



ASSETS AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

Agenda

NOTICE OF MEETING

An ordinary meeting will be held in the Supper Room, Waihinga Centre, Texas Street, Martinborough on Wednesday 19 June 2019 at 9:00am. The meeting will be held in public (except for any items specifically noted in the agenda as being for public exclusion).

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

Councillors Brian Jephson (Chair), Lee Carter, Pam Colenso, Colin Olds, Colin Wright, Mike Gray, Lisa Cornelissen, Robyn Ramsden, Leigh Hay, Raihānia Tipoki.

Open Section

- A1.** Apologies
- A2.** Conflicts of interest
- A3.** Public participation
As per standing order 14.17 no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda.
- A4.** Actions from public participation
- A5.** Extraordinary business
- A6.** Minutes for Confirmation: Assets and Services Committee Pages 1-2
Minutes of 1 May 2019
Proposed Resolution: *That the minutes of the Assets and Services Committee meeting held on 1 May 2019 are a true and correct record.*
- A7.** Notices of motion

B. Information and Verbal Reports from Chief Executive and Staff

- B1.** Introduction to the Fulton Hogan Academies System
Michael Chadderton or Fulton Hogan staff member in attendance.
- B2.** Infrastructure and Services Group Report Pages 3-23
- B3.** Cotter Street Report Pages 24-26
- B4.** Directional Sign Policy for Accommodation, Information and Tourist Attraction Report Pages 27-36
- B5.** Assets and Services Committee Action Items Report Pages 37-41

B. Information and Verbal Reports from Chief Executive and Staff (cont.)

B6. Glyphosate Spraying Report

Pages 42-61

B7. Planned Playground Fencing 19/20 year (verbal update)

Public Excluded

C. Decision Reports from Chief Executive and Staff

***Proposed Resolution:** That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:*

C1. Chlorination of Martinborough Water Supply

Pages 1-45PE

Ian McSherry, Wellington Water, in attendance.

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

Report/General Subject Matter	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this Resolution
Chlorination of Martinborough Water Supply	Good reason to withhold exists under section 7(2)(f)(h)	Section 48(1)(a)

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

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this Resolution
f) to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through- i) the free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members or officers or employees of any local authority, or any persons to whom section 2(5) applies, in the course of their duty. ii) the protection of such members, officers, employees, and person from improper pressure or harassment. (h) enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial)	Section 7(2)(f)(h)



ASSETS AND SERVICES COMMITTEE MINUTES

1 May 2019

- Present:** Cr Brian Jephson (Chair), Cr Pam Colenso, Cr Colin Olds, Cr Mike Gray, Lisa Cornelissen, Robyn Ramsden, Leigh Hay and Mayor Viv Napier.
- In Attendance:** Jennie Mitchell (Acting Chief Executive), Mark Allingham (Group Manager Infrastructure and Services), Lawrence Stephenson (Assets and Operations Manager, Suzanne Clark (Committee Advisor) and Angela Williams (Committee Advisor).
- Conduct of Business:** The meeting was held in the Supper Room, Waihinga Centre, Texas Street, Martinborough and was conducted in public between 11:30am and 12:56pm.

Open Section

A1. Apologies

ASSETS AND SERVICES RESOLVED (AS2019/05) to accept apologies from Cr Lee Carter and Cr Colin Wright.

(Moved Cr Olds/Seconded Cr Colenso)

Carried

A2. Conflicts of Interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared.

A3. Public Participation

There was no public participation.

A4. Actions from Public Participation

There were no actions from public participation.

A5. Extraordinary Business

There was no extraordinary business.

A6. Minutes for Confirmation

ASSETS AND SERVICES RESOLVED (AS2019/06) that the minutes of the Assets and Services Committee meeting held on 20 March 2019 are a true and correct record.

(Moved Ramsden/Seconded Cr Gray)

Carried

DISCLAIMER

Until confirmed as a true and correct record, at a subsequent meeting, the minutes of this meeting should not be relied on as to their correctness

Matters arising – Membership of the Water Race Subcommittee. Further discussion to be held on methodology and selection process with Cr Olds and Cr Gray in consultation with officers.

A7. Notices of Motion

There were no notices of motion.

B Information and Verbal Reports from Chief Executive and Staff

B1. Infrastructure and Group Services Report

Members agreed that with the new meeting structure that items pertaining to the Infrastructure and Services Group be moved from the Council Action Register to this forum going forward.

Members discussed governance and report of the new roading contract, the wheelie bin rollout, the Wairarapa Moana Governance Group, WREMO and the Lifelines Project, the Greytown Wastewater Project, that the Five Towns Trails Trust need to apply for grant funding to fund the coordinator, the status of the second Cotter Street survey results, staffing attendance at meetings, the status of the Featherston Library expansion scoping project, NZTA and their ownership of Featherston stormwater repairs on State Highways, and the Martinborough water situation with Council officers.

Ms Mitchell briefed members on matters relating to the Featherston Wastewater Project and consent hearing scheduled for the 27 May 2019.

Members commended Council officers for their professional behaviour in dealing with the public during current issues.

ASSETS AND SERVICES RESOLVED (AS2019/07):

1. To receive the Infrastructure and Group Services Report.
(Moved Cr Hay/Seconded Cr Jephson) Carried
2. Action 226: When available, forward the Cotter Street survey results to the Greytown Community Board; M Allingham
3. Action 227: Forward the WREMO quarterly report to the Assets and Services Committee; Mayor Napier

Confirmed as a true and correct record

.....(Chair)

.....(Date)

DISCLAIMER

Until confirmed as a true and correct record, at a subsequent meeting, the minutes of this meeting should not be relied on as to their correctness

ASSETS AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

19 JUNE 2019

AGENDA ITEM B2

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES REPORT

Purpose of Report

To update Councillors on the Infrastructure and Services Group activities.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Council:

1. *Receive the Infrastructure and Services Report.*

1. Group Manager highlights

The last 6 weeks has been dominated with several major items. The transition to the Rumahunga Roads Shared service, the move to wellington water limited, the review of the chlorination of Martinborough water and the new waste wheelie bin roll out.

Rumahunga Roads Shared service Programming meetings and a partnership workshop held to align the new unit to the new service and way of delivering under the new contract. Discussions will be held with the councils on the reporting and form or information that is required on the contract. A preference for visibility through open availability of contract metrics is considered a good way forward and will be discussed with both councils.

The good news has been that since the chlorination of the water in Martinborough we have had no complaints regarding chlorine.

Substantial time has been devoted to looking at the Martinborough water system, the demand and supply as well as location and future upgrades needed. This has been an excellent exercise to look at the future of the water supply and the current vulnerabilities as well as the works completed previously to enable the options available.

Wairarapa Emergency Services Coordinating Committee (ESCC) meeting held discussions around the FENZ Operational Review of the South End School Haz Sub incident.

The review highlights good points but doesn't highlight the first 90 minutes of the incident very accurately. This is the biggest local incident since the Carterton Balloon tragedy in 2012. Identification of agencies was an issue, with many agencies not having a uniform or unique identifier. Bryan Styles was nominated for a FENZ Celebrating Success award.

Regional Transport Committee Technical Advisory Group met and is starting work on the Development of the 2021 Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP).

2. Water supply

SERVICE LEVEL – Council provides reliable and safe drinking water supplies. Water provided is safe to drink and there is adequate water for urban firefighting.

Key Performance Indicators

WATER SUPPLY KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017/18	COMPLAINTS		INCIDENTS	
		MAY	YTD	MAY	YTD
The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority	<400 Lt		440		
Compliance with resource consent conditions/water permit conditions to “mainly complying” or better	95%		100%		
Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Bacteriological Drinking Water Standards guidelines 2008*	FTN: Yes GYT: Yes MTB: Yes		FTN: Yes GYT: No MTB: No		
Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Protozoa Drinking Water Standards guidelines 2008	FTN: Yes GYT: Yes MTB: Yes		FTN: Yes GYT: No MTB: No		
The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water taste per 1000 connections	<15	0	0	0	0
The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water odour per 1000 connections	<15	0	0	0	0
The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water pressure or flow per 1000 connections	<15	0.25 per 1000 (1 complaints)	4.0 per 1000 (13 complaints)	1	13
The total number of complaints received by the local authority about continuity of supply per 1000 connections	<15	0.25 per 1000 (1 complaints)	7.3 per 1000 (24 complaints)	1	24
The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water clarity per 1000 connections	<15	0 per 1000 (0 complaints)	4 per 1000 (14 complaints)	0	14
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with level of service for water	77%			NRB Survey:	59%
Attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	< 1 Hr	(1/3) 33%	Median Time 26mins	1	19
Resolution of urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption	< 8 Hrs	(3/3) 100%	Median Time 3h 45mins	3	19
Attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	< 2 working days	(20/22) 91%	Median Time 21h 24mins	22	374
Resolution of non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm	< 5 working days	(19/22) 86%	Median Time 29h 30mins	22	374
Fire hydrants tested annually that meet NZ Fire Service Code of Practice	20%	20%	20%		
The % of real water loss from the local authority's networked reticulation system identified by establishing and measuring night flow	<20%		20%		

There have been ongoing discussions around discussion groups in the wider region, to improve our understanding and responsiveness to the changing environment since the Havelock North Inquiry. This will also allow a forum to exchange ideas and raise lessons learned.

There was the Boil Water Notices in Martinborough in February and April, which are on-going and covered in more detail in other reports. The temporary chlorination of the water supply has worked well, with the tests showing a stable chlorine level through the network. Work is ongoing to address other risks highlighted during the investigation, including backflow risks.

Featherston (Waiohine) and Greytown bore plants operated well during the period. Work continues on the additional storage and fourth bore to enable the supply of both Featherston and Greytown. The first bore site was not suitable, so an alternative location is being tested in early May. The alternative site is due to start drilling in Mid-June.

3. Waste water

SERVICE LEVEL – Council provides waste water services that effectively collect and dispose of waste water. Waste water does not create any smells, spill or health issues and causes minimal impact on the natural environment.

3.1 Key Performance Indicators

WASTE WATER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017/18	COMPLAINTS		INCIDENTS	
		MAY	YTD	MAY	YTD
Attendance time: from notification to arrival on site	< 1 Hr	0/4 (0%)	Median Time 1h 13min	4	42
Resolution time: from notification to resolution of fault	< 4 Hrs	0/4 (0%)	Median Time 11h 50min	4	42
No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage odour	< 15	1 per 1000 (0.24 complaint)	0.75 per 1000 (3 complaint)	1	3
No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage systems faults	< 15	0	2.4 per 1000 (10 complaint)	0	10
No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system blockages	< 15	0.72 per 1000 (3 complaint)	5.2 per1000 (22 complaint)	3	22
No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about the response to issues with sewage	< 15	0	0	0	0
Proportion of urgent waste water service requests responded to within 6 hours of notification	95%	1/4 (25%)	74% (28/38)	4	38
Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections	<10	0	0	0	0
Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with waste water services	70%			NRB survey:	49%
% of resource consent conditions complied with to mainly complying or better*	90%		98%		
No. of abatement notices	<2				0
No. of infringement notices	0				0
No. of enforcement notices	0				0
No. of convictions	0				0

3.2 Consents

The evidence of the Officers has been submitted for the Featherston Consent and we are awaiting the officers' response and submitters. Further investigations are being organised, a more in-depth investigation of the land treatment area, involving the drilling of 13 additional investigation bores.

Further water quality sampling through the treatment plant for different pathogens.

The Featherston Community Board has asked for a report on the consent to date and costs. This has been actioned at the board meeting and the end of April.

Martinborough irrigation has finished for the season, with the wastewater removed from the Ruamahanga River for 26% of the time in the previous year.

The Greytown plant has been operating well, and the irrigation to land is ready to run after commissioning runs in May. A presentation day is planned in the 19th of June.

4. Storm water drainage

SERVICE LEVEL – Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council.

Key Performance Indicators

STORM WATER DRAINAGE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2016/17	COMPLAINTS		INCIDENTS	
		MAY	YTD	MAY	YTD
% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with stormwater drains	55%			NRB survey:	57%
% of urgent (any blockage causing extensive flooding of buildings or other serious flooding) requests for service responded to within 5 hours	95%	0	0	0	0
No. of flooding events	0	0	0	0	0
No. of habitable floors affected per flooding event per 1000 properties connected	0	0	0	0	0
No. of abatement notices	0				
No. of infringement notices	0				
No. of enforcement notices	0				
No. of convictions	0				
Median Response time to flooding events (Notification to personnel reaching site in hrs)	3	-	-	0	0
No. of complaints about stormwater per 1000 properties connected	0	0	0	0	0

There was one storm water blockage reported during the period.

5. Land transport

SERVICE LEVEL – Roads are maintained to ensure they are safe and comfortable to travel on. Footpaths can be safely used to get around town.

5.1 Key Performance Indicators

LAND TRANSPORT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017/18	COMPLAINTS		INCIDENTS	
		APRIL	YTD	APRIL	YTD
Using the RAMM measurement system, average smooth travel exposure on urban roads to be 85% and rural roads 95% with maximum variation of 5%	95%				
Ratepayers and residents fairly/very satisfied with the roads	80%			NRB Survey:	73%
5% of sealed roads are resealed each year subject to availability of NZTA subsidy	100%				
The pavement condition index as measured by the NZTA pavement integrity index	95%				
The number of crashes causing injuries is reduced	Group and control average				
The number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network	<7				
Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with footpaths in the district	70%			NRB Survey:	63%
Availability of footpaths on at least one side of the road down the whole street	88%				
Footpath Condition rating 95% compliant with SWDC AMP Standard	95%				
The % of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 48 hours	95%	36/39 (92%)	115/154 (75%)	39	154
Meet annual plan footpath targets	Yes				

5.2 Roading Maintenance – Fulton Hogan

Works were completed on the realignment of the carriageway at the Gluepot on Te Awaiti Rd.

Sealed road digouts were completed on White Rock Road. Settlement levelling along the Whakapuni Hill section of White Rock Rd and also Hinekura Road from Hikerewa Road.

Shoulder removal and drainage works were completed on Cape Palliser Road and Campbell Drive.

400 tonne of Rip Rap rock was delivered to Cape Palliser Road for the Managatoetoe Bridge pier scour protection.

182.1 km of unsealed roads graded in May. The tow behind roller was attached during the month and 45.5 km of road was compacted following grading.

2596 cubic metres of maintenance aggregate was applied to the unsealed road network.

Greytown, Featherston and Martinborough had various kerb and channel swept as part of the monthly cycle.

The autumn mowing cycle of rural roads was completed along with the spraying of unlined water channels, sign bases, bridge approaches and edge marker posts.

5.3 Other activities

Tora Farm Bridge works commenced during the month, and this work is expected to carry over to next Financial year.

Higgins Contractors completed a culvert extension on Western Lake Road, this work was delayed due the requirements to lower a Fibre Optic cable by Chorus.

The first audit of the street light network following the LED up-grade has been carried out to determine the urgent needs for infill lighting. A breakdown of the three towns is shown below with an initial estimate of \$85,000.00. There is limited budget within NZTA Work 341 Category Low cost Low risk improvements to spread this out over 2 years.

Greater Wellington Regional Council is also requesting additional and or improved lighting at Bus Stops.

Martinborough Infill LED's			
	Pole #	Address	Notes
Cologne Street	376295	54/56 Cologne	Add light
	376256	46/48 Cologne	Relocate from 813308 #50 Cologne
	376255	13 Cambridge Rd	Add light - pole located on Cologne St
Ohio Street	465097	1 Ohio St	Add light
Sackville St	813335	71 Dublin St Cnr	Add light - pole located on Sackville St
	813345	69 Naples st Cnr	Add light - pole located on Sackville St
	813353	62 Strassbourg St Cnr	Add light - pole located on Sackville St
	813355	35 Sackville St Cnr Cologne St	Add light
	813358	41 Sackville St	Add light
Regent Street	813174	89 Venice St Cnr	Add light - pole located on Regent St
	T2504	107 Regent St	Add light
Grey Street	459941	Opposite 14A/18 Grey St	Add light
	459732	Cnr Roberts St	Add light - pole located on Grey St
Malcolm	813678	Cnr Jellicoe St	Add light - pole located on Malcolm St
Ferry Rd	813651	opposite 23 Ferry Rd	Add light & spans of ST/Lt pilot
Broadway St	845155	30/32A Broadway St	Add light & spans of St/Lt pilot
Jellicoe St	459713	71A Jellicoe St	Add light

Featherston Infill LED's			
	Pole #	Address	Notes
Birdwood Street	814453	Opposite 17 Birdwood St	Add Light Located near Hayward Street Cnr
Birdwood Street	814457	Opposite St Tersea's School	Add LightCnr Bell St
Birdwood Street	452472	4/6 Birdwood St	Add LightLocated between Tait & Bell streets
Daniell St	814396	Opposite #3 Police Station	Add light
Daniell St	814384	18/20 Daniell St	Add light
Daniell St	814380	34 Daniell St Brandon Cnr	Add light
Underhill Rd	372662	opposite 79 Underhill Rd	Add light
Kereru Grove	Underground	6 Kereru Grove	Add Light and Cut into exisiting UG St/Lt Cable
Revans St/Donald St Cnr	367444	Remove existing B outreach Arm	Replace and Install F type outreach arm
Johnston St	855094	Along walkway near rail line	Add 2 lights andInstall cable & 2 x Ocyclite poles along new walkway
William Benton St	845257	#34 Wallace St / William Benton Cnr	Add Light
Wallace St	Underground	Flag into McKerrow Place	Install underground from existing light outside 47 Wallace St. Install Ocyclite
Wallace St	814597	82 Revans / Wallace St Cnr	Located on Wallace St
Waite St	448151	73 Waite St Cnr Woodward St	Add light

Greytown Infill LED's			
	Pole #	Address	Notes
West Street	818599 to 818601	#26 to #24 West St	Relocate onWest St
West Street	818311	68 West St	Add Light West St
West Street	818599	#77/79 West St	Add Light West St
West Street	818556	#116A West St opposite Fresh Choice	Add Light andReplace outreacharm with taller "B" type arm
West Street	842056	T2144	Add Light Outside Westhaven Flats 190 West St
Kuratawhiti Street	818300	Opposite #22	Add Light Kuritawhiti St
Kuratawhiti Street	818293	Opposite #32	Add Light Outside Playground
Kuratawhiti Street	818313	3B Kuritawhiti St	Add Light Kuritawhiti St
Kuratawhiti Street	818597	30 Kuritawhiti St	Add Light Kuritawhiti St
Kuratawhiti Street	818269		Add Light Cnr James Kidd Place - look at higher wattage
Humphries St	818439	20 Humphries St Bus Stop	Add Light and Replace teleco pole replace existing NS road crossing with 3 core
Orchard Rd		Replace existing control gear with LED units	Replace 3 geartrays
Westward Ave		Replace existing control gear with LED units	Replace 15 geartrays
East Street	818148	8 McMaster St	Add Light Pole located on corner East Street
McMaster St	818145	14 McMaster St	Add Light
Wood Street	818341	17 Wood St	Add Light

Udy Street (Greytown) and Settlement Road off Battersea Road will be added to the RAMM database in July/August to enable the formed sections of these roads to be maintained under the existing Councils NZTA subsidised roading budgets. Greytown Trust Lands Trust is also working through the improvement process to have Arbor Place in Greytown vested in the SWDC ensuring all future maintenance site with the SWDC.

All bridge inspection for 2018/2019 year have been completed by Calibre Consulting

5.4 Wairarapa Regional Cycling Coordinator Update

A comprehensive database of all Cycling Stakeholders has been created and will be used to form an ongoing communication plan. This includes all Trusts and Advisory Groups operating in the Wairarapa Region in either the Cycling or Trails Space.

Erin has attended 3 Wellington Regional Trails Coordination Committee meetings in Upper Hutt as the Wairarapa Representative on behalf of all 3 TA's to feed back to Wairarapa Trails Advisory Group.

She has attended the Trails Regional and Industry Engagement Forum held in Wellington along with Catherine Rossiter-Stead to be a link to the Wairarapa and see how they operate this model in Wellington.

Erin has met multiple times with the 5 Towns Trails Trust CE and Chairman and will assist where possible within the scope of the role to engage Stakeholders in the work of the Trust and the development of a Master Plan for the project.

She has organised, attended and been secretariat for 3 Wairarapa Trails Advisory Group Meetings as well as has organised and run her first Cycling Stakeholders Forum which was held on Monday 15th March, 2019. Over 35 people attended including Accommodation Providers, Cycle Businesses, Cycling/Sports Clubs, Councillors and Council staff including GWRC, Trustees of various Trusts, Cycling event organisers, and Destination Wairarapa.

Included in the line-up was a review of what has changed since the first Forum eighteen months prior run by Catherine Rossiter-Stead. Erin was introduced, and an overview of her role given. A presentation was made by the Wairarapa Moana Trail Project – a new trail concept by a group in Featherston to access Lake Wairarapa. Catherine gave a Huri update on events around the Region. 5 Towns Trail Trust shared their vision and new direction with the idea of a Master Plan for the project and asked for Stakeholder input. Stu Edwards from Green Jersey Cycle Tours was the guest speaker. He talked about Cycle Tourism and backed the 5 Towns Project idea.

Erin has created a questionnaire to get as many details from those present as possible and asked for feedback. The feedback received was very positive and a plan of 6 monthly Forum frequency has been agreed. She subsequently shared the presentation to all Stakeholders via email along with a Thank-you for those that attended and presented.

She has started to assist with Huri Website & Facebook Page sharing events and has been added to the Wairarapa Road Safety Council meetings as the regions Cycling Advocate and attended the first meeting on Thursday 18th April, 2019.

6. Amenities

The Amenities team is responsible for the management of Council's parks, reserves and other amenities. The team looks after twelve parks, thirty-one reserves, forty-one buildings, five sports facilities, four cemeteries, eleven public toilets and twenty-two other properties. The Amenities Manager is the contract manager for the City Care parks and reserves contract, and is also responsible for the management of the libraries.

SERVICE LEVEL – Parks and reserves enhance the quality of life in our communities. Our playgrounds are safe and enjoyed by the community. Clean safe public swimming pools can be accessed in the District. Provision of some low-cost housing for the elderly (or in line with Council policy) in each town. Well maintained hall facilities that are available for the public to book. Public toilets are convenient, clean and safe. There is a wide range of library stock including up to date material.

6.1 Key Performance Indicators

AMENITIES KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017/18	COMPLAINTS		INCIDENTS	
		MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD
Users satisfied with parks and reserves	90%			NRB Survey:	94%
Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council playgrounds	80%			NRB Survey:	82%
Council playground equipment that meets national standards	100%				
Council pools comply with NZ swimming pool water testing standards	100%				
Ratepayers and residents' satisfaction with Council swimming pools	67%				
Occupancy of pensioner housing	94%			Actual:	
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with town halls	76%			NRB Survey:	74%
Cycle strategy	Developed				
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with public toilet facilities	90%			NRB Survey:	85%
Taking programmes out into the community and providing a wide variety of programmes in the library	>3 per library				
% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with libraries	90%			NRB Survey:	91%

6.2 Community housing

The insulation assessment has been conducted in all of the community housing flats by Energy Smart. Westhaven, Burling and Matthews flats all complies with the requirements of the Residential Tenancy Act for Insulation requirements. Currently waiting on a final report for Cicely Martin flats.

The spouting and exterior of Burling and Matthews flats were cleaned by Wash Rite last month, May.

6.3 Cemeteries

Currently waiting for contractors to start work on the new ashes wall at the Featherston cemetery.

6.3.1. Purchases of burial plots/niches 19 April to 9 June 2019

	Greytown	Featherston	Martinborough
Niche	2	0	0
In-ground ashes Beam	0	0	0
Burial plot	3	0	0
Services area	0	1	0
Total	5	1	0

6.3.2. Ashes interments/burials 19 April to 9 June 2019

	Greytown	Featherston	Martinborough
Burial	2	1	1
Ashes in-ground	0	0	0
Ashes wall	0	1	0
Services Area	1	2	0
Total	3	4	1

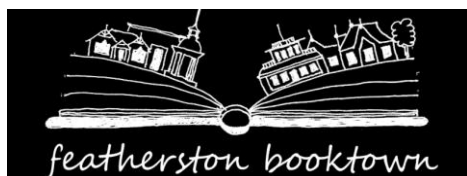
6.4 Events

6.4.1. Featherston

Completed events:

Cross Creek Railways – Summer Miniature Train Rides – held Friday nights, Saturday and Sunday September 2018 through to April 2019

Featherston Booktown – being held 9 – 12 May 2019



Future events:

The Time Travellers Ball – being held Saturday, 22 June 2019 at the ANZAC hall

New Zealand String Quartet – being held Friday, 28 June 2019 at the ANZAC hall



6.4.2. Greytown

Completed events:

Wairarapa Balloon Festival – held Saturday, 20 April 2019



Mother's Day Fun, Run/Walk – held Sunday, 12 May 2019

Future events:

The Greytown Woodside Rail Trail Fun Run – held every Saturday starting 3 November 2018

6.4.3. Martinborough

Completed events:

Wairarapa Balloon Festival – held Sunday, 21 April 2019

PB Easter Egg Hunt – held Friday, 19 April 2019

Future events:

Monster Book Fair – being held Friday 14 June (7pm) to Sunday 16 June 2019 at the Martinborough Town Hall

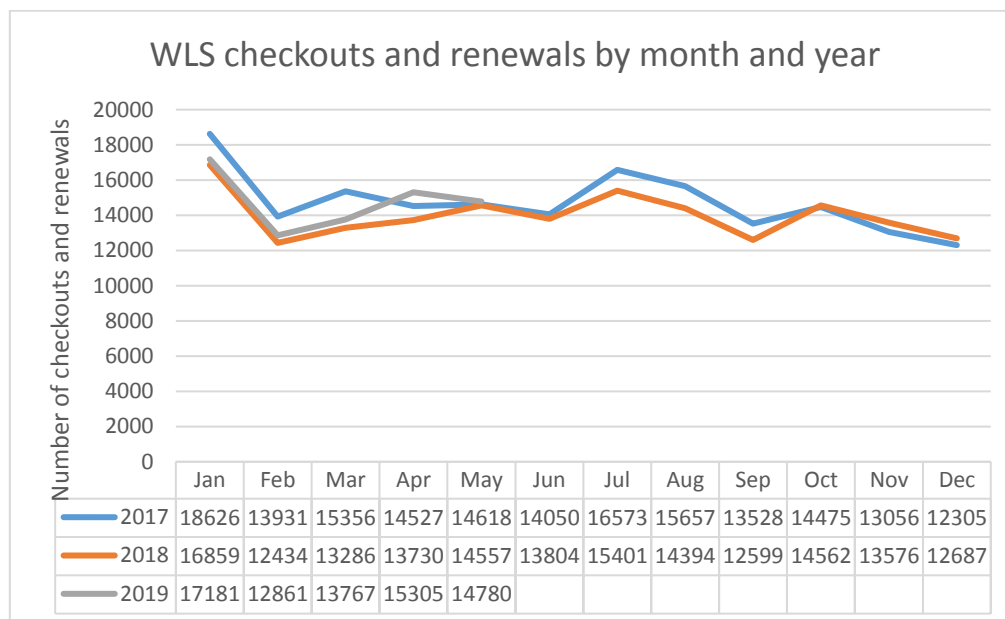
7. Wairarapa Library Service – May 2019

7.1 Statistics

7.1.1. Issues and renewals

Physical items

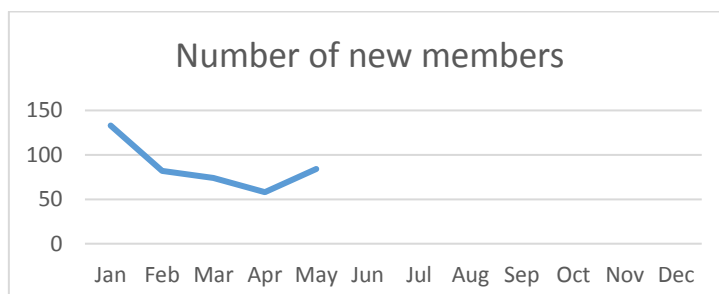
	Carterton	Featherston	Greytown	Martinborough	TOTAL
Number of issues and renewals – May 2019	5890	2626	3245	3019	14780



7.1.2. New Members

New library members for May 2019

	Carterton	Featherston	Greytown	Martinborough	TOTAL
Number of new users registered – May 2019	29	13	17	25	84



7.1.3. Computer and Wi-Fi access

There is only data available for the public access computers in Carterton library.

On 29th of May Carterton library's public PCs were upgraded to Chromestations and Chromebooks. This reflects the change in worldwide

computing to cloud based computing and affords more flexibility in how the computers are used.

Public Computer Use	Carterton Pre-Chromebook	Carterton Chromebooks	Carterton total
Number of public computer uses	443	75	518

Statistics for the Public Access Wi-Fi are now available again. Due to the large number of missing data points it will not be possible to look at annual or monthly trends or comparisons yet.

Please note that these statistics are for April, not May.

Public Wi-Fi Usage	Carterton	Featherston	Greytown	Martinborough	TOTAL
Number of public Wi-Fi logins	726	1683	1381	N/A	3790

7.2 In-house library events and initiatives

7.2.1. Carterton

Displays

Adult displays	Junior displays
'Nordic Thrillers'	'May the fourth be with you'
	'Warning – Pirate books !'

Events

Alpacas with Maracas : On 22nd of May, Carterton library participated in the International Simultaneous Storytime Session. The book read worldwide was "Alpacas with maracas". At Carterton we also led the children in a craft activity and had live alpacas on display.



1. Quintin leads Carterton children reading 'Alpacas with Maracas'



2. The children got up close and personal with live alpacas.



3. Relaxing after making alpaca masks.

Other initiatives

Carterton library implemented a technology upgrade, led by APNK (the suppliers of our public access computing). The library now has 2 fixed Chrome stations and 8 portable Chromebooks available for use within the library. The tech upgrade also included a software management upgrade, allowing library staff to better manage computer allocation and printing services. Come in for a demonstration!

7.2.2. Featherston Displays

Adult displays
'I Can't remember the title, but the colour was blue'

Events

- Alpacas with Maracas : On 22nd of May Featherston library participated in the International Simultaneous Storytime Session. The book read worldwide was 'Alpacas with maracas'.
- Booktown, the Library hosted a massive Harry Potter Quiz in the Featherston School Hall, Quiz Master, Juanita McLellan and Sam Wiblin with 10 House Elves from Kuranui College attending the tables.
- The Library hosted 'Puffin the Architect' author for a reading and book signing.
- Regular preschool programme attendance is up to 15 children plus parents/caregivers (including 3 dads).
- Penny attended training on Blue Cloud Analytics to enable her to produce reports.



4. 'Alpacas with Maracas' at Featherston



5. Harry Potter fans



5. Kimberly Andrews enchants with her book 'Puffin the Architect'



6. Book bugs attendance is increasing

Other initiatives

- Featherston has extended its hours on Thursday night until 7.00pm.
- Beginners crochet class with 6 attendees.
- Penny attended ECREAD'N meeting in Masterton to finalise Winter Warmers and to submit the Funding Application to the Eastern & Central Community Trust.

7.2.3. Greytown

Greytown's opening hours have been extended to include a late night on Tuesday until 7.00pm.

7.2.4. Martinborough Displays



Other initiatives

- Martinborough has extended its opening hours on Saturday until 2.00pm.
- Alison Lintern attended training on Blue Cloud Analytics to enable her to produce reports.

8. Solid waste management

SERVICE LEVEL – Recycling stations are accessible and maintained. Refuse and recycling collection services are provided, and waste minimisation actively promoted.

8.1 Community

Holiday Programmes

Six workshops were run by the Zero Waste Coordinator at both the Carterton Event Centre – creating games out of recycling (25 kids attended) and at the Connecting Communities Holiday Programme held at Colombo Netball Centre Masterton – making bamboo straws (80 kids).

Featherston Organics Week

The Zero Waste Coordinator gave a Zero Waste presentation and a Beeswax wraps workshop.

Kate Meads

Waste Free living and Waste Free Parenting events held on 29th of May 2019 at both Greytown and Martinborough were both attended well.

Masterton event will be 13th May and is already sold out.

Mainstream Green

Nic Turner has a fundraising event bringing her 'Living with Less' workshop to Clareville Bakery 8th of May. She also is meeting with a Wairarapa business and an NGO discussing behaviour change within their business and community.

Pare Kore is in the final stage for MFE funding and announcement of a Wairarapa Kaiarahi to facilitate this by mid-May.

8.2 Education

Waste Forum coming up on 17th of May hosted by Hutt City to be attended by the Zero Waste Coordinator.

Event Packaging Guidelines brochure is in its final stage for event organisers and vendors in the wider Wellington region. This project is to provide consistency of information for the whole region where many vendors travel throughout the region for events. We will have workshops within the region for event organisers/community groups/vendors to be able to attend.

9. Appendices

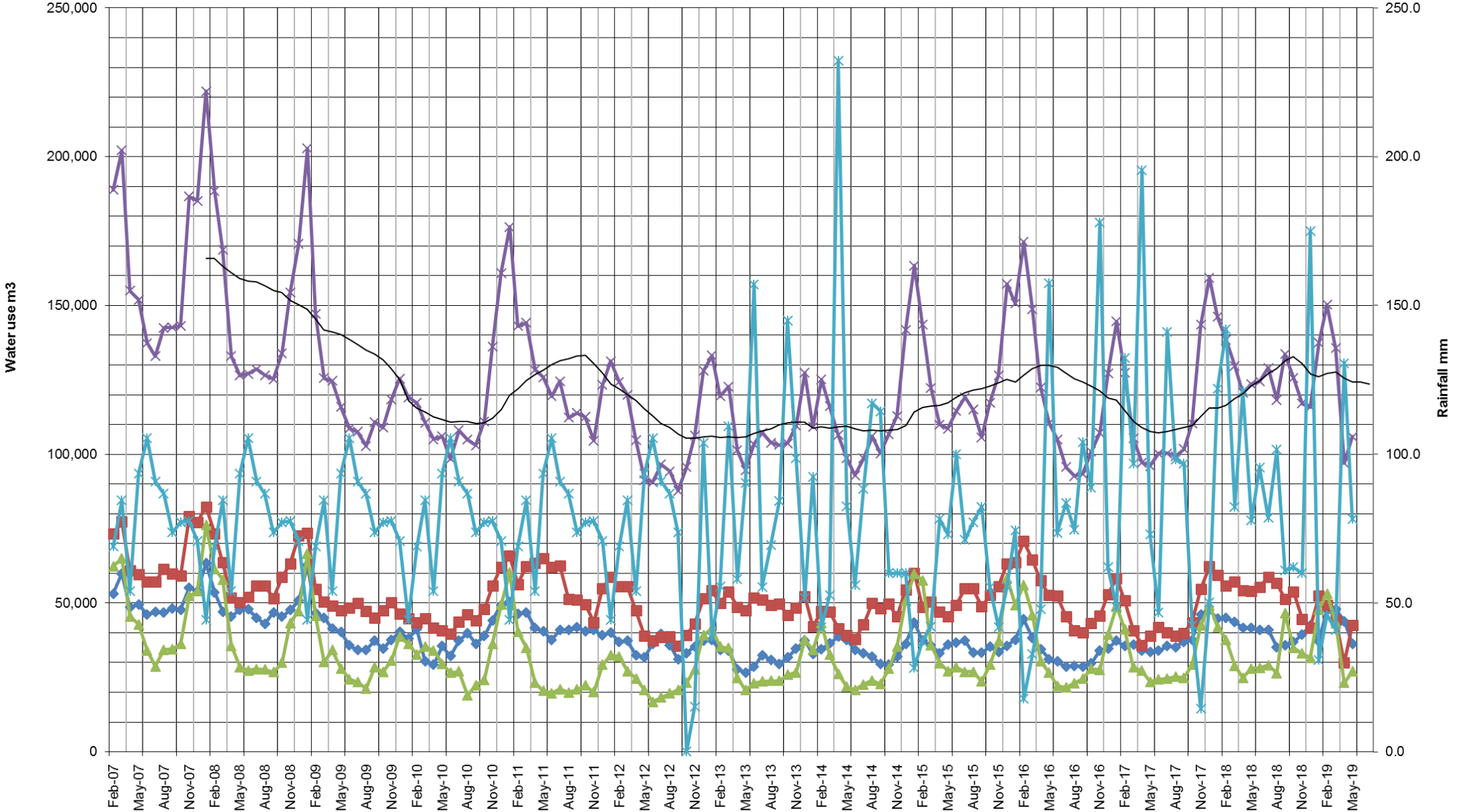
Appendix 1 – Monthly water usage

Appendix 2 – Waste exported to Bonny Glen

Contact Officer : Mark Allingham, Group Manager Infrastructure and Services

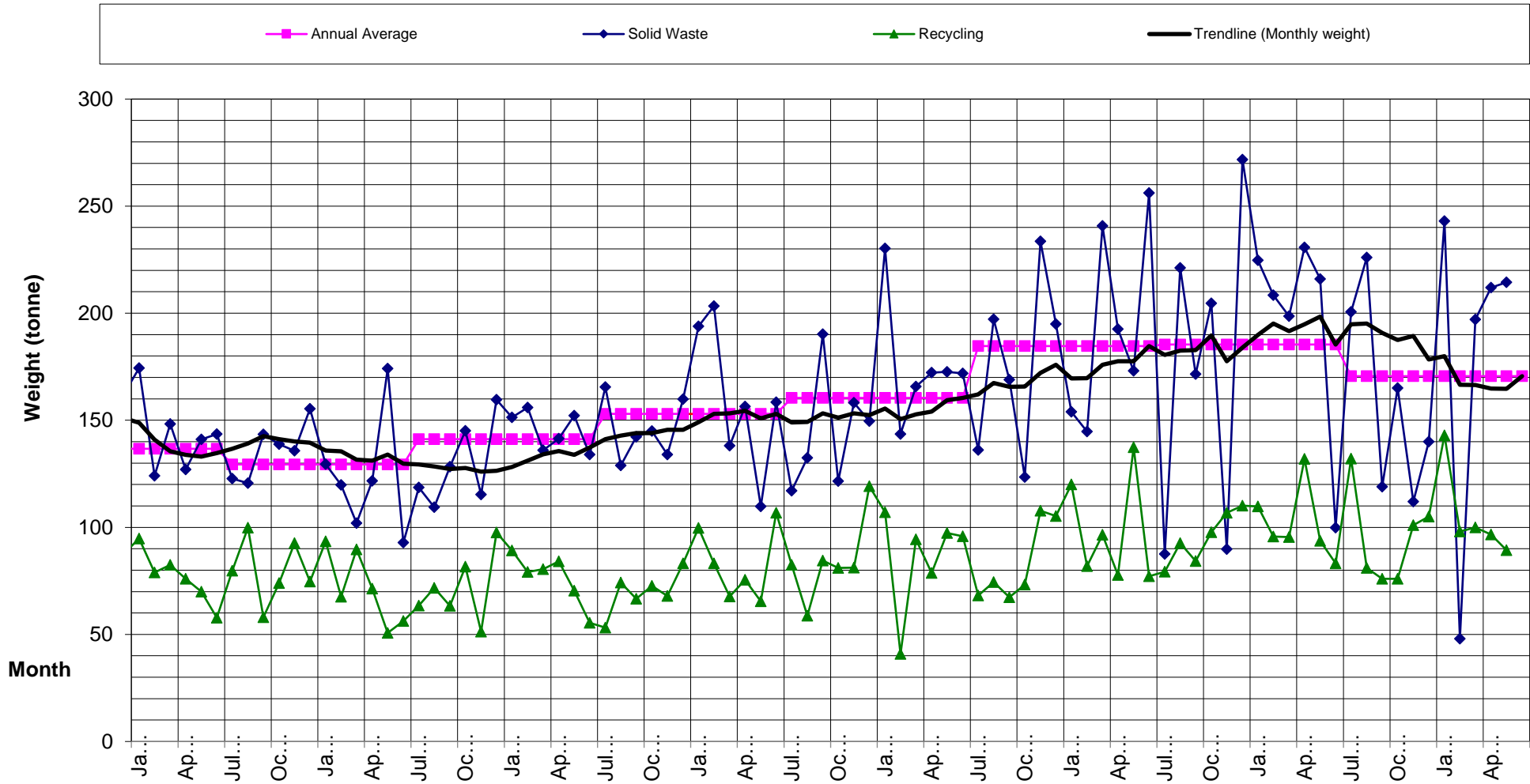
Appendix 1 – Monthly water usage

Water use South Wairarapa District Council



Appendix 2 – Waste exported to Bonny Glen

Monthly weight of waste transferred to Bonny Glen



ASSETS AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

19 JUNE 2019

AGENDA ITEM B3

COTTER STREET

Purpose of Report

To inform Councillors of the outcome of consultation with the ratepayers of Cotter Street Greytown with regard to safety concerns.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Council:

1. *Receive the Cotter Street Report.*

1. Executive summary

The installation of two additional speed humps along Cotter Street will act as further traffic calming features and decrease the speed along Cotter Street. The installation of speed hump signage with supplementary 25 km sign at the first and last speed hump facing the traffic flow direction on Cotter Street will also reinforce the slow speed environment the ratepayers wish to achieve.

Funding for the installation of the additional speed humps and signage falls within approved funding within NZTA work Category 341 Low Cost / Low Risk works (formally Minor Safety Improvement works).

Prior to works commencing early in the 2019/2020 financial year a scheme plan will be distributed to Cotter Street Ratepayers showing the proposed works.

2. Background

In September 2018 a report was table with Council outlining safety concerns from local ratepayers on Cotter Street, Greytown. The resolution from the meeting was:

1. To receive the Cotter Street Recommendation Report.
2. To keep the road as an existing two way through road in the meantime.

3. To reduce speeds to 30 kms/hr as part of the new speed limit rollout.
4. To review traffic counts in two years to reassess traffic increases.
5. To carryout preliminary design and cost a footpath on one side of the road for determination by March 2019.
6. That subject to discussion with residents and balancing of residents' views and alignment with national guidelines, further enhance safety by installing additional speed humps.

3. Discussion

3.1 Options

Costings options for the footpath and consultation with the ratepayers has been carried out.

Footpath costing

Preliminary costings for footpath construction were completed in March 2019 for two types of footpath construction:

- Concrete footpath : \$80,800.00 + GST
- Lime Footpath : \$63,920.00 +GST

3.2 Consultation

A survey letter was sent to all Cotter Street Ratepayers asking for their weighting on each of the four options outlined below as safety improvements and one regarding the name change.

On a rating of 1-5, please indicate which of the following are most important to you, **where 1 is of low importance and 5 is of high importance:**

	Rating (1-5)				
• Reduce speed to 30 km/h	1	2	3	4	5
• Review of traffic counts in two years' time	1	2	3	4	5
• Installation of a footpath	1	2	3	4	5
• Additional speed bumps	1	2	3	4	5
• Change of name to Cotter Lane	1	2	3	4	5

Seventeen completed survey results were return to the Infrastructure and Services Team, and a summary of results is tabled below.

Rating	-1	1	2	3	4	5
Reduce speed to 30 km/h		1		1	4	11
Review of traffic counts in two years' time		1	1	5	5	5
Installation of a footpath	1	6			2	6
Additional speed bumps		5	3		2	7
Change of name to Cotter Lane		4	2	5	2	4

4. Conclusions

The survey results reinforce the South Wairarapa District Council previous resolution to reduce the speed in conjunction with the District wide speed review and redo the traffic counts in mid-2020.

Those in favour of the installation of a footpath, speed bumps and name change are evenly split with both high and low importance weightings.

Contact Officer : Tim Langley, Roading Manager

Reviewed By : Mark Allingham, Group Manager Infrastructure and Services

ASSETS AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

19 JUNE 2019

AGENDA ITEM B4

DIRECTIONAL SIGN POLICY FOR ACCOMMODATION, INFORMATION AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Purpose of Report

To inform the Committee of the previous Directional Sign Policy for Accommodation, Information and Tourist attractions.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1. *Receive the Directional Sign Policy for Accommodation, Information and Tourist Attractions Report.*

1. Background

A request by Martinborough Community Board Chair Lisa Cornelissen has been received by officers to prepare a report regarding Business Directional signage.

A previous tabled report and MCB resolution has been appended for Councillors information.

2. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Directional Sign Policy for Accommodation, Information and Tourist Attractions

Contact Officer: Tim Langley, Roading Manager

Reviewed By: Mark Allingham, Group Manager Infrastructure and Services

Appendix 1 –

DIRECTIONAL SIGN POLICY FOR ACCOMMODATION, INFORMATION AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 2014

AGENDA ITEM NO

DIRECTIONAL SIGN POLICY FOR ACCOMMODATION, INFORMATION AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Purpose of Report

To consider the use and application of directional signage for businesses within the South Wairarapa district

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Council:

1. *Receive the information*
2. *Adopt process of Community boards being responsible for approving directional signage within each town.*
3. *Amend the procedure as they see fit and once confirmed.*

1. Executive Summary

The Community Boards have a detailed understanding of their community's and businesses within the townships. They also understand the idiosyncratic and individualistic nature of their own towns and vicinities. For this reason Officers believe that they are best suited to discern the appropriateness of directional signage outside that of the manual of traffic signs and markings (MOTSAM).

For example a café may be of "special character" and warrant a directional sign, however a hairdresser may be not deemed significant enough to warrant a sign. There may be 4 vineyards and one restaurant/vineyard and the community board may determine to erect one "winery's" sign or a wineries and a restaurant named sign dependant on the reputation, excellence or characteristics.

2. Background

Council has allowed the use of blue fingerboard signage for businesses and attractions within the towns to assist in finding businesses or attractions. However the signage itself has an intrinsic value marketing a business and some establishments have requested signage for their gain rather than propriety.

Some areas have numerous signs, in excess of ten, and it is the opinion of the officers that any more than five is pointless due to the inability to read them all while driving and may even be a traffic hazard.

3. Discussion

3.1 Policy Objectives

To control signage within the South Wairarapa in order to protect the special character of the townships.

To ensure that all directional signage follows a consistent theme i.e. design, colour and material as well as a consistent application of its use.

To recognise and provide for tourist activities i.e. accommodation and tourist attractions by providing clear signage to a location.

3.2 Principles

Directional fingerboard signage will be permitted for visitor accommodation and tourist attractions at road intersection outside of the Business Zone provided they do not adversely affect road safety.

Such signs will be uniform size, colour and materials (as the example of the signage in Martinborough). Signs will be permitted on each intersection travelling from the Business Zone to the property and on existing dual poles in place.

There should be no more than ten signs per "cluster" and where possible the number of signs should be limited to five.

3.3 Procedure

A request shall be made in writing to the community board for a directional sign(s) and at the discretion of the community board the appropriate fee will be paid or covered by the community board funds as determined by the Board.

The proposed wording on the sign shall be submitted by the applicant and agreed by the Board and be a maximum of 26 characters.

Each sign will be standard white writing with a blue background to match pre-existing signs.



Signs will be ordered and erected by the Council with the cost of each sign to be met by the business owner or community board.

The community board will also rationalise the naming from individual business or location names or business type if there exists similar businesses in the same locale.

3.4 Maintenance

The Council assumes no responsibility for the directional sign once erected. Any future maintenance and/or repair remain the responsibility of the applicant or community board.

The Council reserves the right to remove any damaged or defective signs without notice or amend signs as businesses open/close or change.

3.5 Definitions of Terms

Business Zone is defined as the commercial sector as defined by the community board with each towns special character.

Visitor accommodation will be defined as a building used to accommodate visitors on a transient basis on a daily tariff, including motels, motor inn, homestays and bed and breakfasts and excludes holiday houses and permanently occupied homes.

Tourist attractions will be defined in accordance with MOTSAM manual.

3.6 Exclusions

No directional signs for visitor accommodation or tourist attractions, where MOTSAM brown signs exist, will be permitted within the road reserve within the Business Zone.

For the purpose of clarification, this policy does not apply to any other signage approved and erected.

These procedures only relate to roads that are under the authority of the SWDC. This includes the portions of the State Highway Network within the urban area or 70kph speed restriction.

Signage within all other parts of the State Highway Network fall under the authority of NZTA. Applications are required to be made to NZTA, who have their own specific standards.

3.7 Consultation

The community board may wish to consult on the process prior to final adoption or consult individually on a sign by sign basis. This consultation may be formal or informal dependant on the specific nature of each request.

Destination Wairarapa and other specialised entities that have a distinctive niche understanding can be consulted to aid in the interpretation of the business or attraction.

3.8 Legal

This is a procedure used for the erection of signage and is not a policy of council. All policy and statute overrule any decisions made under this procedure. Decisions are discretionary to the community boards to allow numerous unquantifiable character elements to be considered in this application.

3.9 Financial considerations

Costs are to be borne by the business where the primary benefit is to them and costs covered by the community board where the primary benefit of the signage is to the community.

4. Supporting Information

4.1 Treaty of Waitangi

Places and business of cultural significance may be referred to the Maori Standing Committee for adjudication over appropriateness, need and special character.

4.2 Decision Making

All decisions will be at the decision of the community boards and not required to have consistency of decision making between the townships but rather each suit the character of their own communities. As there towns evolve and businesses open, close and expand it is expected that these decisions will change with time and therefore consistency of precedents may not apply.

4.3 Existing Policy

The Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils' consolidated bylaw 2012, Part two, Public places covers but is not restricted to signage inclusive of,;

- obstructions,
- placing articles on public places (signage on buildings, vehicles or public places)
- advertising
- limitation of traffic visibility

As all existing policy has priority over this procedure and that this only covers direction signs on road reserves there is no contradiction in policy over procedure.

Contact Officer: Mark Allingham, Group Manager Infrastructure Services

4.4 Resolution

Directional Sign Policy for Accommodation, Information and Tourist Attractions
MCB RESOLVED (MCB 2016/69):

1. To receive the information.
2. That the policy should be amended so that no more than seven blue signs are permitted on any one stand, except pre-existing stands which are to follow a sinking lid policy.
3. That costs of new requests are to be met by business owners, including erecting of supporting posts if necessary.
4. That the process is run by Council officers with applications going to the Community Board for approval.

(Moved Cr Riddell/Seconded Cornelissen) Carried



Directional Sign Policy for Visitor Accommodation and Tourist Attractions in South Wairarapa Townships

1. Policy Objectives

- 1.1 To control signage within the South Wairarapa townships in order to protect their special character.
- 1.2 To ensure all directional signage follows a consistent theme i.e. design, colour and materials as well as a consistent application for its use.
- 1.3 To recognise and provide for tourist activities i.e. accommodation and tourist attractions by providing clear signage to a location.
- 1.4 To ensure the costs of providing directional signage are met by business owners.

2. Principles

- 2.1 Directional fingerboard signage will be permitted for visitor accommodation and tourist attractions at road intersections outside of the Business Zone provided they do not adversely affect road safety.
- 2.2 Such signs will be of uniform size, colour and materials. Signs will be permitted on each intersection travelling from the Business Zone to the property and on existing dual poles in place.

3. Policy

- 3.1 A request shall be made in writing to the Council for a directional sign(s) and the appropriate fee paid as determined by the Council fees and charges (see attached form).
- 3.2 The proposed wording on the sign shall be submitted by the applicant and agreed by Council officers and be a maximum of 26 characters.
- 3.3 Such signs shall be a maximum 1.2 metres long and 150mm high. Each sign will be in standard colours adopted for the South Wairarapa signage, which are white writing on a blue background to match existing signs.
- 3.4 Signs will be ordered and erected by the Council with the capital and maintenance cost of each sign to be met by the business owner.
- 3.5 The Council reserves the right to remove any damaged or defective signs without

notice or amend signs as business open/close or change.

3.6 No more than seven blue signs are permitted on any one stand. Pre-existing stands/signs are permitted but are to follow a sinking lid policy.

3.7 The costs of new requests are to be met by business owners, including erecting of supporting posts if necessary.

4. Existing policy

4.1 The Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils' consolidated bylaw 2012, Part two, Public places covers but is not restricted to signage inclusive of;

- obstructions
- placing articles on public places (signage on buildings, vehicles or public places)
- advertising
- limitation of traffic visibility.

5. Definitions of Terms

5.1 Business zone is defined as the commercial sector as defined by the community board with each towns special character.

5.2 Visitor accommodation will be defined as a building used to accommodate visitors on a transient basis on a daily tariff, including motels, motor inns, homestays and bed and breakfasts and excludes holiday houses and permanently occupied homes.

5.3 Tourist attractions will be defined in accordance with the MOTSAM manual.

6. Exclusions

6.1 No directional signs for visitor accommodation or tourist attractions (other than MOTSAM brown signs) will be permitted within the road reserve within the business Zone.

6.2 For the purposes of clarification, this policy does not apply to any other signage approved and erected by Council.

6.3 These procedures only relate to roads that are under the authority of the SWDC. This includes the portions of the State Highway Network within the urban area or 70kph speed restriction.

6.4 Signage within all other parts of the State Highway Network fall under the authority of NZTA. Applications are required to be made to NZTA, who have their own specific standards.

7. Administration and Approval of Policy

7.1 The blue-sign policy and requests for new signs will be administered by Council officers with applications being forwarded to the Martinborough Community Board for approval.



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau

**Request for directional signage on Council managed roads in
South Wairarapa**

Name of applicant: _____

Name of business: _____

Location of sign(s):

_____ Road/Street _____ Road/Street
intersection

_____ Road/Street _____ Road/Street
intersection

_____ Road/Street _____ Road/Street
intersection

Wording required (max 26 characters)

I accept responsibility for the cost of the above sign(s) and enclose a deposit of \$XXX per sign. If the sign cost exceeds \$XXX, I understand that I will receive an invoice for the additional sum.

I understand that my deposit will be returned in full if my application is declined.

_____ Signed

_____ Date

ASSETS AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

19 JUNE 2019

AGENDA ITEM B5

ACTION ITEMS REPORT

Purpose of Report

To present the Assets and Services Committee with updates on actions and resolutions.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1. *Receive the Assets and Services Action Items Report.*

1. Executive Summary

Action items from recent meetings are presented to the Committee for information. The Chair may ask the Chief Executive for comment and all members may ask the Chief Executive for clarification and information through the Chair.

If the action has been completed between meetings it will be shown as 'actioned' for one meeting and then will be remain in a master register but no longer reported on. Procedural resolutions are not reported on.

2. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Action Items to 19 June 2019

Contact Officer: Suzanne Clark, Committee Advisor

Reviewed By: Harry Wilson, Chief Executive

Appendix 1 – Action Items to 19 June 2019

Ref #	Meeting	Raised Date	Action Type	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Status	Notes
301	A&S	21-May-18	Resolution	Mark	COUNCIL RESOLVED (DC2018/63) to support the proposal (option two) of status quo for water storage, but to initiate a working group or workshop to investigate and report on water storage options, including communication and education initiatives, with a view to consulting further in the 19/20 Annual Plan. (Moved Cr Wright/Seconded Cr Carter) Carried	Open	03/09 Mark holding over to next Council meeting 04/10 Research being undertaking - deferred to Jan 19
603	A&S	19-Sep-18	Resolution	Mark	COUNCIL RESOLVED (DC2018/130): 1. To receive the Cotter Street Recommendation Report. (Moved Cr Jephson/Seconded Cr Wright) Carried 2. To keep the road as an existing two way through road in the meantime. 3. To reduce speeds to 30kms/hr as part of the new speed limit rollout. 4. To review traffic counts in two years to reassess traffic increases. Cr Carter voted against this motion. 5. To carryout preliminary design and cost a footpath on one side of the road for determination by March 2019. 6. That subject to discussion with residents and balancing of residents' views and alignment with national guidelines, further enhance safety by installing additional speed humps. (Moved Cr Wright/Seconded Cr Craig) Carried	Open	4/10 Letter and questionnaire sent out to all residents of Cotter Street 7/2/19: A second survey will be mailed to each ratepayer. 12/2 - emailed potential letter to MA for review - Clare 1/5/19: Officers to forward the survey results to GCB members when they become available (A&S) 5/6/19: Transferred to A&S
721	A&S	24-Oct-18	Action	Mark	Prepare a report on the Environmental Protection Agencies findings and assessments for glyphosate, alternatives to glyphosate (e.g. mowing, organic sprays), and budgetary impacts	Open	7/2/18: Hoping to have a report ready for Council meeting 20/2/19.

Ref #	Meeting	Raised Date	Action Type	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Status	Notes
81	A&S	20-Feb-19	Resolution	Mark	<p>COUNCIL RESOLVED (DC2019/15):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To receive the Wastewater Sewer Later Replacement Management Report. 2. That lateral renewal up to the boundary where necessary will be undertaken at Council's cost but only when main pipeline renewal is being undertaken (this will be regarded as an operational expense). 3. That council in the meantime will not fund depreciation of private lateral assets. 4. That clearing of obstructions and ensuring the lateral is functional will be carried out within Council land. 5. That private property owners remain responsible for lateral renewal maintenance and renewal as per the bylaw when (2 above) does not apply. 6. That the policy be altered to reflect this change and the bylaw remain unchanged. <p>(Moved Cr Olds/Seconded Cr Craig) Carried Cr Wright voted against the motion. Cr Carter voted against the motion.</p>	Open	
82	A&S	20-Feb-19	Resolution	Mark	<p>COUNCIL RESOLVED (DC2019/16):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To receive the Sealing of Udy Street Report. (Moved Cr Colenso/Seconded Cr Maynard) Carried 2. That the status of the sealed section of paper road at the north end of Udy Street is confirmed (vested as necessary). 3. That subject to the above and receipt of NZTA subsidised funding, complete the plan to widen and seal the north end of Udy Street. 4. That subject to the above, that the cycle trail is extended to the corner of Udy Street and North Road and joined with the existing trail. (Moved Cr Olds/Seconded Cr Jephson) Carried 	Open	Consultant engaged 5/6/19: Transferred to A&S

Ref #	Meeting	Raised Date	Action Type	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Status	Notes
198	A&S	3-Apr-19	Resolution	Mark	COUNCIL RESOLVED (DC2019/53): 1. To receive the contract Renewal Report. (Moved Cr Gray/Seconded Cr Vickery) Carried 2. To grant officers the right to extend the Amenities contract by 12 months under negotiation. (Moved Cr Olds/Seconded Cr Jephson) Carried	Open	
212	A&S	3-Apr-19	Action	Mark	Discuss the public release (or availability to councillors) of the Featherston flooding event spreadsheet of damage and action taken with the Acting CE	Open	
226	A&S	1-May-19	Action	Mark	When available, forward the Cotter Street survey results to the Greytown Community Board	Open	

ASSETS AND SERVICES COMMITTEE

19 JUNE 2019

AGENDA ITEM B6

GLYPHOSATE SPRAYING

Purpose of Report

To update the Committee on the use of glyphosate based sprays by councils.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1. *Receive the Glyphosate Spraying Report.*

1. Executive Summary

An information paper on the herbicide glyphosate (Roundup) was requested for the Infrastructure and Services Working Party in 2015. In October 2018 the action "Prepare a report on the Environmental Protection Agencies findings and assessments for glyphosate, alternatives to glyphosate (e.g. mowing, organic sprays), and budgetary impacts" was requested.

The 2015 report mentioned the trials being done through Tauranga District Council and this has been re-reviewed to see the results of the trials that have been done.

Tauranga council has trailed many alternatives, such as steam spraying, and found the do not have a sufficient effect and they are not cost-effective.

"Council is bound by extremely strict adherence to the rules around the use of agrichemicals, so there is no risk of glyphosate being used recklessly by our contractor."

Tauranga City Council also uses glyphosate for weed control in some of its reserves, but has a preference for non-chemical methods where practical. More than 20 reserves in the city are glyphosate-free.

12 months ago (June 2018) Christchurch City Council has started trialling using the steam in the eastern suburbs. While the method had been killing the weeds, the city council was still in the early stages of analysing the benefits. Staff will be considering this possibility in areas where this method is practical.

The method, which is used around the world and has been trialled by North Shore City Council, requires a boiler unit to keep the water at 120 deg C. The practicality for small scale use is considered infeasible and costly.

The New Zealand Environmental Protection Agency commissioned a report into glyphosate's possible cancer links in 2016 and found it "unlikely" to be carcinogenic.

2. Discussion

In August 2016, the New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority (NZ EPA) released a paper Review of the Evidence relating to Glyphosate and Carcinogenicity 6 (NZ EPA Review. The NZ EPA Review did not classify glyphosate products as a carcinogen or mutagen in contrast with a decision by the International Agency for Research on Cancer to classify these products as a Group 2A carcinogen, 'probably carcinogenic'.

With the EPA's determination that glyphosate is unlikely to be carcinogenic and trials concluding that other methods of weed control are possible but as yet not as effectual of cost effective as glyphosate the need to change use is not considered imperative.

Other councils are currently looking at options such as;

Albany/ Upper Harbour: hot water and mechanical edging by weed eater.

- East Coast Bays: hot steam, in addition to chemicals (mainly glyphosate) and mechanical edging by weed eater.
- Dunedin Council: 'We undertake spraying to control noxious weeds on the road and footpaths. Footpaths, kerb and channels are treated with salt water while noxious weeds on the road reserve are treated with Tordon Brushkiller'.
- Tauranga City Council: has investigated the move away from glyphosate based herbicides and to trial chemical free weed control.

Most options range around steam, hot water and foam (with organically certified adjuvants). Operating cost for these products are considered significantly lower than 5 years ago and may continue to become more attractive and practical in the future.

2.1 Options

The main alternatives are:

1. First, design your environment
2. Bermaculture and footpath/road/urban design
3. Biological controls
4. Physical labour, and mechanical means such as weed trimmers, mowers and mulching to control weeds

5. Accepting some wild growth
6. Steam weeding
7. Hot water (better and cheaper than steam)
8. Plant oil – fatty-acid based herbicides.

In considering other options when carrying out weed control council should consider, on a case by case basis, the above options for weed control.

Options 1, 2 and 5 can be implemented on an ongoing basis. Options such as “accepting some wild growth” may be acceptable to the communities and would need communication and discussions with the boards as to where this may be acceptable.

2.2 Cost

The cost data that has been found shows that an increase between double (for other more acceptable chemicals i.e. natural) to over 20 times the cost with mechanical (mow or line trimmers etc.).

Carterton council is currently looking at the use of steam in their parks as a weed control process. As they work with this process SWDC will have discussions on their success and where and if possible work with them on possible use in SWDC open spaces.

3. Conclusion

It is recommended that at this stage no change is made to current practices other than vigilance on contractor use and use of alternatives where applicable and practical.

Future design and works should take into consideration reducing maintenance through chemical sprays and where acceptable the use alternatives.

The use of hot water in Carterton will be reviewed and discussed where and if it is applicable in SWDC. If there is the opportunity within budgets to share and utilise equipment this will be investigated. As officers have also been tasked with investigating the future possibilities of shared services with Carterton the possibility of working together on weed management can also be considered.

4. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Glyphosate report 2015

Contact Officer: Mark Allingham, Group Manager Infrastructure and Services

Appendix 1 – Glyphosate report 2015

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING WORKING PARTY

11 NOVEMBER 2015

AGENDA ITEM NO

GLYPHOSATE

Purpose of Report

To provide information to the Working Party on the herbicide glyphosate, its use by SWDC contractors, and possible future actions.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Working Party :

1. *receives the information.*

1. Executive Summary

An information paper on the herbicide glyphosate (Roundup) was requested for the Working Party. The World Health Organisation this year reclassified glyphosate, the world's most widely used herbicide, as a probable carcinogen. Tauranga City Council is taking the first steps to eliminate glyphosate and is running trials with alternatives. This paper outlines this background material, and provides information on SWDC's current use of glyphosate as well as briefly considering alternatives. It is proposed to monitor the Tauranga trials, and await the likely future reassessment of glyphosate by New Zealand's Environmental Protection Agency.

2. Background

In September 2015, Tauranga City Council announced that it was taking the first steps to eliminate glyphosate from the city's parks and reserves. Glyphosate is the world's most widely used broad spectrum herbicide for the control and elimination of weeds; it is best known in New Zealand as the major component in Roundup.

In March 2015, the World Health Organisation's (WHO) cancer research group classified glyphosate in a group of chemicals that is "probably carcinogenic to humans". International assessments of the chemical are continuing, with further reports from WHO, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the European Union expected.

The New Zealand Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not changed the status of glyphosate and it remains acceptable for use in New Zealand;

however the chemical is on its Chief Executive Initiated Reassessment Programme list and international developments are being actively monitored.

As a result of the direction taken by Tauranga City Council, an information paper was requested for this Working Party.

3. Discussion

3.1 Glyphosate information

Glyphosate is a broad-spectrum, non-selective herbicide which works by inhibiting an enzyme found in plants. It is widely used around the world, and has been approved for use in New Zealand since 1976. The EPA's current assessment is that glyphosate is safe for use, and that following the label instructions on all glyphosate products provides adequate protection for users. Apart from advising that the chemical should not be ingested or inhaled, the recommendation for home use is to wash hands after use, and for higher concentrations in commercial use, to avoid all skin contact through the use of personal protective equipment.

The most recent assessment for the World Health Organisation was carried out by its specialised cancer agency, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the results announced in March 2015. Glyphosate was classified as a Class 2A carcinogen, *probably carcinogenic to humans*.

IARC found strong evidence that glyphosate acts like other known human carcinogens in two ways; first, that it is genotoxic (able to damage genetic information within cells causing mutations, which may lead to cancer) and second, that it can induce oxidative stress (an imbalance between the production of free radicals and the ability of the body to counteract or detoxify their harmful effects through neutralization by antioxidants).

IARC found that there was little information on occupational or community exposure to glyphosate. It has been found in soil, air, water and food. Exposure of the general population occurs mainly through food.

The New Zealand EPA notes that IARC identifies chemical hazards, but does not assess the *risk* of chemicals. Therefore, this determination relates only to whether glyphosate might cause cancer, but not on whether it is *likely* to cause cancer when used properly. Another WHO assessment group has determined that glyphosate does *not* pose a cancer risk to humans. As a result of the differing views between its own expert groups, the WHO is conducting further research and another report is expected.

3.2 Opposition to glyphosate

Internationally, glyphosate is banned in Sri Lanka, banned for public sale in the Netherlands (agricultural use still permitted), and is under consideration for banning in Brazil. The importation of products containing glyphosate is suspended in Bermuda pending the outcome of further international research. The state of California has filed notice of its intention to list glyphosate as known to the state to cause cancer under their Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act 1986.

Sri Lanka cited kidney disease as the reason for its ban. Opponents claim glyphosate has been directly linked to several major health issues, including birth defects, nervous system damage, Alzheimers, Parkinson's, various forms of cancer, and kidney failure. Research has demonstrated a strong correlation between the rising use of glyphosate herbicides on crops and the rising rates of autism.

There is a strong environmental lobby internationally against the continuing manufacture and use of glyphosate. The Pesticide Action Network is a global network of over 600 organisations in more than 90 countries, including New Zealand. It is active in lobbying for the reduction in use of toxic agrichemicals, particularly glyphosate. In Auckland, Weed Management Advisory is an informal network which has extensively lobbied Auckland Council and its CCOs about the use of glyphosate. In the Rangitikei District there is a public campaign under way to get the council to ban the use of glyphosate within town limits. While many Councils throughout New Zealand received submissions on glyphosate in their LTP process, SWDC did not.

3.3 Tauranga actions

Tauranga District Council has a policy on the use of toxic agrichemicals for vegetation management which governs its use of these chemicals. The Council is proactive about reducing the use of toxic agricultural chemicals on Council-maintained land, and maintains a Toxic Agrichemicals Advisory Forum. The policy contains a schedule of toxic agrichemicals approved for use, and this was reviewed by officers this year.

At the 14 September meeting of the Strategy and Policy Committee, officers presented a comprehensive paper on the use of glyphosate on Council land. The paper is attached below as Appendix 1. The Committee resolved to continue using glyphosate, but this is to be reviewed if the NZ Environmental Protection Agency changes its status. The Committee also agreed to trials of two specific alternatives, with a report back in 2016. The two alternatives are plant-derived agrichemicals (pine oil and fatty acids), and hot water or steam. The Committee also agreed to include additional capital in the 2016/17 annual plan to start a programme of installing mowing strips to reduce the need for weed control.

3.4 Other councils' actions

Most other Councils in New Zealand continue to use glyphosate on their own properties, including Carterton District Council, Masterton District Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council. The Regional Council continues to recommend glyphosate as a herbicide on its website in its public advisory material on pest plants.

In June 2015 Nelson City Council's Planning and Regulatory Committee resolved to continue to use glyphosate with monitoring, and to work to identify alternatives which are both effective and safer. The Committee also resolved to give greater publicity to the no-spray register for properties adjacent to Council parks, reserves and walkways.

Auckland Council and its CCOs continue to use glyphosate, and will review if the NZEPA changes its status. City Care's Tauranga staff report that

Auckland has recently decided to *increase* its glyphosate use in order to save money, however I have not been able to obtain confirmation of this from Auckland Council.

3.5 SWDC use of glyphosate

Council's parks and reserves contract with City Care Ltd covers vegetation control and weed management on parks, reserves, sportsfields, cemeteries and around other amenities, as well as footpaths, berms, open drains, and kerbs and channels. The contract specifies that "chemical control of vegetation should only be carried out where alternative vegetation control such as edge trimming or slashing cannot practically or economically be undertaken". Herbicide use in the central shopping areas is restricted to the hours outside 8am to 8pm, and in residential areas to the hours outside 3pm to 8pm.

A no-spray register is maintained for use of herbicides on footpaths and berms – at the moment there are around 50 properties on the register, the majority in Martinborough and Featherston. Six herbicides, including Roundup, are approved for use, with Roundup being the main chemical used. Advisory signage is placed at the locations of spraying and left in place until the spray has had time to dry.

City Care Ltd has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the application of herbicides, which must be followed by all of their staff. Staff using herbicides must be trained and Growsafe certified. Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment (PPE) to be used includes PVC gloves, spray goggles, spray suit, gumboots and respirator.

City Care's monthly report to Council includes quantities and types of herbicide used along with locations. In the calendar year 2014, City Care purchased 130 litres of glyphosate for use on Council property; for 2015 the amount is expected to be no more than 120 litres.

Council's roading contract does not specify the herbicides to be used by its contractors but does require them to provide information on products used. Glyphosate is the major component of the herbicides used for weed management in the roading corridors.

3.6 Alternatives to glyphosate / chemical control

Glyphosate is the world's most widely-used herbicide, and the reasons for that would appear to be that it is both cheap and effective. Alternatives, whether chemical or mechanical, are currently far more expensive; while glyphosate remains in wide use internationally, there is no real incentive for manufacturers to come up with a safe and cheap alternative. The alternatives discussed below would potentially be suitable for parks, reserves and other amenities including urban berms and footpaths, but would be unsuitable for weed management in the rural road corridors.

3.6.1. Mechanical/manual weed control

Mechanical edging around drains, fence-lines, tree surrounds and waterways would reduce chemical use, but add labour costs which would not be fully offset by reduced chemical costs. Estimates from City Care suggest increased operating costs in the region of \$65,000 per year;

potentially up to \$130,000 if increased mulching and hand weed control were added.

3.6.2. Plant-derived agrichemicals

Plant-derived agrichemicals such as pine oils and fatty acids work by essentially suffocating plants – they coat the leaves and prevent the plant from breathing. This results in the plants browning off and drying up. Generally, the plants' leaves and stems need to be completely wetted with the product. *Organic Interceptor*, *Weedfree* and *Weedenz* are the three products which are being trialled at Tauranga. City Care's Operations Manager for south Wairarapa has had previous experience of this type of weedkiller, and notes that the strike rate can be low, and that generally two applications are required.

City Care Ltd is also contracted to Tauranga City Council for parks and reserves, and their staff are conducting the alternative trials for the council. The trial is over four sites, two using glyphosate and two using pine oil and fatty acid herbicides. The City Care operations manager in Tauranga advises that the cost variance between glyphosate and is very large - \$21 for 15 litres of pine oil versus \$1.21 for 15 litres of glyphosate, and that reapplication within the first week is necessary to achieve a good success rate. Generally, it can be assumed that using plant-derived agrichemicals will cost 2.5 to 3 times as much as using glyphosate.

3.6.3. Hot water and/or steam

These techniques reduce agrichemical costs but increase labour costs. There is additional capital outlay to purchase the equipment. There are high energy requirements to produce the hot water or steam, which in itself is not environmentally-friendly. City Care's south Wairarapa operations manager has previously found steam to be less effective than glyphosate.

3.6.4. Reduction of areas requiring chemical weed management

Additional mulching of garden areas and under trees would reduce the need for chemical weed management; however as noted in 3.6.1 above, operating costs would increase.

Increasing concrete mowing strips, for example, around park furniture, and concreting urban drains would reduce chemical weed management but would require an increase in capital to carry out the work. This is something we could look to design into future developments, for example the Featherston cemetery extension. Care would need to be taken to ensure that design elements do not create too unattractive an appearance (eg too much concrete) or add to operating costs (eg large areas requiring ongoing mulching).

4. Conclusion

Products containing glyphosate are still approved for use in New Zealand by the Environmental Protection Authority. The EPA is not currently

reassessing the status of glyphosate; however it is actively monitoring international developments.

Overseas and in New Zealand, lobby groups have increased their efforts to end the production, sale and use of glyphosate since the WHO classification of it as a probably carcinogen.

Most New Zealand councils are continuing to use glyphosate as their primary chemical weed-killer, and few are actively attempting to reduce their use of it. Alternatives are generally considerably more expensive than using glyphosate products.

Tauranga City Council has a trial programme in place to evaluate the cost and effectiveness of pine oils and fatty acid herbicides. They are also looking at ways of reducing the need for weed control through the way new developments are designed, for example by creating mowing strips, and propose to put in place a programme of adding mowing strips in existing parks, reserves and amenities.

Without derogating from the genuine potential health issues associated with the use of glyphosate, SWDC's use of this herbicide on Council land is likely to be at a very low level in comparison to the use on farms and vineyards in the south Wairarapa.

SWDC's contractors have robust mechanisms to comply with hazardous substances legislation, protect their staff and minimise potential exposure to members of the public.

Until the New Zealand Environmental Protection Agency reassesses glyphosate, it seems reasonable to continue to use it, while keeping in mind that a future aim should be to reduce reliance on toxic agrichemicals.

The completion of the Tauranga trials will enable further assessment of likely costs and effectiveness of changing from glyphosate to plant-derived agrichemicals in the parks, reserves and amenities area. Future developments such as the Featherston cemetery extension should include within their design elements which will contribute to limiting the need for weed management.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Report : *Use of Glyphosate on Council Land* to the Strategy and Policy Committee of the Tauranga District Council 14 September 2015

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Reviewed By: Mark Allingham, Group Manager Infrastructure Services

**Appendix 1 – Report : *Use of
Glyphosate on Council Land*
to the Strategy and Policy
Committee of the Tauranga
District Council 14
September 2015**



Use of Glyphosate on Council Land

DC No: 273

Purpose

1. To consider Council's use of Glyphosate for vegetation management on Council-maintained land.

Executive Summary

2. Submissions have been received from members of the public regarding the use of the agrichemical Glyphosate, and there is movement internationally to reconsider use of this agrichemical.
3. Consideration has been given to potential options to reduce Council's use of Glyphosate and a number of options are presented that could contribute to reducing Council's use of Glyphosate.

Recommendation/s

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

- (a) Receive Report DC273 – Use of Glyphosate on Council Land.
- (b) Agree to the continued use of Glyphosate on Council maintained land, to be reviewed upon announcement of the NZ Environmental Protection Authority findings.
AND
- (c) Agree to a trial of pine oil and fatty acid containing agrichemicals as an alternative to Glyphosate on selected walkways and neighbourhood reserves, subject to pine oil and fatty acids being added to Schedule 1 of the Policy, and staff to report back to Council with outcomes and recommend next steps in 2016. This will be undertaken within existing OPEX budgets.
- (d) Agree to an investigation of hot water or steam as an alternative to Glyphosate on walkways and neighbourhood reserves, and staff to report back to Council with outcomes and recommend next steps in 2016. This will be undertaken within existing OPEX budgets.
AND
- (e) Agree to include additional CAPEX budget of \$6,000 (based on two new reserves per year) in the draft 2016/2017 Annual Plan for installation of mowing strips in new parks to reduce the need for weed control.
- (f) Agree to include additional CAPEX budget of \$23,700 in the draft 2016/2017 Annual Plan for installation of mowing strips to upgrade assets in the scheduled renewals programme, to reduce the need for weed control.

Discussion

Consideration of Glyphosate

4. Glyphosate is the active ingredient in RoundUp and a wide variety of other agrichemicals now on the market. It is included on Schedule 1 of the Council's Use of Toxic Agrichemicals for Vegetation Control Policy (the policy), and is the most commonly used agrichemical by Council, other councils in New Zealand, and globally.
5. Eight submissions were received through the Long Term Plan process relating to Council's use of the agrichemical Glyphosate. Further residents have since contacted Councillors regarding the same issue.
6. The Toxic Agrichemical Advisory Forum (TAAF) has submitted information on Glyphosate several times to staff and Councillors requesting Council stop using it.
7. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recently classified Glyphosate as 2A "Probably Carcinogenic" in March 2015 following a study by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) with experts from 11 countries.
8. The IARC made this ruling based on sufficient evidence of tumours of the kidney, pancreas, skin and blood vessels as well as DNA and chromosome damage in animals, and Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and DNA and chromosome damage in humans.
9. There has been much dispute over this chemical for several decades with the manufacturers claiming it to be one of the least toxic on the market, while independent studies have implicated Glyphosate as being carcinogenic, teratogenic¹, an endocrine disruptor², and the cause of a number of chronic diseases. It has been legislatively banned in El Salvador, banned from importation into Sri Lanka and Bermuda, banned for non-commercial use in the Netherlands, is under consideration in Brazil, and the French Minister for Ecology has ordered Glyphosate product removed from retailers' shelves in France by January 2016 (although still currently for sale). Regulatory or prohibiting actions have also been taken by governments and large corporations in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Mexico, Russia, and Colombia. Both the European Union and the US Environmental Protection Agency are conducting a review of Glyphosate.
10. In New Zealand, Glyphosate is regulated under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, administered by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The EPA has confirmed that Glyphosate is on its Chief Executive Initiated Reassessment Programme list so it is actively monitoring its status and international developments. They are awaiting the results of the reviews by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the European Union before formalising a final regulatory proposal for NZ.

¹ Any agent that can disturb the development of an embryo or foetus.

² Chemicals that may interfere with the body's hormone system and produce adverse developmental, reproductive, neurological, and immune effects.



11. Monitoring in Auckland by the National Institute of Water and Atmosphere (NIWA), under the former Auckland Regional Council, found Glyphosate and its derivative aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) in all the harbour, creek and estuary sites that were tested around the Waitemata Harbour and Hauraki Gulf. This was attributed primarily to roadside spraying entering the stormwater system.
12. Submitters to the Long Term Plan asked that Council apply the precautionary principle and specifically that Council:
 - (i) Stop using Glyphosate for road side, park, and other weed control;
 - (ii) Promote alternatives to Glyphosate and/or regulate use of Glyphosate, including on farms, especially when close to houses and schools.
 - (iii) Consider going back to organic processes to control weeds in Tauranga, using the proven least toxic sprays available, and supporting organic farming.
 - (iv) Prohibit the use of Glyphosate based herbicides where they will affect ecosystems, the environment and animal and human food sources.
 - (v) Ban the application of Glyphosate-based herbicides to protect the environment and to ensure it does not enter the human food chain, animal feed, or drinking or other water sources.
 - (vi) Specifically, that the Historic Village be kept free of agrichemicals for the benefit of its biodiversity, plants, insects, bees and education of the public on edible weeds.
13. Due to the current wide availability of Glyphosate to the public, both in-store and online, a regulatory mechanism at a City level such as a bylaw is not an appropriate or useful option. An investigation of the use of Glyphosate on Council-maintained land has been undertaken in line with the operational directives from the policy review last year:
 - (i) Continue to identify opportunities through current operations to further reduce the use of agrichemicals.
 - (ii) Continually review available non-chemical methods of vegetation control, and work with others in the sector to determine other options as opportunities arise.

Use of Glyphosate by Council

14. Currently Council uses Glyphosate for general maintenance operations across Council assets, in accordance with the strict specifications of the Policy. Council vegetation management practices to reduce use of Glyphosate and other agrichemicals are detailed in Council report DC232. Council gives preference to non-chemical methods in most circumstances and proactively reduces our use of agrichemicals to protect human health and the wider environment through a large number of areas.
15. Since Council has been recording its use of Glyphosate, the volumes applied to all Council land are provided in **Figure 1** below.
16. This demonstrates a 32% decrease in the volume applied annually over the same period, although the amount has fluctuated due to different projects and weather patterns affecting vegetation growth. Council land area has increased over the same period with acquisitions of reserves and roads from new developments.
17. Other councils do not keep public records of their use of agrichemicals so no comparison can be made as to these figures between councils. All councils currently use Glyphosate, although some areas such as Devonport and Waiheke Island are

attempting to be spray free.

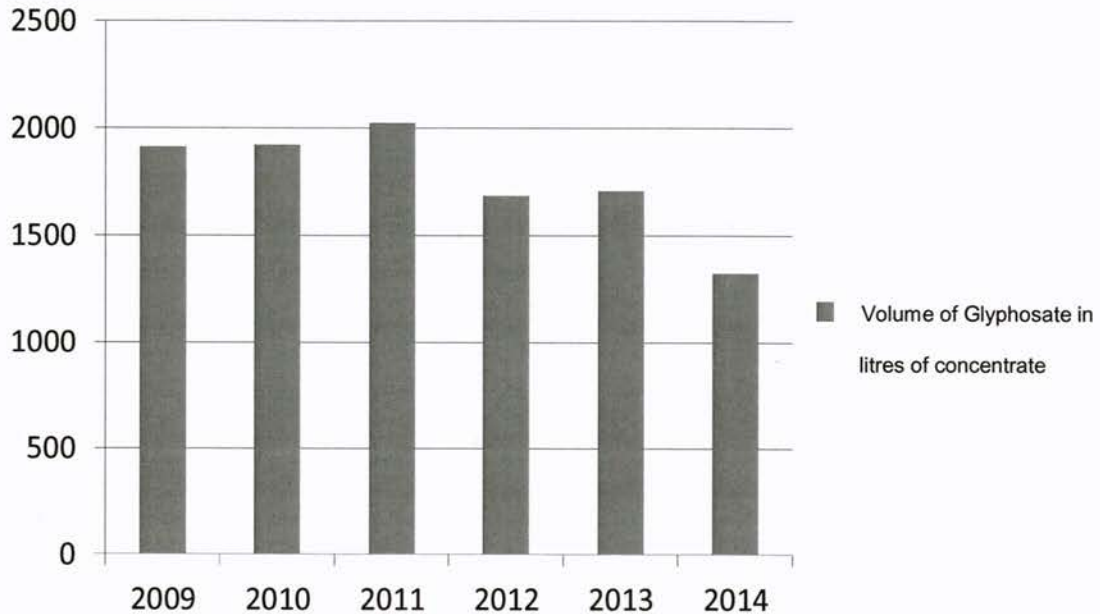


Figure 1: Glyphosate volumes in litres of concentrate 2009-2014

Issues

18. Glyphosate is the most commonly used agrichemical across Council land, and it is known to cause cancer in animals, and there is limited evidence that it causes cancer in humans. It is also implicated by some research to cause birth defects, reduced fertility in men and breast cancer in women and men, and is a suspected cause of a range of other chronic diseases, and considered to be more environmentally toxic than previously claimed.
19. There is potential that New Zealand's EPA may reassess the use of Glyphosate at a national level, and Council will need to change vegetation management in the future.
20. Glyphosate is the cheapest and most broadly effective agrichemical known on the market. This is the reason it is Council's most used agrichemical. It is systemic so is absorbed by the plant and kills most plants entirely, while less toxic alternatives, burn the leafy parts of a plant and they may regrow, or are selective in that they only kill certain types of weeds. This requires greater labour costs as weeds may require several applications.
21. Removing Glyphosate from Schedule 1 of the Policy and use on Council land would significantly increase the cost of vegetation management in parks, sports fields, stormwater reserves, and road berms. It is not possible to do this immediately within current budgets without considerably compromising levels of service across Council facilities.
22. Glyphosate products are widely and easily available to the public for use on private land, and also in agricultural practices involved in food production.



Identified alternatives to Glyphosate

23. Identified alternatives to Glyphosate include:

- **Replace with an alternative agrichemical.**
No one agrichemical identified that provides the same physical efficacy as Glyphosate.
- **Combinations of agrichemicals** i.e. use two or more different agrichemicals to achieve the same level of vegetation control.
Consequences: Increased cost of agrichemicals, higher labour costs and levels of service remain the same. Potentially greater level of toxicity to people and the environment. It is poor industry practice to mix agrichemicals to keep labour costs down.
- **Pine oils and fatty acids.** Plant derived agrichemicals.
Consequences: Increased costs of agrichemicals, increased labour costs. Natural and less toxic product (subject to addition to Schedule 1).
- **Reduce need for agrichemicals through capital infrastructure investments** eg mowing strips around playgrounds, park benches, and street furniture.
Consequences: Higher capital costs short term, reduced labour costs long term, reduced agrichemical costs, reduced toxicity. Changes needed to Infrastructure Development Code.
- **Reduce levels of service by reducing vegetation management** ie let the weeds grow
Consequences: Reduced agrichemical and labour costs, reduced resident satisfaction with Council services.
- **Hot water** ie steam machine
Consequences: Reduced agrichemical costs but increased labour costs. Used for last 20 years on North Shore of Auckland. Staff tested in 2001 but expensive at the time. Technological improvements have occurred since then.
- **Manual and mechanical methods.** Currently primary management technique.
Consequences: Reduced agrichemical costs but significantly increased labour costs.

24. An estimate of the cost of Glyphosate application across all Council departments in 2014 is approximately \$200,000, which includes product and labour of knapsack spraying at average dilution rates. The practicalities of vegetation management mean that Glyphosate is applied in a variety of other ways such as stump swabbing and direct injection into pest tree species with lesser abilities to replicate the vegetation control with an alternative methodology.

25. Auckland Council recently undertook a review of weed management on council parks and roads, and as part of that review, they undertook cost comparisons with alternative weed control methods. **Table 3** shows the approximate costs estimated by Auckland Council compared to use of Glyphosate and approximate costs applied to Tauranga.



Alternative Control Method	Weed	Approx Cost Compared to Use of Glyphosate for Same Level of Control in Auckland	Approximate annual cost to replace Glyphosate in Tauranga (currently \$200,000)
Biochemicals eg pine oils and fatty acids		X 2	\$400,000
Hot water		X 2.5	\$500,000
Mechanical		X 4 to X 24	\$800,000 to \$4,800,000

26. A trial of hot water / steam was undertaken by Council in 2001, however the costs were considered prohibitive at the time and the equipment too large to be useable on walkways and parks. This method is used extensively in Europe, along with heat/flames (which is not considered a feasible option in Tauranga) and technology has improved in the last 14 years.
27. Council undertook a trial of Bio-safe (coconut oil) in 2002 for road-side weed spraying. The trial confirmed the effectiveness of Bio-safe over a range of situations and weed species. However, product cost was much higher than Glyphosate and effectiveness period was lower. Bio-safe required three times the labour costs annually. Cost of product annually was \$1452 for 5 kilometres of road, versus an approximate of \$28 for Glyphosate. There are a number of new products across a range of prices and potential efficacies and TAAF have proposed several additions to Schedule 1 as potential replacements for Glyphosate which are potentially more in line with the Auckland cost comparisons. Staff recommend a trial of these new products prior to a decision to replace Glyphosate.
28. Workshops have been held with staff across Council to consider the alternatives to Glyphosate and determine effective means to reduce Council's Glyphosate use and reduce potential public exposure to Glyphosate. The most practicable options are:
- (i) Replace with pine oils and fatty acids (less toxic products). Staff propose, subject to these agrichemicals being added to Schedule 1, to undertake trials within existing OPEX budgets, on a small number of neighbourhood reserves and walkways, and report outcomes to Council for consideration in 2016.
 - (ii) Replace with hot water or steam machine. Staff propose to investigate the feasibility of steam control in Tauranga if the benefits of improved technology are sufficient to justify implementation since trials in 2001, and report outcomes to Council in 2016.
 - (iii) Reduce need for agrichemicals by designing assets to require less weed management. Capital infrastructure investments to install mowing strips around playgrounds, park furniture, and along fences, for new reserves and in conjunction with asset renewals. Investing in such a programme will have the following benefits:
 - Reduced opportunities for weeds to grow, thereby reducing the need for weed control using Glyphosate or other agrichemicals.
 - Reduced opportunities for weeds to grow, thereby reducing weed control costs by chemical and/or manual means.
 - Asset life expectancy doubles from 15 years to 30 years, thereby reducing the renewals costs.

- There are an estimated two new reserves vested in Council per year. New playgrounds vested in Council now require installation of mowing strips but other park assets such as bollards, benches and fences do not. This addition would cost approximately \$3,000 CAPEX per neighbourhood reserve, with a net OPEX saving of \$14,500 over 30 years. This does not attempt to put a cost on potential health and environmental impacts resulting from reduced agrichemical use over the 30 year period.
- There is an existing renewals programme for assets that is reviewed annually. Renewals are based on a "like for like" basis and additional CAPEX is required to upgrade the assets in conjunction with the renewals programme. Older playgrounds do not have mowing strips. In 2016/2017, two playground surrounds totalling approximately 120 metres, and approximately 275 metres of fencing will be renewed. To upgrade the new assets to include mowing strips would cost an additional \$23,700 CAPEX in concrete installation.
- Minor changes to the Infrastructure Development Code through the annual review process, e.g. requirement for mowing strips to be installed for vested assets. No financial implications for Council. Increased cost to developers of approximately \$3,000 per reserve.
- Retrofitting existing parks that are not scheduled for renewal would cost approximately \$10,000 CAPEX per park, with a cost saving of up to \$14,500 OPEX over 30 years. There are 119 neighbourhood reserves in Tauranga, totalling 110 hectares, and 78 playgrounds. Some existing assets have a significant number of years remaining before they require renewal. It is prudent over the life of the assets to install mowing strips when the assets are renewed, rather than uplifting assets with significant lifespans remaining.

Options

Issue	Option	Implications
Use of Glyphosate	a) Continue use of Glyphosate per current operations and await results of NZ Environmental Protection Authority review	Inconsistent with some principles of Policy. Does not address public submissions and growing community concerns about use of glyphosate. No change to existing vegetation control costs.
	b) Trial alternatives to Glyphosate on selected sites and report back to Council on success and cost implications of implementing alternative methods, for consideration in 2016	Consistent with a number of policy objectives and principles. Proactive approach to address growing community concerns about use of glyphosate. No increased costs, as can be accommodated within current OPEX budget.
	c) Install mowing strips with new park and reserve assets	Reduced ongoing maintenance costs. Reduced future use of agrichemicals.



Issue	Option	Implications
		<p>Prolonged asset life.</p> <p>Upfront capital cost with long payback period.</p> <p>Approximately \$3,000 CAPEX investment per neighbourhood reserve, and a cost of \$6,000 CAPEX in 2016/2017</p> <p>Net cost saving over 30 years of \$14,500 OPEX per neighbourhood reserve. \$29,000 OPEX saving for investment of \$6,000 CAPEX in 2016/2017</p> <p>Need to make minor changes to Infrastructure Development Code as part of annual review.</p>
	<p>d) Invest capital funds into upgrading parks and reserves when assets are renewed to reduce ongoing weed control</p>	<p>Reduced ongoing maintenance costs.</p> <p>Pro-longed asset life.</p> <p>Net cost saving over 30 years of \$14,500 OPEX per neighbourhood reserve.</p> <p>CAPEX investment of \$23,700 for the 2016/2017 year for scheduled renewals.</p>
	<p>e) Retrofit existing assets to reduce ongoing weed control</p>	<p>Reduced ongoing maintenance costs.</p> <p>Pro-longed asset life.</p> <p>Upfront CAPEX cost of approximately \$10,000 per reserve</p> <p>Net cost saving over 30 years of \$14,500 OPEX per neighbourhood reserve.</p> <p>Some assets still have significant anticipated lifespan prior to the need for renewal.</p>

Consideration

Strategic Context

29. Weed management in the City contributes to the Council Outcomes of providing a *talented and innovative city full of opportunity, and a city of great spaces, places and environment.*
30. The extent to which weed management contributes to a talented and innovative city full of opportunity city of great spaces, places and environments, and a city of heart and soul is high, due to the following factors:
 - (i) Quality open spaces and streetscapes attract both businesses and individuals to a city.



- (ii) Enhanced natural areas and landscapes provide a diverse and healthy range of native and exotic plants and wildlife, significantly contributing to the character and identity of the city and the wellbeing of the community.
 - (iii) Effective weed control on sportsfields enables more people to be more active, more often, thereby providing a city full of opportunities.
31. Reducing the use of agrichemicals on Council-maintained land contributes to the responsibilities of Council under the Health Act 1956 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Significance and Engagement

32. Under the Significance and Engagement Policy 2014, this decision is of medium significance as it is of moderate public interest.
33. This is an issue of interest to the wider community as many people are opposed generally to use of agrichemicals. Residents also expect a certain level of service from Council facilities.
34. The reason for this assessment is that the decisions will be of interest to some people in the community, notably those people that made submissions to the LTP. The decisions will affect all members of the community who use Council-maintained land such as sportsfields, parks, neighbourhood reserves, stormwater reserves and walkways. There are financial implications if a different vegetation management approach is adopted as a result of the proposed trials.
35. Should Council adopt the recommendations for additional expenditure these will be included in the draft 2016/2017 Annual Plan.

Implementation

36. If the recommended trials are adopted by Council, implementation will occur immediately.
37. If the recommended options for additional financial expenditure are adopted by Council, these will be implemented in the 2016/2017 financial year.

Signatories

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