowners protect or enhance indigenous biodiversity on their land.

Many of the projects funded in the 2024 round are now completed. Projects funded in the 2025 round of the fund are now underway.

Updates

- Fourteen projects from the 2024 funding round were completed by the deadline of 31 December 2024
- Five extensions have been granted, with the new completion deadlines of June 2025.

Next steps

- Staff are currently in discussions with an external funding provider as to the progression of a co-funding partnership, which could substantially increase the NHF. A report is being prepared to go to Te Ranga Whakahau (TRW) in mid-March.
- If the co-funding agreement is successful, a communications plan and media release will be developed. A report will also be provided to inform the Operations Committee of the development.

Waste Minimisation Fund

The [Waste Minimisation Fund](#) supports local initiatives that contribute to waste reduction, prevent harm, and improve resource efficiency. Funding of up to \$20,000 is available in this round, which can go to either one applicant or be distributed among several applicants. The 2025 round opened for applications on 1 November 2024 and closed Friday, 28 February 2025. Council staff are currently assessing applications and will determine the successful recipients. They are also reviewing the frequency of funding rounds and considering extending the application period. This change would allow more local waste minimisation initiatives to be developed within our communities.

Updates

Applications for this year's funding closed on Friday, 28 February and now under assessment by council staff.

EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITIES DELIVERED DURING 2024/25

Table 1 below provides an overview of funding applications awaiting a decision.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT	DECISION	FUNDER	TOTAL AMOUNT
Tairāwhiti Community Emergency Resilience Programme	April 2025	Lotteries Community Recovery Funding	\$255,000
- Urban Emergency Water Filtration System			



ACTIVITY/PROJECT	DECISION	FUNDER	TOTAL AMOUNT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tsunami Evacuation Pou for Tairāwhiti kura and ECE - Tairāwhiti Disaster App - Resourcing Urban Emergency Hubs 			
Tūranganui Planting Restoration	March 2025	Arbor Day Foundation	\$170,000

Table 2 below provides an overview of income from external funds granted for activities that are in progress in the 2024/25 financial year.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT	GRANTED	FUNDER	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED
Additional Capability to support Tairāwhiti Recovery Programme	August 2024	Cyclone Recovery Capability Grant Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC)	\$485,840
Tairāwhiti Tourism Enhancement and Resilience Programme Titirangi Tracks Restoration Project	Preconditions met October 2024	Ministry for Business and Innovation (MBIE) – Tourism Infrastructure Fund	\$66,498
Additional Capability to support Tairāwhiti Recovery Programme	August 2024	Cyclone Recovery Capability Grant Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC)	\$4,755,200

ACTIVITY/PROJECT	GRANTED	FUNDER	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED
Post Cyclone Resource Support – Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use (MILU)	August 2024	Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	\$500,000
Tūranganui Estuary Pest Eradication Programme	May 2024	Lottery Environment Heritage Fund (LEHF)	\$50,000
Tairāwhiti Tourism Enhancement and Resilience Programme Waihirere Domain Redevelopment Project	August 2023	Ministry for Business and Innovation (MBIE) – Tourism Infrastructure Fund	\$42,000
Tokomaru Bay Legacy Landfill Contaminated Site Remediation	February 2024	Ministry for the Environment (MfE) - Contaminated Site Remediation Fund	\$4,985,891
Kopuawhakapata Awa Beautification and Restoration	February 2024	Trust Tairāwhiti	\$28,000
Cyclone Support Package Future of Severely Affected Land (FOSAL) Flood Risk Mitigation Category 3 Property Buyout Local Road and Bridge Repairs	November 2023	Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC)	\$64,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$125,000,000
Local Government Flood Resilience Fund Enhanced Flood Intelligence and Resilience Resilient Homes – Elevating Tairāwhiti	September 2023	Cyclone Recovery Unit (CRU) Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC)	\$16,200,000



ACTIVITY/PROJECT	GRANTED	FUNDER	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED
Local Water Done Well Support Package	September 2023	Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	\$183,000
Hill Country Erosion Project	July 2023	MPI Hill Country Erosion Fund (HCEF)	\$903,283
North Island Weather Event – Recovery Structure Support	June 2023	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC)	\$3,760,000
Post Cyclone Resource Support – Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use (MILU)	June 2023	Ministry for te Environment (MfE)	\$180,000
Nature Based Solutions – Feasibility Study Waimata Awa – Maunga to Motu	July 2023	Ministry for te Environment (MfE)	\$350,000
Extreme Weather Event Recovery – Sediment and Debris	February 2024 May 2023	Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	\$23,600,000 \$38,800,000
Essential Freshwater Fund	December 2022	Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	\$1,500,000
Better off Funding Tranche 1 Compostable Waste Collection and Waste to Energy Marae Emergency Preparedness and Resilience Programme Township Upgrades Hawaiki Tūranga Site Remediation and Installation	November 2022	Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	\$6,400,000



ACTIVITY/PROJECT	GRANTED	FUNDER	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED
Deliberative Democracy on Climate Change Adaptation			
Tūranganui Estuary Restoration	September 2022	One Tree Planted	US \$24,065
1000-year Walkway Bridge cultural component and Te Maro platform	September 2022	Trust Tairāwhiti	\$343,000
Streets for People Round 2 SH35 Ūawa/Tolaga Bay	August 2022	Waka Kotahi	\$330,000
Grey Street development			\$330,000
Enabling infrastructure for housing supply - Taruheru catchment	July 2022	Kainga Ora – Infrastructure Acceleration Fund	\$3,950,000
Marae Emergency Resilience	February 2022	Phase 2/3 – Toitū Tairāwhiti	\$596,058
Tūranganui Estuary Restoration	February 2022	Ministry for the Environment (MfE) Freshwater Improvement Fund	\$2,250,000
1000 Year Walkway	June 2021	Lotteries Significant Projects Fund (LSPF)	\$1,750,000
Waingake Transformation – Planting Year 2,3,4	May 2021	One Tree Planted	US\$740,000
Waingake Transformation – Planting Year 2,3,4	March 2021	Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) - One Billion Trees Fund	\$1,860,000

Table 3 below provides an overview of external funding that has been completed in the 2024/25 financial year.



ACTIVITY/PROJECT	AWARDED	FUNDER	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED
Tairāwhiti Fire in the Sky Event	December 2024	Trust Tairāwhiti	\$15,000
Freedom Camping Transition Fund	November 2022	Ministry of Business and Innovation (MBIE)	\$128,000

EXTERNAL FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Council has submitted a funding application to the Lotteries Community Recovery Fund to strengthen Tairāwhiti’s disaster preparedness and resilience programme, led by our Civil Defence Emergency Management Team. The application seeks support for four key initiatives:

- Urban Emergency Water Treatment Unit – Procurement of an AquaGen Garrison freshwater/seawater treatment unit, three 10,000L Flexidam water tanks and a tandem trailer for rapid deployment. This will enhance Gisborne City’s ability to supply safe drinking water in emergencies, reducing reliance on the main water infrastructure and mitigating public health risks after disasters.
- Tsunami Evacuation Pou for Kura and Early Childhood Centres – Installation of 41 pou across tsunami hazard zones to mark safe evacuation routes. This initiative will improve tsunami awareness, preparedness and community engagement, ensuring schools and early learning centres have clearly designated escape routes.
- Tairāwhiti Disaster App – Development of a local hazard awareness and emergency notification app to deliver real-time alerts, evacuation instructions and critical updates. This tool will empower residents with the information needed to make informed decisions during crises.
- Urban Emergency Hub Resourcing – Provision of additional emergency supplies, including bedding, power sources and medical kits, for six urban hubs to support displaced whānau during disasters. This initiative builds on previous efforts that have strengthened rural and coastal community preparedness, ensuring urban areas are equally equipped to respond effectively in emergencies.

These initiatives will enhance community resilience, support vulnerable communities and improve Tairāwhiti’s capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. A funding decision is expected between March and April 2025.

Ngā Mahinga Rori Ā-Rohe

Regional Roothing Activities

STRATEGIC NETWORK RESILIENCE PROGRAMME BUSINESS CASE - LITE

A Strategic Network Resilience Programme Business Case Lite guides investment to deliver a more resilient transport network for Tairāwhiti.

While recovery is the immediate investment priority for our roads, future resilience of our transport network requires us to work collaboratively to understand and develop a plan for effective options within the constraints of:

- Technical feasibility
- Environmental impact
- Cultural sensitivity
- Financial reality

We need to develop a credible, financially sustainable long-term plan for our roading network resilience, to ensure we don't end up in the same situation we currently face. This plan involves deep engagement and partnership. Everyone has a contribution to make and challenging conversations with our communities are needed. We're looking to develop solutions with our community and our partners.

The Programme Business Case is now over halfway complete. The scope, problems and benefit statements were proposed and discussed in [Report 24-322] at the 28 November Regional Transport Committee meeting.

A staff working group meets fortnightly and a project governance group meets monthly to oversee the project with representatives from the Regional Transport Committee and NZTA Waka Kotahi.

Updates

- Report 25-50 to the 5 March 2025 Regional Transport Committee is to inform progress and invite feedback on the technical input for the strategic case.
- Internal workshops with staff have been held to test climate change scenarios, local road importance and levels of service for the strategic case.
- Early engagement has taken place as part of the joint infrastructure Community Hui <https://participate.gdc.govt.nz/community-hui-calendar>

Next Steps

Online engagement and further workshops with stakeholders and partners will continue to develop economic, financial, commercial and management cases. Public consultation is expected in April 2025, with completion by June 2025, followed by peer review, Council approval and final submission to NZTA Waka Kotahi mid-August



**WHAKAPĀ MAI
CONTACT US**



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Our customer service is available to help with any enquiry. Our business hours are Monday to Friday 9am – 5pm.

The Mayor - mayor@gdc.govt.nz

The Chief Executive - ceo@gdc.govt.nz

Media Contacts - comms@gdc.govt.nz

HB Williams Memorial Library - www.gpl.govt.nz



GDC Fix App is a smartphone app to report issues to Council. The app identifies the location using the phone's GPS. It sends an email to us from the user's email address, including the details about the issue and a photo.



Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti
GISBORNE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

TAIRĀWHITI RECOVERY PROGRAMME

MONTHLY PROJECTS REPORT

DECEMBER 24 - JANUARY 25



Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti
GISBORNE
DISTRICT COUNCIL



REGIONAL TRANSPORT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Eight bridges were destroyed in Cyclone Gabrielle. The Black Bridges project will investigate options to replace these river crossings and, where funding is available, undergo design and physical works to reconnect our communities.

PROGRESS UPDATE

- Hollywood Bailey Bridge procurement and strengthening works are now completed (100% NZTA funded).
- Preliminary designs and philosophy statement completed and agreed with NZTA for Mata (HUIARUA), Grays and Pauariki.
- Request for proposals for 3x detailed designs on above bridges released to market and open on GETs. Closing date for proposals 12 March 2025.
- St Leger detailed design ongoing with 50% peer review complete. IFT drawings forecast for submittal 28 February 2025.
- Enabling works at St Leger, involving vegetation clearance, utilities relocation and access road strengthening being procured.
- Revised business case and benefit cost ratio completed for Burgess Bridge. Presented to steering group for decision to be made.
- Revised business case and benefit cost ratio completed for Mangatai Access, including property buy out completed. Presented to steering group for decision to be made.
- Stakeholder and Iwi consultation ongoing for all rebuild sites.

NEXT STEPS

- Detailed design RFP responses expected 12 March 2025, target date for contract award is 11 April 2025.
- St Leger continuing with detailed design directly with Roadlab, targeting Issued for construction package milestone 28 Feb 2025.
- Procurement of St Leger Enabling works package to continue with target to be on site after Easter.
- RFT for St Leger construction targeting Q2 2025.
- Uneconomic bridges to continue with optioneering and await decision from steering group.

RISKS AND ISSUES

- Delay to preliminary design inputs could delay procurement of these bridges
- Large volume of procurement required in Q1 / 2 2025, additional procurement resource brought in to ensure targets are met.
- Resource consenting and consultation still to be undertaken for bridges 2-4, early engagement being undertaken to reduce risk of delays.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

Funder	Budget	Cost to Date	Forecast to Complete
NZTA	\$57,668,000	\$5,534,480	\$52,133,520
NIFF	\$12,782,000	\$378,508	\$12,403,492



Hollywood strengthening complete.

BLACK BRIDGES

BRIDGE	SITE INVESTIGATIONS	OPTIONEERING	ECONOMIC EVALUATION	NZTA FUNDING ENDORSED	PRELIM DESIGN	RESOURCE CONSENT & CONSULTATION	PROCUREMENT	DETAILED DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION
ST LEGER	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Ongoing	Not Started
MATA (HUIARUA)	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
GRAYS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
PAUARIKI	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
HOLLYWOOD	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
HANGAROA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MANGATAI ACCESS	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
BURGESS	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started

BRIDGE	PROJECT FUNDING POSITION	COMMENTS
ST LEGER	Funding approved for proposed rebuild	NZTA / NIFF funding share, TIO application approved for full build costs
MATA (HUIARUA)	Endorsed to proceed with detailed design	NZTA / NIFF funding share, TIO application approved for design and consent
GRAYS	Endorsed to proceed with detailed design	NZTA / NIFF funding share, TIO application approved for design and consent
PAUARIKI	Endorsed to proceed with detailed design	NZTA / NIFF funding share, TIO application approved for design and consent
HOLLYWOOD	Funding approved for procurement and strengthening of Bailey Bridge	100% NZTA funding
MANGATAI ACCESS	Optioneering ongoing, proposed solution to be determined by Council	NIFF funding available for bridge / alternative solution
BURGESS	Optioneering ongoing, proposed solution to be determined by Council	NIFF funding available for bridge / alternative solution
HANGAROA	March 2025 no longer required – No funding	No funding

RED AND ORANGE BRIDGES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project addresses the repairing of 28 (NIFF funded) bridges that suffered structural damage during the North Island Weather Events in early 2023. These works require engineering support and specialist physical works capabilities. The current state of the bridges is resulting in fragile transport corridors with reduced safety and some weight and speed limitations. Some bridges are very vulnerable to further damage.

PROGRESS UPDATE

- 28 bridges within the NIWE scope of works (96 bridges in total across all funders).
- 4 are complete, 9 in construction, 6 being tendered and 9 in the design stage.
- Funding agreement with NZTA in place.
- Design consultant in place and designs progressing.
- Contractor panel in place with 7 members tendering on multiple sites.

NEXT STEPS

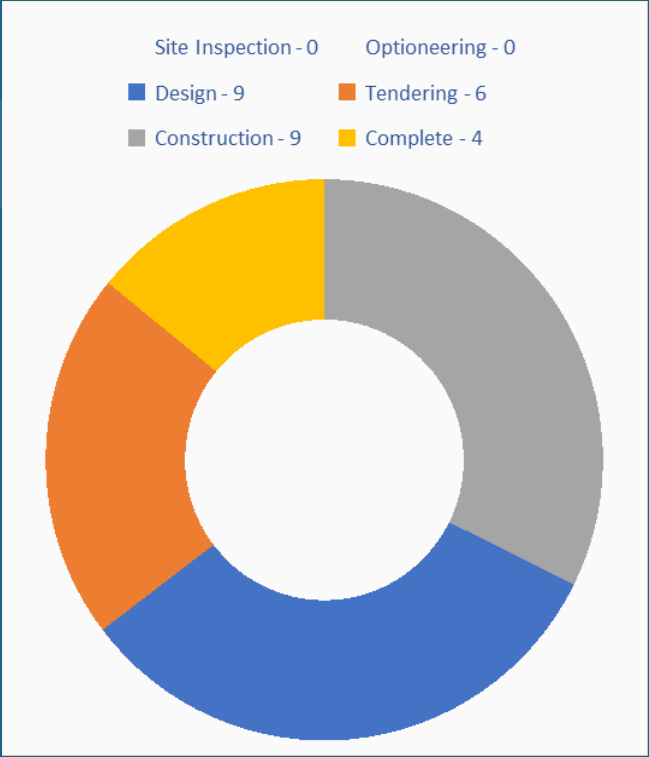
- Continue with designs for remaining sites.
- Award next set of tenders following TET review.
- Continue construction on 9 active sites.

COUNCIL - 27 March 2025

RISKS AND ISSUES

\$4.6M of costs to date are historical costs from previous bridge repairs. These bridges are not included within the 28 sites that are listed in the Project Schedule. GDC to seek change request to the Project schedule to include these historical sites.

DELIVERY STAGE



PROJECT FINANCIALS

Funder	Budget	Cost to Date	Forecast to Complete
NZTA	\$9,917,600	\$1,457,014	\$8,460,585
NIFF	\$15,001,600	\$5,094,246	\$9,907,353



Monck & Mangaheia #2 complete.

RED AND ORANGE BRIDGES

BRIDGE	SITE INSPECTION	OPTION-EERING	DETAILED DESIGN	TENDERING	CONSTRUCTION	HANDOVER	COMPLETED
CULVERT 89	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
DAVIS	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
ELLMER'S	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
HOROEKA	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
LAVENHAM DROP OUT	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
LITTLEWORTHS	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MAKARIKA NO.2	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
MANGAHEIA NO.1	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MANGAHEIA NO.2	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
MANGAHEIA NO.3	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MANGAHEIA NO.4	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MANGAKINO	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
MANGATOKERAU	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MATA NO.1	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MATAI	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
MATAIRAU	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MCDONALDS	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MOATS CULVERT	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
MOSSMANS 4	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
RERE FALLS	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
ROBERTS	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
RUAKAKA	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
SCOTTS	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
STEELES	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
WAITANGI ACCESS	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
WATSON ACCESS	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started
WHAREKAHIKA	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
WIGAN	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project addresses the repairing of 35 bridges that suffered structural damage during the North Island Weather Events in early 2023. These works require engineering support and specialist physical works capabilities. The current state of the bridges is resulting in fragile transport corridors with reduced safety and some weight and speed limitations. Some bridges are very vulnerable to further damage.

PROGRESS UPDATE

The project is progressing as expected.

- 18 bridges have been complete.
- 7 are in construction.
- 10 are in investigations & design.

Remaining bridges are technical, pending works to be completed on red/orange workstream prior to green works.

June 2027 marks overall conclusion for the bridges programme.

NEXT STEPS

- Continue delivery works and submit payment claim to NIFF.

RISKS AND ISSUES

The major risk to the project is that the level of funding does not cover the costs to repair all 35 bridges to pre-Cyclone Gabrielle levels of service.

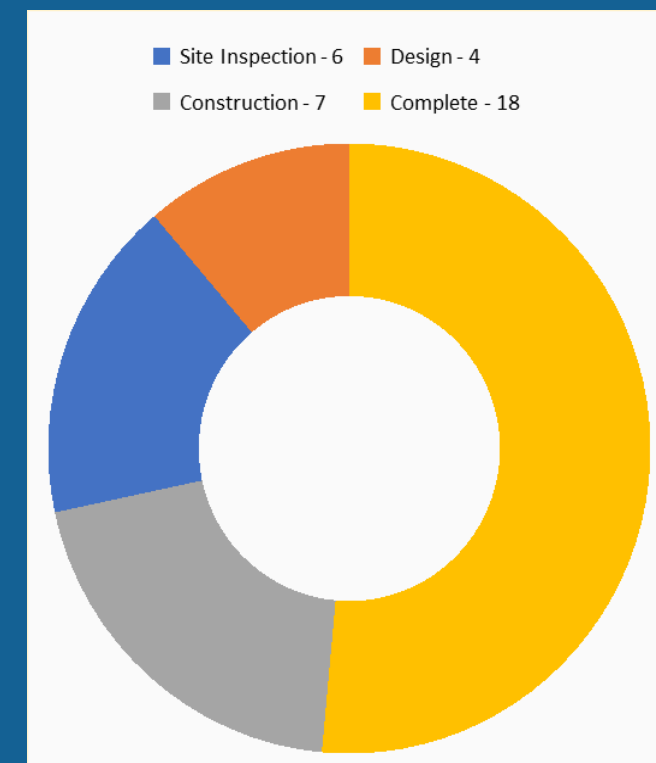
No Health and Safety issues to report.



Ruakaka repairs underway.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$1,000,000	\$463,347	\$536,652	\$1,000,000



GREEN BRIDGES

BRIDGE	SITE INSPECTION	OPTION-EERING	DETAILED DESIGN	TENDERING	CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETED
ARAKIHI	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
AWAPAPA	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
AWATERE BRIDGE	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
BELLERBYS NO 1	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
CARLSONS	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
DAVIES (WHAREKOPAE)	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
DIXONS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
FRASERS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started
KIE KIE	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
LITTLEWORTHS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started
MAKARIKA NO 2 (MATA BRIDGE)	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started
MANGAHEIA NO 2 BRIDGE	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MARTINS	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MATA NO 1 BRIDGE	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
MCCREADIES	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started
MOHAU	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
NUHITI	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
PAKIRA	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
PENFRIEGHTS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
POROPORO NO 1	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
RIBBONS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started
RUAKAKA	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
SCHOOL (WAINGAKE)	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
SCHOOL (PEHIRI)	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
SHERRATTS ACCESS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
STEELES	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
TE PURU	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
WAIKURA 1	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
WAIKURA 2	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started
WAIOMOKO	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
WAITANGI ACCESS	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started
WHAKATO FOOTBRIDGE	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
WHAKOAU	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started
WHAREKOPAE	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
WIGANS	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Started	Not Started

TINIROTO ROAD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Tiniroto Road was severely damaged during Cyclone Gabrielle. Large fast-moving debris laden flows caused extensive scouring along the road in conjunction with large slips on the Bluffs and washing out of the Hangaroa Bridge. The route is considered an alternative to the State Highway and the project has assessed various options to secure the route and propose remedial measures.

PROGRESS UPDATE

- The key decision on the preferred bypass option has been made and communicated to the Tiniroto Community Group, the landowner, Iwi partners and the wider public.
- A Procurement Plan has been approved by Director of Community Lifelines and the Chief Executive.
- The Tiniroto Design - Request for Proposal (RFP) went out via GETS on 12 February 2025, with a deadline for responses on 25 March 2025.
- The existing road remains at risk of ongoing road closures. Therefore, work has been undertaken to:
 - Progress the Bluff 3 Dropout repair project under CDEM powers to allow construction in April 2025; and
 - Implement a more resilient road repair methodology and forward maintenance plan.
- The GDC has taken possession of the house at 3703 Tiniroto Rd to act as a site office, accommodation and laydown yard for the projects.
- A Licence to Occupy is in place with Awapapa Land Ltd for the Glen Innes Bridge crossing which provides access across the river. This is valid until 30 September 2027.
- A Licence to Occupy is in place with Bushy Knoll Forests Ltd. This is in place until 18 October 2025.
- An initial meeting was held with the landowner to discuss the required acquisition required for the bypass option. The landowner has requested we present some options on:
 - Purchasing the land from the road corridor to the river.
 - Purchasing the road corridor only as per the current alignment.
 - An option on realigning the corridor to provide more land on the river side.
 - Complete purchase of the Bushy Knoll Forest property.
- SLR have commenced with the initial ecological and visual impact assessments.
- Aquavisor have begun the hydraulic modelling of the river with the 2 new bridges in place.
- Alta have begun with the business case estimate based on the bypass option.

NEXT STEPS

- Complete RFP process and engage a lead designer.
- Confirm the acquisition option required for the bypass and complete the purchase.
- Finalise designs and procure a contractor for the Bluff 3 dropout.
- Follow up on Iwi Partner engagement to develop Cultural Impact Assessment and Kaitiaki involvement.
- Further community engagement to provide clarity and confidence on the path forwards.

RISKS AND ISSUES

- Iwi have expressed concerns GDC is not adopting a collaborative, partnership-based approach, limiting their opportunity to actively contribute to solutions. Early discussions are being initiated, and a genuine partnering approach is crucial. Establishing key contacts at the right level is essential to foster collaboration and build strong relationships.
- Contractor's price low to win the work through ECI selection phase, then aggressively target the detailed design and construction phase to increase cost and margin. Ensure contract and RFX documentation is robust. Establish good commercial controls and appoint independent estimator. Establish Project contingencies based on assessed risk.
- Ongoing road closures with TARP process. Ensure the project programme includes allowances for potential closures. Communicate closure schedules and criteria clearly and in a timely manner.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$45,000,000	\$ 1,698,019	\$43,301,981	\$45,000,000



Tiniroto Bypass Option.



Tiniroto post Cyclone Gabrielle.

SLIPS AND DROPOUTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Slips & Dropouts Programme is focused on prioritising and addressing critical dropout sites within the Taiāwhiti region. The programme delivery has been split into non-complex and complex sites. Complex sites are typically ones that require a more robust design process.

There are 343 sites that require remediation, with 84 categorised as complex, and 259 non-complex.

PROGRESS UPDATE

- \$28.4M Phase 1 funding approved by NZTA.
- \$12.7m Phase 2 funding approved by NZTA, bringing total NZTA funding to \$41.1m.
- \$11.34M CIP funding confirmed.
- **TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET - \$52.5M**

Non-Complex Contractor Panel established:

- H Blackbee Contractors Ltd
- Currie consortium (Currie Construction, QRS, Lattey Group, Blackbee Contractors)
- Earthworks Solutions Ltd
- Fulton Hogan Ltd
- Cranswick Enterprises Ltd
- Troy Wheeler Contracting Ltd
- Inline Group Ltd
- Siteworx Civil Ltd
- BBL Contracting Ltd
- A F Thompson Contracting Ltd

Complex Contractor Panel established:

- Geostabilization NZ Ltd
- Currie consortium (Currie Construction, QRS, Lattey Group, Blackbee Contractors)
- Fulton Hogan Ltd
- Siteworx Civil Ltd
- H Blackbee Contractors Ltd

- CLL Solutions Ltd
- Groundfix Ltd
- Ritchie Civil Ltd
- Spiral Drillers Civil Ltd

A total of 135 sites across the region have been awarded to contractors, with 28 sites underway, of which 8 are completed.

The first 20 complex sites have been released to the professional services panel for design. The team are working through options for packaging the remaining sites together for design and construction. The first complex sites are expected to be ready for contractor pricing by October 2025.

NEXT STEPS

- Tenders for non-complex work packages HIKURANGI-5, UAWA-8, WAIPAOA-7, WAIPAOA-9, WAIPAOA-10 to be evaluated.
- Tender documents for the following non-complex packages to be prepared and released to the contractor panel for pricing – UAWA-6, UAWA-7, UAWA-9, UAWA-10, UAWA-11, UAWA-12, WAIPAOA-8, WAIPAOA-11, WAIPAOA-12, WAIPAOA-13, WAIPAOA-14.
- First complex sites to start the design process. Team to package the remaining sites for design and construction. Delivery plan to be available in the next few months.

RISKS AND ISSUES

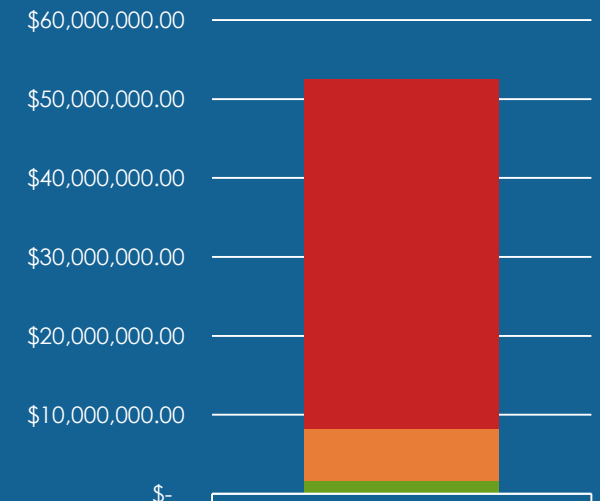
Top risks include:

1. Significant injury and/or death could occur on a worksite during completion of programmed works.
2. Road closures during construction works causes angst amongst the community, resulting in loss of confidence in GDC.
3. Systems and processes established for programme do not form part of a continuous improvement loop, and learnings are forgotten.
4. Failure to inform Iwi Partners of programme purpose and plan.
5. Design philosophy and asset risk management - physical works not reflecting what GDC expect. Risk the asset may be handed back to the maintenance team and is not of good quality.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

CIP BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$11.34M	\$ 1,571,474	\$9.77M	\$11.34M

Financial Snapshot (Full Programme) - GDC Slips & Dropouts



■ Funding Remaining	\$44,345,000.00
■ Work Awarded to Date	\$6,584,000.00
■ Expenditure to Date	\$1,571,000.00

BUILDING CAPACITY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To build internal capability and provide additional resources to support the Council's recovery programme and beyond. The size and scale of the recovery programme requires more resources and capabilities than the business-as-usual team can supply. This, combined with Gisborne District's remoteness, makes securing external resources problematic. Resources may be a combination of permanent staff and consultants.

PROGRESS UPDATE

Engaging a PMO to assist in developing our end-of-month processes.

Potentially transitioning to cloud-based project management system, in collaboration with other local entities. Unsuccessful recruitment into this space. Engage a consultancy with internal resources working alongside.

NEXT STEPS

- Plan to engage with reputable provider, similar to those involved in Auckland Light Rail project.
- Continue to build internal capacity and capability and provide cost savings. Recruitment to continue.
- Establish Programme management office.

- GDC will ensure a clear tracking system that links staff time and roles directly to the recovery tasks outlined in the approved Project schedule. This system will differentiate between resources funded by the NIWE and DPMC Cyclone Recovery Capability fund, ensuring transparency.

RISKS AND ISSUES

No risks or issues to report this month.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$3,000,000	\$1,267,329	\$1,732,671	\$3,000,000

COMMUNITY ROADING IMPROVEMENTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Community Roading Improvements Programme focuses on enhancing the safety, resilience, and accessibility of the region's transport network, particularly in rural and high-needs areas. This programme includes upgrades to local roads, bridges, and drainage systems to improve connectivity for communities, support economic development, and ensure safe travel routes. By prioritising projects based on community feedback, risk assessments, and sustainability considerations.

PROGRESS UPDATE

- **Tranche 1:** All four contracts have started physical work. To date, all work is going well with no quality or health and safety issues. Contract 24-137 has taken longer to get going but is still on track to be completed within the desired time frame.
- **Tranche 2:** The initial shortlist of sites has been scoped and scheduled. The procurement strategy for tranche 2 is in the final stages of approval. Pending the final confirmation of the procurement strategy, Tranche 2 will be made up of 5-7 contracts ranging from \$750,000 to \$1,200,000. These will be delivered with the same delivery strategy as Tranche 1.
- **Tranche 3:** The design panel has been engaged to provide options reports on 9 complex sites. The respective offers of service are currently being submitted with this initial work to commence as soon as appropriate. The site at Makarika Road has been put on hold to wait for investigation work that has been procured by other departments within GDC. The intention is that this investigation will help to inform the options report for this site.

NEXT STEPS

- Continue efficient delivery of Tranche 1.
- Confirm Tranche 2 and final scope.
- Progress Tranche 3 sites to options phase.

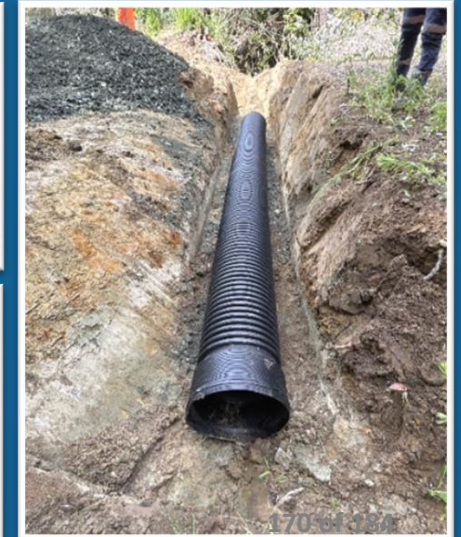
RISKS AND ISSUES

- Prolonging the approval of Tranche 2 final scope and procurement strategy may push out the timeline for delivery. There is a possibility that some of this work will be completed in the next financial year.
- A small number of sites have experienced unforeseen ground conditions which is adding a layer of complexity but at this stage, these are being handled competently between the site engineers and contractors.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

Total Programme		
Total Budget	\$36,876,400.00	
Spend to date	\$809,653.98	2.20%
Forecast to complete	\$36,066,746.02	
Forecast Final Cost	\$36,876,400.00	100%
Tranche 1		
Total Budget	\$8,100,000.00	
Spend to date	\$809,653.98	10.00%
Forecast to complete	\$36,066,746.02	
Forecast Final Cost	\$36,876,400.00	100%

Project progress pictures.



CATEGORY 3 BUYOUT PROGRAMME

CATEGORY 3 BUYOUT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Category 3 represents the highest risk level in the Government's classification system, indicating areas that are unsafe for residential living due to an unacceptable risk of severe weather events, such as flooding or landslides, which pose a significant threat to life. Homes in these areas should not be rebuilt, as the risks cannot be adequately mitigated. While some land uses in these areas may still be considered acceptable, in many cases, the risk of injury or death remains intolerably high, necessitating the removal of residential dwellings.

PROGRESS UPDATE

Property settlements 87%.

7 properties do not have an unconditional sale and purchase agreement in place.

- 5 owners' are negotiating with Council.
- 1 formal offer made and awaiting written owner agreement.
- 1 property has accepted purchase agreement 30 June settlement date.

NEXT STEPS

Continual property settlements - negotiation and settlement process.

Demolition of houses and residential improvements have commenced.

Continual quality targeted communication with property owners and

negotiation team. Social navigator support and referral to social agencies where required.

RISKS AND ISSUES

High cost for demolition of houses and residential improvements.

Future land management resources to support this work unbudgeted.

ACTUALS vs FORECAST	FORECAST	SPEND TO JANUARY 2025
Buyouts/Grants		
Full Buyouts & Relocation Grants	\$27,265,050	\$23,002,550
Transaction Costs		
Professional Services - Programme Manager	\$ 368,093	\$ 338,093
Professional Services - GDC Staff	\$ 231,839	\$ 221,839
Professional Services - Recovery Contractors	\$475	\$475
Valuation Cost	\$ 230,636	\$ 223,636
Negotiating Team Costs - Align	\$ 259,426	\$ 229,426
Legal - Align / Simpson Grierson	\$ 183,166	\$ 153,166
Legal - Land Owner Payments & PwC GST Advice	\$ 151,970	\$ 129,720
Grand Total	\$ 28,690,653	\$ 24,298,903

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$30,000,000	\$ 24,298,903	\$ 4,391,750	\$30,000,000

PROPERTY	UPDATE
1 Graham Road	Recently made CAT 3 – Negotiations commenced.
16 Magnolia Street	S&P offer accepted, settlement date 30.6.2025
215 Russell street	Letter of Offer sent to Owner, awaiting confirmation of offer acceptance.
25A Fitzherbert Street	Insurance settled and negotiations are now progressing.
50 Makorori Beach Road	Have re-engaged with buy-out process – Awaiting confirmation from owner on proceeding with negotiations.
62 & 62A Whataatutu Road	Insurance settled and buyout options provided to owners, awaiting confirmation before proceeding.

FLOOD RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

Attachment 25-44.2

CATEGORY 2P MITIGATION - RAISING TAIRĀWHITI

CATEGORY 2P MITIGATION - RAISING TAIRĀWHITI

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Council will administer the GDC Category 2P Mitigation Tairawhiti Mitigation Works Fund that awards grants to eligible owners to contribute towards the cost of Category 2P Mitigation Works where the property owner/s has elected to engage their own suppliers to deliver the mitigation works and related services.

PROGRESS UPDATE

15/01/2025 GDC requested \$2,055,168.53 (excl. GST) from NIFF, which has now been received. This brings the total funds provided by NIFF and CIP to \$2.9 million.

- Details of funds received to date can be found on the next page.
 - A summary of payments made to property owners is also included.
 - The cost-to-date figure displayed on this page includes GDC's administration costs.
- Reports from external subject matter experts have been reviewed for identified complex properties, which may result in some properties being reclassified.

Our current messaging remains that all eligible mitigation works must be completed by the end of June 2025. However, NIFF has confirmed an extension to 31 December 2025.

We continue to provide support to homeowners and industry to accelerate mitigation works.

The internal dashboard now provides greater visibility into the progress and current stages of our properties.

NEXT STEPS

- Submit monthly invoices to NIFF in line with the signed funding schedule.
- Continue monthly payments to homeowners that submit eligible invoices.
- Action any property reclassifications resulting from the assessment of complex properties, with targeted communication to affected homeowners.
- Monitor and engage with homeowners who appear to be falling behind in their mitigation progress.
- Continue supporting the industry, identifying challenges, and providing assistance where needed.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$10,160,000	\$3,213,440	\$6,686,560	\$10,160,000

Budget allows for a 95% drawdown of the cap for MS2a and MS2b. The remaining amount to be accessed in MS3 once mitigation works for eligible dwellings are practically complete.

Cat 2P GDC budget	Amount of homes	administration	CIP funding / property	physical works	Total CIP funds
Inundation Properties MS2a	72	\$360,000	\$95,000	\$6,498,000 MS2a	\$6,858,000
Land instability and non habitable ground floor MS2B	26	\$130,000	\$85,000	\$2,099,500 MS2b	\$2,229,500
Non habitable ground floor by agreement	5	\$25,000		\$0	\$25,000
Very complex and likely not to utilise funds	11	\$55,000		\$0	\$55,000
Not opt in	3	\$15,000		\$0	\$15,000
		\$585,000		\$8,597,500	\$9,182,500
Total homes	117			MS3 washup estimated	\$667,500
				MS4 Post investment report	\$50,000
				Total budget	\$9,900,000

RISKS AND ISSUES

Some property owners have yet to act on their mitigation works or fully grasp the time required to complete them, despite ongoing engagement and encouragement. Our Case Coordinators are actively monitoring these cases and continuously working to drive progress.

CATEGORY 2P MITIGATION - RAISING TAIRĀWHITI

CAT 2P Mitigation Summary

Mitigation Progress

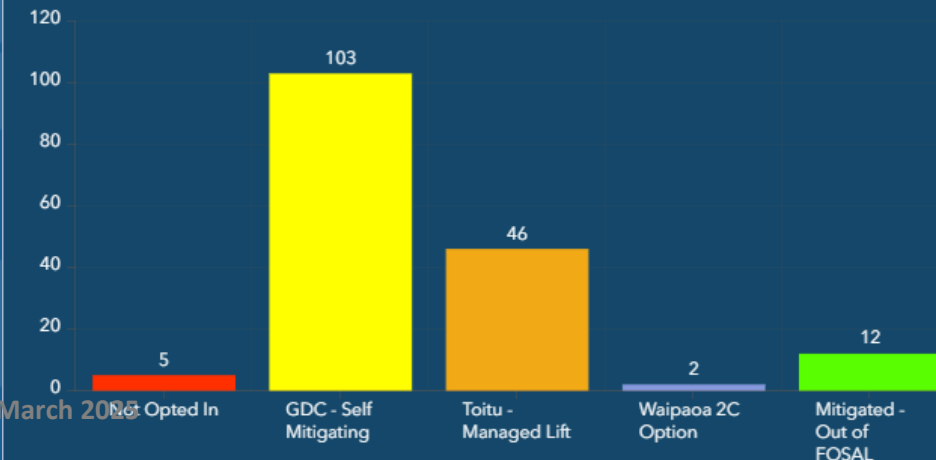
Option Selected	Not Commenced	GFA Sent	Signed GFA	Processing Consent	Awaiting Further Information	Consent Issued	Inspections Commenced	Mitigations Completed	Grand Total
GDC	43	2	20	5		16	17	9	112
Toitu	12			5	2	6	21	1	47
MOE								2	2
Waipaoa 2C	2								2
Not Opted In	5								5
Grand Total	62	2	20	10	2	22	38	12	168

Mitigation Payments - Up to and including January 2025

Payment Type	Properties Paid	Funding Paid (Average)	Funding Paid (Total)	Funding Received (NIFF)
Partial Payment	42	\$ 35,553	\$ 1,493,234	-
Full Payment (\$95,000)	12	\$ 95,000	\$ 1,140,000	-
Grand Total	54	\$ 48,764	\$ 2,633,234	\$ 2,998,023

CAT 2P - Mitigation Progress Graph

Select column below to show addresses



CAT 2P - Total

168
Mitigated - 12

CAT 2P Inundation - Total

137
Mitigated - 7

CAT 2P Land Instability - Total

24
Mitigated - 2

CAT 2P non-habitable on ground floor - Total

7
Mitigated - 3

Address	FOSAL_Category	Progress
28 Ioapa Road	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
28 Paulson Road	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
29 Fergusson Drive	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
29 Richardson Avenue	2P - Land Instability	GDC - Self Mitigating
3 Cobden Street	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
3 Wallis Road	2P - Land Instability	GDC - Self Mitigating
30 Branson Road	2P - Inundation	Te Aitanga a Māhaki
30 Ioapa Road	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
30 Marian Drive	2P - Non-habitable on ground floor	Mitigated - Out of FOSAL
30 Richardson Avenue	2P - Land Instability	GDC - Self Mitigating
3060 Tinirototo Road	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
31 Fergusson Drive	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
31 Main Road	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating
318 Papatu Road	2P - Inundation	GDC - Self Mitigating

CATEGORY 2 INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A programme of flood resilience investigation work across the district.

The work will be delivered over the next 2-3years covering those affected under the FOSAL CAT2 categorisation from Tikitiki to Te Arai.

Programme of flood resilience investigation work includes:

- Catchment Data Review
- Bathymetric LiDAR Capture (underwater survey)
- Iwi & Community Engagement
- Hydraulic & Sediment Modelling
- Multi Criteria Analysis of Resilience Options
- Council Support of recommended Options

PROGRESS UPDATE

- Early stages of Stage 1, involves hydraulic modelling and optioneering.
- The Flood Hazard Modelling Contract work requires input from bathymetric LiDAR and boat-based survey.
- Bathymetric survey (via helicopter) was captured in early Dec 2024 and early Jan 2025, with boat-based survey also completed in intertidal areas in early/mid-Jan 2025.
- Post processing of survey data to occur in Jan/Feb 2025 with bathy deliverables expected by late Feb 2025.
- The tender evaluation is reaching completion for the Flood Hazard Modelling procurement. Tender tags are being worked through with the x2 preferred suppliers. A signed contract is envisaged by late Jan 2025.

COUNCIL - 27 March 2025

- Stage 1&2 Flood protection PDPs have all been approved by the Ministers, except for Stage 2 PDP's for East Coast and Gisborne City which are currently being finalised. Early Feb 2025 is anticipated for approval by Ministers.

NEXT STEPS

- Flood Hazard Modelling procurement completed / contract signed by late Jan 2025
- Investigation and modelling work should be proceeding as rapidly as possible.
- Stages 1 and 2 to be fully investigated before proceeding, prioritising uniform treatment of catchments.
- Overall project costs to be confirmed after modelling procurement is complete, roughly projected at 12 to 24 months. A cost saving from what was budgeted is anticipated.
- Approve Stage 2 PDPs East Coast and Gisborne City.

RISKS AND ISSUES

- Procurement risks related to available budget have reduced as we work through tender tag implications. Contract cost is expected to be lower than the \$1.5M originally budgeted for.
- An underspend is anticipated for Stage 1 with the additional budget (\$704k of 'Capability Funding') being utilised up until it is cut off on 30 June 2025.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$21,200,000	\$344,437	\$20,855,563	\$21,200,000



East Coast catchment areas

Tolaga Bay - Hikuwai and Uawa rivers,
 Makarika - Mangaheia River, Tikitiki -
 Poroporo River, Tokomaru Bay - Waiotu
 Stream and Mangahauini River.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A programme of flood resilience investigation work across the district.

The work will be delivered over the next 2-3years covering those affected under the FOSAL CAT2 categorisation from Tikitiki to Te Arai.

Programme of flood resilience investigation work includes:

- Catchment Data Review
- Bathymetric LiDAR Capture (underwater survey)
- Iwi & Community Engagement
- Hydraulic & Sediment Modelling
- Multi Criteria Analysis of Resilience Options
- Council Support of recommended Options

PROGRESS UPDATE

- Early stages of Stage 1, involves hydraulic modelling and optioneering.
- The Flood Hazard Modelling Contract work requires input from bathymetric LiDAR and boat-based survey.
- Bathymetric survey (via helicopter) was captured in early Dec 2024 and early Jan 2025, with boat-based survey also completed in intertidal areas in early/mid-Jan 2025.
- Post processing of survey data to occur in Jan/Feb 2025 with bathy deliverables expected by late Feb 2025.
- The tender evaluation is reaching completion for the Flood Hazard Modelling procurement. Tender tags are being worked through with the x2 preferred suppliers. A signed contract is envisaged by late Jan 2025.
- Stage 1&2 Flood protection PDPs have all been approved by the Ministers, except for Stage 2 PDP's for East Coast and Gisborne City which are currently being finalised. Early Feb 2025 is anticipated for approval by Ministers.

COUNCIL - 27 March 2025

- Detailed design has started for the Taruheru River capacity Improvements upstream of Campion Road. Formal survey to collect river cross sections and structures started in mid Jan 2025, and expected to be completed by 01 Feb 2025.
- For the 'Gisborne North' investigation area (Whataupoko & Mangapapa suburbs) the 'kick off' meeting was held in late Jan 2025. WSP are lead supplier undertaking modelling and investigation work to develop a list of flood mitigation preferred options.

NEXT STEPS

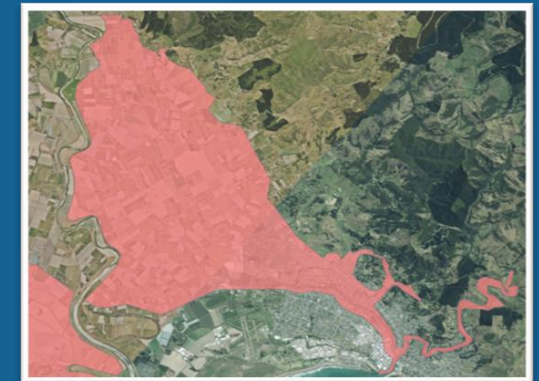
- Complete comprehensive survey of Taruheru River to input into detailed design work and review results.
- Flood Hazard Modelling contract signed and awarded.
- Consenting strategy underway for Taruheru widening consent expected to be completed by mid Feb 2025.
- Finalise remaining Stage 2 PDPs.
- Investigation and modelling work underway for 'Gisborne North' area.
- Stages 1 and 2 to be fully investigated before proceeding, prioritising uniform treatment of catchments.
- Overall project costs to be confirmed after modelling procurement is complete, roughly projected at 12 to 24 months.

RISKS AND ISSUES

- Risks identified around procurement and liability.
- An underspend is anticipated for Stage 1 with the additional budget (\$704k of 'Capability Funding') being utilised up until its cut off on 30 June 2025.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$12,405,000	\$127,950	\$12,277,050	\$12,405,000



Gisborne city catchment area.

Taruheru, Waimata and Turanganui rivers.



Gisborne city post Cyclone Gabrielle.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A programme of flood resilience investigation work across the district.

The work will be delivered over the next 2-3years covering those affected under the FOSAL CAT2 categorisation from Tikitiki to Te Arai.

Programme of flood resilience investigation work includes:

- Catchment Data Review
- Bathymetric LiDAR Capture (underwater survey)
- Iwi & Community Engagement
- Hydraulic & Sediment Modelling
- Multi Criteria Analysis of Resilience Options
- Council Support of recommended Options.

PROGRESS UPDATE

- Early stages of Stage 1, involves hydraulic modelling and optioneering.
- The Flood Hazard Modelling Contract work requires input from bathymetric LiDAR and boat-based survey.
- Bathymetric survey (via helicopter) was captured in early Dec 2024 and early Jan 2025, with boat-based survey also completed in intertidal areas in early/mid-Jan 2025.
- Post processing of survey data to occur in Jan/Feb 2025 with bathy deliverables expected by late Feb.
- The tender evaluation is reaching completion for the Flood Hazard Modelling procurement. Tender tags are being worked through with the x2 preferred suppliers. Signed contracts are envisaged by late Jan 2025.

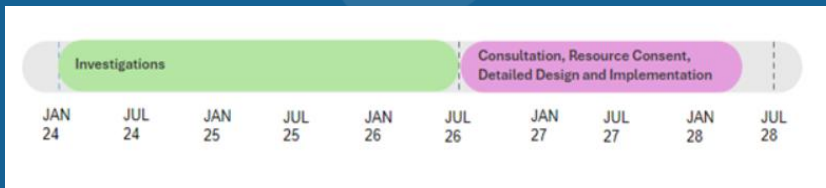
- The Stage 2 Flood protection PDP has been approved by Ministers.

NEXT STEPS

- Flood Hazard Modelling procurement completed, and Contract signed by late Jan 2025.
- Investigation and hydraulic modelling work proceeding as rapidly as possible.
- Stages 1 and 2 to be fully investigated before proceeding, prioritising uniform treatment of catchments.
- Overall project costs to be confirmed after modelling procurement is complete, roughly projected at 12 to 24 months. A cost saving from what was budgeted is anticipated.

RISKS AND ISSUES

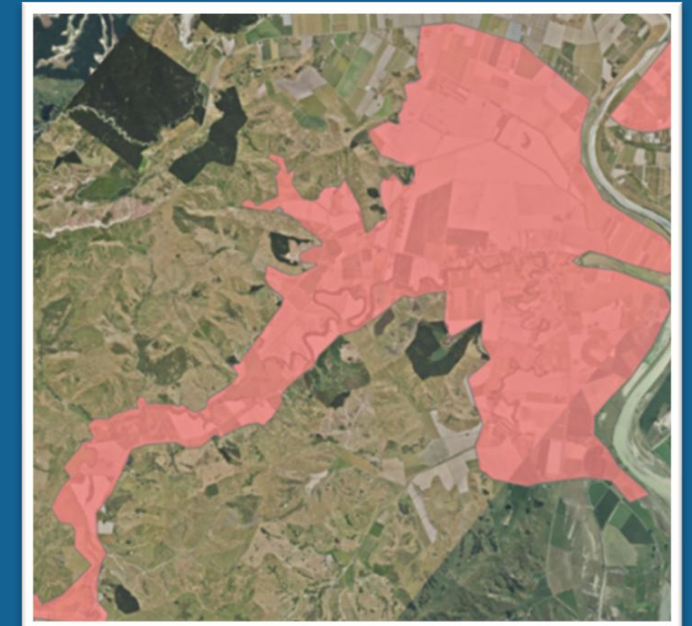
- Risks identified around procurement and liability.
- An underspend is anticipated for Stage 1 with the additional budget (\$704k of 'Capability Funding') being utilised up until it's cut off on 30 June 2025.



The proposed programme for the resilience improvement project - it may change once investigations are complete.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$1,200,000	\$250,131	\$949,869	\$1,200,000



Te Ārai catchment, Manutuke.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This programme is designed to enhance flood protection and resilience in Te Karaka Township. This project encompasses hydraulic modelling, option analysis, consenting, and the delivery of essential flood mitigation upgrades (physical works).

PROGRESS UPDATE

- Te Karaka Flood Scheme 'Optioneering' assessment work is continuing (Hydraulic modelling) with assessment of flood level changes between potential improvement options.
- Bathymetric survey (via helicopter) was captured in December.
- Post processing of survey data to occur in Jan/Feb 2025 with bathy deliverables expected by late Feb 2025.
- A community 'working group' meeting planned for late January 2025 to present several options has been delayed. The working group has had regular meetings since August 2024.
- Tonkin & Taylor consultancy have been engaged to advance several options to understand high level detail and rough order costs.
- Meetings have been held with some landowners potentially affected by a stopbank retreat option to give 'more room for the river'.

NEXT STEPS

- The process must be led by the community, with an emphasis on managing potential outcomes for all property owners to reach a preferred flood resilience option or options.

- One-on-one discussions and negotiations will be conducted to mitigate consenting submissions against the process, particularly concerning Whenua Māori land.
- The community working group will meet again in Feb 2025 (TBC) to go over the latest modelling results and to discuss potential Te Karaka Flood scheme improvement options involving varying forms of stopbank retreat.
- Optioneering work will progress assessing variations of some form of stopbank 'retreat' on northern side of Township to allow more floodwater to flow around the Township.
- Build cost estimates and understand engineering implications of potential scheme improvements options to better understand the scope of work and risks, threats and opportunities.

RISKS AND ISSUES

- Preferred option may exceed available budget - There is still uncertainty as to the preferred option and therefore the estimated cost and implication of that option.
- Third party approvals related to land access - There are significant parcels of Māori land in Te Karaka that will require formal land access approval for the preferred upgrade option if they are affected. Noted that the Public Works Act 1941 cannot be used for Māori land.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$13,200,000	\$212,320	\$ 12,987,680	\$13,200,000



Te Karaka

- This shows the extent of flooding in Cyclone Gabrielle.
- The existing flood control scheme doesn't account for climate change and is currently susceptible to significant flooding and therefore a major risk to people and property living and working in the Te Karaka area.

WAIPA OA STOPBANKS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The scope of works under this funding agreement involve 28km of stopbanks on the western side of the Waipaoa River between the Matawhero (SH2) Bridge and 1913 Matawai Road. The stopbank length includes the Whakaahu Stream return banks. The project involves bulk earthworks to elevate and widen the Waipaoa River flood control system (stopbanks). It also includes renewing culverts, raising/realigning roads, implementing flood mitigation measures, rock armouring, adjusting stream alignments, modifying floodgates, and other upgrades to enhance and improve flood protection.

PROGRESS UPDATE

- Over 5km of stopbanks have been upgraded this construction season since stopbank construction restarted on 2 Sept 2024. All located in the Patutahi/Waituhi area.
- Culvert renewals in advance of bulk earthworks have been occurring ahead of stopbank construction.
- The Waipaoa Stopbanks have been fully upgraded beside Patutahi Township along the south side of the Whakaahu Stream. The very large area between Patutahi and Manutuke Townships is now protected against a much greater flood event, this is a significant project milestone.
- The Waipaoa Stopbanks along the north side of the Whakaahu Stream are about 95% completed and waiting on the renewal of a large (2.2m diameter) culvert and floodgate near Lavenham Road to be completed, then the stopbank upgrade can be fully completed on the northern side. Work on the large culvert renewal is programmed to commence in Feb 2025.
- 3.3km of stopbank upgrades have been completed between Renner Road and the Waituhi area. Fencing, grassing and reinstatement work is ongoing. About 2.5km of additional stopbanks are planned to be upgraded in the Waituhi area by June 2025 (subject to favourable weather).
- The land purchase of a parcel of land to allow for stopbank realignment and taking of stopbank construction fill (Borrow material) is being finalised now, with a formal offer to the landowner is expected to occur in late Jan 2025 or early Feb 2025.

NEXT STEPS

- Planning, investigation, Geotech, and detailed design works is also ongoing for future areas and stages (all on western side of the Waipaoa River).
- After completion of stopbanks in the Waituhi area this season, There are about 6km of stopbanks remaining to fully complete the Waipaoa scheme upgrade work.
- Additional land purchase is being investigated to provide construction 'borrow' material.
- A new concrete and alloy 'flood-door' is required across the KiwiRail railway where the rail corridor crosses through the Waipaoa Stopbank (near Manutuke/Karaua Stream).
- The flood door has been ordered but not expected to be delivered until June-2025.
- Construction is envisaged to occur in the 2025/26 summer.
- Preparation on contract and procurement documentation for next summer (25/26 construction season) will continue in early 2025. Tendering envisaged for June/July 2025.

RISKS AND ISSUES

Work has been suspended for a short (75m long) section of stopbank in the Waituhi area where a large Oak tree (with placenta underneath it) is on the stopbank upgrade alignment. The options are to either go around it, or remove it, however a decision cannot be made by the landowners. Communications are continuing, and legal options and the Soil Conservation and River Control Act 1941 in parallel.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET	COST TO DATE	FORECAST TO COMPLETE	FORECAST FINAL COST
\$20,455,555	\$9,263,542	\$11,192,012	\$20,455,555



Waipaoa Stopbank construction

FLOOD RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

Attachment 25-44.2



ENHANCED FLOOD INTELLIGENCE

ENHANCED FLOOD INTELLIGENCE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Improvement of monitoring technology and enhancement of flood forecasting.

The project has three elements:

1. Communication redundancy (duplicated channels) at 4 critical river gauging sites.
2. Groundwater monitoring in urban areas.
3. Updating and improving/replacing existing in-house forecasting model with best practice flood forecasting.

PROGRESS UPDATE

Since the meeting on the 16th December 2024 JB Pacific have completed and finalised the 'Data Integrity' report. This was finalised in mid-January 2025. This completes a significant milestone in the project as it was a critical overview prior to the model build and calibration phase. JB Pacific are ahead of schedule for the model build and calibration phase of the project. Further to this JB Pacific have provided training to 8 GDC staff members on the catchment models being used for the new flood forecasting system, which will enable GDC to adjust parameters and review model performance moving forward.

GDC received the following feedback through the data review process: "I'd also like to say the footnote inclusion of GDC's network maintenance efforts is an important statement to capture, and that your efforts should be applauded. The amount of high-quality data and commitment to this data is extremely impressive and without a doubt some of the best I've seen any council have available. You are miles above many councils within Australia and I wouldn't be surprised if that is the same for NZ."

Following the last meeting GDC have done significant work internally to identify items directly linked to the original scope where the underspend identified on the 16th of December could be spent. See Next Steps and Any Other issues.

The Groundwater component of the project is seeking the required consents. We are awaiting on the final telemetry equipment for the install which will most likely occur in April.

NEXT STEPS

We are looking to improve the resilience of our telemetry network by procuring the services of Colvins (radio supplier) to improve communications from our sites back to GDC offices (and ultimately the flood forecasting model). Further to this, we have identified two key flood warning sites in need of upgrades (Waipaoa River at Kanakanaia and Waimatā River at Goodwins Rd Bridge). The earlier discussed Data Integrity report also identified two key gaps in our raingauge network which we are looking to fill to ensure enhanced model performance. We will be receiving the telemetry for the Groundwater component (all other aspects have been procured, including drillers and borehole headworks).

RISKS AND ISSUES

There is a risk around future proofing one of the models against sea level rise (different future conditions). The main constraint on resolving this issue is related to project timelines set by NIFF. See the point discussed below under 'Any Other Issues'.

ANY OTHER ISSUES

Due to efficient procurement earlier in the project we are tracking for an underspend. Through the Data Integrity report a gap was identified for the Taruheru and Waimatā catchments. Forecasting in this area could be enhanced through the inclusion of a specific coastal boundary hydraulic model. These catchments are particularly impacted by backwater effects. This was not included in the original scope by the supplier but was identified through the data review process. We are proposing that the services are procured for this as a variation. The cost for this falls within the remaining project budget.

Please note that at the meeting a presentation and memo will be provided detailing the proposal for the underspend, as well as further details on the proposed hydraulic model for the Taruheru and Waimatā catchments.

PROJECT FINANCIALS

BUDGET		COSTS TO DATE	
(Crown)	(In Kind)	(Crown)	(In Kind)
\$1,200,000	\$250,000	\$294,176	\$177,880
FORECAST TO COMPLETE		FORECAST FINAL COST	
(Crown)	(In Kind)	(Crown)	(In Kind)
\$905,824	\$72,120	\$1,200,000	\$250,000

13. Public Excluded Business

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

Section 48, LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION and MEETINGS ACT 1987

That:

1. The public be excluded from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Confirmation of PUBLIC EXCLUDED Minutes

Item 4.1 Confirmation of Confidential Minutes 30 January 2025

Public Excluded Business

Item 13.1 25-28 Procurement of GizzyBus Services Contract

Item 13.2 25-41 Resource Recovery Centre and Waste Transfer Station

Item 13.3 25-65 Recovery Infrastructure Bridge Rebuilds – Black Bridge Option

2. This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information & 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 of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

Item 4.1	7(2)(a)	Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.
	7(2)(i)	Enable any Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).
Item 13.1	7(2)(h)	Enable any Council holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.
	7(2)(b)(ii)	Protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.
Item 13.2	7(2)(c)(ii)	Protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest.
Item 13.3	7(2)(i)	Enable any Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

- 3 That Diane Murphy (Director (LUCA)Programme Manager -Solid Waste) and Gavin Murphy (Director Luca LTD) representing Luca LTD are permitted to remain at this meeting after the public has been excluded because of their knowledge of the Solid Waste Programme and Regional Transfer Station. This knowledge which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed.