

Local Government update

LGNZ Zone 3

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April 2025

Outline

This presentation will provide an update on:

- Local Water Done Well
- Regional deals
- Local Government system improvement work programme
- Going for Housing Growth
- Climate Resilience
- Resource Management reform

Local Water Done Well

Locally led reform of water services

- Councils required to produce water services delivery plans that are financially sustainable
- Councils can choose from a range of water service delivery models including jointly owned CCOs
- Enhanced borrowing to water CCOs from LGFA

Regulatory reform

- New economic regulation and consumer protection regime (similar to other regulated utilities companies), to be implemented by the Commerce Commission
- Changes to water quality and environmental regulation, including a new single standard for wastewater and stormwater environmental performance



Fit-for-purpose service delivery models and financing tools.



Ensuring water services are financially sustainable.



Introducing greater central government oversight, economic and quality regulation.

Indicative timeline for Plan development

This indicative timeline builds on the Plan development process and is intended as a guide only (the only formal requirement for Councils is to submit a Plan by 3 September 2025).

Financial viability assessments Councils assess their standalone financial positions	Financial sustainability and delivery model Councils consider their preferred delivery model and explore alternative models	Community consultation Councils decide on their preferred delivery models and consult their communities	Finalise Plans for submission Councils finalise Plans for submission	Department review and acceptance of Plans Councils submit their final Plan. The Department reviews Plans and works with councils who are required to do further work on their Plan.
September – October 2024	November 2024 – January 2025	February – April 2025	May – July 2025	August – September 2025 (and ongoing)
<p>Phase targets:</p> <p>All councils have assessed their own standalone financial positions and discussed with the Department.</p> <p>Councils have completed a stocktake of their current water services delivery arrangements and understand where information gaps are.</p>	<p>Phase targets:</p> <p>Councils are considering their preferred delivery model and exploring alternative models.</p> <p>Councils are discussing with the Department how they plan to address any barriers to financial sustainability.</p>	<p>Phase targets:</p> <p>Councils have decided on their preferred delivery model and have begun consultation with their communities.</p> <p>Some councils may undertake consultation at a later date alongside their annual Plan.</p>	<p>Phase targets:</p> <p>Councils are finalising their Plans for submission to the Department.</p> <p>Councils can request the Department to review their draft Plan.</p> <p>Councils that require an extension have requested an extension (before 3 August 2025).</p>	<p>Phase targets:</p> <p>Councils submit their final Plans (by 3 September 2025).</p> <p>The Department communicates either acceptance or need to resubmit.</p> <p>Clear pathways of support are identified to ensure all Plans are received by 3 September 2025.</p>

Across New Zealand – The Status of LWDW

What is happening across the country?

Some key themes in relation to 'Local Water Done Well':

- 98% of councils in the North Island are considering working collectively together. South Island is approximately 60%
- Many groupings are of 3 or 4 councils. Waikato Water grouping is the largest and could be up to 7 councils.
- As of 22 March 2025, 22 councils have commenced consultation on their water services delivery plans. Of those councils:
 - 15 (two-thirds) have indicated a preference for a multi-council CCO
 - 7 (one-third) have indicated a preference for single council (either enhanced status quo or single council CCO)
- For those councils consulting on multi-council CCOs as their preferred option, we are mostly seeing good collaboration and alignment across consultation material.
- So far, there are three key potential joint models where all participating councils have begun consultation and signalled the grouping as their preferred option:
 - Wellington metro ; Wairarapa grouping and Whanganui grouping

Local Water Done Well

– Key themes

1. Groupings are typically 3 or 4 councils
2. Consultation to date has 2/3 preference for multi-council CCO and 1/3 inhouse or single CCO
3. Councils have good momentum whilst feeling challenged to form enduring relationships
4. Well on track to receive WSDPs by September

Water Service Delivery Plans – what does success look like?

A successful WSDP will address the following key elements:

Water Service Delivery Plans
– Key Elements
1. Financial sustainability – including affordability, cost efficiency & appropriateness of charges
2. Investment sufficiency – including growth adequacy, renewals and level of service appropriateness
3. Financing sufficiency – operating within financial covenants & cash flow sustainability
4. Environmental compliance – namely water quality and environmental discharges

What challenges are we observing?

- Strategic and/ or policy approach does not tie to investment profile i.e. water conservation = metering. network loss improvements and deferred WTP investment?
- Shareholder view of 10 year direction is important but current picture only being discussed
- Use of debt is not appropriate or inconsistent with policy approach i.e. debt for operations is not sustainable
- Growth is a 'silent killer' and not being adequately addressed by councils either through charging or capex
- Cost efficiencies for CCO Groupings are conservative impacting comparability with enhanced status quo
- Capex increases with improved debt availability means deliverability is unachievable
- Depreciation funding shortfall not being addressed
- Price harmonisation is not required if not viable

Crown Facilitators

The Minister may appoint a Crown Facilitator (and/or Crown Water Services Specialist) to help address issues with Plan development and implementation.

The role of a Crown Facilitator could include to:

- Assist and/or advise a council or group of councils to prepare a Plan.
- Assist a council or group of councils to amend a draft Plan after being advised to do so by the Secretary for Local Government.
- Direct a council or group of councils how to prepare Plan, or how to amend a Plan (if the Secretary has required an amendment).
- Assist a group of councils to agree on the terms of a joint arrangement; for example, by co-ordinating the negotiation process, or determining the terms of the joint arrangement (if the council(s) have agreed to the Facilitator having a role to determine the terms of the arrangement).
- Assist, advise, and/or direct a council or group of councils to give effect to an accepted Plan.

Requesting a Crown Facilitator

1. Contact the Department (wmdp@dia.govt.nz) or write to the Minister directly
2. Department makes a formal recommendation to the Minister, including proposing the scope of the engagement, and outlining options for the Crown Facilitator based on the circumstances
3. If the Minister agrees to appoint a Crown Facilitator, council(s) will receive a letter from the Minister outlining the details and a term of reference for the engagement
4. After the appointment has been made, the Department will then work with the council(s) to onboard and introduce the Crown Facilitator to the councils

What we are hearing through our engagement with councils

1. We are considering continuing with in-house delivery – what are the implications of this?
2. How should councils reflect the proposed wastewater environmental standards in their Water Services Delivery Plans?
3. What are the benefits of joining together with other councils to deliver water services?
4. Does setting up a new water organisation mean our council will lose control of our water assets?
5. Will joining with other councils mean that we end up subsidising the costs of water services for other communities?
6. Does this mean our council will have to carry more debt?

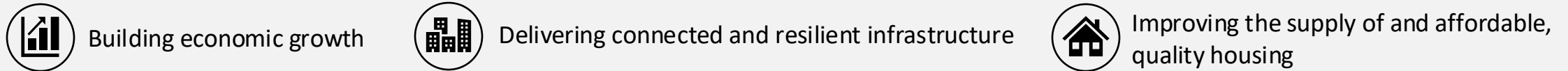


Regional Deals - Background

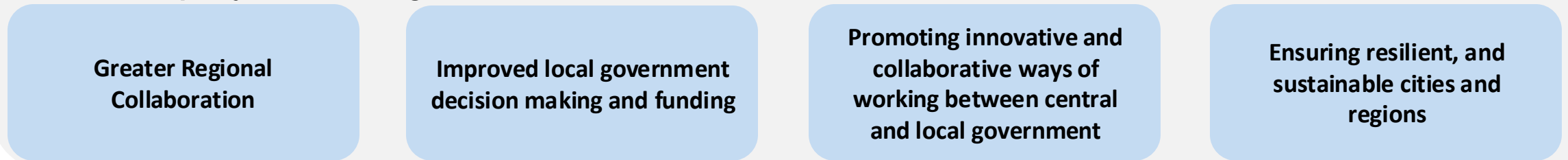
Guiding principles will help set a foundation for Regional Deals:



The priority objectives for Regional Deals will be:



The secondary objectives for Regional Deals will be:



- Government's intention to partner with local government to create Regional Deals.
- Regional Deals are a long-term approach to address some of the underlying issues impacting economic growth and productivity by focusing on regions as integrated economic areas.
- Strategic framework sets out the Government's expectations and criteria for selecting regions for deals.
- Regional Deals will be based on a 30-year vision, with negotiated 10-year strategic plans to deliver shared objectives and outcomes between central and local government.

Local Government system improvements work programme

Changes to the purpose of local government

- Removing all references to the four aspects of community well-being
- Refocusing the purpose statement to emphasise the cost-effective provision of good-quality local infrastructure and public services and performance of regulatory functions
- Reinstating the core services a local authority must have particular regard to in performing its role.

Better measuring and reporting on council performance

- Requiring councils to report on their usage of contractors and consultants
- Shifting the specific groups of activities that councils must plan for and report on from primary to secondary legislation for review
- Expanding an existing regulation-making power to add to council performance benchmarks (beyond financial prudence)

Providing regulatory relief to councils

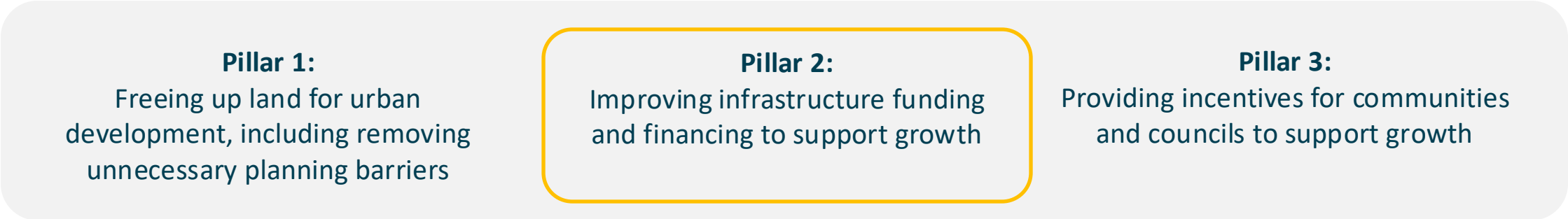
- Removing the requirement for six-yearly service delivery reviews
- Clarifying that third party-contributions to capital projects for which development contributions are charged can be targeted to specific project drivers
- Modernising public notice requirements
- Clarifying that chief executives can delegate authority for lending approval

Strengthening council transparency and accountability

- Empowering the Secretary for Local Government to issue a standardise code of conduct that is binding on all councils

Going for Housing Growth

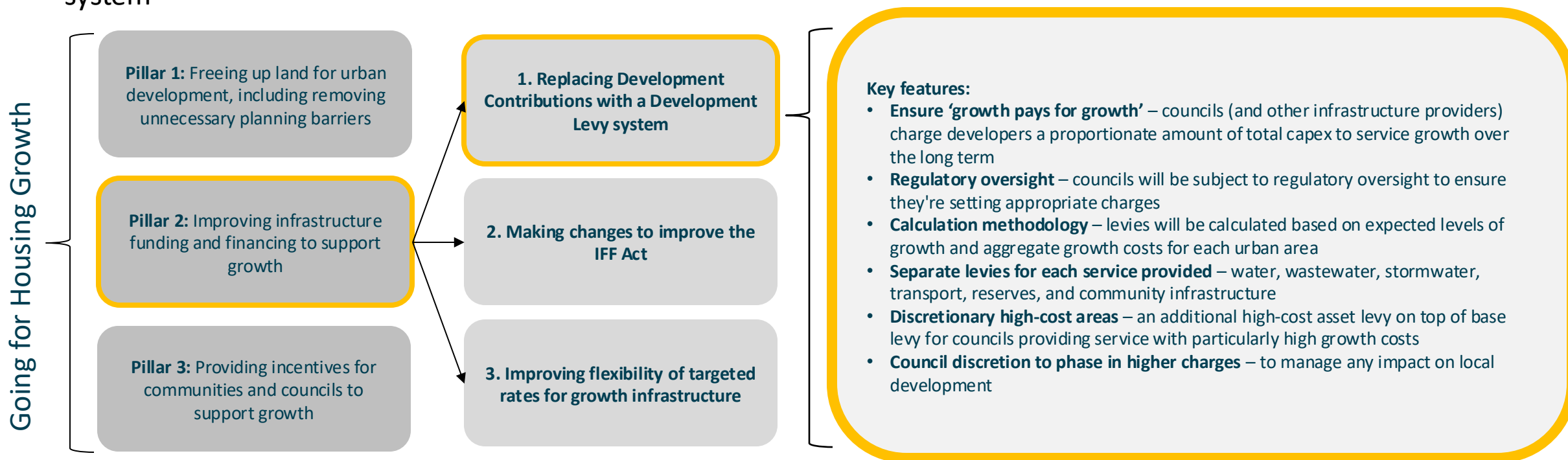
In 2024 Cabinet agreed to an ambitious work programme to allow the Crown and councils to more smartly and fairly fund and finance infrastructure. The Government’s Going for Housing Growth programme focuses on fixing the fundamentals of our housing crisis. This is made up by the following three pillars:



Recent announcements (Feb 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minister of Housing and Minister of Local Government announced decisions on Pillar 2 – improvements to infrastructure funding and financing tools to help get more housing built.Pillar 2 includes workstreams on: improvements to infrastructure funding settings (changes to development contributions and targeted rates) and improvements to the Infrastructure Funding and Financing (IFF) Act.
Objective is ‘Growth pays for growth’	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As a package Pillar 2 changes will create a flexible funding and financing system to match a new, flexible, planning system.The improvements are expected to reduce the current cross-subsidisation by ratepayers and meet the GFHG objective of ‘growth pays for growth’.

Shifting to a new development levy system

The most significant change is replacing the development contributions system with a new development levy system



Engagement with councils & next steps

- DIA and HUD engaged with a range of councils in the first half of March to test the workability of detailed policy design.
- Officials are working through the detailed policy design for primary legislation to be introduced in second half of 2025. Our aim is to enact the legislation in mid-2026 for the new system to begin in 2027.

Climate resilience: two tracks dealing with similar issues



Emergency Management & Severe Weather response

Govt response to North Island Severe Weather Inquiry

Emergency Management system improvements

Cyclone Recovery Unit – recovery settings tool kit

Emergency Management bill

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Commission report on NZ's first National Adaptation Plan

Finance and Expenditure Select Committee report on Adaptation

Independent Reference Group advising Minister Climate Change

Development of an Adaptation Framework to guide Government policy

Other key work programmes supporting adaptation

Hazard and risk data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land Information Memoranda regulations & disclosure changes• New national data sets on flood risk and landslides
Funding and financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Second tranche of Before the Deluge funding to be considered for Regional Infrastructure Funding• Treasury work on a risk financing agency
Resilient Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional Infrastructure Fund• National infrastructure plan
Planning and land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Policy Statement on natural hazard decision making• Emergency Management related changes in the Resource Management Act

Resource Management update

Three phase approach including:

Phase 1: Fast track consenting

Govt approved 149 projects for fast-track approval

Next step is to confirm approvals process ie administration and decision-making bodies

Focussing now on implementation with expectation that applications will be referred to decision making bodies from early 2025

Phase 2: National Direction

NPS and NES reform will provide new national direction on priority issues and streamline development and implementation of national direction tools

Some national direction will be implemented through the new RM legislation.

Phase 3: New legislation

Two new RM bills to pass by end of current Parliamentary term.

One bill will manage environmental effects, and the other bill will enable urban development and infrastructure

Looking to draw from Phase 2 changes to align with new legislation

LOCAL ELECTORAL REFORM

DRAFT POSITION PAPER ENGAGEMENT

MARCH 2025 – APRIL 2025



THE ELECTORAL REFORM WORKING GROUP

Mayor Nick Smith (Chair), Nelson City

Mayor Campbell Barry, Hutt City

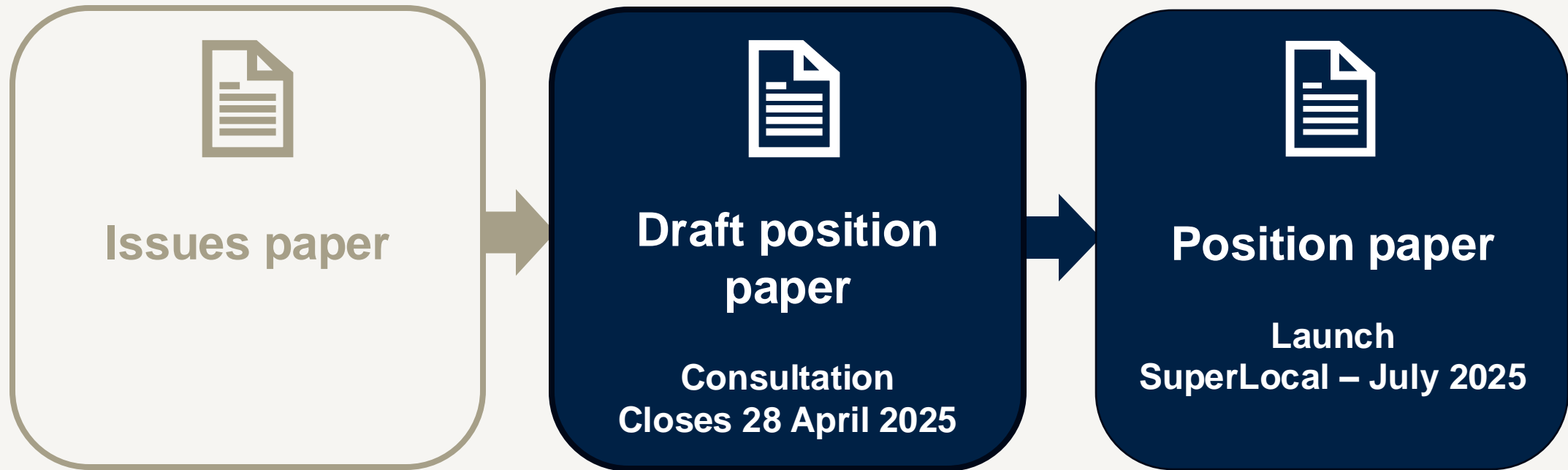
Councillor Toni Boynton, Whakatāne District, Te Maruata

Professor Andrew Geddis, University of Otago

Mayor Susan O'Regan, Waipā District

Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Gisborne District

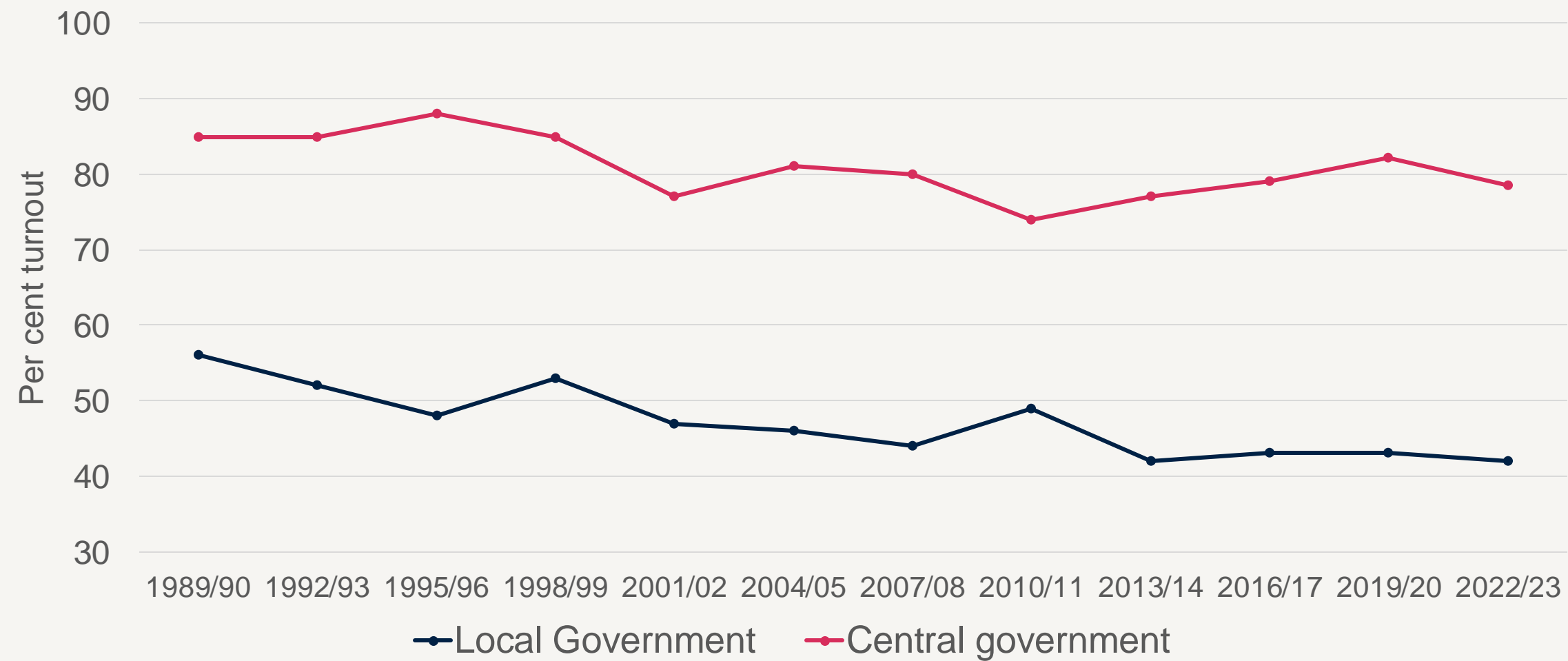
THE APPROACH



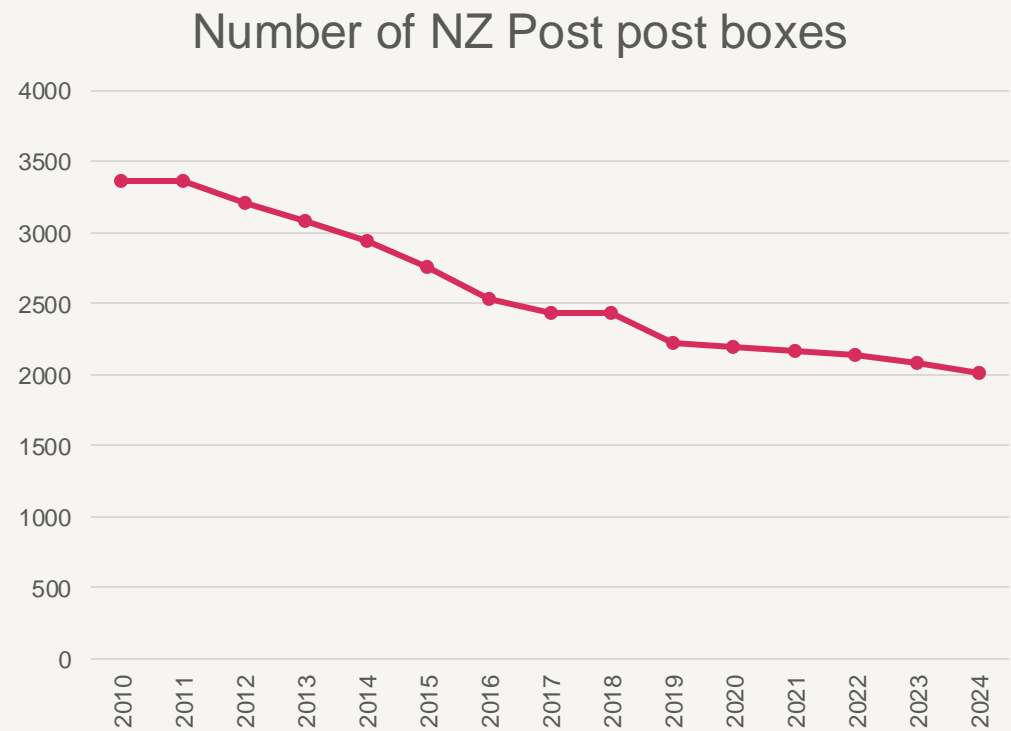
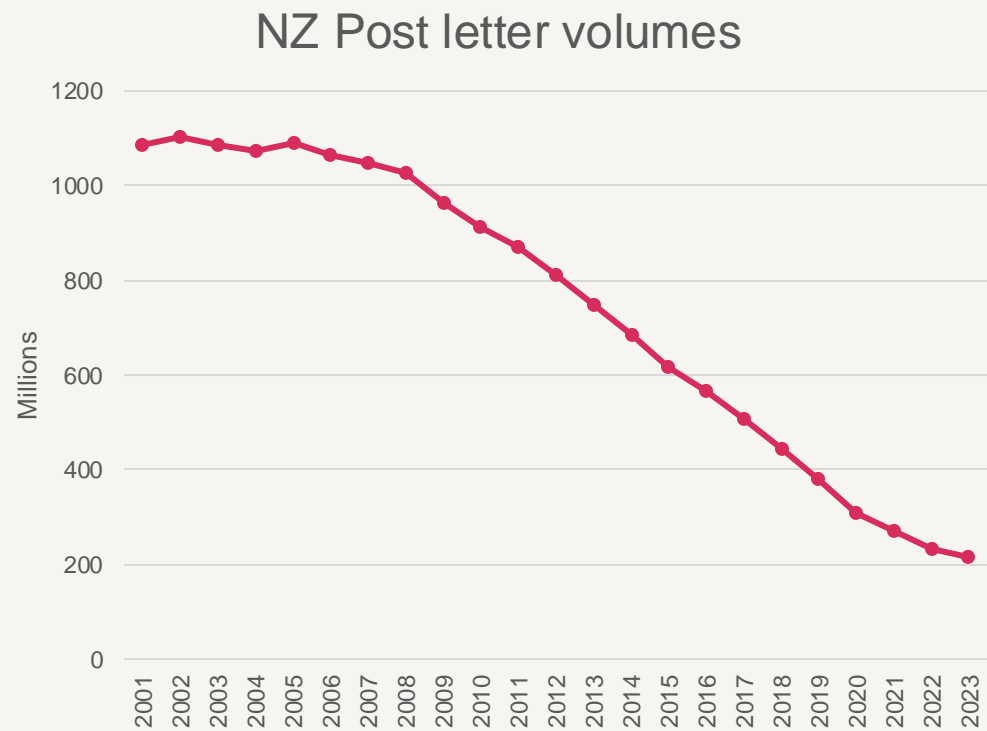
THE CHALLENGE



TURNOUT IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS



LETTER VOLUMES AND POST BOXES

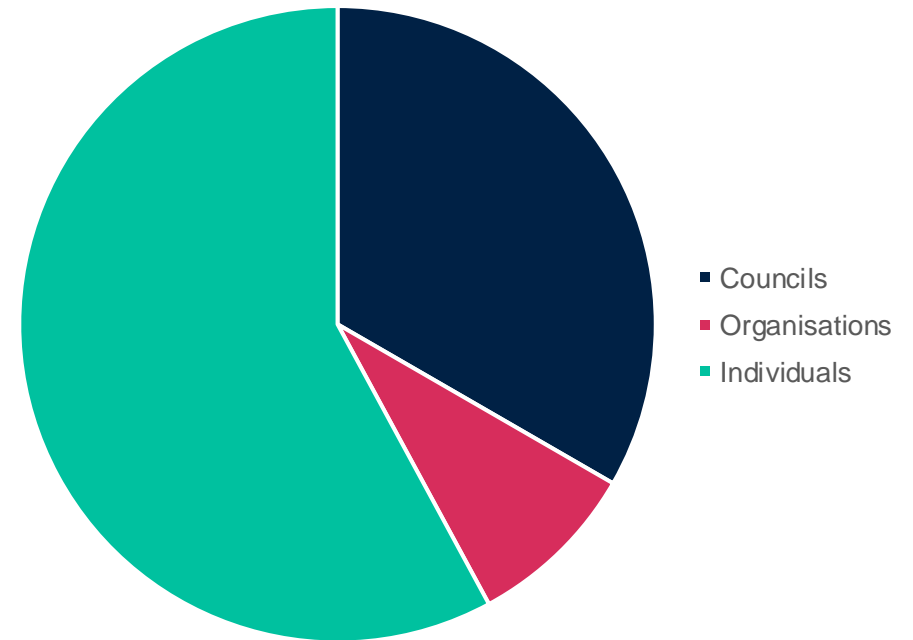


SUBMISSIONS ON THE ISSUES PAPER



WHO WE HEARD FROM

- **33 Individuals**
- **19 Councils:** Ashburton District Council, Auckland Council, Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Christchurch City Council, Far North District Council, Gisborne District Council, Hastings District Council, Hamilton City Council, Horowhenua District Council, Kāpiti District Council, Manawatū District Council, Napier City Council, Nelson City Council, Palmerston North City Council, Queenstown Lakes District Council, Rangitikei District Council, Tauranga City Council, Waipā District Council, and Whangarei District Council.
- **5 Organisations:** Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand, Local Government Commission, New Zealand Post, Northern Action Group, Whaikaha – Ministry of Disabled People.



OUR DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS



ISSUE 1: THE PUBLIC'S UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND WHY IT'S IMPORTANT

Draft recommendations for this theme cover:

1. Improving the quality and access to resources that supports civics
2. Providing opportunities for young people to be heard and participate in local government
3. Reforming the local government act requirements to better support genuine engagement with communities
4. Making more of the engagement that councils already do
5. Create an Annual Local Government Week
6. Retain and expand the Local Democracy Reporting Scheme

ISSUE 2: UNDERSTANDING CANDIDATES AND THEIR POLICIES

Draft recommendations for this theme cover:

7. Creating a website which hosts more information on candidates including their policy views and priorities (for the 2028 election)
8. As a transition step support neutral third party websites like policy.nz with information, and review the printed candidate booklet after two elections with the website
9. Councils consider supporting 'meet the candidate' events
10. The government should extend the Election Access Fund to candidates in local elections
11. Review candidate expenditure limits for Māori ward candidates

ISSUE 3: VOTING METHODS

Draft recommendations for this theme cover:

12. Move to a nationally consistent two week in person voting system, preferably by the 2028 election and make the voter experience as close as possible as that
13. Until this happens – encourage expansion of alternative voting paper drop-off points
14. If a change isn't made for the 2028 election, then amend the Local Electoral act to make it easier to vote from overseas and have a ballot paper reissued

ISSUE 4: ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTION OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

Draft recommendations for this theme cover:

15. The Electoral Commission should take over the administration and promotion of local elections. The board should be expanded to include local government expertise.
16. Local elections should be part funded by a levy on local government

ISSUE 5: FOUR-YEAR TERMS (INCLUDING TRANSITION AND IMPLEMENTATION)

Draft recommendations for this theme cover:

15. Local and central government should move to four-year terms with elections two-years apart
16. Local elections should avoid school holidays
17. Councils key planning and accountability processes should be moved to a four year cycle
18. The code of conduct process should be strengthened with both earlier lower level interventions, and an independent process and increased penalties for serious breaches

PROVIDING YOUR FEEDBACK

- Copies of the Draft Position Paper and submission form are available at:
<https://www.lgnz.co.nz/policy-advocacy/key-issues-for-councils/local-electoral-reform/>
- Feedback can also be sent to electoralreform@lgnz.co.nz

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION



**FOR MORE INFORMATION EMAIL
ELECTORALREFORM@LGNZ.CO.NZ**



HIRINGA

THE “POWER TO X” OPPORTUNITIES IN OUR REGIONS

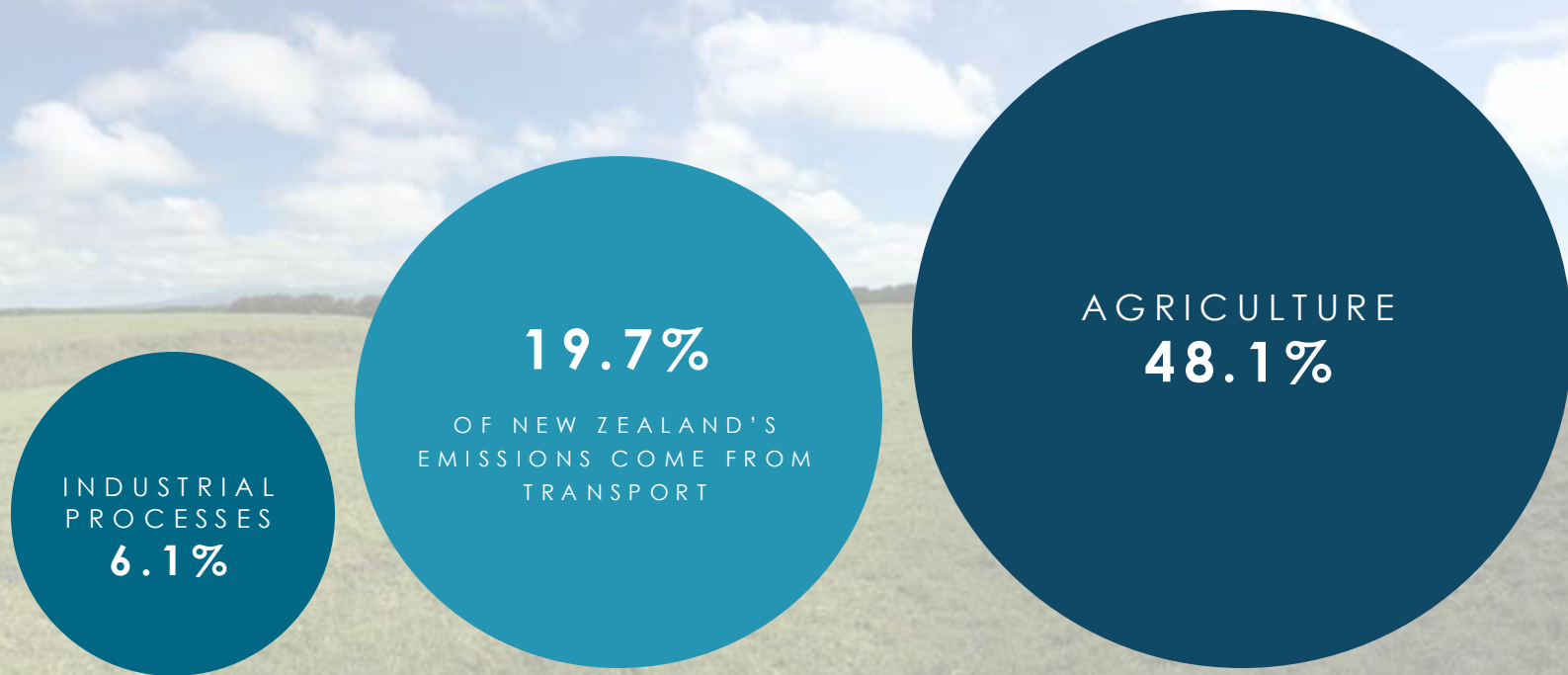
GREEN HYDROGEN
POSITIVE ENERGY

HIRINGA

A man and a woman are sitting at a light-colored wooden desk in a modern office. The man, on the left, is wearing a black polo shirt and dark trousers, smiling at the woman. The woman, on the right, is wearing a white t-shirt and dark trousers, also smiling. They are facing each other. On the desk is a computer monitor displaying a website with the text "POSITIVE ENERGY" and a sunset image. There are also some small items on the desk, like a water bottle and some papers. The background is a wall covered in a grid of black metal frames, each holding a potted plant. The plants are of various types, including leafy greens and some with white flowers. The overall atmosphere is bright and positive.

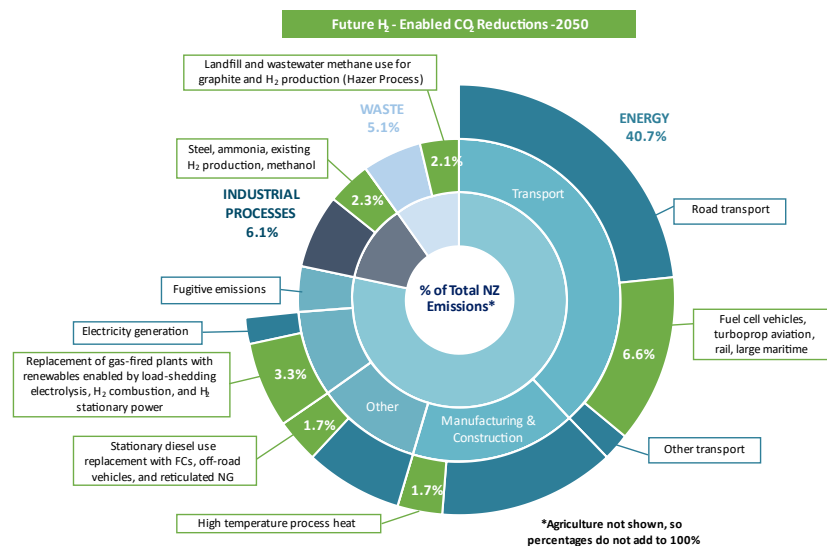
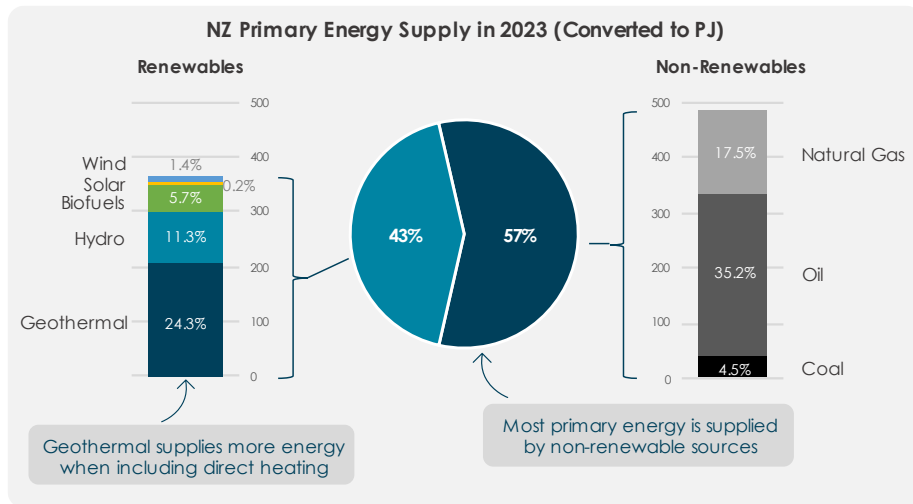
inspired to lead
the change.

WE HAVE A PROBLEM



WHAT CAN WE DO TO TACKLE THE “HARD TO ABATE SECTORS”

- New Zealand's electricity production is 80-85% renewable however only **43% of New Zealand's primary energy is renewable**
- We simply cannot achieve net zero emissions with renewable electricity alone
- Hydrogen and its derivatives is key tool in a toolkit, with the ability to address up to **18% of our emissions**



MULTIPLE PATHWAYS TO DECARBONISATION ACROSS TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY

Direct H₂

Power-to-X

- **Strategic Focus**
- Complementary

Renewable Power



Water



Electrolysis



Oxygen



Hydrogen



Carbon Dioxide



Nitrogen



E-Fuels



- **SAF**
- Renewable Diesel
- Synthetic petrol
- HVO

Green Methanol



- **Marine Transport**
- **Chemical feedstock**
- Energy storage
- Plastics
- Heat

Green Hydrogen



- **Land transport**
- **Aviation**
- Steel
- Chemical feedstock
- Energy storage
- Power generation

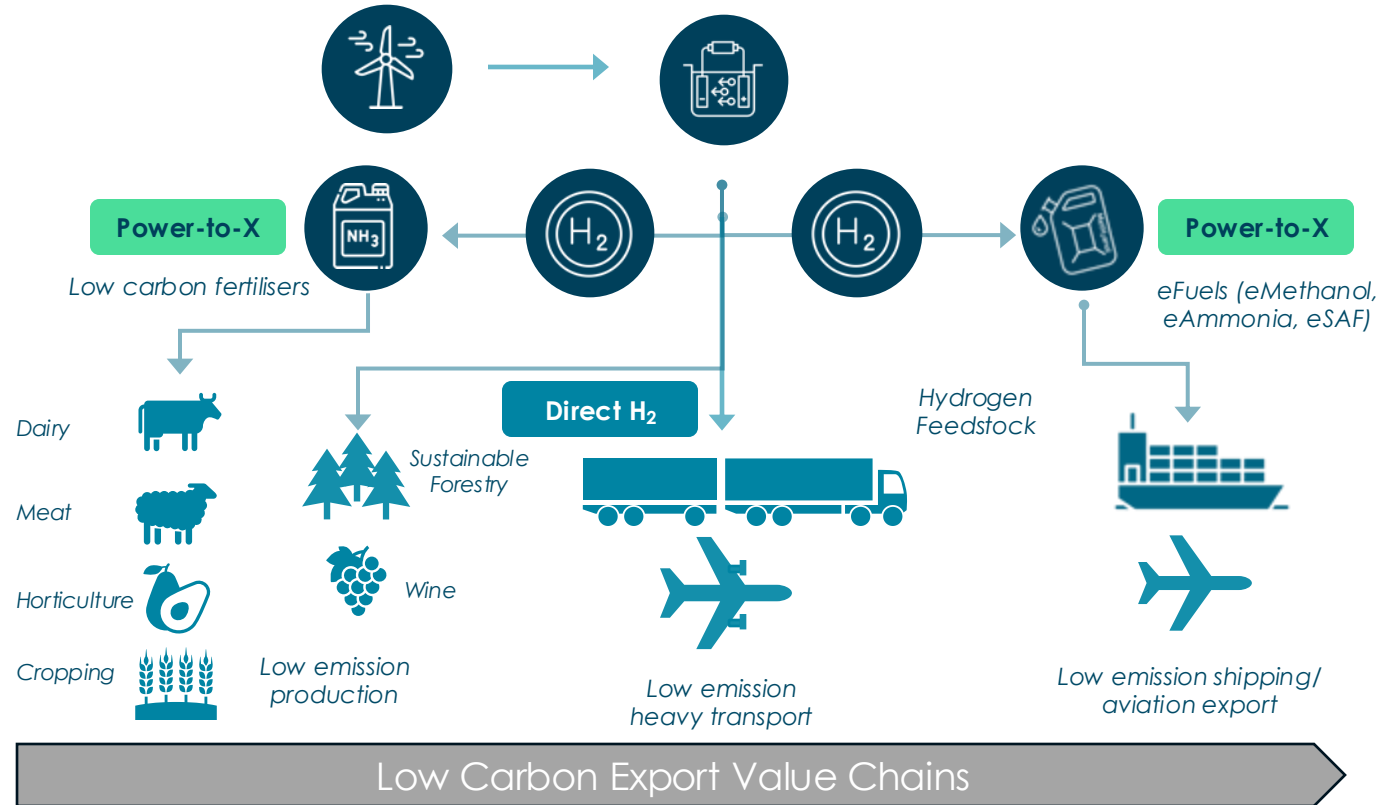
Green Ammonia



- **Green fertiliser**
- **Marine fuel**
- Power generation
- Chemical feedstock
- Export

DECARBONISING EXPORT VALUE CHAINS BECOMING A MAJOR BUSINESS DRIVER

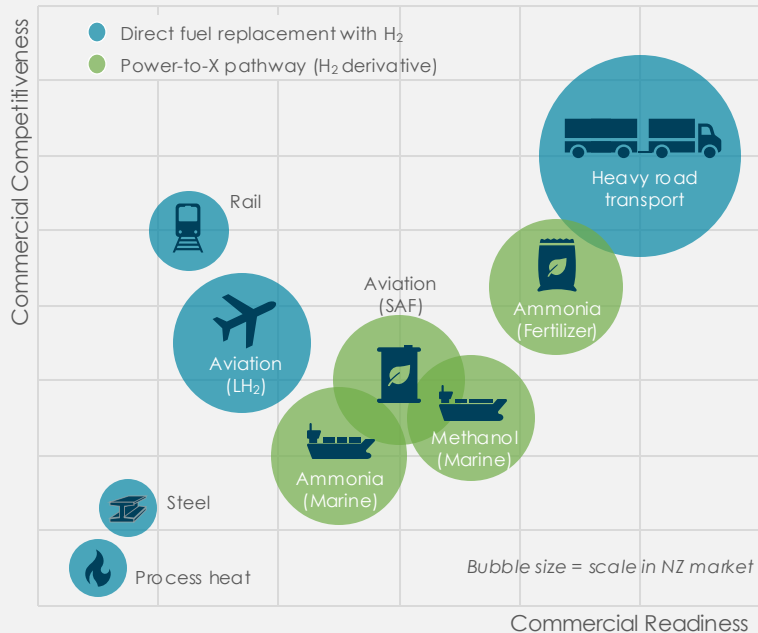
- Increasing global focus on GHG emission footprints from global trading activities
- New Zealand's exports highly exposed to any "carbon borders" due to distance to markets
- Applying hydrogen into the mix across the enables export value chains to fully decarbonise
- Builds resilience to global energy prices and ensures energy security



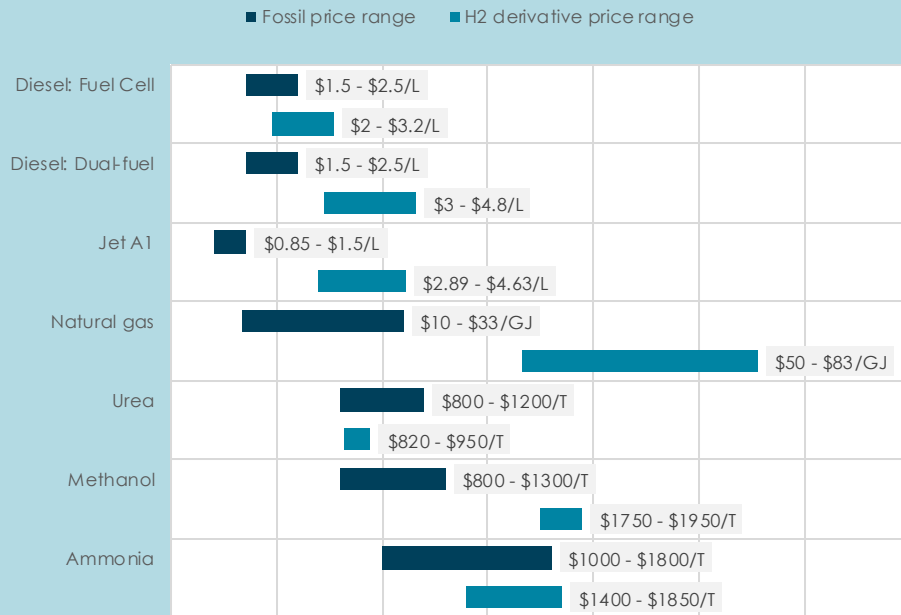
COMPETITIVENESS ACROSS APPLICATIONS IN NZ MARKETS

Current H₂ competitiveness is strongest when replacing diesel for heavy road transport and producing green fertilisers

Commercial Competitiveness vs Readiness of H₂ Markets in NZ

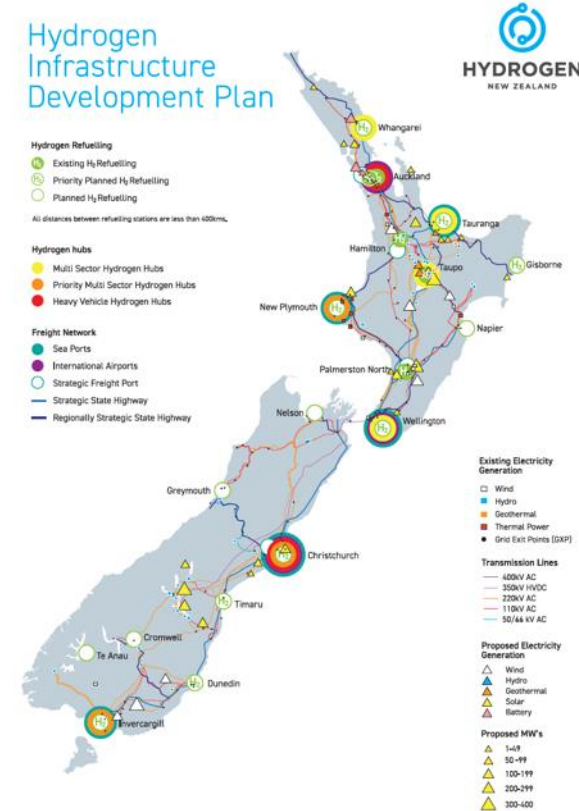


Comparisons across markets



NEW ZEALAND IS AN EXCELLENT LOCATION TO BUILD COMMERCIAL ECO-SYSTEMS

- World class renewable resources
 - Hiringa's wind projects forecasting **~45% Capacity Factor**
 - High quality solar resources
 - Major hydro base load power
- Compact roading network consolidates heavy transport refuelling infrastructure coverage
 - HRNZ network covers **~95% of heavy freight movements** on North Island
- Transparent and low-risk business environment
- Government encouraging towards foreign investment
- Existing educated regional workforce with capability in Hydrogen, Ammonia and Methanol
- Stars are aligned to activate transitional energy eco-systems including hydrogen



HYDROGEN REFUELLING NETWORKS ARE ESTABLISHING



2017

Development

Establish partnerships,
develop technology
and design network



2021 - 2025

Establish Footprint

Hiringa network
establishment with 4
stations operational in
North Island.
95% coverage of North
Island freight routes
25+ vehicles
HWR establish station in
Invercargill



2025 - 2028

Expand

Expanded network
across North Island
regions with South
Island established
2000+ heavy and
medium commercial
vehicles
Supplying stationary
energy



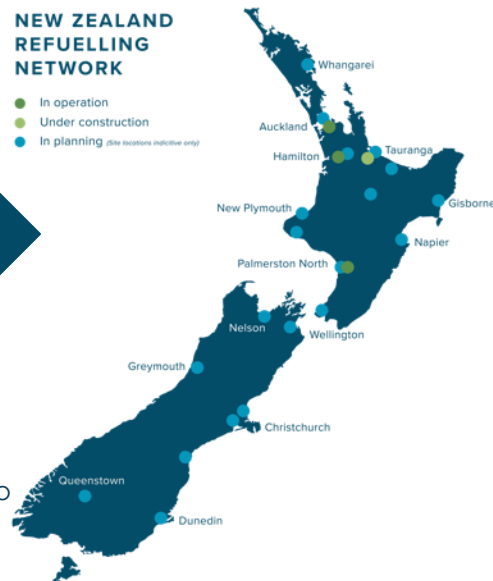
2028+

Scale

Full network
coverage
expanding with
fleet as all new
vehicles move to
low emission
10,000+ vehicles

NEW ZEALAND REFUELLING NETWORK

- In operation
- Under construction
- In planning (blue locations indicative only)



WHAT ARE THE INGREDIENTS FOR SUCCESS OF A POWER TO X OPPORTUNITY



Abundant low cost renewable energy potential



Willing buyer



Industrial land availability



Biomass supply



Water supply



Local industrial workforce capability



Access to market



Capable partners



Access to capital



Kasso eMethanol facility in Denmark (European Energy/Mitsui)

CASE STUDY: KAPUNI PROJECT

Kapuni Green Hydrogen Project Specifics



Timeline

Planned Construction: 2025-2026
Online: 2026



Wind Farm

4x 6.4 MW turbines
125m hub height



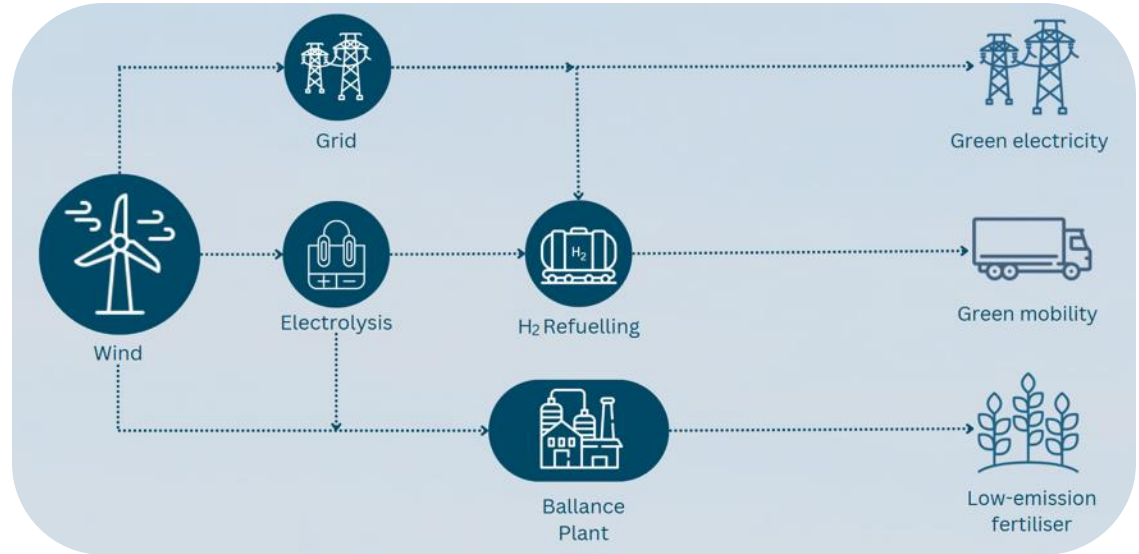
Plant Capacity & Production

Electrolysis: 5 MW
H₂ production: up to 50 trucks or 7,500 cars

H₂

Additional scope

H₂ offloading: up to 2000kg/day



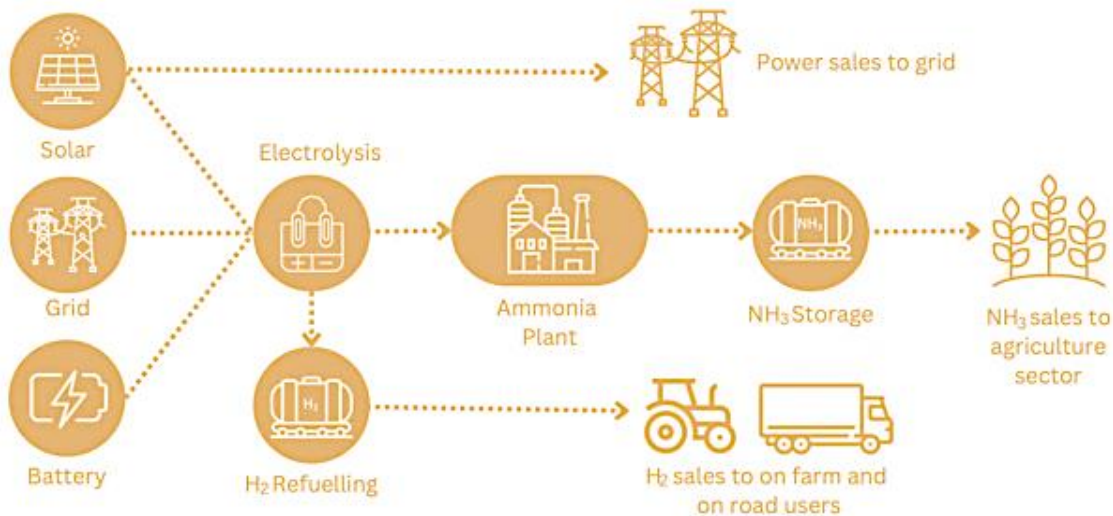
CASE STUDY: GEGHA (AUSTRALIA) SOLAR-TO-H2-TO-NH3 “POWER-TO-X”

Decarbonising Australia's agricultural sector

- Green hydrogen and ammonia development in Moree, NSW.
- Support local manufacture of green ammonia (NH₃) as a substitute for imported high-carbon fertilisers such as urea.
- It will also produce green hydrogen for diesel replacement.
- Activates a sustainable green fertiliser production industry in the regions, providing security and control of fertiliser supply, enhanced ESG credentials, and local economy benefits.
- Manufactured NH₃ will be consumed by Sundown and other growers within the region supporting value-added production of traceable, low-carbon cotton for export.



Hiringa are 50/50 partner with Sundown Pastoral: a large-scale cotton producer with a sustainable brand (Good Earth Cotton)
Fully funded (including funding support from NSW Government)



www.gegha.com.au

CASE STUDY: HARAKEKE –RENEWABLE ENERGY + BIOMASS TO eMETHANOL

A large-scale, integrated wind and solar to green hydrogen and methanol

Comprising

- ~280 MW of combined wind turbines and solar
- ~100 MW of electrolysis to produce ~15,000 TPA green hydrogen,
- Combined with green CO₂ to manufacture up to ~90,000 TPA of green methanol.

Key attributes:



High quality wind resource



Green CO₂ supply



Low consenting risk



Highly aligned and capable venture partnership with Nga Wairiki Ngati Apa



Developing offtake agreements with leading shipping companies with vessels in construction for NZ market

Harakeke Project Specifics



Project Status
Pre-FEED



Estimated CAPEX
NZD \$1,100 million



Timeline
FID: Q1/2 2026
Online: Q4 2027



Wind & Solar
140 MW Wind (20 x 7 MW)
140 MW Solar



Plant Capacity/Production
Electrolysis: 100 MW
Hydrogen production: 40T/day
eMethanol production:
300T/day



THE BENEFITS OF POWER TO X PROJECTS IN OUR REGIONS



Increases energy supply/security for Regions and New Zealand.



Improved regional economic diversity, resilience and local job opportunities.



Skill development and jobs creation in renewable technologies.



Renewable electricity, green hydrogen and oxygen enable spin-off industries and circular economies



Opportunity for decarbonizing adjacent sectors



Power to X provides a flexible load increasing efficient use of our existing electrical infrastructure.



Reduces local green house gas emissions.



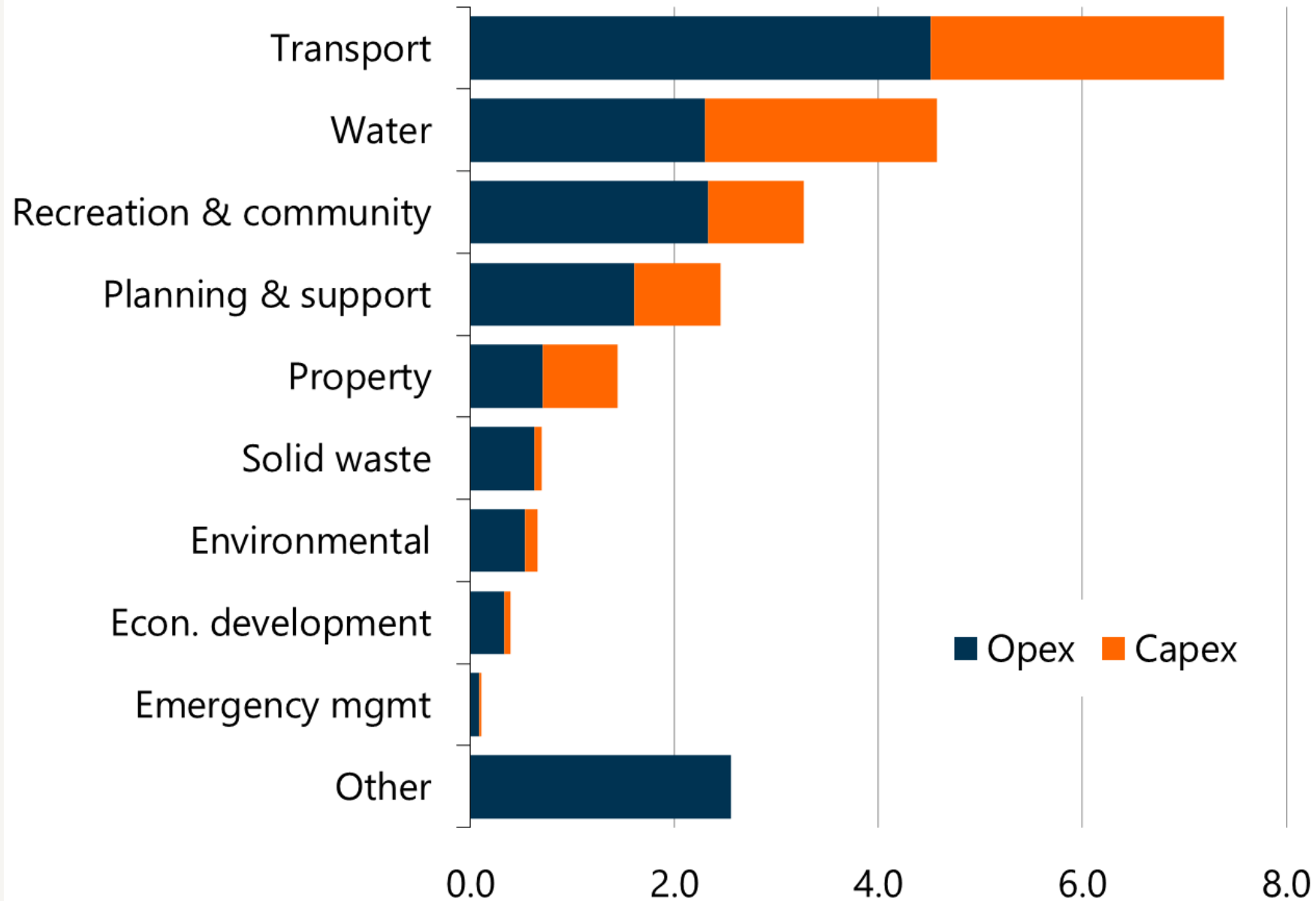
THANK YOU

LGNZ UPDATE



Transport and water dominate spending

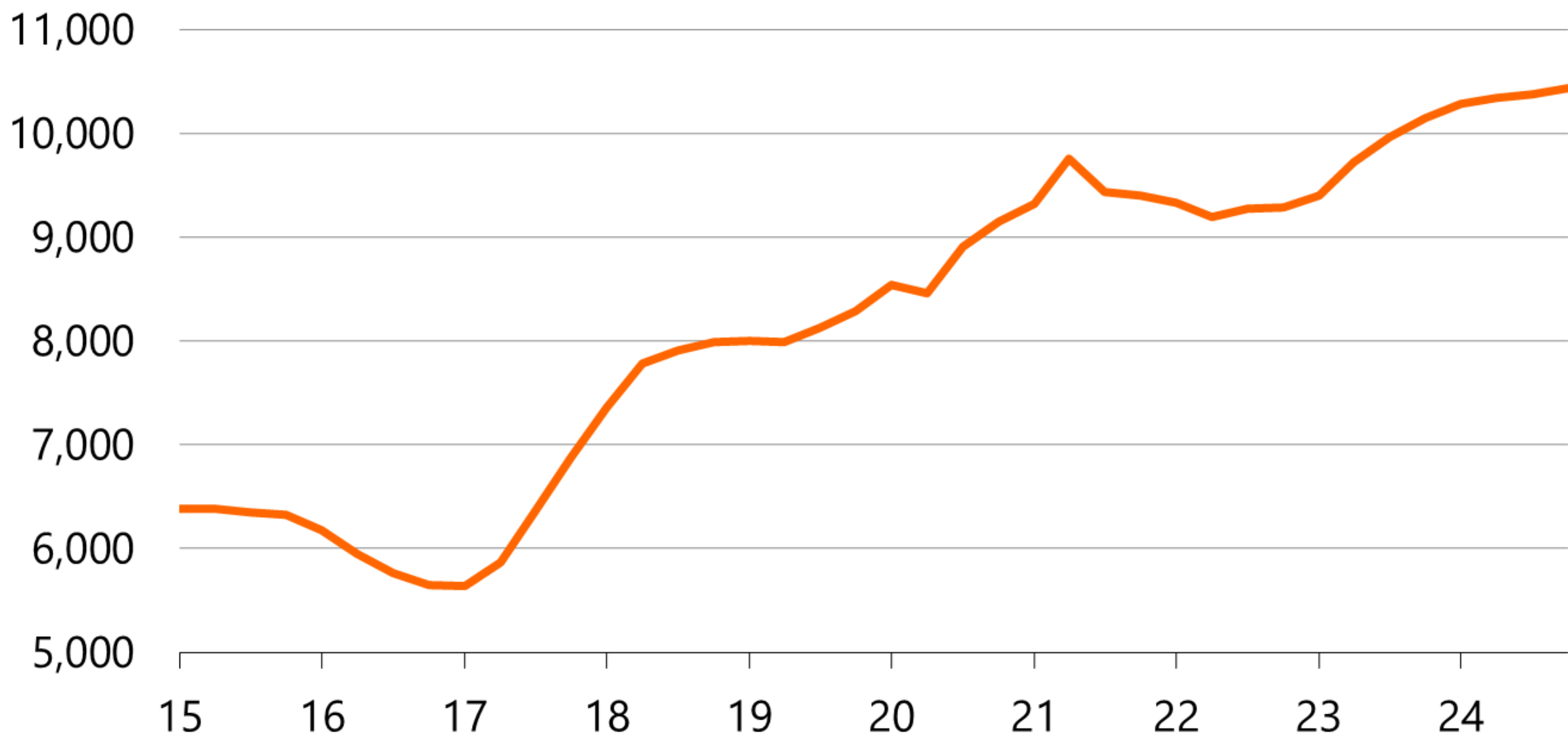
\$b, 2023, annual council spending, by activity group



More infrastructure growth

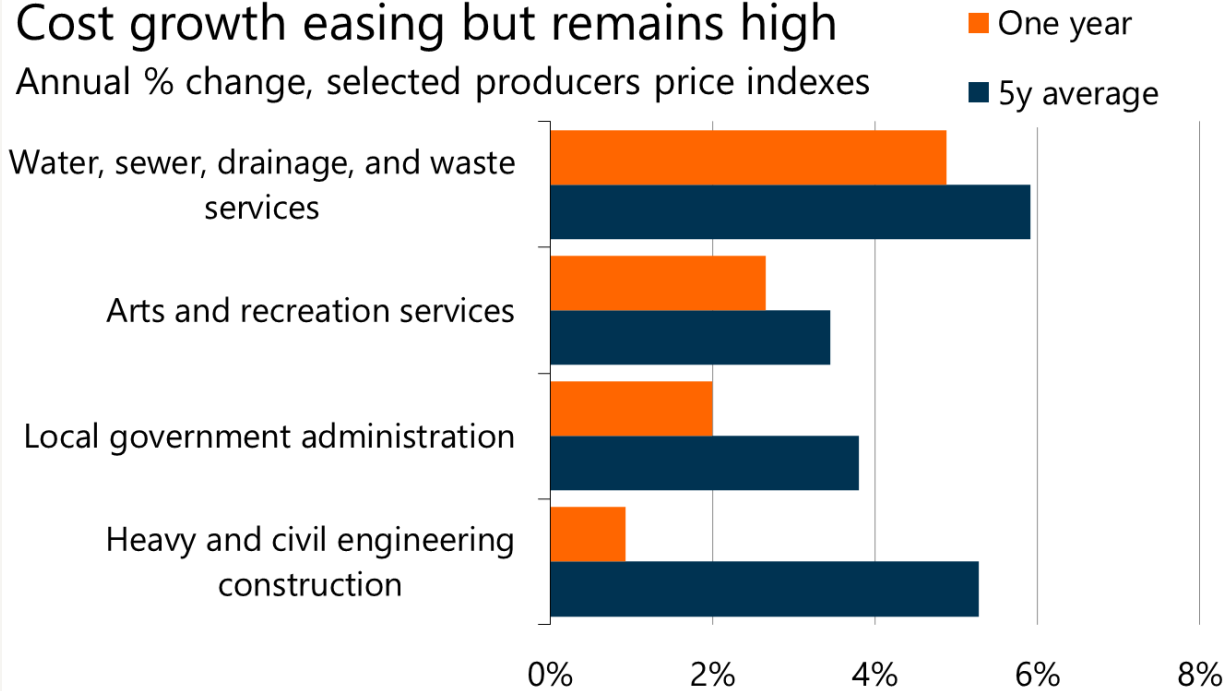
Year-end gross fixed cap. formation, 2009/10 \$m

Infrastructure
GFCF



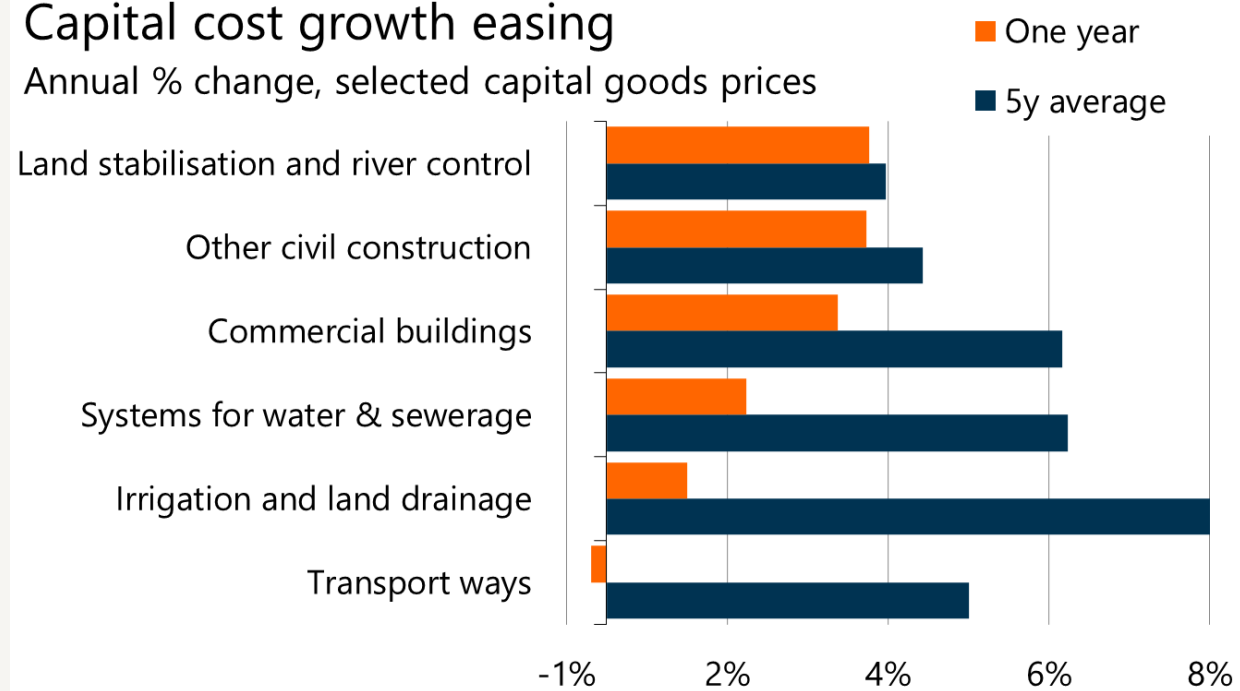
Cost growth easing but remains high

Annual % change, selected producers price indexes



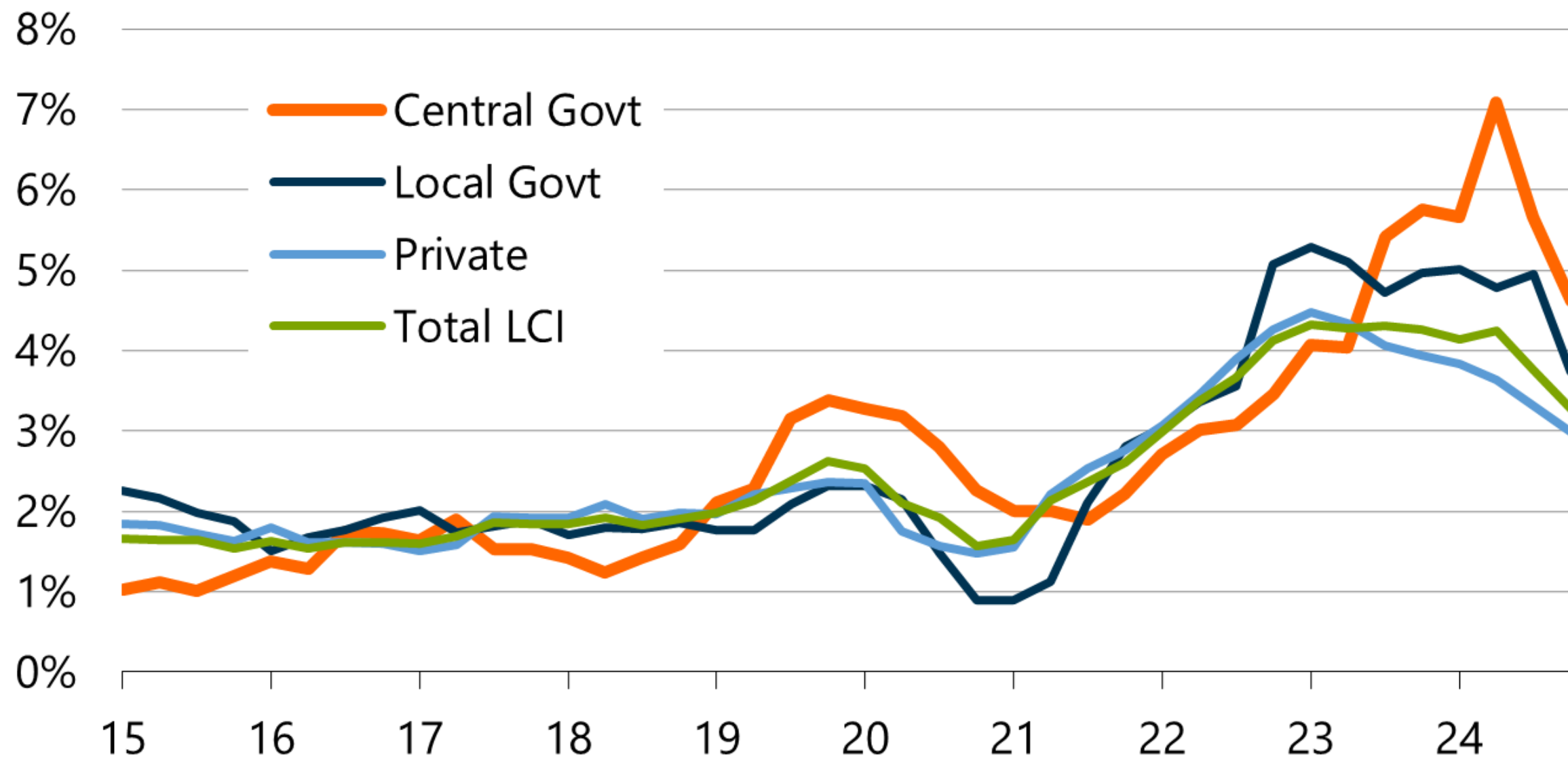
Capital cost growth easing

Annual % change, selected capital goods prices



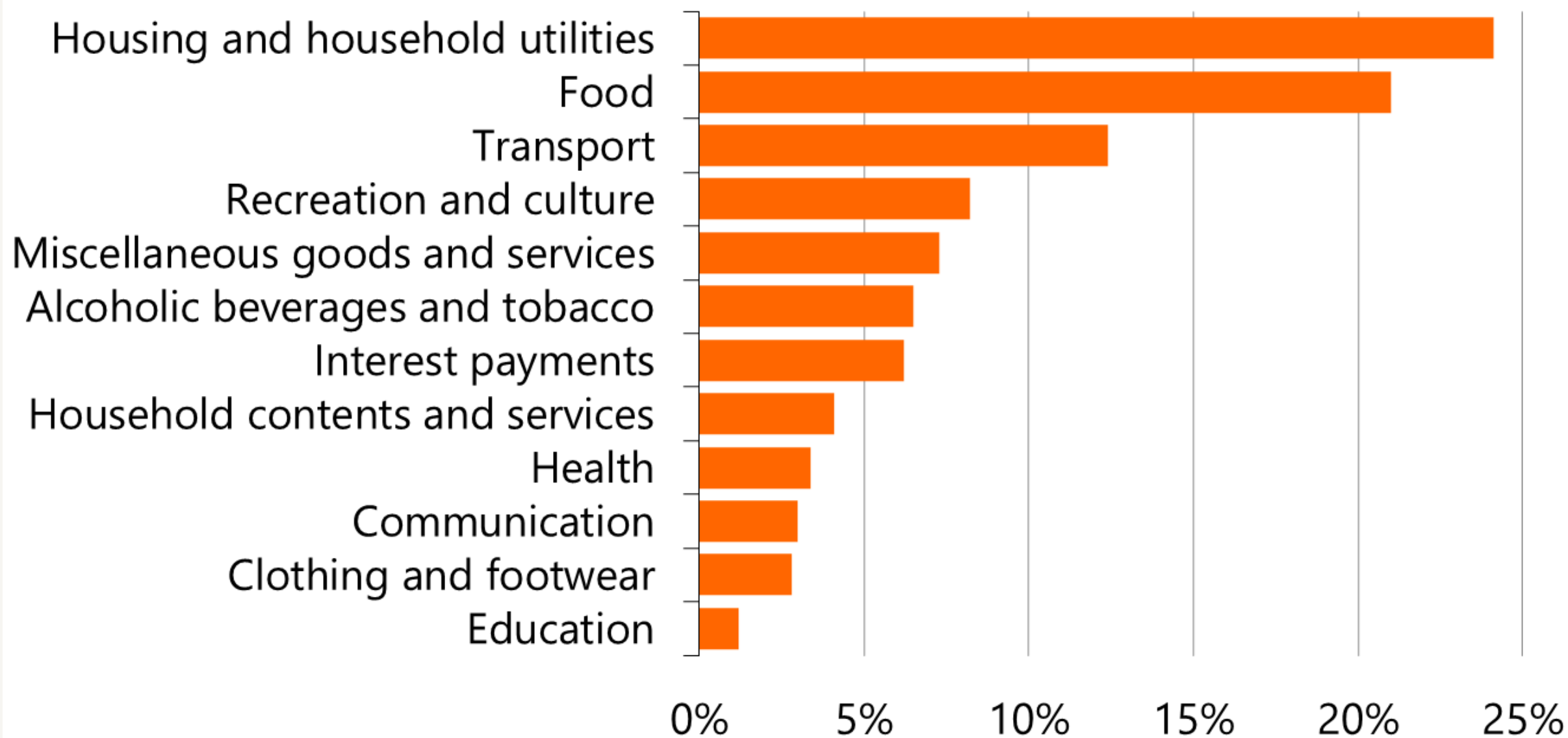
Labour cost pressures ease to 3.6%pa

Annual % change, labour costs



Housing and food key to household costs

Current HLPI weights, by group







TE TURE WHAKATUPUA MŌ TE KĀHUI TUPUA 2025 TARANAKI MOUNGA PROJECT

APRIL 2025

LIANA POUTU (IWI NEGOTIATOR FOR TARANAKI MAUNGA SETTLEMENT)
DARRYN RATANA (KAIHAUTU - REGIONAL OPERATIONS, TE PAPA ATAWHAI)

Ngā Kupu (Glossary)

- **Te Rukuku Pūtakerongo** - Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Deed
- **Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025** – Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025
- **Ngā Pou Whakatupua** – Maunga Values
- **Te Kāhui Tupua** – Legal Personality for Taranaki Maunga and surrounding peaks
- **Te Tōpuni Ngārahu** - Collective Iwi entity
- **Te Tōpuni Kōkorangi** - Face and Voice Entity for Te Kāhui Tupua
- **Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki** – National Park name

He Kawa Tupua

Ko tupua kawa, ko tawhito kawa, ko matoe o te rangi, tēnei hoki rā te taketake rongo, he taketake maunga, he taketake tangata, tēnei ka hora

Ko te Mana o Ngā Maunga

Recognising, promoting and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Maunga and their status as tūpuna

Ko te Mana o te Kāhui

Recognising and providing for the mana and relationship of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to our tūpuna maunga

Te Kāhui Tupua

- Establishment of legal person Te Kāhui Tupua
- National park land and certain minerals vested
- Interim custodian of Taonga Tūturu
- Power to hold assets

Ngā Pou Whakaturua and Status statement

- Ngā Pou Whakaturua - Maunga Values
- Status statement: "indivisible and living whole from the peaks through to the surrounding lands"
- Sit alongside the principles in the National Parks Act as purposes for the management of the park

Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

He Kawa Ora mō Te Papakura o Taranaki - Management Plan

- Sets management objectives for the National Park
- Development process consistent with NPA
- Developed by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangī
- Co-drafting approach (DOC and TTN planning team)
- Approved by Minister of Conservation and Te Tōpuni Ngārahu
- NZCA role in commenting on final draft plan

Operational management

- DOC retains operational management and most concessions decision making roles delegated by MOC
- Processes for involving NIOT
- Annual discussion with the D-G and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangī on operational management priorities
- Concessions income retained in the national park

Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangī (Joint Governance Entity)

- Voice of the legal person, advocacy
- Replaces Conservation Board for the Park
- 50:50 Crown/Iwi appointees
- Develop He Kawa Ora (Management Plan)
- Monitor operations and He Kawa Ora
- Involvement in Crown Minerals processes (if any)
- Developing asset holding policy
- Land related functions under NPA
- DOC provides secretariat support
- Input into Conservation Management Strategy
- Relationship documents with DOC and MOC
- Authorise use of the name "Te Kāhui Tupua"

Te Tōpuni Ngārahu – (Post Agreement Governance Entity)

- Collective entity for 8 iwi
- Governance and management of resourcing
- Cultural minerals fossicking (within park, as per cultural materials plan)
- Relationship documents (DOC, MBIE)
- Access to facilities (within park)
- Cultural materials plan (within park)
- Statements of association

Other redress

- Apology
- Name changes
- Resourcing
- Repeal of Egmont Vesting Act

Effect of Redress Arrangements

Standing of Te Tōpuni Kōkōurangi

For the purpose of a matter relating to or affecting Te Kāhui Tupua under any legislation:

- a) Recognised as having an interest greater than, and separate from, an interest in common with the public generally;
- b) Entitled to lodge a submission if there is a submission process;
- c) Entitled to be heard if there is a hearing or inquiry in relation to that matter

Standing of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu

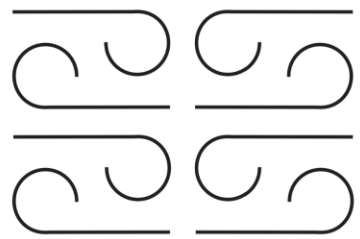
Must be treated as:

- a) A public body for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002; and
- b) An iwi authority and public authority for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Also has the same standing as Te Tōpuni Kōkōurangi

He kawa ora
Bring our maunga back to life

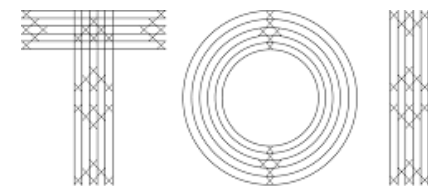




NGĀ IWI O TARANAKI



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai



FOUNDATION

A THRIVING, INCLUSIVE
& EQUITABLE TARANAKI



KEY SUCCESSES SINCE INCEPTION AND BASIS OF THE NEXT EVOLUTION OF THE PROJECT

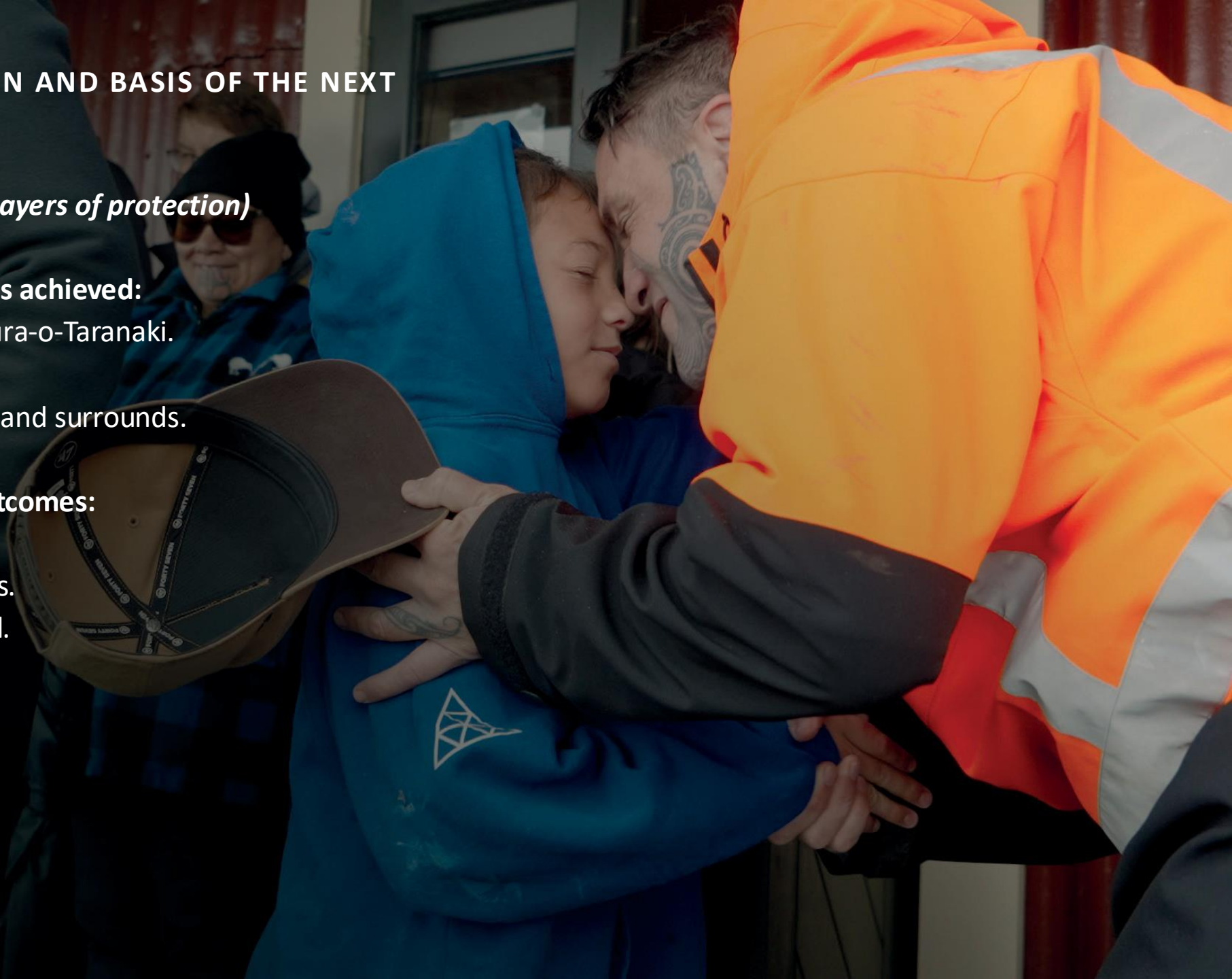
He rau uwhiuwhi te kawa (implies layers of protection)

Pest/predator elimination outcomes achieved:

- Goats eliminated from Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.
- No rats maintained on Ngā Motu.
- Possums eliminated from Kaitake and surrounds.

Pest/predator sustained control outcomes:

- Effective mustelid control.
- Annual rat control to low numbers.
- Three 1080 operations completed.



KEY SUCCESSES SINCE INCEPTION AND BASIS FOR THE EVOLUTION OF THE PROJECT

He rau matomato te kawa (speaks to flourishing growth)

- Whio population increased with over 200 whio now across Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.
- Over 250 kiwi reintroduced.
- 95 toutouwai returned after a 110-year absence.
- 120 titipounamu translocated from Taranaki Maunga.

Tukua he kawa rau tāpatu (Call to action and building community support)

- Numerous partnerships to deliver restoration work.
- Number and diversity of people contributing to restoration work on Taranaki Maunga has increased dramatically.



KEY SUCCESSES SINCE INCEPTION AND BASIS FOR THE EVOLUTION OF THE PROJECT

Tukua he kawa rau tāpatu (Call to action and building community support)

- Employment of teams spread geographically around Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki alongside Te Kāhui o Taranaki and Te Korowai o Ngāruahine.
- Support for and partnerships around Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and across Aotearoa.

He taketake rongo (speaks to Oranga Mouna, Oranga Tangata)

- Work with multiple organisations to support young at-risk people to connect with their Maunga.

He torohanga ā Tāne (the literal spreading out of Tāne)

- Support for and partnerships with Ngāti Tawhirikura working on the Waiwhakaiho.
- Partnerships with Taranaki Regional Council to deliver the possum elimination around Kaitake, and to establish mustelid control around Te Papakura o Taranaki.





THE NEXT EVOLUTION OF THE PROJECT

Stages 1 and 2 of the Project provide the basis upon which the design of the next evolution of the restoration of Taranaki Maunga and its people can continue in the context of Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua.

We consider three focus areas are central to the next iteration of the Project for long lasting success, building on the Key Learnings outlined above. These are:

1. Investing in taiohi, our young people, to drive succession.
2. Consolidate the biodiversity gains made.
3. Support partnerships that restore biodiversity corridors, and working more purposefully outside of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.



Waste Levy Funding For Territorial Authorities

July 2025

Morgan Harrison – Chair, TAO Sector Group steering committee

Who is WasteMINZ?

- WasteMINZ is the largest representative body of Aotearoa New Zealand's waste, resource recovery and contaminated land sectors.
- We are the authoritative voice on waste, resource recovery and contaminated land management in New Zealand,
- Over 430 member organisations

TAO Forum Sector Group

Who we are

- 1 of 8 WasteMINZ sector groups

We represent

- 66 District and City Councils and seven Regional Councils

Our steering committee members

- Elected every 2 years
- Broad representation
- Passionate people!

What do we do?

- A clear and cohesive voice for the local government sector in relation to waste and resource recovery issues.
- Influence and shape future outcomes.
- Collaborative funding for projects to benefit most, if not all councils.

White paper – Waste Levy

A response to MfE's levy review and legislative changes in 2024.

Early findings

- How Councils use the levy
- Impacts since the increase in levy
- Potential impacts from reductions or removal of the levy

Pātai?

Morgan Harrison

Morgan.Harrison@whanganui.govt.nz



Localised

Zone 3 Forum

April 2025



Social Enterprise

[sō-shəl 'en-tər-prīz]

A business with specific social objectives as its primary purpose.

 Investopedia



LINEAR MATERIALS ECONOMY



MOVING TO A ZERO-WASTE SYSTEM

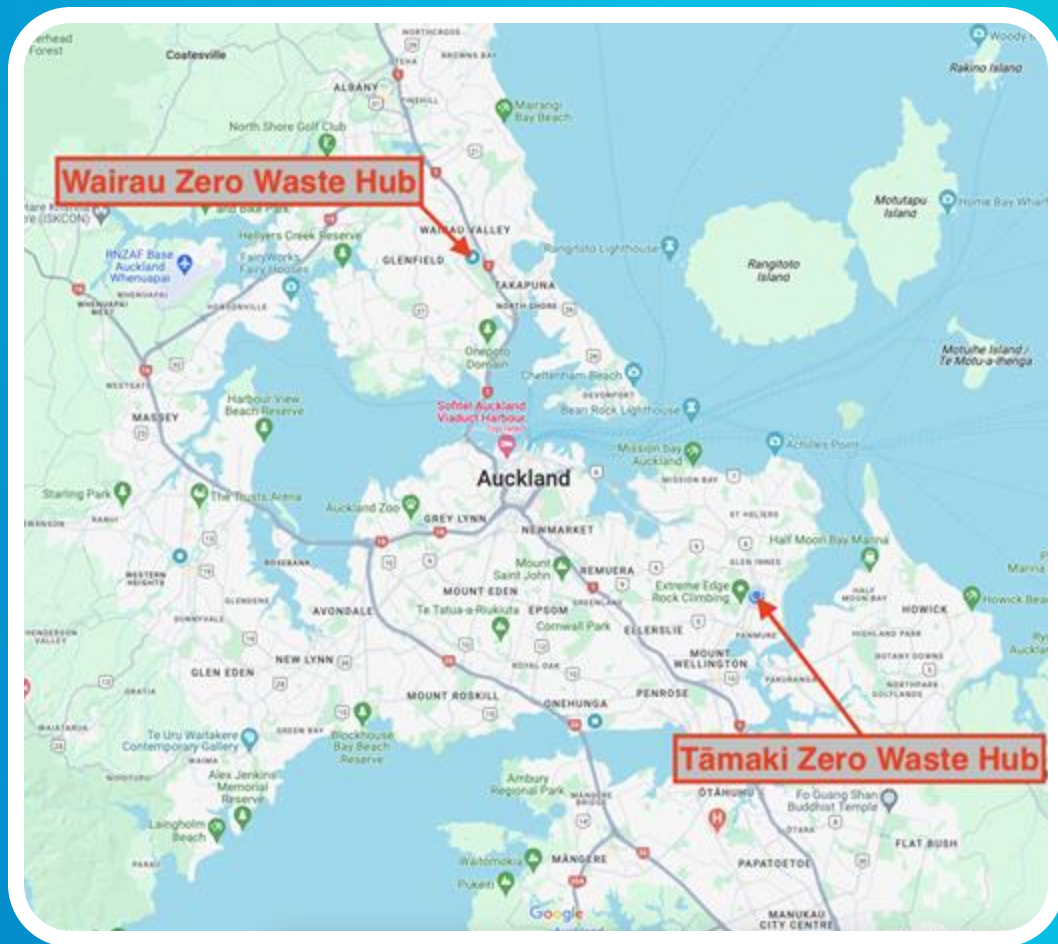






Less.waste



















Council



Community



Private Enterprise





He tangata,
he tangata,
he tangata!

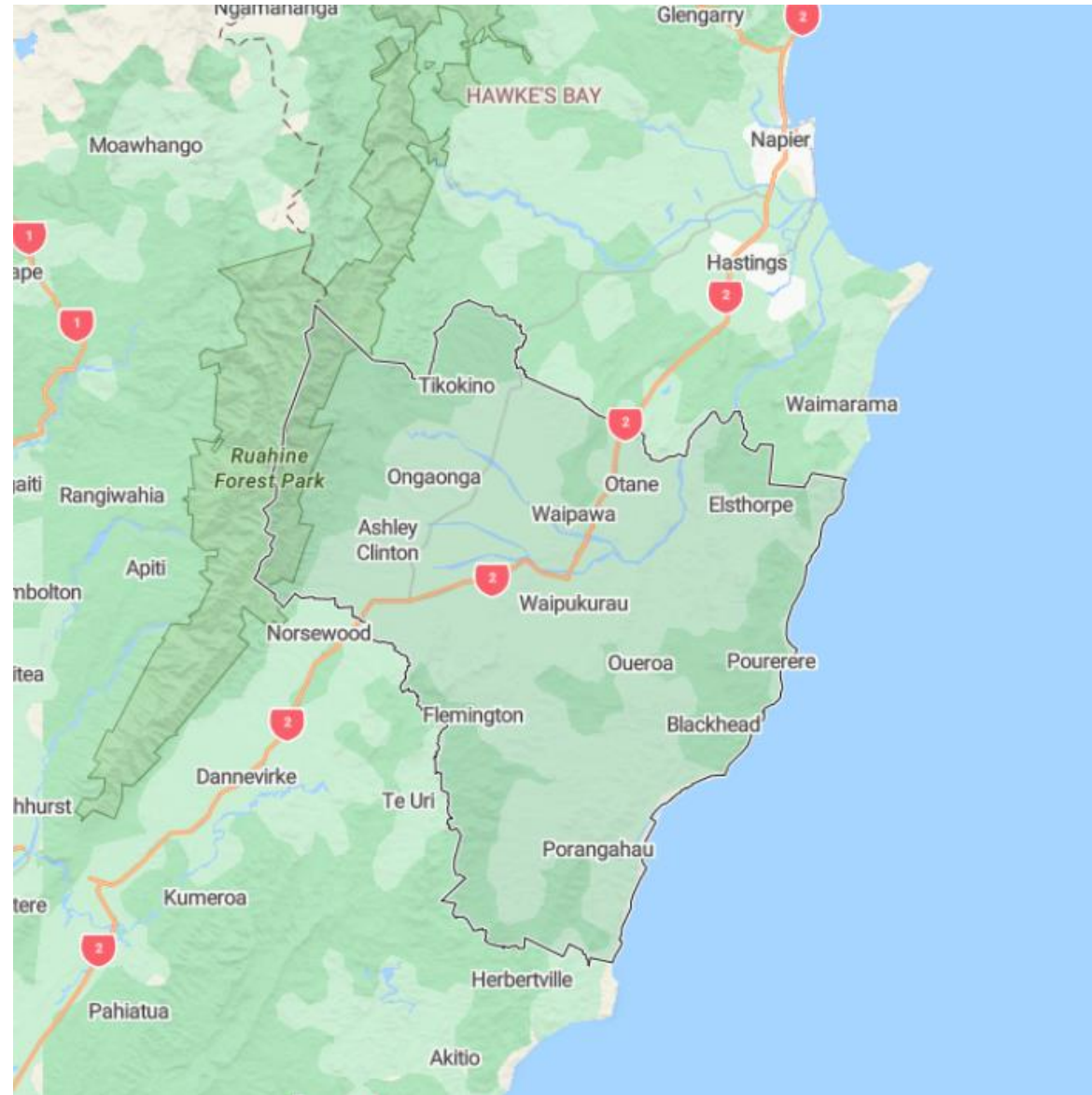
State Highway 2 Clean Up



CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY
DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Together
we thrive!*

Central Hawke's Bay District



**CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Together
we thrive!*

Background



- Roadside is a mess
- NZTA funding and maintenance reduced
- Responsibilities for cleaning-up were confused
- Desire to champion a waste free CHB and keep the district clean
- Undermining our ability to be proud of our district



CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY
DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Together
we thrive!*

What we did

- SH2 was closed to all traffic for ??? Hours on a Sunday
- Traffic was diverted
- NZTA organised their contractors to complete repairs and maintenance on drains, barriers, signs, potholes and spraying
- CHBDC organised our contractors to assist with mowing and maintenance, including shared cycle path
- CHBDC also co-ordinated 80 community volunteers to walk the road collecting rubbish
- Interest was so high that we had to run a parallel event where families, including kids, could plant trees along the adjoining river.
- We collected 16 tonne of rubbish



CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY
DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Together
we thrive!*

How it got across the line?

- *'Together we thrive'*
- Persistency of councillors
- Conversations with NZTA and approvals were sought
- SH2 was closed for safety
- Traffic management plan was undertaken
- Second event ran on Sunday, 22 September 2024
- A call out was made seeking volunteers via our social media channels.
- Two have been held



What went well?

- Community activation
- Community and contractor collaboration
- Community pride
- Launched a 'CHB Proud' campaign with T-shirts to fund raise for future initiatives



Video



CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY
DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Together
we thrive!*



Sustainable Land Use and Land Use Transition



3 – 4 April 2025, Zone 3 update



Slash



Slips



MILU Response Outline November 2023



Everyone's in the tent approach to managing and implementing the MILU recommendations - for the most part on top of business as usual.

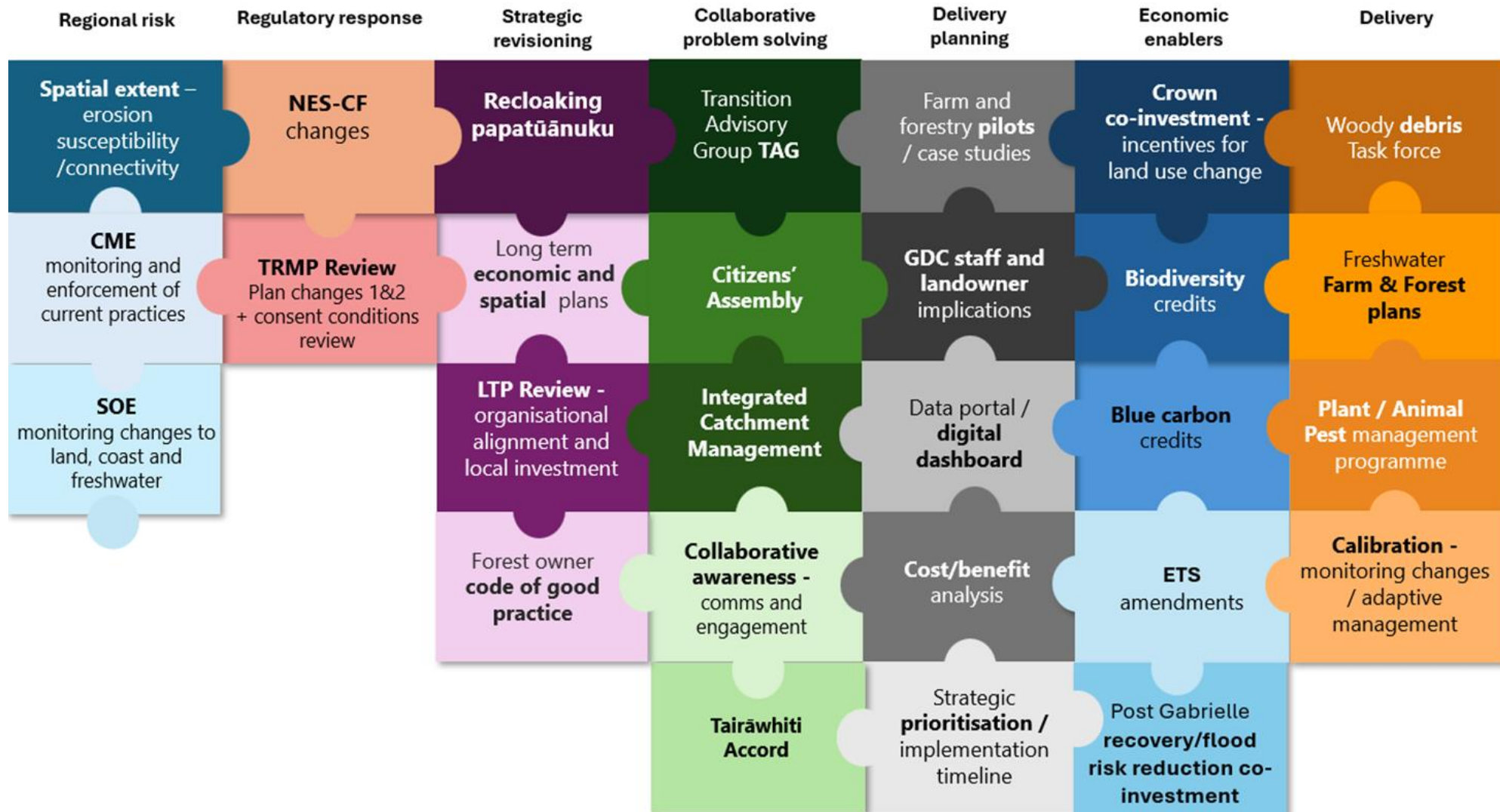
Gisborne District Council

- Establish woody debris taskforce ✓
- Conduct flood capacity assessment ✓
- Review TRMP ✓
- Establish monitoring model to report on implementation of MILU recommendations ✓
- Include MILU actions in three-year LTP ✓
- Control location of permanent exotic forests ✓
- Accelerate roll-out of freshwater farm plans ✓
- Transition to high value land-uses ✓
- Address riparian management / sediment loss ✓
- Restrict large scale clear-felling ✓
- Review plantation forest resource consents ✓
- Procure high-resolution erosion susceptibility map ✓
- Strengthen CME ✓

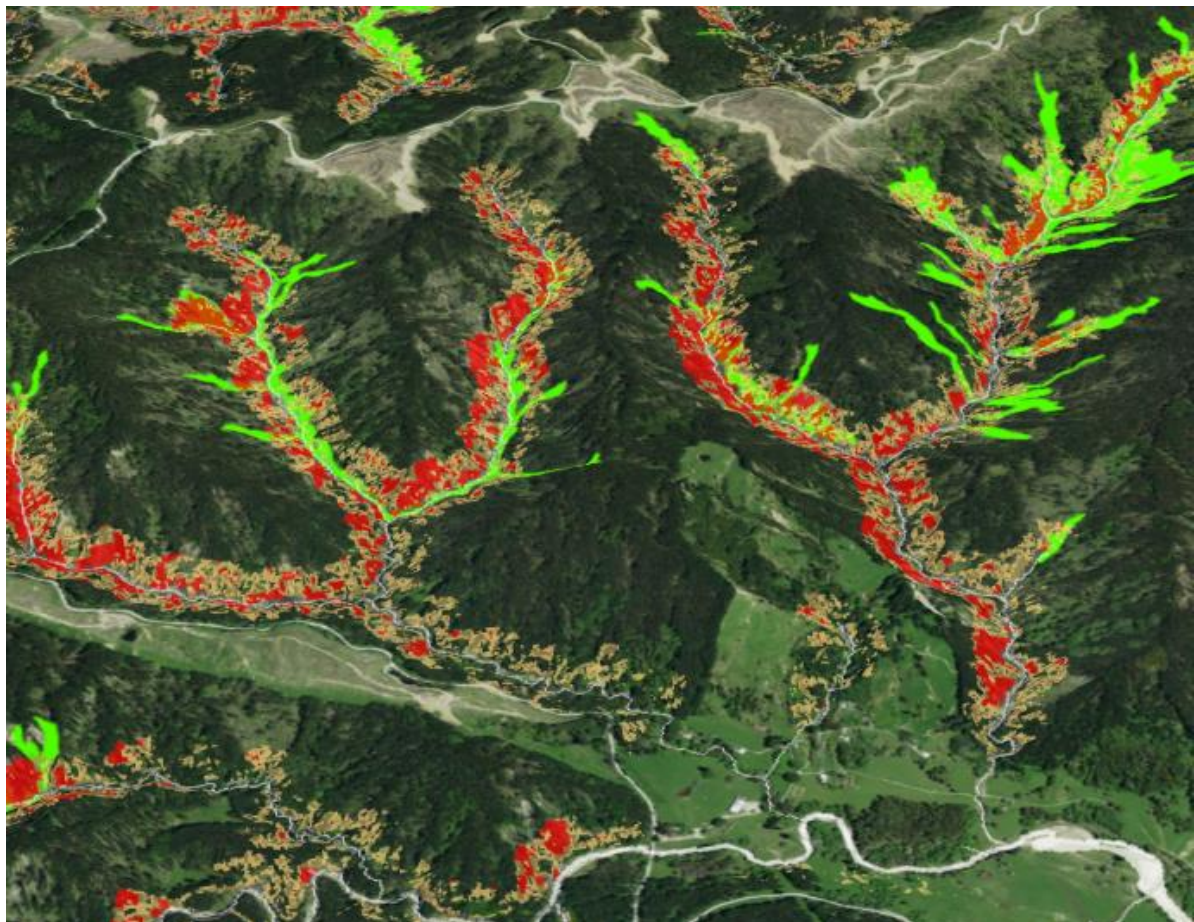
Central Government

- Establish biodiversity credit arrangements ✓
- Agree on long-term funding model for waterway management ✓
- Provide co-investment capital ✓
- Prioritise Te Ture Whenua Māori Act governance issues ✓
- Amend ETS to incentivise indigenous planting ✓
- Re-establish a jobs-for-nature programme ✓
- Amend NES-CF ✓
- Approve a 'just transition' process ✓
- Confer legal personality on selected rivers ✓
- Develop a statutory vision for Tairāwhiti ✓
- Support recovery efforts ✓
- Provide central government expert help ✓
- Leverage Forest Stewardship company failures ✓

February 2025 – Progressing Towards Sustainable Land Use and Land Use Transition



Managing the Land not just the Activity- Transition Layer



Green – Active Gully Erosion

Red – An example of the "Transition Zone", LO3B land that is highly susceptible to landslide erosion and has a high likelihood of connecting to waterways.

Orange – An example of the "Transition Zone", land that is moderately susceptible to landslide erosion and a high likelihood of connecting to waterway.

These three zones identified in both the farming and forestry industries will hopefully be managed as part of a properties Sustainable Land Use Plan.

Purpose

To enable local expertise and knowledge to inform Council in identifying options to from existing land uses to a permanent vegetative cover within the “Transition Layer”

Outputs

- A series of options based on existing examples and case studies across Tairāwhiti and Aotearoa that align with our vulnerable land
- A transition guide to outline what transition steps can be applied in specific sites and to compliment adjoining land use (est. completion April 2025)
- Assistance with development of a Business Case and Delivery Plan by end of August)



A Business case is required to kickstart delivery and establish clarity about the steps to be taken.
Costs should be equitably shared between landowners, the Crown and ratepayers.

Transition programme likely to include:

- Pest management
- Land use transition advice
- Information systems
- Monitoring
- Plant supply (from nurseries)

Matters such as the full costs of the programme, who will supply the different components of the transition services, the effects of regulation (ETS, NES-CF) will be addressed in the business plan.

- The TFAG has been set up by TUR and includes representatives from MPI, Federated Farmers, Forestry Interests, GDC and an independent chairperson.
- The TFAG is prioritising the removal of woody debris from waterways.
- Some woody material removal involves pilot methodologies which may be replicated in the TAG Business Case and Delivery Plan to assist the transition from existing unsustainable land uses to permanent vegetation cover.



Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti
GISBORNE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

- PO Box 747
Gisborne 4040 NZ
- 15 Fitzherbert Street Gisborne
Waipatu Road, Te Puia Springs
- 06 867 2049
0800 653 800
- service@gdc.govt.nz
- www.gdc.govt.nz
- @Gisborne DC
- GDC Fix app



ZONE 3 MEETING, APRIL 2025

ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE – WASTE MINIMISATION

RATES REMISSION FOR LOW WASTE HOUSEHOLDS

Using radio frequency Identification (RFID) chips to record all rubbish wheelie bin empties.

- Remission applied to the rates for the following year
- When bin is used 26 times or less over the year
- Remission is 25% of the targeted refuse rate
- Implemented July 2020

Qualifying households

2021: 7,712 (34%)

2022: 5,720 (22%)

2023: 4,402 (18%)

2024: 5,000 (20%)



REGIONAL ROLE CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE

Joint role, funded 50/50 with Napier City Council

- Using councils Waste Levy funding
- Local focus group, 50 + members from the sector
- Exploring opportunities for difficult materials;
 - Timber
 - PVC pipe offcuts
 - Window glass
 - Plasterboard



DECONSTRUCTION SHOWGROUND GRANDSTAND

96 per cent of the waste materials successfully diverted from the landfill.

- 3000 tonnes of concrete,
- 235 tonnes of steel and other metals
- 8 tonnes of glass



**HERETAUNGA
HASTINGS**

CYCLONE GABRIELLE

VOLUNTARY BUYOUTS AND DEMOLITIONS

Demolition of 102 out of 147 eligible properties to date following post-cyclone buyouts, a huge challenge to landfill capacity.

Repurposing, recycling or reusing has achieved a diversion rate of 73% across all demolitions.

It involved thinking 'outside of the box', eg:

- Waste timber taken to Golden Bay cement furnace in Whangarei, used as 'hog fuel' to run the plant
- Native timber on-sold through demolition yards as framing/cladding or for decorative purposes
- Roofing materials recycled through scrap metal dealers, and/or re-sold as second-hand roofing materials
- Concrete, tiles and bricks on-sold as building materials if in good condition. Everything else crushed for use on roading projects.





TE WHARE MUKUPARA

- Overlooking the new disposal area at Ōmarunui Landfill (jointly owned by HDC & NCC).
- Constructed from 80% recovered materials
- Only facility overlooking an operational landfill in NZ
- Large classroom space, can have up to 60 people.
- Provides a safe place to provide waste minimisation and landfill education tours from.

The name of the education centre was gifted by Ngāti Pārau hapu of Waiohiki.

‘Mukupara’ meaning to cease or eliminate waste

An aspiration for our community.



REFUSE TRANSFER STATION IMPROVEMENTS

- A new diversion area for the commercial sector,
- Focus on construction and demolition waste
- To separate;
 - Timber
 - Window glass
 - Cardboard
 - Large plastic containers

* Must be hand sorted

Funded from waste levy funds

- \$680,000 from the national Waste Minimisation Fund
- \$350,000 from Hastings District Councils waste levy funds



**LAND
FOR
LIFE.**



**Hawke's Bay Regional Council
April 2025**

THE HAWKE'S BAY REGION,
AND WIDER NEW ZEALAND,
ARE FACING SIGNIFICANT
CHALLENGES.

Significant Challenges in the Hawke's Bay

**Greater
resilience is
needed as the
climate
changes**

7.2 million tonnes of soil
across Hawke's Bay



is currently **lost through**
erosion processes each year.

c.6.4%

is the average
indigenous cover
across catchments.

15-20% required
to sustain
indigenous
biodiversity.

2% of wetlands
remain.



250,000 ha of marginal land is
prone to high risk of erosion
and sediment losses/run-offs
of more than 1,000t/km²/Yr.¹

5 million tonnes



of fine sediment goes into
Hawke's Bay waterways
each year through
landslides.²

¹Thales A.P. West et al (2020). *Promotion of afforestation in New Zealand's marginal agricultural lands through payments for environmental services*. Ecosystem Services (46) Oct-19-2020.

²Hawke's Bay State of the Environment, 2018 - 2021

What is Land for Life?

- Land for Life is a public-private partnership, driven by Hawke's Bay Regional Council, with funding from MPI SFFF and in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy.
- Its purpose is to help farmers reduce erosion on their farms and support a shift to more resilient and profitable farming systems.
- It provides tools, expertise and financial options needed for farmers to meet environmental and regulatory demands and preserve business performance.

How does Land for Life work?

It will do this by working with farmers on two principal interventions:

1. Supporting farmers to plant the right trees in the right places and protect existing native forest and wetlands to reduce erosion, improve freshwater quality, improve biodiversity
2. Supporting improvements in farm systems that are good for farmers' bottom lines and the environment.

Land for Life is a process

- The Landowner is in full control
- Holistic Business Plan development
- Considers optimal land use options
- Model's financial returns
- Links the farmer to financing options
- Links the farmer implementation partners

Land for Life | Delivery to date

- The model has been piloted by 12 farming businesses
- The experiences of the pilot farmers, combined with stakeholder engagement, formed the foundation of a business case.
- Funding bid to MPI Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures Fund, which was approved in late 2024.
- The focus is now on the next two years.

Land for Life | The next steps

- Engage and learn from the pilot farmers
- Develop a further 88 holistic business plans
- Validating the Land for Life model at the catchment level with two catchment groups
- Building the project team of technical, implementation and finance partners



MANAWATŪ RIVER LEADERS' ACCORD

27th March 2025

ORIGIN

- Regulatory processes – Regional Planning & Consents
- Negative messages about the state of the river.
- Misunderstanding of issues
- Blame mindset
- Pressure for Action
- Engaging Leaders



OUR VISION

Kei te ora te wai, kei te ora te whenua,
kei te ora te tangata.

If the water is healthy, the land and the
people are nourished.

OURS.
THE **MANAWATŪ RIVER**
LEADERS' ACCORD

THE JOURNEY SO FAR

- Manawatū River Leaders Accord signed August 2010.
- Draws together 30 plus partners across iwi/hapū, local government (four TA's and a regional council), environmental groups, primary sector groups and industries.
- Manawatū Accord general rate introduced 2011.
- Two action plans completed and a third now in development.
- The Accord has secured significant co-funding toward action on the ground from Central Government.
- Over \$70 million spent on various initiatives.

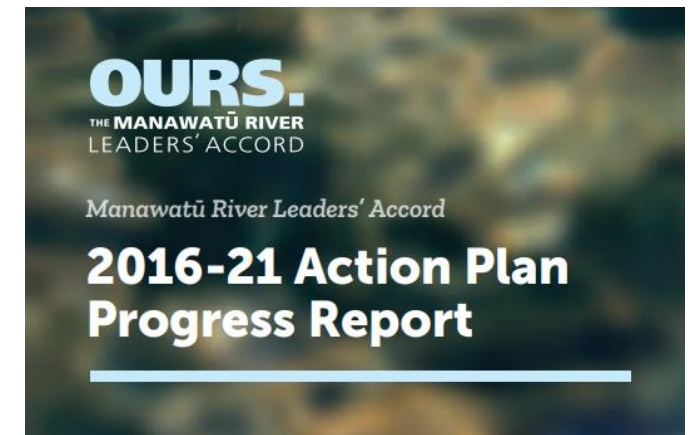
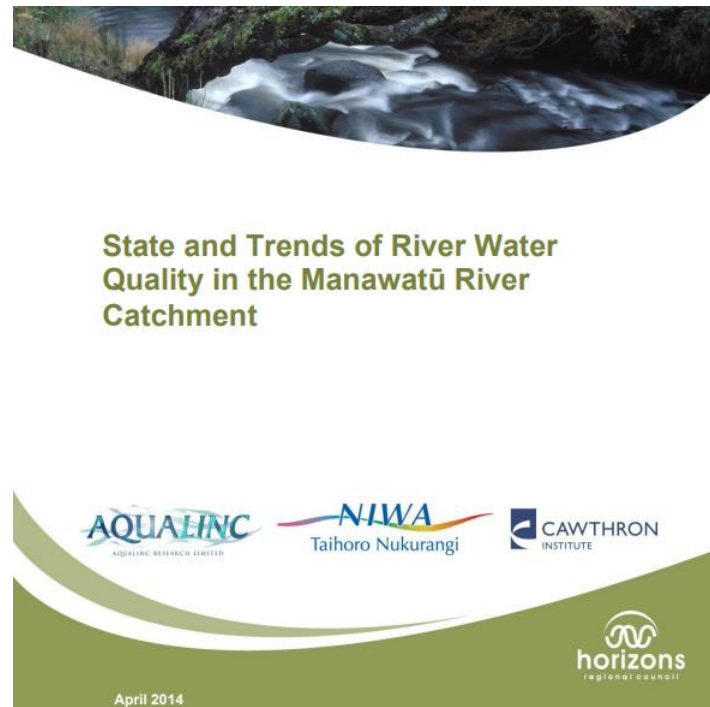


ACTIONS INFORMED BY SCIENCE

- Actions for the accord were informed by Science Advisory Panel
- Science monitoring and reporting has been a key part of the process, including reporting back to the community via report cards.

OURS.
THE MANAWATŪ RIVER
LEADERS' ACCORD

Joint statement of the Science and
Mātauranga Māori Advisory Panel



horizons.govt.nz

horizons
REGIONAL COUNCIL

KEY STATISTICS

Over:

- 30 partners involved
- \$70 million invested
- 1,200 kilometres of fencing erected
- Five million trees planted
- 75 community projects
- 100 fish passage repairs





MILESTONES

- 2010 – Accord initiated, signed August;
- 2011 – first action plan launched;
- 2016 – second action plan launched;
- 2018-2021 – annual river festivals held
- 2022 – introduction of Mātauranga Māori framework;
- 2023-24 report back on actions and evaluation of the Accord
- 2025 – new action plan under development



horizons.govt.nz



horizons

REGIONAL COUNCIL



For more information visit www.horizons.govt.nz
or freephone Horizons on **0508 800 800**



Horowhenua District Council Energy Initiative

Mayor Bernie Wanden



Horowhenua
2040 Vision

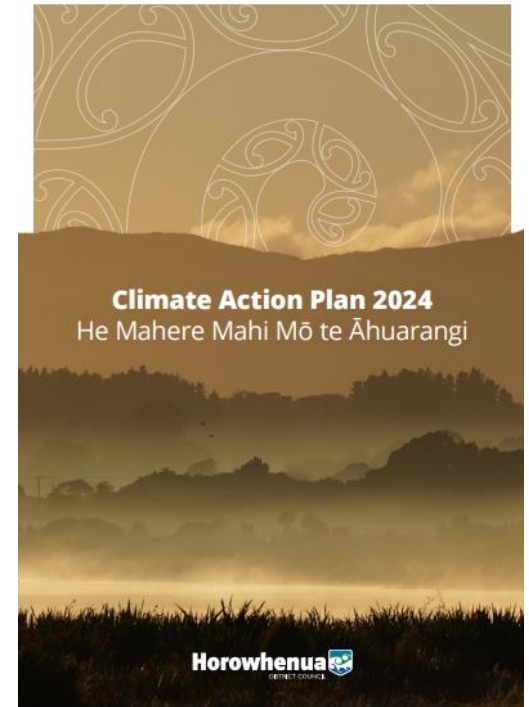


Climate Action Plan – Energy Initiative

Adopted 27 November 2024, Council have begun implementing and developing on the actions of the Climate Action Plan.

These include our commitment to “**Monitoring and Reporting**” via the establishment of a Carbon Emissions Portal that will inform local decision-making.

To deliver on this, Council have been working with Mott MacDonald and the tool Moata Carbon Portal (MCP).



Moata Carbon Portal (MCP)

Moata Carbon Portal is Mott MacDonald's **in-house decarbonisation** solution for modelling the capital and operational carbon of new assets. It is a digital platform that allows collaboration across industry.

It is a web-based application designed to **democratise low-carbon design** in infrastructure.

Key Capabilities include a managed carbon library, New Zealand collaboration, certified for carbon management and visual dashboards



MCP enables **any user** to understand immediately where to **focus carbon reduction efforts**, creating greater opportunities.

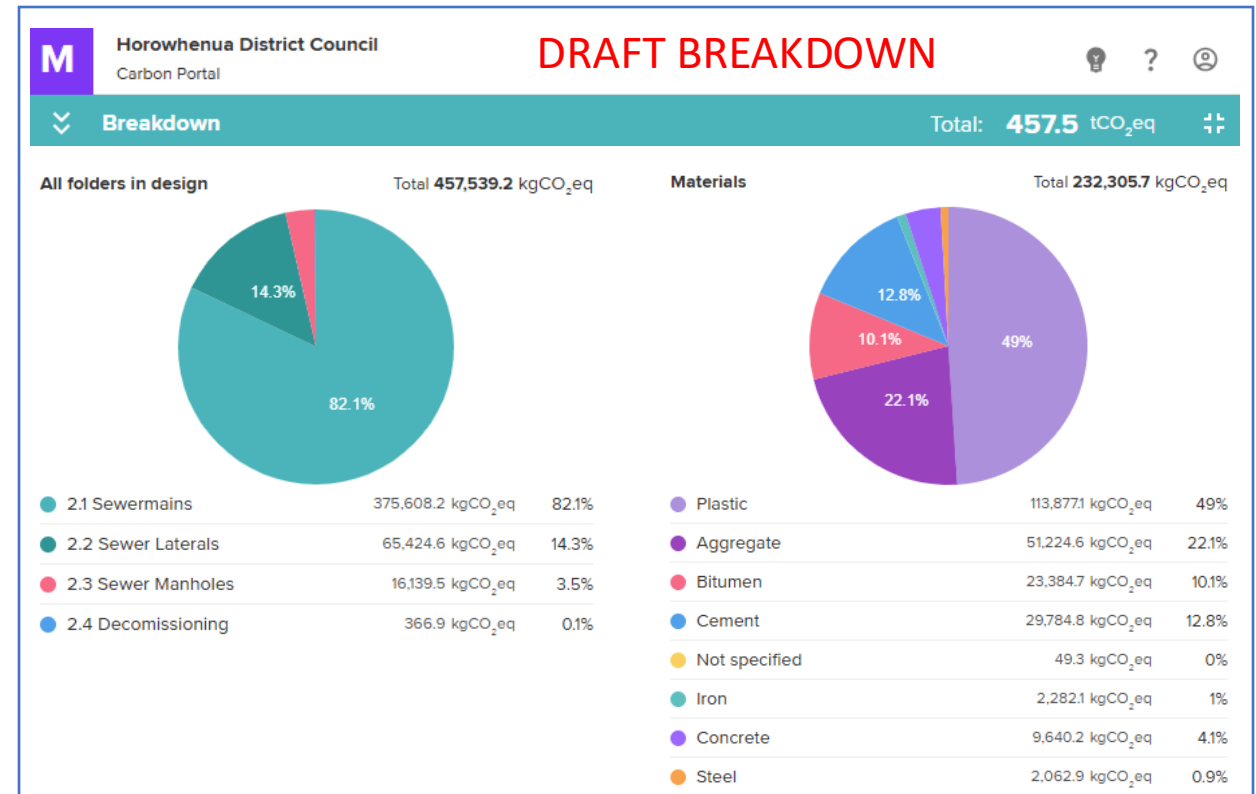
Application across five projects

Moata Carbon Portal works for water, transport, and power assets. Its datasets are being continually refined and tailored to key regions worldwide.

Horowhenua District Council have been exploring five projects within the Moata Carbon Portal.

Included is a breakdown of the findings for a **Wastewater Renewal**, primarily open-cut installation of 1km of PVC pipe.

- Total project carbon approx. 456 tCO₂eq
- 82% of the carbon is from the pipe installation
- Carbon hotspots = Materials (51%), 49% = Plastic, 22% = Aggregate and 17% = Cement/concrete.



READ FOR TREES

COMMUNITY READING CHALLENGE



THANK YOU FOR
READING
FOR TREES

TOGETHER
WE READ

1,131
BOOKS

TINO PAI!

THAT'S
208,143
pages

AND TOGETHER
WE UNLOCKED

42
TREES



READ FOR TREES

COMMUNITY READING CHALLENGE

Venture into the pages of a good book and make a
difference—one leaf at a time.

Track your reading this summer to support native tree planting
in our community. Thanks to our friends at Green By Nature -
the more you read the more we plant!

1 December - 1 March



LGNZ Zone 3 - 3-4 April 2025

**SUPPORTING THE CIRCULAR
ECONOMY THROUGH
THE CYCLE OF OUR
WASTEWATER**



↩

“A CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR ALL WASTE STREAMS”

↪



Plastics with Future Post



Biogas with Powerco



C&D with Central Environmental



Polystyrene with E-Cycle

OUR CONTEXT

The proudly agricultural Manawatū District's total population was 34,800 in 2024, up 1.5% from a year earlier.

The Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP) in Feilding, including over 200ha of surrounding irrigation land, acts as the pivotal enabling asset for the 'Cycle of Our Wastewater.'

The MWWTP currently services Feilding, Sanson village and RNZAF Base Ōhakea.

The nearby Kawakawa Industrial Precinct houses a range of industrial trade waste customers with high nutrient trade waste discharges.



Proudly Agricultural



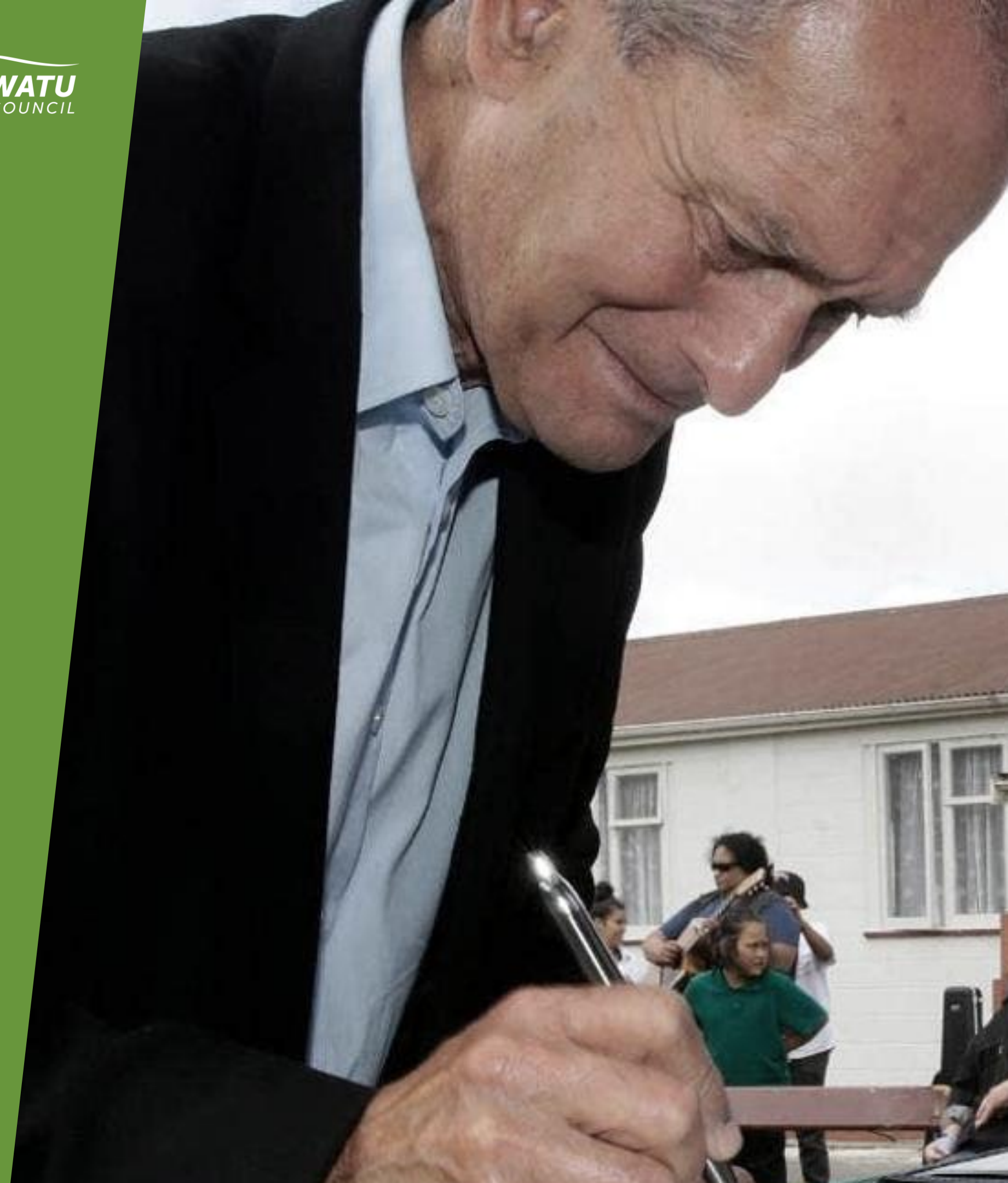
Industrial Uses

THE ŌROUA DECLARATION

MDC and local iwi Ngāti Kauwhata co-signed the Ōroua River Declaration in 2015.

Recognises the need for a collaborative approach to sustainable growth and environmental improvements to the Ōroua river.

Has been a catalyst for MDC's focus on achieving water quality improvements for the river through the Cycle of our Wastewater.





Leveraging from investment



RNZAF Base Ōhakea

VILLAGE

WASTEWATER CENTRALISATION

- Ageing wastewater assets in the district's rural villages threatened the environmental and financial sustainability of these communities.
- A long-term investment programme is underway to pipe wastewater from Sanson, Rongotea, Halcombe, Cheltenham and Kimbolton to the MWWTP in Feilding.
- Partnered with NZDF to receive the wastewater from RNZAF Base Ōhakea.
- Seeking to achieve cultural and environmental improvements by removing treated wastewater discharge from over 100km of waterways across the Manawatū.

IRRIGATION OF TREATED WASTEWATER TO LAND

- At the MWWTP from late 2018, treated wastewater has been discharged to land at whenever possible over summer months through an extensive pivot irrigation system.
- Through partial land discharge, MDC have removed an average of 70% of nitrogen load from the Ōroua river during the irrigation season from November to March.
- Circular economy principals are supported by using treated wastewater as a fertiliser resource to enhance grass growth, which is then harvested for sale as stock feed.



FILM NEGATIVE



FILM NEGATIVE

NATIVE PLANT WETLANDS



86,500 plants grown by MDC's native plant nursery across 2 bays with 20,500m³ flow capacity.

Planting was a team effort across 2023 and 2024 by the MDC Native Plant Nursery, Green By Nature and the Ngāti Kauwhata Jobs for Nature Team.

Since commissioning in August 2024, there are measurable results for treated wastewater that is eventually discharged to the river.

Average of 30% reduction in Soluble Inorganic Nitrogen, and a 25% reduction in Ammoniacal Nitrogen.



**ANY
QUESTIONS?**

AHURIRI REGIONAL PARK MASTERPLAN

**Mana Ahuriri Trust
NCC & HBRC**

March 2025





TE TIROHANGA | Vision



STORMWATER

Increase the resilience of the City's stormwater infrastructure network by maintaining and enhancing attenuation on the site as part of a series of initiatives to reduce the impacts of rainfall events on the urban areas of Napier.



WATER QUALITY

Improve the quality of water discharged from the City's urban waterways noting these form part of the municipal stormwater network.



MAURI

To return the mauri back to Te Whanga, enhance and preserve mahinga kai and improve harmony with Papatūānuku.

TE TIROHANGA | Vision



ECOLOGICAL EXCELLENCE

Promote the re-establishment of native habitat values throughout the site and its interface with Te Whanga and the Taipo Stream.



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

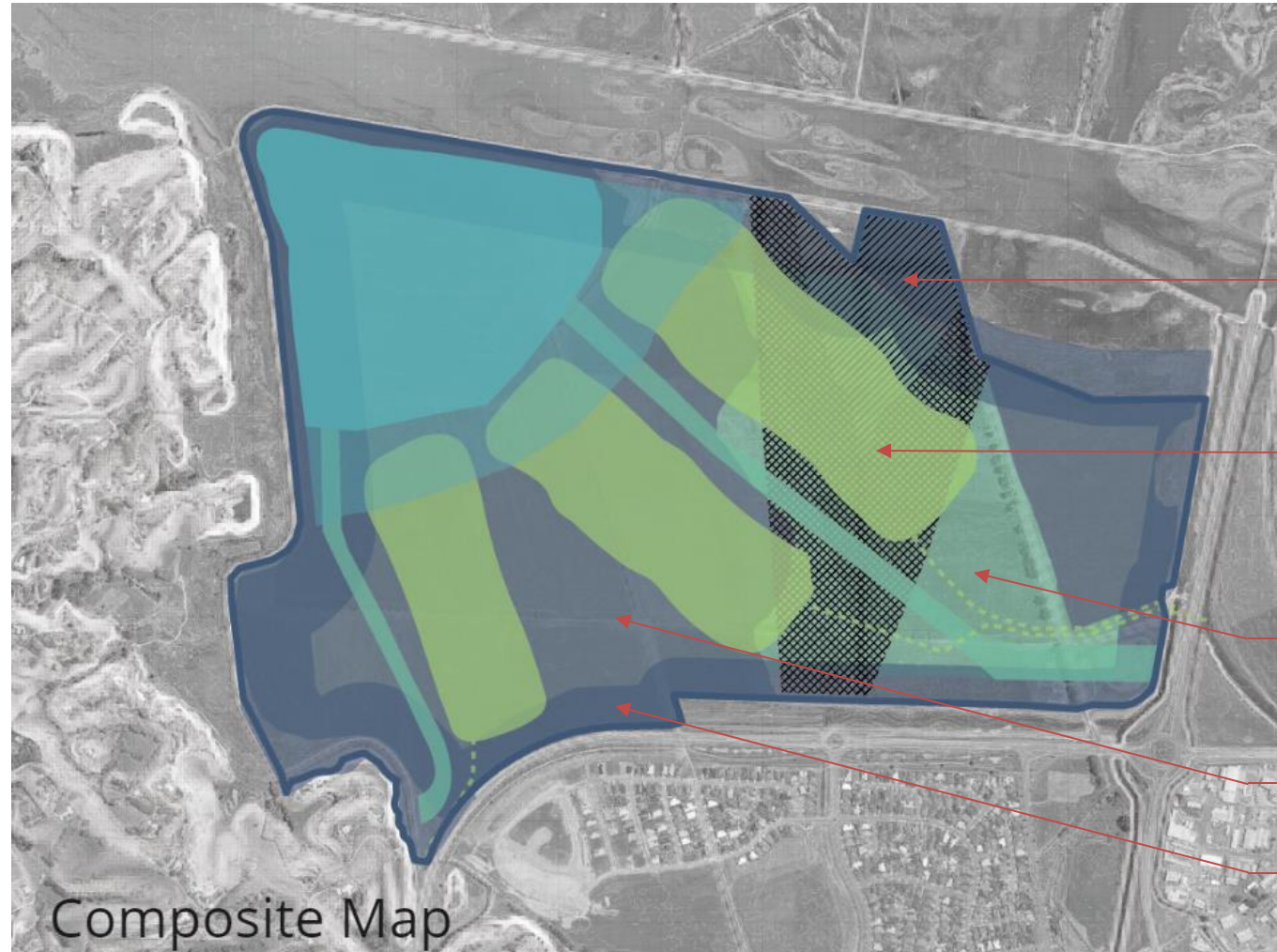
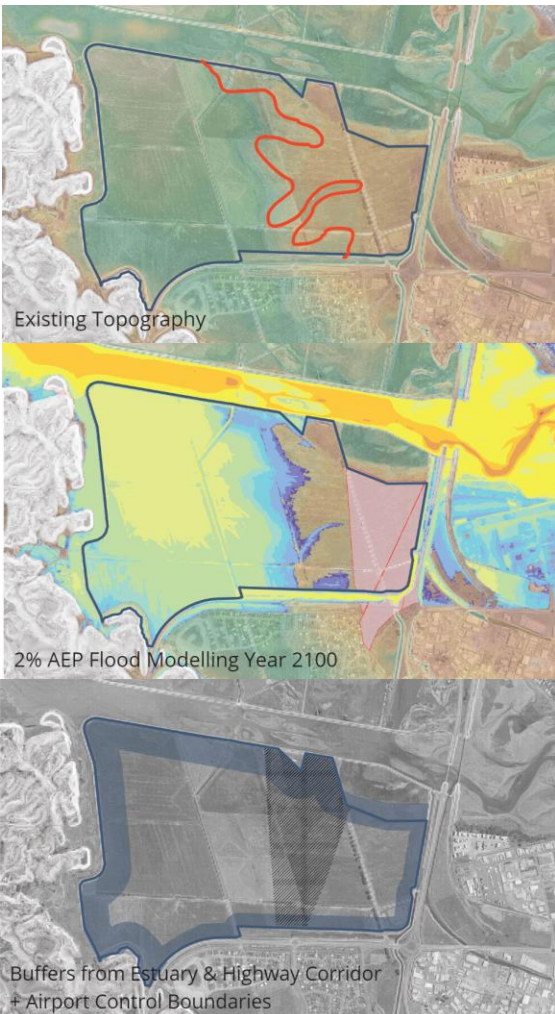
To maintain a predominantly natural environment.



SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE

Recognise the functional need of regionally significant infrastructure.

Key Constraints Mapping



Airport Control Zone

Beca stormwater
detention and wetlands
for sizing reference

Key development
opportunity zone in light
green (approx. 20ha)

Flood Hazard Areas

Buffer Zones



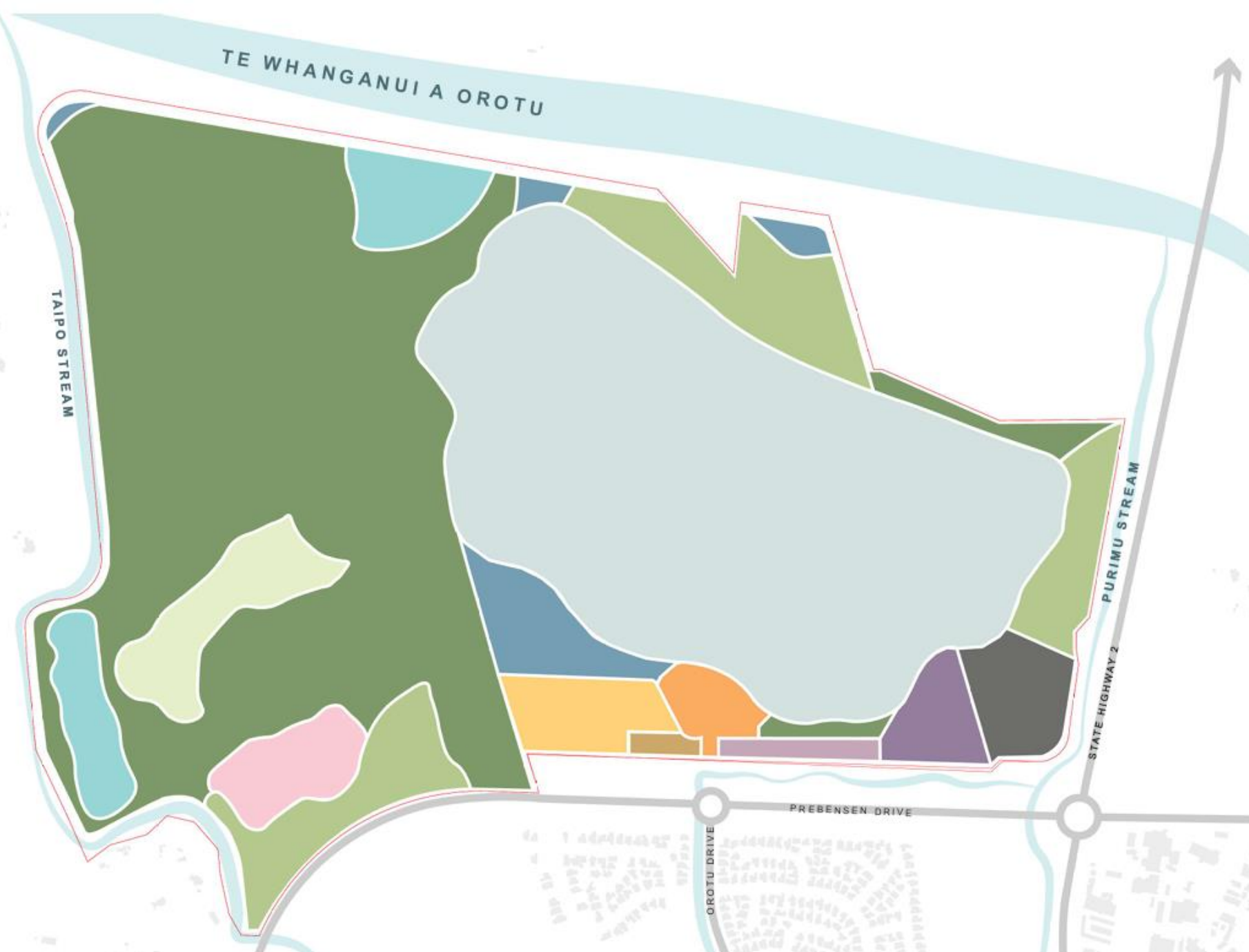
Core Programs



- Toilets
- Wayfinding and Cultural Story telling nodes
- Existing waterway link to wetland south of stop bank maintained
- Existing Blokart Hawkes Bay Facility
- Proposed vehicle access
- Pedestrian/ cycleway

CORE REGIONAL PARK PROGRAMS

- ① Lagoon Farm Treatment Wetlands (Delivered as separate project)
- ② Plant production nursery for on-site use
- ③ Ahuriri Regional Park Waharoa | Entrance
- ④ Te Wao Nui | Regenerating Forest
- ⑤ Regenerating Native Wetland
- ⑥ Naturalisation of existing drain channel
- ⑦ Trail connections to existing cycleway
- ⑧ Island nodes
- ⑨ Landmark pou and interactive wetland play zone
- ⑩ Ahuriri Regional Park Visitor Hub
- ⑪ Discovery + Learning | Play + Sculptural Park
- ⑫ Manuka Plantation
- ⑬ Pa Harakeke flax collection
- ⑭ South Marsh Waka Landing stop and stay area with Lookout platforms and Picnic facilities
- ⑮ Taipo Confluence Waka Landing & lookout tower
- ⑯ Flexible use amphitheatre space
- ⑰ Wool shed Multi use Community Events Centre
- ⑱ Community Foraging Zone and Trails
- ⑲ Regional Park Eco Camp - short stay guests
- ⑳ Pump station Waka Landing & Visitor Kiosk



Key

- Regenerating Forest, Wetland & Shrubland (112 Ha)
- Cultivation and Production (25 Ha)
- Eco-camp and Village (8 Ha)
- Aquatic Nurseries (8 Ha)
- Treatment Wetlands (85 Ha)
- Nursery (Plant Production - 6 Ha)
- Entrance Hub Facilities (3 Ha)
- Freedom camping zone (1 Ha)
- Complementary Commercial Hub (2 Ha)
- Ampitheatre and Woolshed Community Centre (4 Ha)
- Arts, Research and Wellbeing Precinct (4 Ha)
- Adventure Recreation Precinct - Existing Blokart (6 Ha)
- Rest, Play/ Explore areas (5 Ha)

Potential Future Programs / Partnerships



- Toilets
- Wayfinding and Cultural Story telling nodes
- Existing waterway link to wetland south of stop bank maintained
- Existing Blokart Hawkes Bay Facility
- Proposed vehicle acces
- Pedestrian/ cycleway

POTENTIAL FUTURE PROGRAMS

(Developed with public + private partnerships and NGOs)

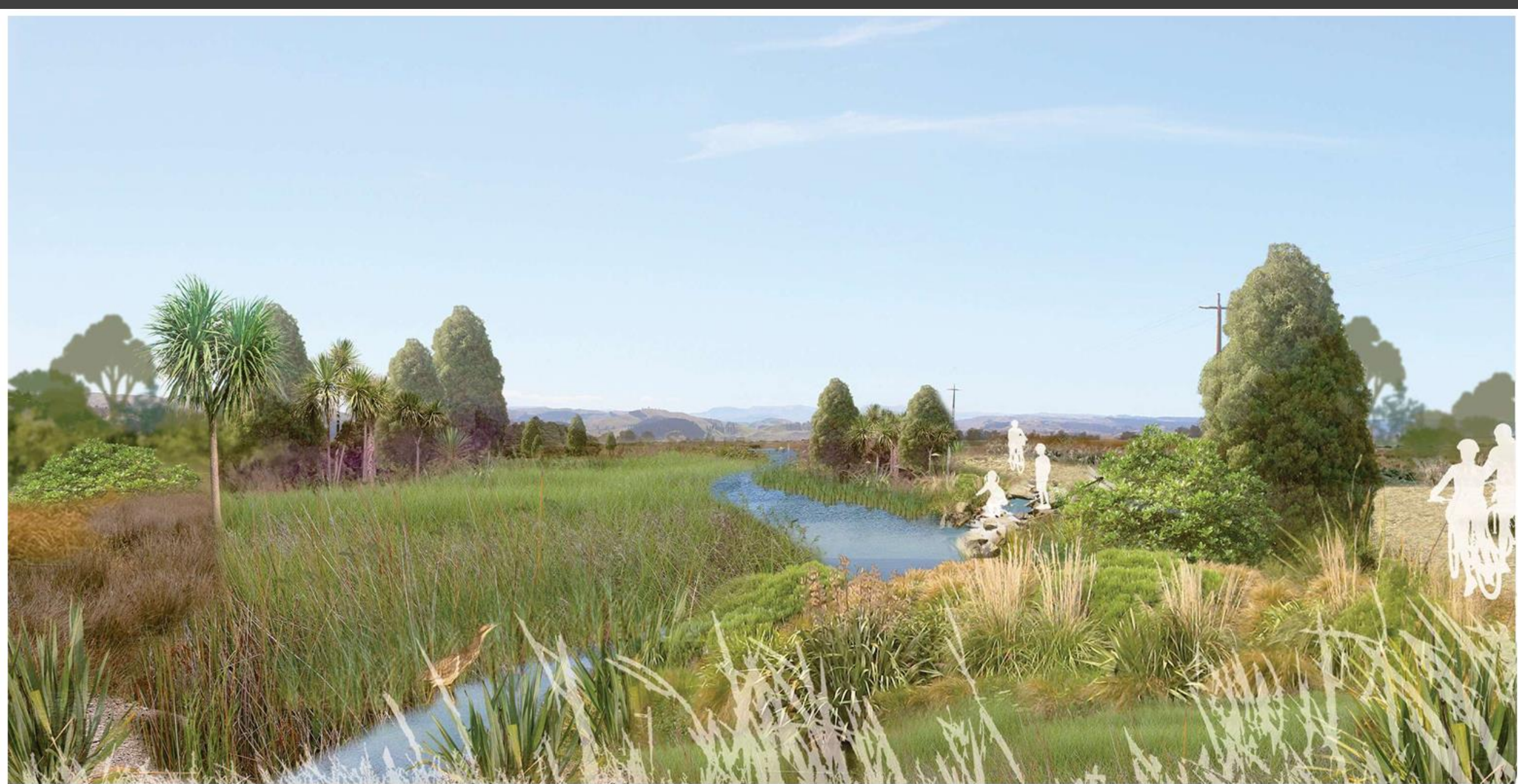
- Expansion to Plant nursery for commercial, retail & educational capacity
- Expansion area for active recreational activities
- Whare Pora | Cultural Weaving & Education Centre space
- Freedom camping area
- Accomodation/ Health Retreat Facility
- Development of complementary commercial use area
- Predator Proof Fence (indicative potential alignment only)
- Eco-Sanctuary Main Entrance
- Freshwater research and demonstration ponds (e.g. tuna | eel, kōura | freshwater crayfish)
- Salt water research and demonstration ponds (e.g. Papaka | Crab, Patiki | Flounder, Purimu | Cockles)
- Whare Wananga | Learning & Research Hub
- Te Whanganui-a-Orotu Landmark Gateway Pedestrian/Cycle Bridge.
- Restoring historic bridge connection to north bank



AHURIRI REGIONAL PARK MASTERPLAN
PERSPECTIVE - TREATMENT WETLAND ISLANDS



AHURIRI REGIONAL PARK MASTERPLAN
PERSPECTIVE - PUMPSTATION WAKA LANDING & VISITOR KIOSK



AHURIRI REGIONAL PARK MASTERPLAN
PERSPECTIVE - REGENERATING FOREST & NATURAL WETLANDS



AHURIRI REGIONAL PARK MASTERPLAN
PERSPECTIVE - VISITOR CENTRE AERIAL

We are jointly seeking public feedback
Public series is due to open on April 16th – 7th May
Joint committee to consider feedback following

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

LGNZ ZONE 3 - HAWERA

PALMY™
PAPAIOEA
PALMERSTON
NORTH
CITY



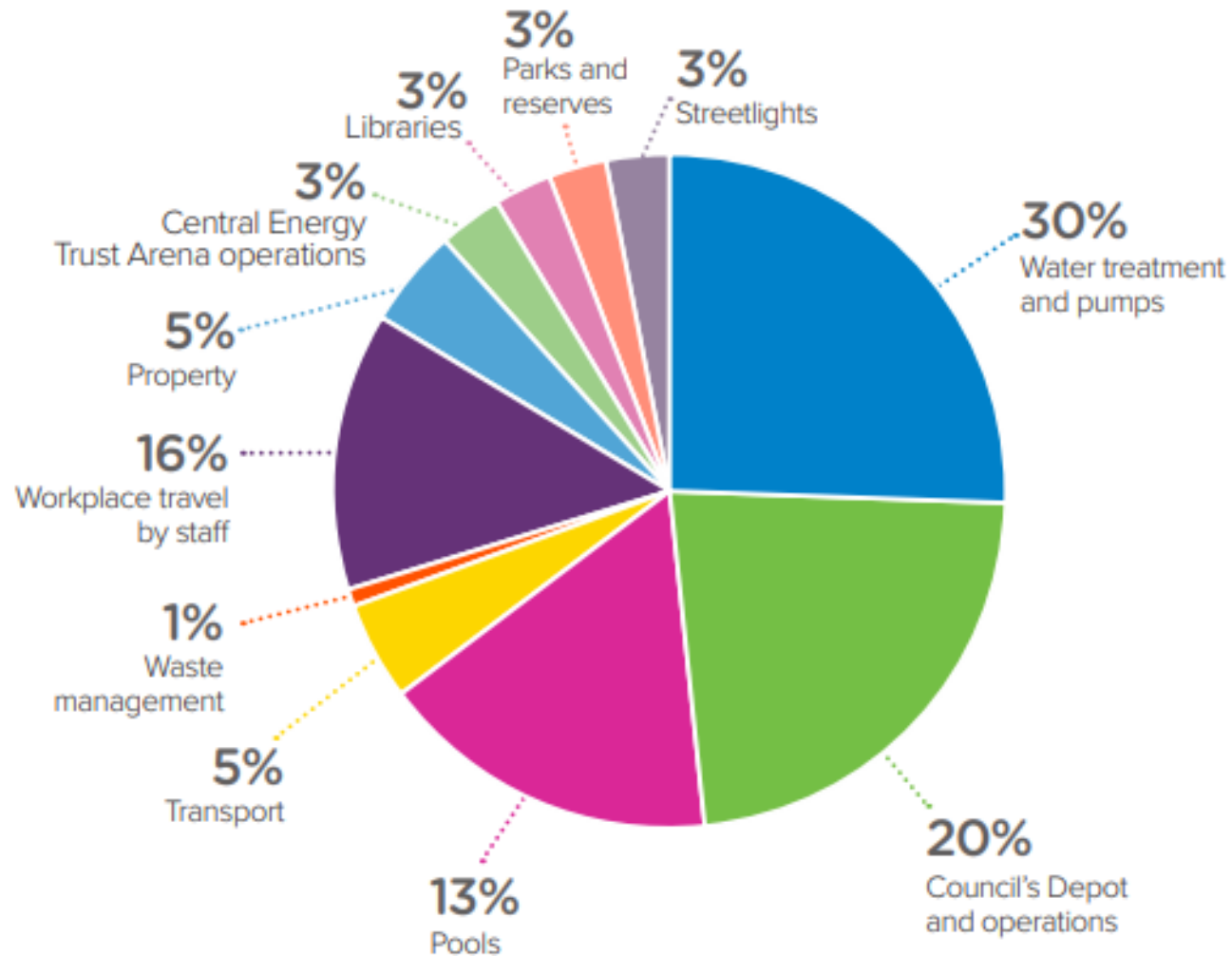
PNCC ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW

- Carbon Emissions
- Energy Efficiency
- Transport
- Water
- Resource Recovery
- City & Urban Design
- Biodiversity

Environmental
Sustainability
Review
2024

CARBON EMISSIONS

Palmerston North City Council Organisational Emissions Inventory 2022-23





ENERGY EFFICIENCY

**Council's
electricity
use (tonnes
of carbon)
dropped
31% over the
last 5 years**



TRANSPORT



We have
534kms of
roads, 572kms
of footpaths
and 88
bus shelters.



43,000kms
travelled by our
electric bus, saving
14,300L of diesel
and 40 tonne of
emissions entering
atmosphere.

14 per cent
of people
bus, bike or
walk to work



13,900 street
trees grown and
maintained to
reduce carbon
emissions.





WATER

Drinking water

We have 587km of water pipes, 14 reservoirs and 21 bores and pump stations



We completed 5.16km of pipe renewals over the past year

Wastewater

We have 424km of wastewater pipes, 5794 manholes and 37 pump stations



We treat water for around four days before it is discharged to the Manawatū River

Stormwater

We have 5,511 manholes, 290km of piped drains and 20km of open drains



3km of urban streams and open drains cleared of vegetation or weeds over the past year



RESOURCE RECOVERY

	2021/2022	2022/2023
Rubbish collected from kerb (tonnes)	3,409	3,203
Recycling collected from kerb (tonnes)	3,395	2,975
Glass collected from kerb (tonnes)	1,703	1,606
Recycling at our drop off points (tonnes)	694	752
Glass recycling at our drop off points (tonnes)	752	621
E-waste (tonnes)	50	48
Motor oil recycling (litres)	10,618	13,302
Green waste drop-off (tonnes)	7,203	7,311
Compost sold (m³)	1,340	1,950
Number of rubbish bags collected	554,834	521,233
Number of recycling bins emptied	569,811	584,610





URBAN DESIGN

BIODIVERSITY

41,229 native trees and bushes planted by Green Corridors from 2019 – 2021



120 kms of monitored predator traps in Turitea pest control programme

60 per cent rise in Kererū spotted during bird counts between 2003-2020



18 gullies and stream banks planted with natives between Tararua Ranges and Manawatū River





**FIND MORE
ABOUT WHAT
WE'RE DOING:**

pncc.govt.nz

  @PNCityCouncil

WASTE TRANSFER STATION

INFORMATION



*Recycle today for
a better tomorrow...*

2023/2024

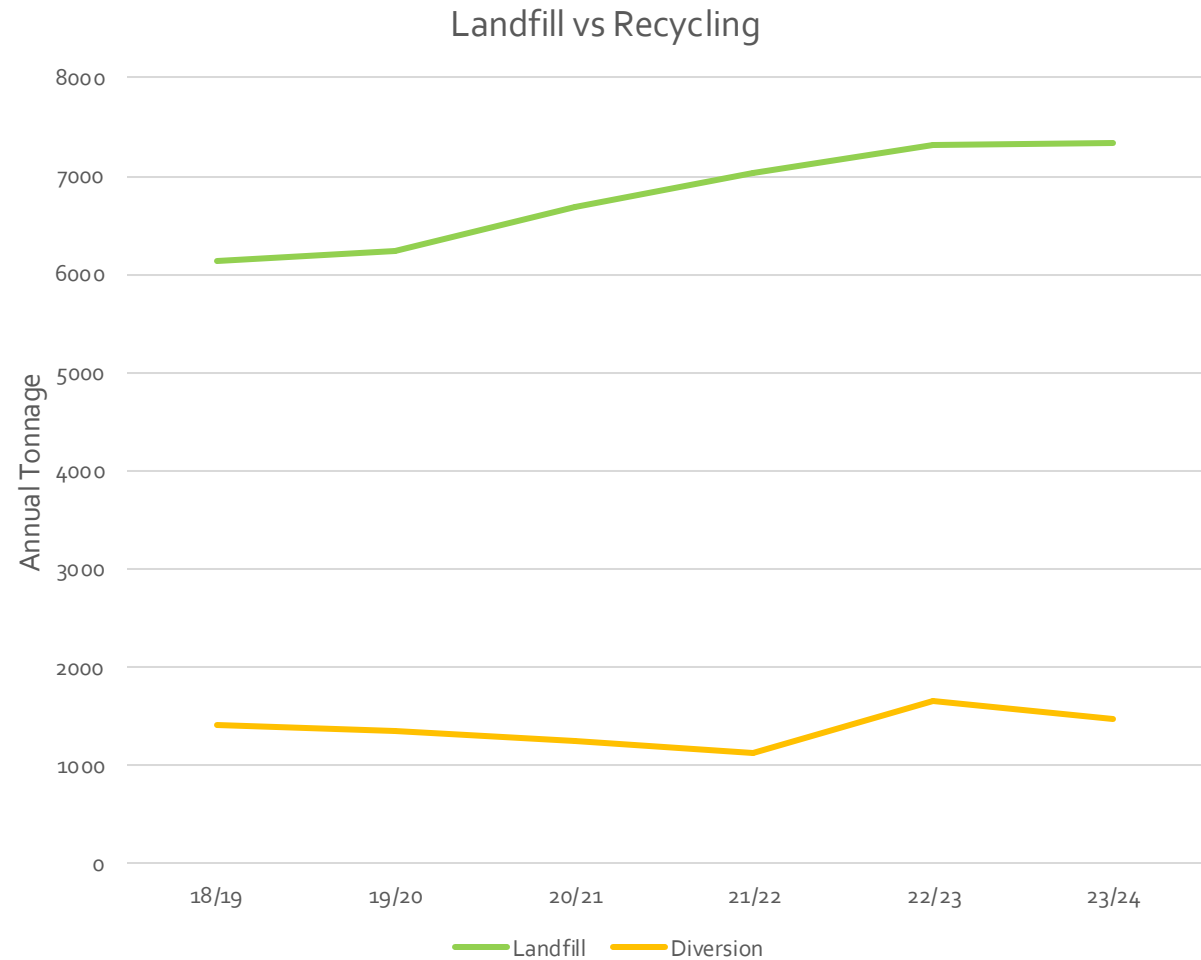
 **RANGITIKEI**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Making this place

Solid Waste Management

Rangitikei District Council
Environmental Initiatives

Landfill Disposal: Waste and Recycling Yearly





Environmental Initiatives

- Construct weighbridges at all waste transfer stations
- Update new Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP)
- Recycling shop to increase diversion from landfill
 - Improve long-term recycling opportunities and markets
- Investigate beneficial reuse of organic waste
 - Work more collaboratively with neighbours



TAIHAPE WASTE TRANSFER STATION



UPDATED RECYCLING AND WEIGHBRIDGE AT TAIHAPE



MARTON WASTE TRANSFER STATION



NEW RECYCLE ZONE

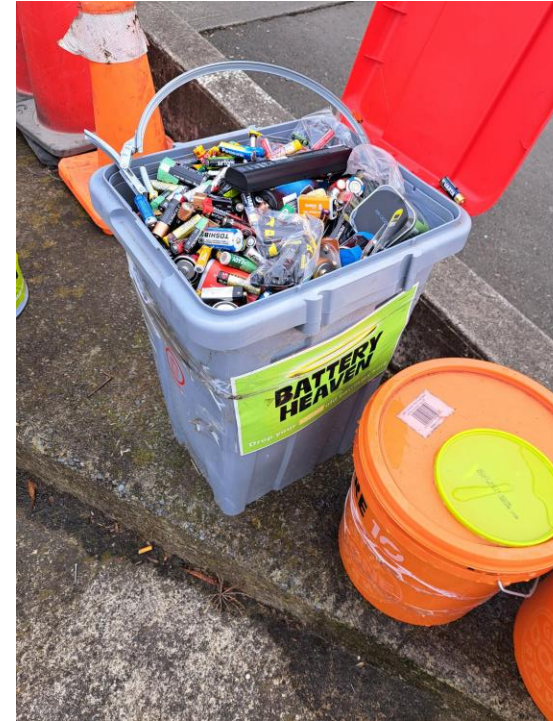
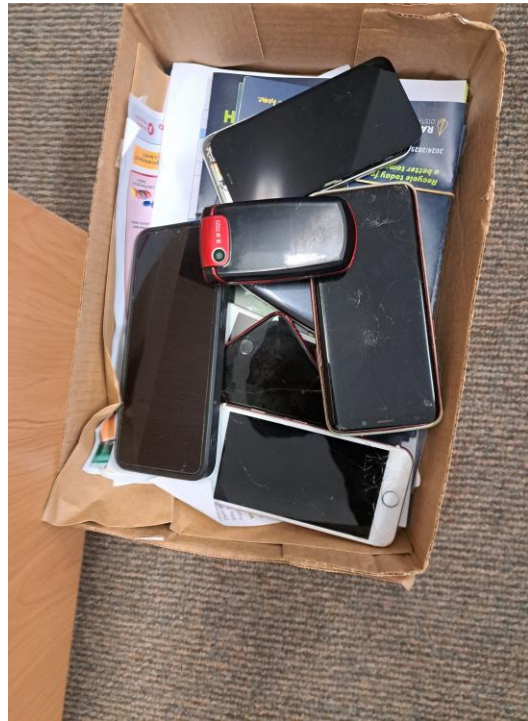


BULLS WASTE TRANSFER STATION



NEW RECYCLE ZONE AND WEIGHBRIDGE

NEW INITIATIVES



BATTERY HEAVEN, CELL PHONE COLLECTION & ELECTRONIC WASTE, POLYSTYRENE RECYCLING

Battery Collection			Cell Phone Collection	
Date	Location	KG	Location	No.
16/01/2024	Marton Library	50		
19/02/2024	Taihape Library/Marton Office	50	Taihape Library	15
23/02/2024	Marton Library	50		
21/03/2024		30		
28/03/2024			Marton Office	12
23/05/2024		30	Marton Library	5
10/07/2024		85		
11/07/2024	Marton Waste Transfer Station	420		
04/09/2024	Taihape Library	45		
10/09/2024	Bulls Library	25	Bulls Library	3
10/10/2024	Marton Library	85	Marton Library	21
06/12/2024		25		
21/12/2024		20	Marton Library/Office	25
21/01/2025		45		
24/02/2025		30		
24/02/2025	Bulls Library	10		
Total		1000		81

COLLECTION DATA FOR BATTERY HEAVEN AND CELL PHONE DISPOSAL

Takiwā Tuatoru : Zone Three

April 2025



Weston Kirton
Ruapehu District Council



Te Horongapai More than just a river stabilisation project



Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Ruapehu

The Ruapehu District ... we are proud of the place we call home

Te Horongapai

The site at the the confluence of the Taringamotu and Ongarue Rivers, which eventually flow into the Whanganui River at Ngā Huinga Cherry Grove, Taumarunui.




Old Landfill Area




Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Ruapehu

The Ruapehu District ... we are proud of the place we call home


Te Horangapai

- ▶ Significance to Ngāti Hāua and Ngāti Maniapoto as the site where peace was agreed between the warring tribes.
 - ▶ Early settlers then used this very significant Māori site to dump their municipal waste.
 - ▶ Human waste was collected from houses in pails and dumped at this site.
 - ▶ Wastewater was later piped to and Wastewater Treatment Plants and the site used then used as a more conventual landfill for household rubbish.
 - ▶ The landfill was closed in closed in 2020 and solid waste is now taken to Hampton Downs Landfill south of Auckland
- 

Learning from the Past

- ▶ The importance of proactive action is reinforced by past events.
 - ▶ In 2019, extreme flooding in the Buller District exposed an old landfill on the Fox River, washing thousands of kilograms of rubbish into the surrounding environment.
 - ▶ The clean-up took more than three years and cost over \$3 million.
 - ▶ Climate change is making these risks more common, with old landfills across New Zealand facing similar threats.
 - ▶ The project at Te Horongapai has ensured that Ruapehu did not suffer the same fate.
- 

The solution

- ▶ Recognising the urgency of the situation, Ruapehu District Council, Ngāti Hāua, Ngāti Maniapoto, and Horizons Regional Council worked together to stabilise the area.
 - ▶ The project involved reinforcing the riverbank, planting native vegetation to restore and protect the land, and managing the river channel to improve water flow and reduce the build-up of debris.
 - ▶ These efforts have prevented further erosion and safeguarded the site from environmental damage.
 - ▶ Ruapehu District Council is now working with the local Iwi to landscape the old landfill and restore some of the mana back to this very significant site
- 

Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Whakaahurangi
Stratford District Council

Waste Minimisation Initiatives - Stratford

Zone 3 Hui – 3 April 2025



TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O
WHAKAAHURANGI
STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Stratford schools save over
135,000 lids from bins**





'Send ya lids off to school' comp

- 10 schools
- Over 2 school terms
- 135,694 milk/cream bottle lids collected = 230kg!



Waste Levy Fund

- \$25,000 available annually since 2022
- Contestable fund
- Individuals, community organisations, or not-for-profits can make an application to use the fund.
- 10 projects have been supported to date
- Examples:
 - Mobile recycling station
 - Bi-monthly Repair Cafes



Students at Avon Primary School, a Waste Levy Fund recipient, installing new composting systems for their community garden project.

Enviroschools



- Supporting since 2003
- \$15,000 annual support
- 11 out of 12 schools involved, 4 ECEs
- Waste **avoidance** is a priority – some examples of this include:
 - Homemade beeswax wraps
 - Firebrick making
 - Chickens for scraps
 - Composting
 - Worm farming
 - Orchards
 - Growing own food
 - Eco brick making
 - Reusable sandwich bags





stratford.govt.nz



TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O
WHAKAAHURANGI
STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Tararua Land Stability and Roading Resilience Project

Zone 3 – Environmental Initiative



4 April 2025

Increasing Road Resilience



**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**
TE MANATŪ WHAKAHIATO ORA



Project Snapshot



Concept Site – Route 52



Problem and Opportunity



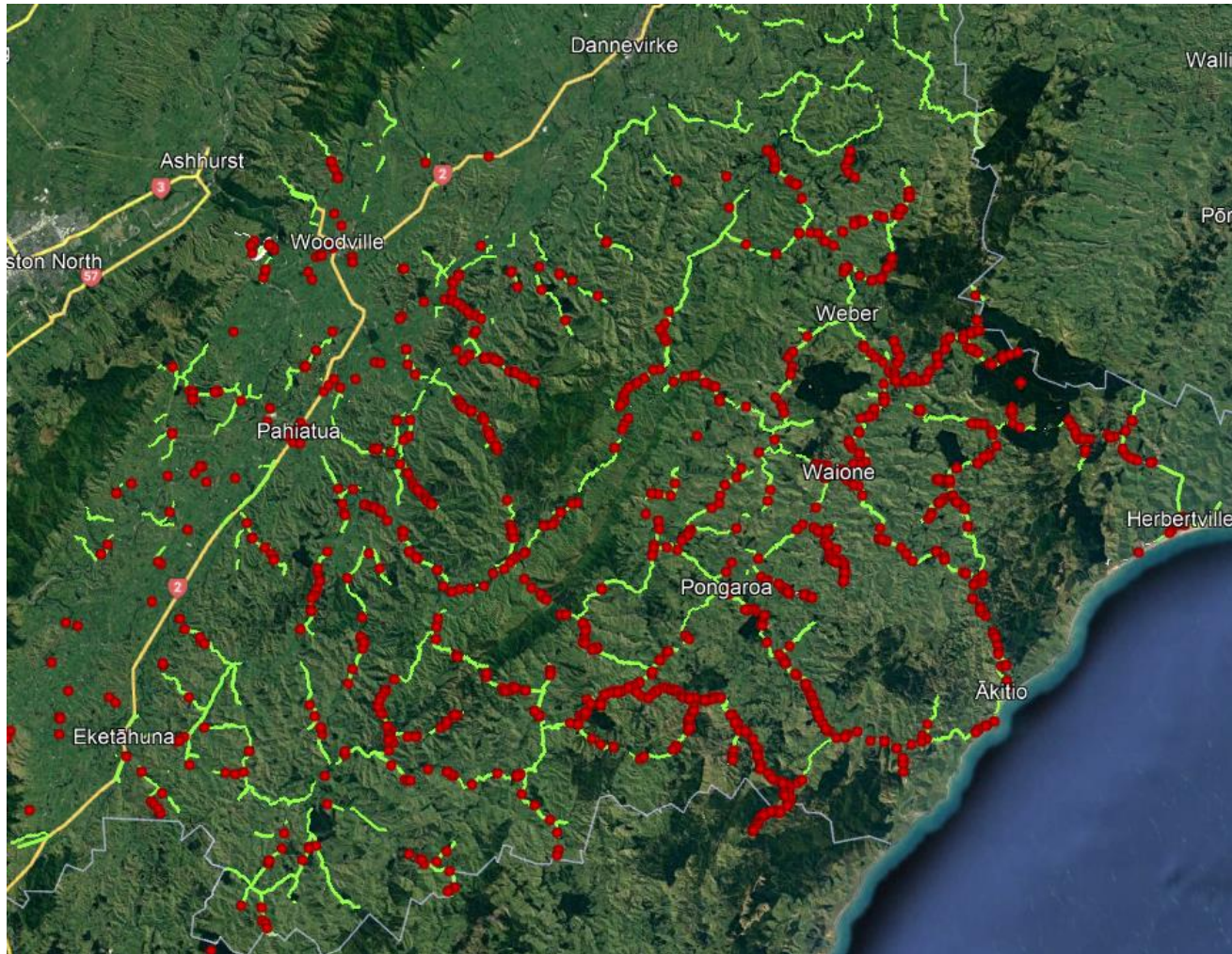
Benefits



Funding and Collaboration



Next steps



Find out more

www.tararua.govt.nz/services/projects



WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

Solid Waste Minimisation

Councillor – Benita Cairns



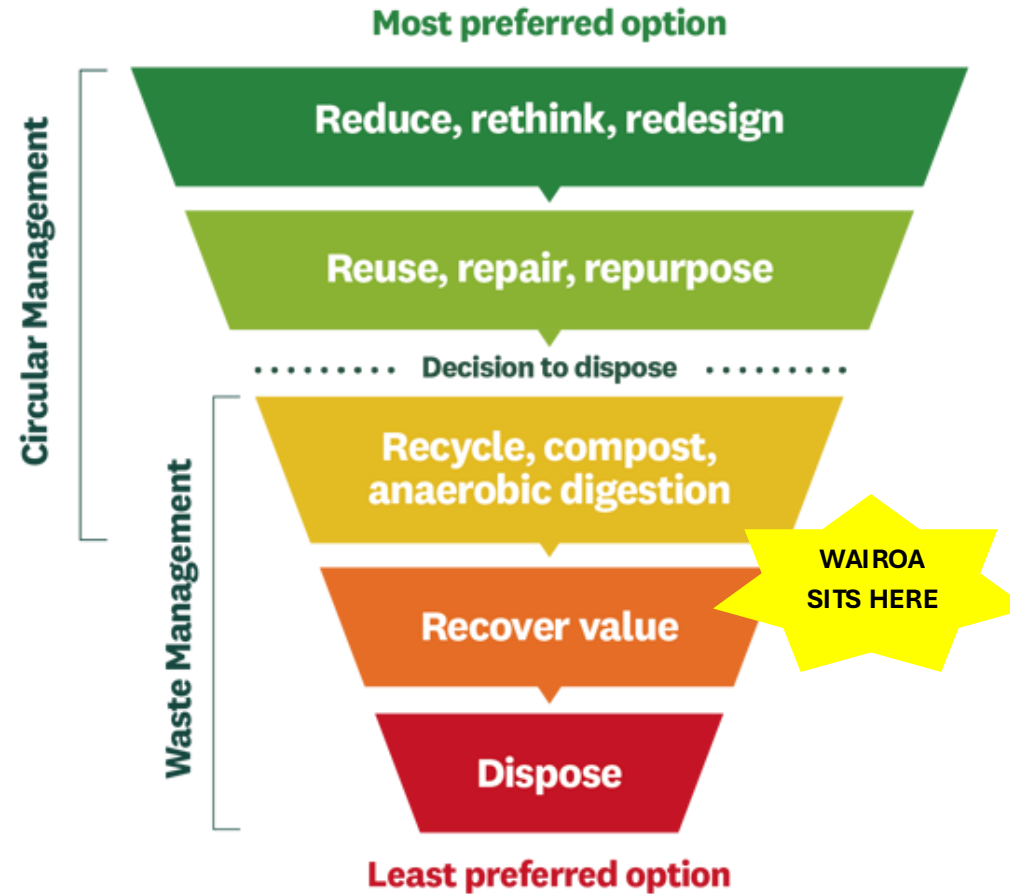
COMMUNITY VOICES



COUNCIL RESPONSE

- An opportunity to involve the community to come on the journey from waste management to waste minimisation.
- Formation of the Solid Waste Working Group.
- Elected members, Council staff and Community working together.

THE WASTE HIERARCHY AND WHERE WE SIT



TUAI PILOT PROJECT

- Test and learn within a smaller cohort of people
- Many of the key ingredients for a successful pilot
- A natural fit to initiate a joint venture between community and council



REFERENCES

- Zero Waste Hub
- The Waste Hierarchy
- Localised



QUESTIONS?



Whanganui

LGNZ ZONE 3

April 25



WHANGANUI DISTRICT COUNCIL
TE KAUNIHERA A ROHE O WHANGANUI
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



WHANGANUI
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera a Rohe o Whanganui

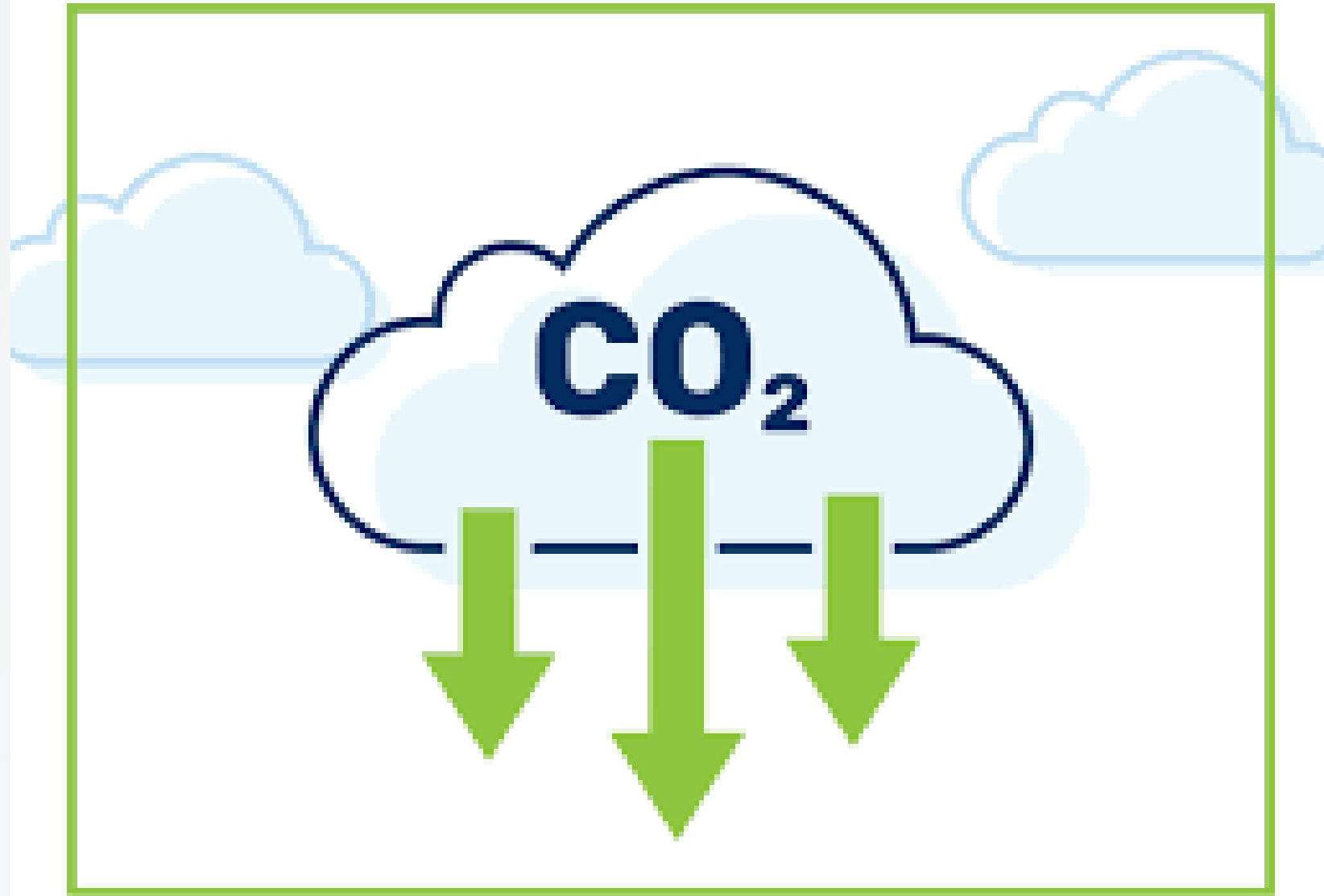
Coastal Action Plan

Whanganui's coastline is constantly shaped by waves, tides, and wind. Areas like Castlecliff and South Beach are particularly affected, with land loss threatening infrastructure and natural habitats. Rising sea levels and extreme weather events are making erosion more severe.

We are putting in efforts like dune restoration and shoreline monitoring help manage these changes, balancing protection with environmental sustainability.



Emissions reduction road map



An initial carbon footprint assessment has been completed, highlighting areas for improvement. Efforts include conducting energy audits and exploring renewable energy options like solar power. The emissions footprint was also helped by the recent removal of kerbside food scrap collection (more later).

The council aims to finalise its organizational emissions reduction plan by June 2025.

Kerbside Recycling

Whanganui is coming up on one year of our kerbside recycling service.

Dating back a year ago during our first week of service we collected 143 tonnes of recyclables.

There have been very low levels of contamination presented at the kerbside. The contractor is not collecting contaminated items and they are being left in the crate.

We still regularly monitor the contract through the KPI's that have been established with the contractor.

Your household has three 50-litre black crates to put your recycling in.

Each crate can only contain one of the following groups of recyclable material:



**Plastics 1, 2, 5,
tins & cans**



**Glass jars &
bottles**



**Paper &
cardboard**

Food Scraps



In August 2023, the council decided to implement kerbside recycling in 2024 and kerbside food scraps collection in 2025, in line with government policies.

However, due to the government's decision to no longer mandate food scraps collection, the council has recently reversed this decision. In an effort to keep rates as low as possible, food scraps will no longer be collected kerbside.

Putiki Flood Response



The Putiki Flood Response Group focuses on addressing flooding risks in the Putiki area of Whanganui.

The group works closely with local authorities, residents, and agencies to develop strategies for flood prevention and response. Their efforts include improving drainage, raising awareness, and providing support during flood events.