

Greg's notes TCC TPP 23rd June 2015.

Greetings Mayor, Councillors and Staff,

Thank you for allowing this opportunity to present to Council's public forum.

Tauranga TPPA Action network is well pleased with Council's report and recommendations.

We concentrate on a couple of matters in relation to the specifics of the three Staff recommended amendments to our TPP policy.

We feel that the first two are improvements to its intended spirit;

However, for the sake of clarity, we suggest the intent of clause iii) is about ensuring appropriate tariff free access into all the TPP partner's markets, rather than those nations not in the TPP, which is covered in the previous clause ii).

The latter could be construed, by a literal reading of the Staff recommendation, if clause iii) is deemed to be a follow-on from clause ii). Perhaps an alternate set of words along the following lines might assist?

iii) Provides substantially increased access for our agricultural exports, into all TPP partner nation's markets. (This is the intent of the amendment offered by Upper Hutt City Council, and we are guessing your view also).

The recommendation in respect to clause viii) is well meaning and we concur with the intent to enable the continuation of local initiatives. The deletion of the 'Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs' reference confirms this general intent.

The recommendation to adjust clause xii) is problematic in our view. We appreciate that it is for Council to arrive at its own position. To be clear, we congratulate Council, should it adopt the overall policy, regardless of the way it determines the specifics of clause xii).

However, our view is that the TPP, and other Free Trade and Investment Agreements, such as Trade In Services Agreement (TiSA), and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), pose considerable difficulty for the New Zealand Democracy, given their scope and their legislative impact. That is, where the contents are negotiated to conclusion, without the public majority and their opinion leaders, having quality access nor

the ability to influence the content. The European Commission has moved to a similar view in their parallel Trans Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). They have released their texts.

By way of illustration, the Republic of Korea – New Zealand Free Trade Agreement now going through the formal Assent process has a few flaws in it, and one major issue. These were identified through the Select Committee process, after the Agreement was finalised and Signed by the respective Ministers. The major issue is the inclusion of the Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) process. The flaws were in relation to our ability to regulate overseas investors purchasing in the NZ property market. There is the further concern that the Environment and Labour chapters have no teeth, nor enable enforcement. An imbalance is institutionalised between investor and civil rights. If NZ civil society has access to drafts as they were being developed, the flaws could be rectified prior to signing.

By committing to a transparent process, the public majority has a greater assurance of the content and terms being agreed in their names.

Briefly on Investor State Dispute Settlement process and its inclusion in Free Trade Agreements. These are matters for Law, and Politics. Council by adopting this policy is clearly stating its opposition to such processes. It is a statement affirming sovereignty. How can we be effective in maintaining sovereignty?

One way in which New Zealand can oppose ISDS, is through our support for the Fletcher Tabuteau private member's bill, 'Fighting Foreign Corporate Control'.

For these reasons we ask that Council consider supporting the clause xii) formula proposed in our TPP policy solution, rather than the Staff recommendation.

Finally, and importantly we again acknowledge Council's sovereignty to arrive at its own conclusion. We appreciate the spirit that Council displays in considering our TPP policy solution suggestion.

Thank you very much on behalf of Tauranga TPPA Action Network and engaged New Zealanders from all walks of life, across our fair land.

Greg Rzesniowiecki.

Tuesday 2nd June 2015

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To: **South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) - Maori Standing Committee (MSC)**

Chair **Michael Roera** mroera@hotmail.co.nz

Mayor **Adrienne Staples** themayor@swdc.govt.nz

Subject: **Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP). Request to address SWDC Maori Standing Committee meeting 6:30pm 15th June 2015 – proposed TPP policy solution.**

Committee Chair,

Dear Michael, and committee members,

I write on behalf of TPP Action, who share the concern of many in your community about the impacts of TPP.

We have addressed the TPP issue and implications to many New Zealand regional councils and territorial authorities. You may be aware that I wrote you and all NZ Councils 20th March 2014 in this respect. Copy of that paper and covering letter attached for your convenient access.

We offer a TPP policy solution which allows New Zealand territorial and local authorities (TLAs) to operate and plan for the well-being of their constituents with certainty.

In addition, I in my capacity as an advocate for this policy solution, have spoken to diverse groups: churches, Lion's club, Grey Power, public meetings and to the tangata whenua at the Parihaka Marae on the occasion of their 18th and 19th monthly hui in October 2014. The people at Parihaka were previously aware of TPP, and its implications for Maoridom, as well as for all who live in the shadow of the Mountains, of this land of Papatuanuku we collectively know as Aotearoa – New Zealand.

The TPP policy solution which we share with the people of this land, has its origins in Auckland. We are merely messengers carrying the idea. We believe it is a valid statement of that which we wish to protect, in our collective project, to offer the future a better world.

A little background to the TPP policy solution text's development.

Auckland was at the heart of TPP negotiations in late 2012. Earlier in October, Auckland City Council's Economic Forum, received presentations from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (MFAT) David Walker; the NZ-US Council's then spokesperson Stephen Jacobi; and Auckland University Law Professor, Jane Kelsey.

The TPP nations met in Auckland that December coincidental to the Auckland Council's Committee consideration of the report from their Economic Forum. This committee supported the forum's original recommendation and strengthened it with an amendment adding 12 points specifying the New Zealand national interest. The TPP policy solution we would like South Wairarapa District Council and its Maori Standing Committee to adopt is this 12 point policy formula, which we now name the 'TPP policy solution.'

TPP Action is deeply concerned about the implications of the process. We assert it is completely contrary to democratic ideals and lacking – indeed denying – input from the affected public in any of the member countries. We seek to ensure a positive outcome which considers local economies, the environment and quality of life of the inhabitants of our city, region and nation.

This stands in marked contrast to the potential imposition of both prior restraints and unaccountable Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) rulings on public policy and associated crippling monetary judgements, which are a central feature of bilateral, multilateral, and global Free Trade and Investment Agreements (FTAs) at work in the world today.

We are fundamentally opposed to ISDS for the chilling effect it has had on government decision making as a result of hundreds of adverse orders made by Investment Arbitration Panels. Most recently and affecting a 1st World nation the Clayton/Bilcon suit against Canada^{1 2} demonstrates the potential for impacts on New Zealand local government from

1 The linked blog provides important perspective and insight of the implication of ISDS on sub

this regime. The ISDS monetary order may well become a liability for the Nova Scotia provincial government. Nova Scotia says its a Canadian Government liability³ under NAFTA. We await further developments in this as USA Trade Policy and their law appear to have profound effect on NZ commercial and trade law.

US Trade Promotion Authority offers clues to their agenda

We now have the benefit of knowledge of USA Bilateral Trade Promotion Authority Bill⁴ (Fast track) passed by their Senate and awaiting the political number crunching to gain House of Representatives endorsement.

NZ First Fighting Foreign Corporate Control Bill (FFCCB) due before NZ Parliament soon

Another arrow in our quiver is the Fletcher Tabuteau FFCCB, which we expect to be before Parliament this month, once the budget debate and a few others are concluded. This if it gains support could be a game changer, as it would create Law that NZ can no longer enter Free Trade Agreements with ISDS. NZ First, Greens, Labour and the Maori Party have agreed to support the bill in its First Reading. That gives 60 votes out of 121. We need one more, United Future's Peter Dunne, ACT's David Seymour, or a National Party MP.

As mentioned above, we have addressed the 12-point policy solution to all New Zealand Councils, writing you collectively in March 2014 copy at appendix A. This paper provides a reasonable description of TPP and its process. As a further reference, we also offer you the material we presented to the Hutt City Development Committee on the 16th October. It appears as item 3a on the agenda:

http://infocouncil.huttcity.govt.nz/Open/2014/10/CDC_16102014_AGN_AT_WEB.HTM

Our TPP policy solution offers consistency and a well canvassed proposal. It has suffered

central government: <http://www.globaljustice.org.uk/blog/2015/apr/30/eyes-wide-shut-isds-implications-bilcon-vs-canada-case>

2 This link provides the Canadian Government's files on the Bilcon case:

<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/topics-domaines/disp-diff/clayton.aspx?lang=eng>

3 Nova Scotia province says there is no agreement to share liability for the damages order:

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/nova-scotia-denies-quarry-deal-says-province-not-liable-for-nafta-damages-1.3007188>

4 US TPA Bill text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/995/text?>

only minor amendment at the hands of the 10 Councils who have adopted this policy formula. We trust that your Committee and the South Wairarapa Council appreciates our intent in standardisation.

TPP Action seeks the opportunity to address Maori Standing committee meeting 6:30pm Monday 15th June 2015. We aim to provide in-depth resources and invite questions and a free exchange.

The TPP policy solution has entered NZ Council's considerations by various processes; by way of public forum, deputation and through report direct to Council as in the case referred above in respect to Hutt City Council.

Feel free to contact us at your convenience in this regard. We look forward to your response.

Warmest regards from,

Greg Rzesniowiecki TPP Action

Johni Rutene Ngati kahungunu ki Wairarapa

Appendix A

TPP policy solution – South Wairarapa District Council

That South Wairarapa District Council encourages the Government to conclude negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership and Free Trade Agreements in a way that provides net positive benefits for the Wairarapa Region and New Zealand, that is, provided the Partnership and Agreements achieve the following objectives:

- i. Continues to allow the South Wairarapa District Council and other Councils, if they so choose, to adopt procurement policies that provide for a degree of local preference; to choose whether particular services or facilities are provided in house, by council-controlled organisations (CCOs) or by contracting out; or to require higher health and safety, environmental protection, employment rights and conditions, community participation, animal protection or human rights standards than national or international minimum standards;
- ii. Maintains good diplomatic and trade relations and partnerships for the Wairarapa region and New Zealand with other major trading partners not included in the agreement including with China
- iii. Provides substantially increased access for our agriculture exports, particularly those from the Wairarapa region into the US Market;
- iv. Does not undermine PHARMAC, raise the cost of medical treatments and medicines or threaten public health measures, such as tobacco control;
- v. Does not give overseas investors or suppliers any greater rights than domestic investors and suppliers such as through introducing Investor-State Dispute

- Settlement, or reduce our ability to control overseas investment or finance;
- vi. Does not expand intellectual property rights and enforcement in excess of current law;
 - vii. Does not weaken our public services, require privatisation, hinder reversal of privatisations, or increase the commercialization of Government or of South Wairarapa District Council or other local government organisations
 - viii. Does not reduce our flexibility to support local economic and industry development and encourage good employment and environmental practices and initiatives like the Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs which enable marginalised young people to develop their skills and transition into meaningful employment;
 - ix. Contains enforceable labour clauses requiring adherence to core International Labour Organisation conventions and preventing reduction of labour rights for trade or investment advantage;
 - x. Contains enforceable environmental clauses preventing reduction of environmental and biosecurity standards for trade or investment advantage;
 - xi. Has general exemptions to protect human rights, the environment, the Treaty of Waitangi, and New Zealand's economic and financial stability;
 - xii. Has been negotiated with real public consultation including regular public releases of drafts of the text of the agreement, and ratification being conditional on a full social, environmental, and economic impact assessment including public submissions.

The impact of the TPPA on local government in New Zealand

Bill Rosenberg, 12 April 2015

Prominent US economist Jeffrey Sachs, despite being a strong supporter of international trade and investment who says he “helped to bring about globalisation”, says about agreements such as the TPPA (and the US is simultaneously trying to negotiate a similar one with the European Union) that they “are mostly investor protection agreements, rather than trade agreements...: investor protection of property rights of investors, of prerogatives of investors, of intellectual property of investors, of the regulatory environment of investors, and so forth”¹. In other words the TPPA further shifts the balance between democratic rights and protections for citizens towards increased power for investors.

He says “the kind of globalization that we have right now, which in some ways expands the pie, but does so at high costs to the poor, to many poor, to rising inequality, to more frequent financial crises, and to a growing environmental catastrophe. Nothing that I know of these two treaties would do anything but continue us along that course, perhaps accelerated. These are not 21st century treaties that start out with our goals; these are 20th century treaties continuing to build the flawed globalization that we have underway.”

The TPPA has been under negotiation between 12 Pacific rim countries including New Zealand, the US, Australia and Japan since 2008. It is misleading to describe it as a trade agreement because trade is a very small part of it, even though the Government quite deliberately focuses on access for dairy exports to US and Japanese markets. Not so long ago, I heard Trade Minister Tim Groser talking about this to an audience of sympathetic trade officials and business representatives. He said the Government had “front and centre in its agenda” the “internationalisation of the economy”, which was much broader than trade, including research and development, foreign investment, import-competing industries and much more – but publicly he would just call it trade because that’s what the public understand.

It is increasingly doubtful that New Zealand will get any significant or immediate gains from agricultural access because Japan is clearly not going to zero its tariffs and will impose limits even on what can be exported under the somewhat reduced tariffs it concedes, and Canada and the US are likely to be equally protective.

But more importantly, much, much more is at stake ‘behind the border’ in the words of its advocates. We understand that only 5 of its 29 chapters are about trade. The rest of it affects Pharmac’s effectiveness, the cost of medicines, public health, our ability to support new industries and local suppliers, the freedom of the internet, the ability of whistle blowers and journalists to expose corporate foul play, our environmental standards, our ability to control our financial system, our ability to respond to international financial crises and to manage the exchange rate and overseas investment. Some of its provisions, such as restricting what state-owned enterprises can do, are almost unprecedented in such agreements. It threatens to give corporations much greater influence over both local and central governments and to undermine the public interest role of publicly owned

¹ Hickey, R. (2014, September 15). Economist Jeffrey Sachs Says NO to TPP and TAFTA Trade Deals. *Huffington Post*. Retrieved from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/roger-hickey/economist-jeffrey-sachs-s_b_5823918.html

entities which have private competitors like Greater Wellington Council's CentrePort and Greater Wellington Rail, Wellington City Council's Positively Wellington Venues which manages its events and venues, and the jointly owned Wellington Water which provides water and drainage services.

With such deep domestic impacts, agreements like this should no longer be treated like the secret treaties of the reigning monarch but rather with the openness that citizens in a democratic society demand of all legislation. Because their implications are so deep and they are so difficult to change once ratified, these agreements should be treated more like a constitution, with all the serious public debate that would entail, rather than remain the prerogative of Cabinet.

This briefing covers six specific areas of particular concern to local government: investment, intellectual property, government procurement (purchasing), services, state owned enterprises and so-called transparency and regulatory coherence.

Investment

A leak of the Investment Chapter of the TPPA shows the definition of investment will apply to a very broad range of corporate activities. These include Public-Private Partnership (PPP) contracts and concessions, property development rights, environmental and planning licences and permits, intellectual property, and local government bonds. The rules will include an end to preference for local investors, restrictions on investor performance requirements such as use of local materials, and protections against new regulations that significantly impact on value or profits.

You may be aware of the so-called Investor-State Dispute Settlement process. This gives investors the power to sue the government directly in private offshore arbitral tribunals, whose panels are usually specialist lawyers who adjudicate in one case and represent clients in another, leading to constant concerns about conflict of interest and other major procedural issues². There has been an exponential increase in the number of such cases, some of which are mounted with the aim of chilling regulatory decisions. A case by Philip Morris tobacco against the Australian government's anti-smoking plain packaging laws for cigarettes under similar provisions in a Hong Kong-Australia agreement is having precisely that effect on New Zealand's adoption of similar measures. The New Zealand government says it is waiting for that case (and another in the World Trade Organisation) to conclude before proceeding with the law change.

Cases cost millions of dollars just to defend, and awards against governments range from tens of millions to billions of dollars. Local, provincial or state government decisions have been the subject of successful claims. A case decided by an arbitral tribunal just in March this year found against Canada in favour of a US company, Bilcon³, which wanted to establish an open-pit mine in Nova Scotia that was strongly opposed by the local community because of the effect on local wildlife, commercial fishing and indigenous communities' traditional hunting areas. A panel of environmental experts set up under Canadian law found the project was too damaging to proceed. The majority of the arbitral tribunal (two lawyers) decided that "community core values" could not

² For a detailed critique, see the speech by experienced investment arbitration lawyer, George Kahale at <http://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=dff029f2-594e-48b5-8318-f02adf7b632c>

³ William Ralph Clayton, William Richard Clayton, Douglas Clayton, Daniel Clayton and Bilcon of Delaware Inc. v. Canada, (UNCITRAL 1976 Rules; PCA Case No. 2009-04). For a summary see http://action.sierraclub.org/site/DocServer/0999_Trade_Bilcon_Factsheet_04_low.pdf?docID=17481.

be an “overriding factor” and is now considering the level of “compensation” for Bilcon, which has claimed US\$300 million. The third member of the tribunal strongly disagreed, saying it was “a remarkable step backwards in environmental protection”, and that “a chill will be imposed on environmental review panels which will be concerned not to give too much weight to socio-economic considerations or other considerations of the human environment in case the result is a claim for damages”. Note that this involved both the federal government (Canada) and provincial government (Nova Scotia). Canadian central government, having had a number of such findings against it as a result of subnational government actions, is now looking at ways to recover costs from provincial and local governments.

In other examples the US Metalclad corporation sued Mexico after a local government (of a Mexican state) refused to grant a permit for a toxic waste facility. Local citizens had petitioned their government to deny the permit, fearing it would pollute their water supply. Metalclad won more than US\$15 million. Ecuador terminated a contract with Occidental Petroleum after the US company violated the terms of a contract with the government. The company won US\$2.3 billion dollars even though Occidental admitted violating the contract. French multinational Veolia, which operates Auckland’s passenger rail network under the name Transdev, and runs local government water services in Papakura, and refuse services through its Onyx subsidiary, recently brought a case against the government of Egypt for at least 82 million Euros, challenging a decision to raise the monthly minimum wage and make other labour reforms. One of the most common themes has been mining companies challenging environmental protections, while others have included challenges to governments trying to retrieve the situation after privatisations went wrong, health related cases such as the Philip Morris one above and challenges as to the treatment by government and courts of pharmaceutical patents and controls on toxic chemicals.

Several countries are now trying to back out of such provisions, the latest being Germany which was burnt by a challenge to its decision to stop nuclear power generation following the Fukushima disaster. Advice to the Australian government from its Productivity Commission, which found many risks and few benefits in such provisions led to successive governments of both colours refusing to accept them – though the Abbott Government is now saying it is willing to accept them if it gets enough of a trade-off. South Africa, after a mining company challenge to its policies advancing people disadvantaged under apartheid, and India are withdrawing from existing agreements and advice to the U.K. government has been similar to that from the Australian Productivity Commission.

So decisions a local government makes in its community’s interests on environmental rules, planning decisions, procurement decisions or PPPs could be subject to such challenges and bring pressure from central government to cave in, to save the costs of an expensive defence, even if justified. They could also make recovery from a local government financial default more difficult.

Intellectual property

This is one of the most crucial chapters of the proposed agreement, and a key one for the US because its huge corporations in Hollywood – think music, games, videos, movies – and the Pharmaceutical industry stand to gain hugely and are very insistent that the agreement cannot be signed without this. Their demands are extensive and complex, and the best known effects are raising the costs of medicines and requiring internet service providers like Yahoo, Actrix or Paradise to take stronger and potentially unfair actions to protect copyright. They are demanding the

extension of copyright from 50 years to 70 years or longer, longer patents and putting difficulties in the way of much cheaper generic copies of pharmaceuticals once patents expire, raising the cost of medicines.

This will increase the costs of libraries and tertiary institutions such as universities, and reduce the services they can provide. There is a coalition of groups which are concerned about the effects of the TPPA on copyright laws called the Fair Deal coalition (<http://fairdeal.net.nz/>). It includes Internet New Zealand, innovative software companies such as TradeMe, Consumer New Zealand, and LIANZA, the Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa. LIANZA⁴ is concerned about longer copyright durations which will increase the costs of books and other materials, and restrict the right of libraries and others to digitise older material which is invaluable for making it widely accessible, particularly to researchers and for education. They are concerned to maintain current exceptions for fair use for educational and research purposes, and the right to make copies of parts of works for users. They oppose the likely increased protection given to “technological protection measures” (TPMs) like international zoning for videos and DVDs. This would stop librarians from overriding TPMs in order to make material available to their users, despite access being perfectly legal. LIANZA would also oppose a ban on parallel importing that the US was demanding at the outset of the negotiations. Intellectual property rights must be a careful balance between encouraging innovation on the one hand, and the huge public benefit from the widest possible use, reuse and production of innovations. The TPPA is clearly on the side of further limiting their use in the interests of the corporations which own patents, copyright and other protections, tipping these arrangements way out of balance.

Government procurement

If the TPPA’s government procurement chapter is similar to other agreements the US is party to, it could:

- Stop local government giving an advantage to local suppliers. For example section 8 of Greater Wellington Council’s procurement policy states that if “two proposals are equal then Greater Wellington will choose a local supplier in preference to a more distant supplier”. Christchurch City Council has a policy of “Ensuring an active preference within a small financial cost for local firms for the supply of goods and services, based on whole of life costs.”⁵
- Prevent local government giving more favourable treatment to small or not-for-profit firms.
- Open to challenge local governments taking into account general environmental conditions above the legal minimum that suppliers must meet, and/or are not directly related to the goods or service, as Greater Wellington does under section 7.2 of its policy, “Supplier environmental practices”⁶.

⁴ See <http://fairdeal.net.nz/author/lianza>

⁵ <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/thecouncil/policiesreportsstrategies/policies/groups/councilorganisation/procurementpolicy.aspx>

⁶ **7.2 Supplier environmental practices**

When evaluating the suitability of a supplier consideration will be given as to whether the supplier has:

- a formal, written environmental policy,
- an environmental management system,
- undertaken any noteworthy environmental initiatives,
- performed an environmental audit,
- produced an environmental report or a triple bottom line report,
- made demonstrable efforts to maximise resource efficiency (e.g. water, energy, etc.)

- Open to challenge local governments requiring suppliers to meet conditions above legal requirements such as paying a living wage, or having health and safety practices above minimum legal requirements.
- Prevent local governments boycotting suppliers or products from a rogue TPPA state like the boycotts of apartheid South Africa.

The Government has recently announced it is signing New Zealand up to a similar government procurement agreement under the WTO. Local government is largely excluded from the New Zealand commitments to that deal, but the pressure in the TPPA will be greater to make it inclusive of local government.

Services

Overseas located or owned services suppliers such as in construction, retail, refuse disposal, facilities management, transport operators, private health or private education, will be subject to further protections. Rules prevent quantitative restrictions or bans on their activities (such as preventing big box retailers from getting approval in certain localities) and prevent preference for local suppliers. They have a bias towards light-handed regulation in areas like technical standards and licensing. The government can negotiate a list of existing regulations that can continue unchanged and subject areas that are carved out altogether, but there will be major problems if any are missed or they need to be tightened.

State owned enterprises

This is a virtually new area for these agreements. It is squarely aimed at China despite China not being in the negotiations – a symbol of the global politics that makes the TPPA so important to the US politically. China with its large number of state corporations would find it completely unacceptable but TPPA countries such as Vietnam and Malaysia also have many state owned enterprises themselves. New Zealand could well be collateral damage, and find it hard to return privatised or commercialised organisations to central or local government ownership with a public interest objective. The provision requires competitive neutrality for state-controlled entities (including non-commercial public agencies) which compete with private interests. It means they would have to act commercially rather than with public interest objectives. It is not clear just how far the term “state owned enterprise” will reach: conceptually it could include public hospitals and schools, housing, swimming pools, public internet services and convention centres for example, wherever they compete with the private sector. It could mean they would not be allowed special access to public land, real or implied government guarantees, subsidies or cheaper finance through council-raised borrowing. Much of this is still very unclear, highly controversial and under intensive negotiation, including what exemptions countries might be allowed to have.

Applied to local government ownership of services and LATEs like Greater Wellington Council’s CentrePort and Greater Wellington Rail, Wellington City Council’s Positively Wellington Venues which manages its events and venues, and the jointly owned Wellington Water which provides water and drainage services, it would reduce the Councils’ ability to run them in the greater public interest. Councils which have contracted out such services may find they have limited options if outsourcing fails and they wish to return them to council control.

Transparency and Regulatory coherence

Transparency sounds like motherhood and apple pie. It appears in numerous parts of the agreement and is complemented by a chapter on so-called “regulatory coherence”. Ideally corporations would like to have the same rules in every country so that, for example, a tube of toothpaste would be automatically be accepted in New Zealand if it was accepted in Vietnam. This would cover a myriad of regulations that ensure toothpaste is safe such as labelling, food, drug or cosmetic standards, safety and effectiveness regulations, ingredients regulations, testing requirements and approvals processes. If regulatory coherence in that sense was accepted it would mean that the lowest standards would win. The corporations appear to have conceded that that would be unacceptable – at least for now – but it remains the concept that motivates regulatory coherence. Instead, they want more control over the process of regulating. Transparency and regulatory coherence provisions mandate so-called ‘best practice’ approaches to regulation, based on risk assessment, cost benefit analysis and evidence based decisions that favour light-handed regulation, and make the process of regulation increasingly onerous. There will be extensive obligations for reporting on regulatory decisions, responding to commercial submissions, reviews of decisions, and reviews of existing regulation. The information commercial interests obtain from these processes will provide rich evidence for further political pressure or investor-state disputes.

It says a lot about the TPPA that it is proposing a tsunami of transparency and ‘good practice’ requirements to help investors and overseas suppliers, but exempts the process of negotiating and agreeing the deal itself from any such processes. Trade Minister Tim Groser says, “Those people who are opposed to the agreement want access to the texts so they can blow it apart”. This reveals a telling lack of confidence in the benefits of the proposed deal and the democratic process. Yet US corporations with a vested interest in the TPPA have privileged access to the text, and the proposed deal will give them permanent access to our regulatory processes enabling them to “blow apart” rules that are made by local and central government in the public interest.

There is a great deal for local government, local communities, all of us, to be concerned about.



Maori Standing Committee

Minutes 4 May 2015

- Present:** Michael Roera (chair), Horipo Rimene, Terry Te Maari, Johni Rutene, Rutu Namana, Johnny Shaw, Cr Solitaire Robertson and Cr Brian Jephson.
- In Attendance:** Mayor Adrienne Staples, Paul Crimp (Chief Executive Officer) and Suzanne Clark (Committee Secretary).
- Conduct of Business:** The above attendees gathered in the South Wairarapa District Council Chambers, 19 Kitchener Street, Martinborough. The meeting was conducted in public between 6:30pm and 7:50pm.

PUBLIC BUSINESS

Mr Namana opened the meeting with a karakia.

1. APOLOGIES

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2015/21) to receive apologies from Trevor Hawkins.
(*Moved Rimene/Seconded Shaw*)

Carried

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There was no public participation.

3. MAORI STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

3.1 Maori Standing Committee Minutes – 23 March 2015

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2015/22) that the minutes of 23 March 2015 were a true and correct record.

(*Moved Cr Robertson/Seconded Namana*)

Carried

3.2 Matters arising

Members discussed the proposed Wairarapa Marae hui and noted that there was some time before any local government changes and a hui could be progressed as time allowed. Members discussed a climate change hui as advised by Panui, Council's recognition of climate change in the LTP and participation in the emissions trading scheme.

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2015/23):

1. To appoint Johni Rutene to the Community Safety and Resilience Working Party.

(*Moved Cr Robertson/Seconded Shaw*)

Carried

2. Action 269: Forward information on the Creative Communities Scheme and community board grants to Mr Roera; P Crimp

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

- 3.3 Action items
MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2015/24) to receive the action items.
(*Moved Cr Jephson/Seconded Namana*)

Carried

4. OPERATIONAL REPORTS – COUNCIL OFFICERS

4.1 Officers' Report

Mr Crimp reported that the LTP documents were out for consultation, were available on Council's website and that the summary would be published in the Wairarapa Midweek on the 13 May 2015. Mr Crimp advised there was no budget allowance for the Committee except for meeting fees and mileage allowance and advised members to make a submission to the LTP with rational if members wanted a change.

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2015/25):

1. To receive the Officers' Report.
(*Moved Rutene/Seconded Te Maari*)
2. Action 270: Write to the Wairarapa District Health Board and request a doctor's or health clinic operation from Papawai Marae; P Crimp

Carried

5. MEMBER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

5.1 Totara Pau

Mr Rutene thanked Council for involving Maori in the removal of the totara tree in Soldiers Memorial Park and outlined a proposal to place carved pau around the South Wairarapa cycle trails. Mr Crimp asked the Committee to prepare a project outline to include resources needed for carving and writing stories, where the resources could be sourced and associated costs for all stages; a cost for each pau would be helpful. Council officers could then help expand the proposal into a staged project.

Cr Robertson suggested speaking with Council's Roading Engineer to determine the exact placement of the Cross Creek to Featherston cycle track and suggested selecting a priority location for placement of the first set of pau.

Mr Rutene would also like a pau to be placed in the Greytown campground.

Mr Te Maari undertook to work on this project with Mr Rutene.

5.2 Maori Standing Committee o Wairarapa

This was discussed under agenda item 3.2 matters arising, there was no further discussion.

5.3 Maori Partnership with Council

This was discussed under agenda item 4.1 Officers' Report, there was no further discussion.

DISCLAIMER

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5.4 Papawai Marae Building Permit

On behalf of Papawai Marae Mr Roera requested Council recognise Marae as a community asset (as per the LTP 2012/22) and provide a building permit for their new Whatekai at no cost.

MSC NOTED:

- 1. Action 271: Liaise with the Group Manager Planning and Environment to scope out the value of the building permit required for Papawai Marae and whether it would be the best use of the in-kind contribution to Marae; P Crimp
- 2. Action 272: Liaise with the Group Manager Planning and Environment regarding reports of people staying long term in camper vans or camping at private property around Martinborough to see if they can be moved on; P Crimp

6. CORRESPONDENCE

6.1 Inwards

From Mahanga Maru, NZP&M to Maori Standing Committee dated 30 March 2015

From Haami Te Whaiti to Maori Standing Committee dated 4 May 2015 tabled.

Members noted that Marae were able to appoint anyone they chose to the Maori Standing Committee as long as the appointment was made to Council in writing.

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2015/26):

- 1. To receive the inwards correspondence.
(Moved Rimene/Secoded Te Maari) Carried
- 2. Action 273: On behalf of the Maori Standing Committee write and thank Haami Te Whaiti for his contribution to the Committee and the time he spent chairing the meetings; P Crimp
- 3. Action 274: On behalf of the Maori Standing Committee write to NZP&M and request responses to the submission for permit application 56365; P Crimp

7. GENERAL BUSINESS

Mr Te Maari updated members on news regarding the sale of the Mapuna Atea farm block.

Mr Namana closed the meeting with karakia.

Confirmed as a true and correct record

.....Chairperson

.....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

**Maori Standing Committee
Action Items
From 4 May 2015**

Ref #	Meeting	Date	Action Type	Responsible Manager	Assigned to	Action or Task details	Status	Notes
55	MSC	9-Feb-15	Action	Paul		Review land ownership at Papawai of a long skinny strip of land leased by Betty Howard, looked after by SWDC and owned by Horiana Morihene (Carleen Te Tau's mother)	Open	
167	MSC	23-Mar-15	Action	Michael Roera		Call a hui with Wairarapa Marae to discuss combined Wairarapa Maori governance	Open	
271	MSC	4-May-15	Action	Paul	Murray	Liaise with the Group Manager Planning and Environment to scope out the value of the building permit required for Papawai Marae and whether it would be the best use of the in-kind contribution to Marae	Open	

MAORI STANDING COMMITTEE

27 JULY 2015

AGENDA ITEM 5.1

OFFICERS' REPORT

Purpose of Report

To report to Council on general activities since the last meeting.

Recommendations

Officers' recommends that the Committee/Community Board:

1. *Receive the information.*

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

1. Executive Summary

The adoption of the Long Term Plan on 24 June ended a fairly intensive process.

The receipt of around 125 submissions covering 330 items indicates a good level of engagement within the district and these submissions certainly influenced the final shape of the Plan.

The Governance process continues with meetings locally with the Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party, and at the Mayoral Forum held in Upper Hutt.

The hearing for the Martinborough Wastewater consent was held, this being the first such hearing I have attended the process was interesting. The Commissioners appreciated the fact we had an agreed position with the Wellington Regional Council on most matters and therefore the hearing concentrated on the points of difference.

2. Governance/Leadership/Advocacy

The following table provides the year to date results for KPI's set for the Governance output [note this report is as at 30 June 2014]

GOVERNANCE/LEADERSHIP/ADVOCACY KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	YTD RESULT 2013/14	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Ratepayers and residents feel they can contact a Council member to raise an issue or problem	75%	73%	NRB Survey 3 yearly*
Ratepayers and residents feel that the Mayor and councillors give a fair hearing to their views	75%	62%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council's decisions and actions	50%	76% (very or fairly satisfied)	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with how Council allocates rates/funds to be spent on the services and facilities provided (target peer group age)	78%	64% (very or fairly satisfied)	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Community Board decision - making reports on local issues	90%		Community Board reports and minutes
% of ratepayers and residents who know how to contact a community board member	65%	65%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the way Council involves the public in the decision it makes	65%	49%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
The Maori Standing Committee makes recommendations to Council in relation to policy and plan development and resource management applications	100% applicable applications		Maori Standing Committee minutes

2.1 Local Government Commission/Governance Review

It is now common knowledge that the Local Government Commission decided not to proceed with the "super city" proposal.

What is not fully understood is that the Commission did not reject the two main applications received, so on the basis that it has live applications to consider the LGC can continue investigating options for the future.

There has been a change in approach with the Commission wanting to work more closely with local authorities to find common ground and a path forward.

To that end there have been a number of meetings both at mayoral level and chief executive level following the announcement that the Commission would not continue with their proposal.

Timings and process have not yet been finalised yet.

3. Strategic Planning and Policy Development

3.1 Meetings/Conferences

3.1.1. Chief Executive Forum

Two meetings were attended, these meetings concentrating on the governance options and process.

3.1.2. Mayoral Forum

One Mayoral Forum was held and I am sure this will be covered in Her Worship's report. As indicated above governance matters were high on the agenda.

3.2 Wastewater Consents

The Martinborough hearing was held on June 3.

The Commissioners complimented the parties on the way evidence was presented, we had previously agreed the majority of issues so the Commissioners really only had to hear the independent submissions and consider the outstanding matters.

These outstanding matters were really limited to the length of the consent and the monitoring regime.

The Commissioners requested further information, mainly on the content of the management plans we had proposed, and around the monitoring regime.

There was one spanner in the works when it was discovered the Regional Council had dug a significant river channel in the vicinity of our discharge. The issue here is how this impacts on the reasonable mixing zone and testing regime and sites.

The Commissioners may or may not reconvene the hearing, they indicated however that they do want time to get this right given the length of the application and a few weeks at this end would not matter in the big scheme of things.

3.3 Long Term Plan

The 2015/25 Long Term plan was adopted on 24 June following completion of the requisite legislative processes.

While the public meetings were not particularly well attended there was still some good debate and ideas sharing. These meetings along with the targeted sector group meetings provided excellent input into the plan.

There was a good level of submissions received which enabled many issues to be debated as the plan was finalised.

Audit New Zealand issued an unmodified opinion and were happy with the level of underlying information.

Taking a longer term approach (more than the 10 years) has given some comfort that there are no big issues on the horizon, and if the unexpected happens we are reasonably well placed to cope.

3.4 Rural Broadband

The submission to MBIE will have been lodged by the due date, 3 July.

The submission was prepared on a Wairarapa wide basis and whether we are successful or not really depends on how our needs line up with the criteria set by the Government, i.e. we cannot really influence the decision, just put our circumstances forward for consideration.

The decision will be largely driven by commercial imperatives, will the company who invests or installs the infrastructure get a return on that investment.

3.5 Rates Arrears (Incl. GST)

DATE	AMOUNT \$'000	NUMBER	DAYS SINCE INSTALMENT DUE	SWDC COMPONENT \$'000 (81%)
1 June 2012	\$855	722	10	\$692
19 June 2012	\$730	632	31	\$591
10 September 2012	\$947		21	\$767
15 February 2013	\$820	565	57	\$664
17 June 2013	\$913	740	27	\$739
4 March 2014	\$1,033	863	12	\$836
14 April 2014	\$954	675	53	\$773
19 August 2014	\$818	592	91	\$663
30 September 2014	\$1,008	809	37	\$816
11 November 2014	\$770	627	83	\$623
27 January 2015	\$672	537	68	\$544
2 March 2015	\$784	798	10	\$635
25 May 2015	\$762	803	3	\$617
3 July 2015	\$624	669	39	\$505

You will note that the outstanding amount is the lowest dollar amount on this report. The concerted efforts at collection are paying off.

The balance above now becomes the "arrears" balance and this is the amount we will be advising to the banks, or referring for legal action. There will be a 10% penalty added to this shortly, so the arrears for the year ended 30 June 2015 will be approximately \$686K.

4. Corporate

4.1 Occupational Health and Safety

There were no OH & S matters since the last reporting period.

We have received some consulting advice and will be reviewing our current position prior to the enactment of the new legislation.

4.2 LGOIMA Requests

DATE	TOPIC OF INFORMATION REQUEST	REQUEST RESPONSE
17 April	Details of district parking charges	No parking charges.
22 April	Details of any advice, policy documents or summary that records Council's understanding of its obligations under The Treaty of Waitangi.	Sent copy Of Council Policy.
22 April	Property transactions with Iwi since July 2013	No transactions
23-April	Spend on external consultants in each of the past three years and the purpose	Information provided
23 April	process flow to assess an application for a building or land use consent	Information provided
12 May	Further clarification of Council RMA processes and details of the minutes of a meeting that may have taken place in 2012 between former CEO and the Treasurer of Gun Club.	
20 May	Detail relating to the possible placement of a crematorium on Featherston	
20 May	Detail relating to the proposed sale of vacant land site in Featherston	

Contact Officer: Paul Crimp, Chief Executive Officer

PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT GROUP

1. Resource Management

1.1 Resource Management Act - District Plan

Council may recall that Mr Tim Martin and Ms Victoria Read appealed a decision of an independent commissioner to decline consent to the subdivision of their land situated at 18 Weld Street, Martinborough.

The subdivision was on land within the special rural zone and the subdivision would have created 1 new lot. This application was vigorously opposed by 7 other parties.

The applicants appealed the Commissioners decision to the Environment Court. Staff have subsequently been involved in a mediation process under the Courts supervision.

This mediation process has resulted in agreement of all the parties (the applicants and 7 submitters and Council) by way of Consent Order.

The Consent Order issued by Judge Thompson has allowed the subdivision subject to all the conditions proposed by Council and a number of additional conditions, which were designed to meet the concerns of the submitters relating to privacy, noise and loss of amenity (views, sunlight).

The Consent Order was signed on 1 July 2015. This will now enable the subdivision of the land and development of a dwelling on the new lot.

The Environment Court has also recently concluded the prosecution taken by Council against Westwood Developments which had previously pleaded guilty to proceeding with a development at 74-76 Main Street, Greytown, without previously having obtained a Resource Consent. The required resource consent was necessary because the development was within the Greytown Historic Heritage Precinct.

The penalty decided by the Court, after due consideration of the facts and the submissions on sentencing submitted by the defendant and Council, was that a fine of \$11,000 was appropriate.

Council will receive \$9900 of this fine, with the balance going to the Crown.

SERVICE LEVEL – Council has a Combined District Plan that proves certainty of land-use/environmental outcomes at the local and district levels.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2014/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the District as a "better" place to live	65%	N/A	NRB Survey
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the image of the closest town centre shown as "satisfied"	65%	N/A	NRB Survey

1.2 Resource Management Act - Consents

SERVICE LEVEL – All resource consents will be processed efficiently.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2014/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Consent applications completed within statutory timeframes	100%	94.4%	NCS
s.223* certificates issued within 10 working days	100%	100%	NCS (manually corrected as on-hold times not recognised by NCS)
s.224* certificates issued within 15 working days of receiving all required information (note no statutory requirement)	85%	97.1%	NCS

Council received 18 applications between 21 May 2015 and 29 June 2015.

Officers provide detailed information as part of regular updates, subject to data availability, on all consents direct to Council and Community Board members, so this information is not listed here.

1.3 Reserves Act – Management Plans

SERVICE LEVEL – Council has a reserve management plan programme.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 14/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Council maintains and updates reserve management plans as required.	1	0	

1.4 Local Government Act – LIM's

SERVICE LEVEL – Land Information Memoranda: It is easy to purchase information on any property in the District.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 14/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
My LIM contains all relevant accurate information (no proven complaints)	-	-	
My non-urgent LIM is processed within 10 days	100%	100%	

TYPE	YTD 1 JULY 14 TO 30 JUNE 2015	PREVIOUS YTD 1 JULY 13 TO 30 JUNE 2014	PERIOD 21 MAY 2015 TO 30 JUNE 2015	PREVIOUS PERIOD 21 MAY 2014 TO 30 JUNE 2014
Standard LIMs (Processed within 10 working days)	156	140	19	14
Urgent LIMs (Processed within 5 working days)	138	119	13	20
Totals	294	259	32	34

2. Public Protection

2.1 Building Act - Consents and Enforcement

SERVICE LEVEL - Council certifies all consented work complies with the building code, ensuring our communities are safe. The Council processes, inspects, and certifies building work in my district.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2014/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Code Compliance Certificate applications are processed within 20 working days	100%	97.83%	NCS – Continued monitoring of processing days. Year to date, one CCC accidentally went over the 20WD's.
Building consent applications are processed within 20 working days	100%	100%	NCS – Continued monitoring of processing days. Due to staff shortages processing contractors have been used to maintain service levels.
Council maintains its processes so that it meets BCA accreditation every 2 years	Yes	Yes	IANZ review 2016
Earthquake prone buildings reports received	100%	143/227	The government is proposing to make changes where by the assessments will need to be completed by a certain time. The government is currently working on this.

The next accreditation review for Council's BCA functions has been scheduled for late January 2015. Due to the resignation of the Team Leader, Mr Neil Gerrish has been contracted to assist the new Team Leader (once selected and appointed) with this process.

Mr Gerrish is currently assisting both MDC and CDC with their systems development, in the case of MDC this is being done for their upcoming (September) accreditation review.

Mr Gerrish has also been contracted to fulfil the role of QMS manager and Technical Leader for the Building Team until such time as these functions can be returned in-house.

In addition he is undertaking a programme for Council to upskill the building staff, so that they are each qualified to process, inspect and issue R1, R2 and C1 building consents.

This is estimated to take 2 years. At present Mr Gerrish is reviewing all existing staff for competency as required by the Building Regulations.

The following table provides a snapshot of the number and types of building consents granted for the period.

TYPE	NUMBER	VALUE
Commercial (shops, restaurants, rest home – convalescence, restaurant /bar / cafeteria / tavern, motel, commercial building demolition - other commercial buildings)	3	\$125,507
Industrial (covered farm yards, building demolition, warehouse and/or storage, factory, processing plant, bottling plant, winery)	8	\$156,500
Residential (new dwellings, extensions and alterations, demolition of building, swimming and spa pools, sleep-outs, garages, relocations, heaters, solid fuel heaters.	76	\$1,446,536
Other (public facilities - schools, toilets, halls, swimming pools)	0	\$0
Totals	87	\$1,728,543

2.2 Dog Control Act – Registration and Enforcement

SERVICE LEVEL – Dogs don't wander freely in the street or cause menace to humans or stock.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 14/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Undertake public education, school and community visits to promote safe behaviour around dogs and/or responsible dog ownership	6 visits	4	Education programme targeting schools is in progress using the Christchurch City Council Dog Smart programme.
Complaints about roaming and nuisance dogs are responded to within 4 hours	100%	100%	

Registration is currently in progress. All dogs are required to be registered before 1 August 2015.

So far there has been a relatively low level of response to the new fees for the 2015/16 registration year (no more than a half dozen enquiries).

However, staff consider that more reaction is likely to occur as the close off date for payment approaches. This is expected to increase dog owner awareness of the changes.

As at 30 June 2015 399 dogs with 262 owners have completed registration. 2507 dogs with 1393 owners are still to register their dogs.

INCIDENTS REPORTED	
Attack on Pets	5
Attack on Person	2
Attack on Stock	3
Barking and whining	3
Lost Dogs	7
Found Dogs	2
Rushing Aggressive	3
Wandering	15
Welfare	3
Total	43

2.3 Public Places Bylaw 2012 - Stock Control

SERVICE LEVEL – Stock don't wander on roads, farmers are aware of their responsibilities.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 14/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Stock causing a traffic hazard is responded to within 1 hour	100%	100%	
Council responds to complaints regarding animals within 40 hours	100%	100%	

INCIDENTS REPORTED	TOTAL
Stock	11

2.4 Resource Management Act – afterhours Noise Control

SERVICE LEVEL – The Council will respond when I need some help with noise control.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 14/15	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
% of calls received by Council that have been responded to	100%	100%	

AFTER HOURS NOISE CONTROL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	YTD 1 JULY 14 TO 21 MAY 15	PREVIOUS YTD 1 JULY 13 TO 21 MAY 14	PERIOD 1 APRIL 15 TO 21 MAY 15	PREVIOUS PERIOD 1 APRIL 14 TO 21 MAY 14
Total	118	170	12	11

2.5 Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act - Licensing

SERVICE LEVEL – The supply of liquor is controlled by promoting responsible drinking.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Premises that sell alcohol that are checked prior to renewal to make sure they comply with the Sale and Supply of Alcohol 2012	100%	100%	All premises inspected at new or renewal application.

ALCOHOL LICENCE APPLICATIONS PROCESSED	YTD 1 JULY 14 TO 30 JUNE 2015	PREVIOUS YTD	PERIOD 21 MAY 2015 TO 20 JUNE 2015	PREVIOUS PERIOD
On Licence	27		2	
Off Licence	25		2	
Club Licence	3		1	
Manager's Certificate	86		5	
Special Licence	57		7	
Temporary Authority	24		0	

Note: Previous YTD and period figures unavailable due to reporting errors with NCS

2.5.1. Compliance Inspections and Controlled Purchase Operations

Environmental Health officers have been undertaking normal compliance inspections with the Police and Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2015 of On Licence premises.

A Controlled Purchase Operation (CPO) whereby minors attempt to purchase alcohol from On and Off Licensed premises has also been undertaken jointly with Masterton Police and Public Health.

Six licenced premises were tested, with no under-age sales made. This is a good result and reflects positively on the performance of licensees in the South Wairarapa District.

2.6 Health Act - Safe Food

SERVICE LEVEL – Food services used by the public are safe.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Premises failing to comply with Food Hygiene regulations that are re-inspected within a 3 month period and enforcement is affected if offence continues	100%	100%	All premises are inspected and no enforcement action has been required

Annual food premise inspections are in progress, however due to workloads it is unlikely that all will be able to be inspected within the normal 12 month timeframe.

Staff are currently focussing on and working with the food sectors that will be required to transition from the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 to the new Food Act 2014.

The food licencing workload will increase once the new Food Regulations come into force. Resourcing is already stretched in this area. Decisions on Council's future role in this sphere will be required in the next year, as these will drive resource requirements.

2.6.1. System improvements

Environmental Health officers have found using the new tablets and templates helpful as they make inspections and processing more efficient.

2.6.2. Bylaws

Four litter complaints were received from 1 May 2015 to 30 June 2015. No long grass notices were issued and no letters regarding overgrown trees and hedges were issued. No abandoned vehicles were reported. One general complaint was received concerning a bee swarm.

Contact Officer: Murray Buchanan, Group Manager, Planning and Environment

INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES GROUP

1. Group Manager Highlights

Next month's report will contain the new Key Performance Indicators from the new Long Term Plan. Work across the department has been to ensure that the data is collected and can be represented easily. Libby Kelly, the Infrastructure & Services Customer Administrator, has started in the department and is adding excellent experience to the processes required.

The work done over the recent wet periods was noted to have run well with good communication on road closures and works required. The immediate response on the Cape Palliser Road ensured a detour was in place and that traffic was generally unhindered. The police and local fire brigade worked together to ensure tourists and visitors were able to leave was also an excellent effort.

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.

2.1 Key Performance Indicators

WATER SUPPLY KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Compliance with resource consent conditions/water permit conditions to "mainly complying" or better	95%		Council provides annual report to Greater Wellington for water supply consents. The compliance reports are available to Council Sept/Oct yearly.
Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Bacteriological Drinking Water Standards guidelines 2000**	95%		Ministry of Health supplies Council with compliance reports 6 months after year end. Reports apply to previous year.
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with level of service for water	75%	60%	NRB Survey 2013
Urgent (dirty, cloudy, smelly, or bad tasting water or no water at all) requests for service responded to within 1 day	95%		CEMs and drinking water complaints. Officer to complete
Fire hydrants tested annually that meet NZ Fire Service Code of Practice	100%	33% per year	There is a requirement of testing all Council hydrants over a 5 year period - The costs to this will be about \$20 per test. Requirements will be 40 hydrants over 3 towns annually = 120. x \$20 = \$2400 annually to meet the required amount of testing

2.2 Services

2.2.1. Water supply capital improvements Featherston

The tender processes for Stage 1 of the improvement programme incorporation pipeline and bore head works have concluded.

The lowest conforming tender, after a referee check for the track record attribute, was judged to be Ordish & Stevens Ltd, Masterton.

Stage 2 work requiring plant building extension and additional treatment kit is planned to be let before the end of the year aiming for completion in March/April 2016.

2.3 Water treatment plants

The Waiohine, Greytown and Martinborough plants operated routinely over the period.

Several incidents resulting in little or no water occurred at Pirinoa during the period.

Undetected leakage and heavy weekend usage on one occasion is thought to be the contributing reason for the outages experienced. A leak was discovered at the rear of a property and repaired.

Remote monitoring equipment which integrates into Councils' SCADA systems has since been installed and will provide early warning as issues arise in the future.

2.4 Water reticulation

There were 9 reticulation repairs reported and rectified during the period. No water complaints were received during the period.

2.5 Water races

Routine monthly inspections and blockage clearing of the water race network has been performed by council contractors, City Care Ltd, to maintain satisfactory flows. There were three reported accounts for blockage clearing or no water flow for the Moroa and Longwood network over the period.

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 2013/14	RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Number of blockages per 1000 connections	10		
Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with waste water services	70%	60%	NRB Survey 2013
% of resource consent conditions complied with to mainly complying or better**	90%		Council provides annual report to Greater Wellington for water supply consents. The compliance reports are available to Council Sept/Oct yearly.
Proportion of urgent waste water service requests responded to within 6 hours of notification	95%		

3.2 Resource consent acquisition progress report

At the Martinborough hearing the panel instructed it was important that the responses to the Schedule of additional information requested by the Panel during the hearing are well considered and complete, and not rushed.

Indications from experts were that a period of 2-3 weeks was considered sufficient to cover the;

1. Management Plan Conditions
2. Community Liaison Group Terms of Reference
3. Human Consumption of Cut and Carry Crops
4. High Flow channel / Instream Water Quality Monitoring
5. Trigger and response condition (Provide draft condition(s) for Panel consideration which provide the trigger and response framework for in stream water quality monitoring).
6. Provision for I/I stormwater in Wastewater stream
7. Capture the intent of the Applicants Strategy to prioritise land treatment
8. 25-year Review Condition
9. Copy of Carterton District Council & Masterton District Council consents to be provided to Panel.
10. Wastewater irrigation standards
11. UV Treatment conditions
12. Ability to "fast track" individual stages
13. Confirm all other outstanding areas of disagreement and clearly define the respective opinions, including recommendations and draft conditions (where appropriate) for either opinion

The "final draft" evidence for Greytown is due with GWRC on July 29 and discussions have taken place over the finalisation of any outstanding issues such as;

- The confirmed application land area (following landswap)
- Confirmed availability of land for irrigation
- Effects on and monitoring proposed within the Papawai Stream
- Effects of flooding/overtopping on the ponds and surrounding area
- And, depending upon the above, whether we need evidence from a hydrological expert

3.3 Waste water treatment plants

Featherston, Lake Ferry and Martinborough plant operated routinely during the period with no reported issues.

Greytown plant however has required remedial attention due to very low dissolved oxygen levels with odour complaints being received regularly over the last fortnight.

The pond appears to be overloaded with a new waste stream and investigations are continuing in to the whereabouts and type of waste having to be catered for.

3.4 Waste water reticulation

There was 1 pipeline blockage reported during the period.

4. Storm Water Drainage

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

4.1 Key Performance Indicators

STORM WATER DRAINAGE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with stormwater drains	50%	54%	NRB Survey 2013
% of urgent (any blockage causing extensive flooding of buildings or other serious flooding) requests for service responded to within 5 hours	90%		

All systems operated routinely and within available capacity during the period. Some systems were temporarily overloaded in Featherston and Greytown during period of heavy rainfall mid-June.

5. Solid Waste Management

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

5.1 Key Performance Indicators

WASTE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Number of communities with recycling centres	6	6	Recycling centres at Greytown, Featherston, Martinborough, Pirinoa, Tukurumuri and Hinakura.
Volume of waste disposed out of district	Decreasing by 2.5%	30.4%	
% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with the level of service	90%	66%	NRB Survey 2013

5.2 Waste management

Routine services have been delivered successfully over the period. Vegetation overflow occurred at the Greytown Recycling Depot inconveniencing users in the first week of June. The contractor has been instructed to maintain the green waste area at all sites more regularly.

Information brochures have been finalised for our domestic and commercial customers across the district and are being distributed over the next few weeks.

6. 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.

6.1 Key Performance Indicators

LAND TRANSPORT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
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	82%	75%	NRB Survey 2013
(20km ± 10% variation) 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		
Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with footpaths in the district	70%	66%	NRB Survey 2013
Availability of footpaths on at least one side of the road down the whole street	90%		

6.2 Roading maintenance – Fulton Hogan

Sealed road pavement repairs were completed on Cape Palliser and White Rock Road.

The pre-winter gravelling of the unsealed roads has commenced including Tora Road, Range Road, and Paruwai Roads. Tora Road consisted of heavy structural metalling with a pavement depth of 200mm, 150mm being river metal and capped off with 50mm of cohesive imported metal. This should have long term benefits to the running surface and reduction of grading cycles.

Major high sea damage occurred on Cape Palliser Road leading to a request to NZTA for additional emergency funding. The funding has been approved in the sum of approximately \$606,000.00. Works will commence in July 2015. Rock armourment for coastal protection is being delivered to Cape Palliser Road as proactive measures for future damage to the coastal road. This has been delayed due to the severe weather event in the Manawatu.

Minor improvements were carried out with the extension of seal for about 25 metres on Mahaki Road, Chrishams Road, and Pukio East Road at the intersection with Lake Ferry Road to prevent loose gravel migrating onto Lake Ferry Road. Also 45 metres of seal was extended on Greytown Woodside Road for safety reasons.

Signage was improved on Ponatahi Road at the Haungarua bridge as minor improvements.

A weather event lead to the closure of Hikinui, Pukio West and Opura spillways for up to 2 days. These was no major road damage caused by this event.

Fulton Hogan’s monthly audit and cyclic activities is done on a monthly basis and their performance is charted below.



6.3 Reseals –Higgins

The reseals contract has been completed and a new contract will be let in the new financial year.

6.4 Road rehabilitation and seal extension – Fulton Hogan

All Rehabs have been completed and seal extension on Te Muna Road has been completed. The final stages of Fraters Road are being prepared for sealing.

6.5 Bridge maintenance – Higgins

Works have been completed.

7. Amenities

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.

Key Performance Indicators

AMENITIES KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	RESULTS	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Users satisfied with parks and reserves	90%	95%	NRB Survey 2013
Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council playgrounds	75%	94%	NRB Survey 2013
Council playground equipment that meets national standards	95%		
Council pools comply with NZ swimming pool water testing	95%		

AMENITIES KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	RESULTS	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
standards			
Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with Council swimming pools	70%	78%	NRB Survey 2013
Occupancy of pensioner housing	98%		
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with town halls use	77%	84%	NRB Survey 2013
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with public toilet facilities	60%	95%	NRB Survey 2013
Taking programmes out into the community and providing a wide variety of programmes in the library	>3 per library		
Ratepayers and residents satisfied with libraries	97%	87%	NRB Survey 2013

7.1 Parks and reserves

7.1.1. Featherston Skate Park

Featherston Youth Group hosted Wellingtons 'Drop Deep Skating' Group on Sunday 31 May at the Skate Park as part of Youth Week 2015. The weather cooperated and there was a big crowd to enjoy the display and other events.





A few days earlier, the street art boards created by the Youth Group were installed at the skate park at a small event attended by the Mayor, Community Safety and Resilience working party members and the public.





7.1.2. Greytown southern entrance

The City Care team is preparing for Arbor Day on Friday 3 July, when the next stage of the tree-planting at the southern entrance to the town will be done by the Community Board and invited guests.

7.1.3. Martinborough Square

'A Midwinter Affair' was held in the Martinborough Square on 20 June. The event went well, despite the appalling weather and the closure of the Waihenga Bridge. Although the marquees had been put up a few days before the event, the grass still got severely damaged in places. Officers will talk to organisers for next year's festival and investigate rubber mats or plywood being put down in the marquees to protect the ground.

7.2 Properties

7.2.1 ANZAC Hall

We are now close (as long as the weather cooperates) to being able to remove the scaffolding. The last of the roofing work will be completed in the first week of July, then, if we get some good weather the guttering will go on and the painter will get on with the clerestory windows and gable ends. The work on the windows will be done in the first half of July. There are a number of sash repairs to be done and broken glass to be replaced.

Putty on all windows will be removed and replaced (not that there is much left on some of the windows).

7.3 Pensioner housing

There are seven applicants on the waitlist for Martinborough, five for Greytown and seven for Featherston.

A new tenant has moved into the vacant flat in the Burling Flats, Featherston and is settling in well. Council officers have had notice from one resident at Cicely Martin in Martinborough. This vacancy has been filled from the waitlist, and the new tenants are ready to move in as soon as we complete some painting work inside.

7.4 Cemeteries

7.4.1. SWDC cemetery database project

Officers have been working towards making the cemetery records available online. This is a service that many councils offer, as family history research becomes more popular than ever before. A lot of staff time can be spent researching plots and burials for the public, and SWDC is definitely seen as being 'behind the times' by not offering this service online. In June we saw all of our records from our old database be shifted over to the new NCS database format. This is the first step in what will be a large project. The records that have been transferred are incomplete and officer's observation of the data shows it to be somewhat unreliable in areas.

There are five main stages to the project:

1. Prepare the new NCS database and merge records from old access database to new database – complete;
2. Audit records imported into new database and add records that are missing (there are many);
3. Get these records live on our website in a user-friendly format;
4. Work with Featherston Lionesses who have volunteered to photograph Featherston cemetery headstones and record any inscriptions not included in our current records. The photos and inscriptions will then be loaded to the individual records. Volunteers for this work will need to be found for Greytown and Martinborough cemeteries;
5. Complete GIS-linking to graves, so a person can zoom in on an aerial map of the cemetery, click on a grave and the information of the grave will display.

This work is to be planned over a few years and as budget allows.

7.4.2. Burials for last three years

In responding to a recent Official Information Act request, officers calculated the burials, ashes burials and ashes wall interments for the past

three years. The table below shows the total figures. Numbers are trending down for full burials and up for ashes burials and wall interments.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Burials	27	35	24
Ashes interments	7	16	16
Ashes wall interments	14	12	20

7.4.3. Featherston

There were no burials in May, one burial in June.

7.4.4. Greytown

There were no burials in May, one burial and two ashes burials in June.

There have been several incidents of cars doing 'donuts' on the grass at Greytown Cemetery. The incidents have occurred in the Catholic block which is closest to the road, and also towards the back in the older blocks. There are gates at the cemetery but their location is well past the Catholic block. Officers are looking at pricing for gates to be erected at the road entrance of the cemetery. These can then be shut and locked at night, as is done at Featherston cemetery.

7.4.5. Martinborough

There was one ashes burial in May, one burial and one ashes burial in June. The rotunda (Sexton's shed) in the cemetery has been repaired and repainted.

7.5 Community Safety and Resilience Working Party

A meeting of the working party (WP) was held on 27 May 2015. The WP had two guest speakers, Alan Maxwell from Wairarapa Anglican Youth and Julie Brunton, the Social Sector Trial Lead for the Wairarapa.

Alan is employed by South Wairarapa Parish to cover Martinborough and Featherston. Part of Alan's role is to establish youth programmes in Martinborough and Featherston. Alan has engaged with the Featherston Youth Programme already in place and they have plans to work together on some future projects.

Julie gave the WP an overview of what the Social Sector Trial is about. Locally the trial is looking at where the needs of our community are, emerging trends and issues to supply evidence to agencies when asking for change. Funding is to be addressed to ensure correct structure. The trial has an advisory group structure of community leaders and agencies who have a 'balcony' view of services coming in to the region for young people and that will enable better joint planning. The trial is working with Connecting Communities to enhance their website Youth Reserve - www.youthreserve.co.nz, so that it becomes the 'go to' site for information about what's on for young people.

The WP also receives updates from Martinborough and Featherston Community Patrols, Wairarapa Police, Featherston Youth Programme and Neighbourhood Support.

The next meeting is scheduled for 22 July 2015.

7.6 Libraries

The libraries will be offering the usual winter reading programme over the forthcoming July school holidays. Featherston library is also having a craft day and a puppet show. Martinborough Library marked Youth Week by holding a sushi rolling event, with prizes for the best sushi.

7.6.1. Library statistics 2014-15

The number of items borrowed from the South Wairarapa libraries in 2014-15 was 116,727, which made up 64% of the total borrowing from the Wairarapa Library Service. The number of items borrowed was slightly down on last year, but borrowing of electronic items (e-books and audiobooks) through Overdrive increased by 44%. Total borrowings were at a rate of 10.4 per resident for the whole of the Wairarapa library service, but 12.3% for south Wairarapa. 93% of south Wairarapa residents are library members, and although only 31% of these were active borrowers in 2014-15, south Wairarapa residents made up 63% of the Wairarapa Library Service's active patrons.

8. Civil defence and emergency management

SERVICE LEVEL – People are prepared for a civil defence emergency.

8.1 Key Performance Indicators

CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2013/14	RESULTS	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Ratepayers and residents are prepared for an emergency	65%		NRB Survey 2013
Regional Civil Defence Emergency Plan developed and implemented	Implemented		

8.2 Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO)

8.2.1. Update

Darryl McCurdy and Ruth Locker are settling in and have been getting out and about meeting with various agencies, organisations and groups including the Featherston and Greytown Community Boards. Ruth is currently working on the Martinborough and Featherston community response plans. They will be attending the next Emergency Services Working Party meeting on 22 July.

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Monthly Water Usage

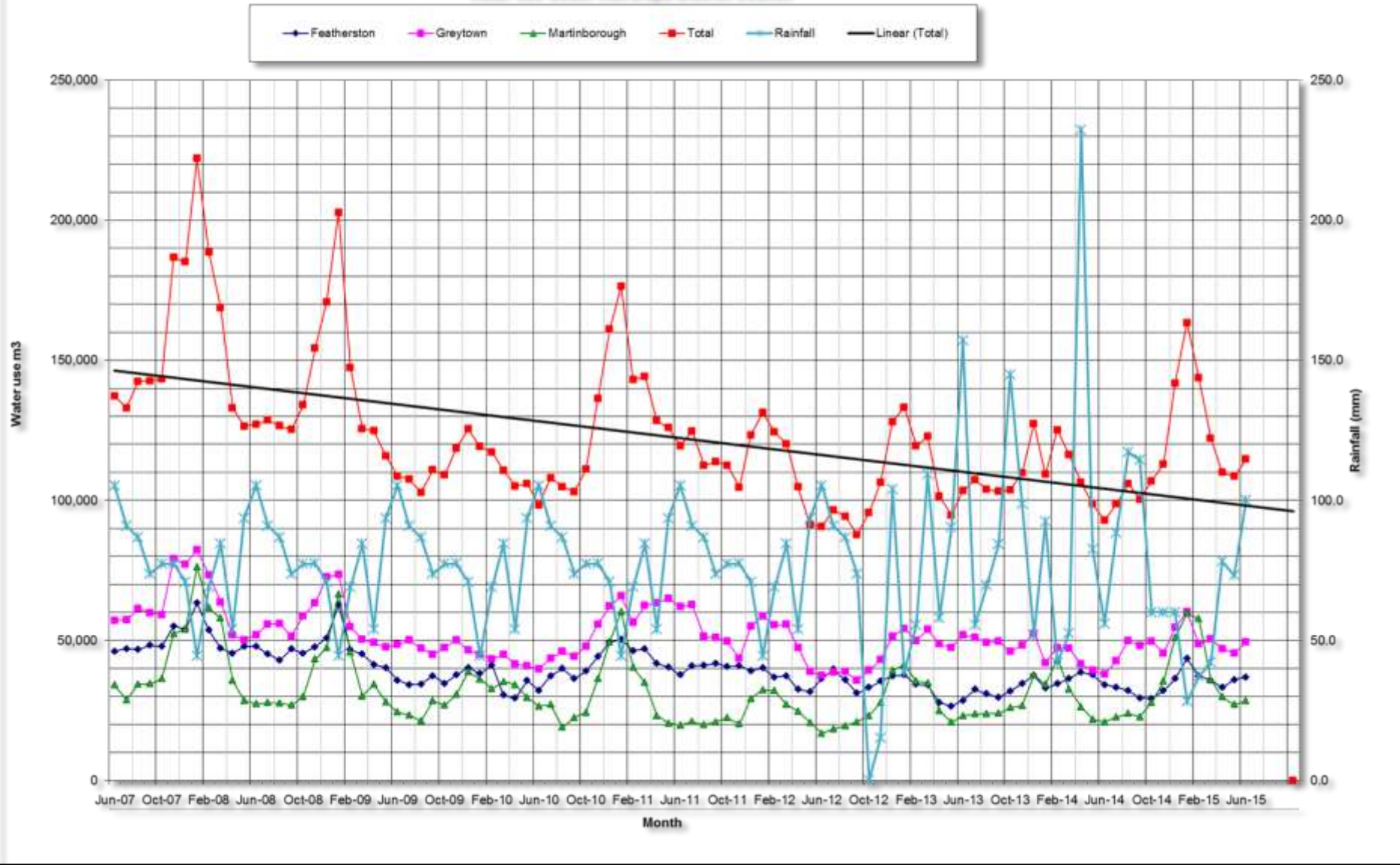
Appendix 2 - Waste Exported to Bonny Glen

Appendix 3 - Library Statistics

Contact Officer: Mark Allingham, Group Manager Infrastructure and Services

Appendix 1 - Monthly Water Usage

Water use South Wairarapa District Council

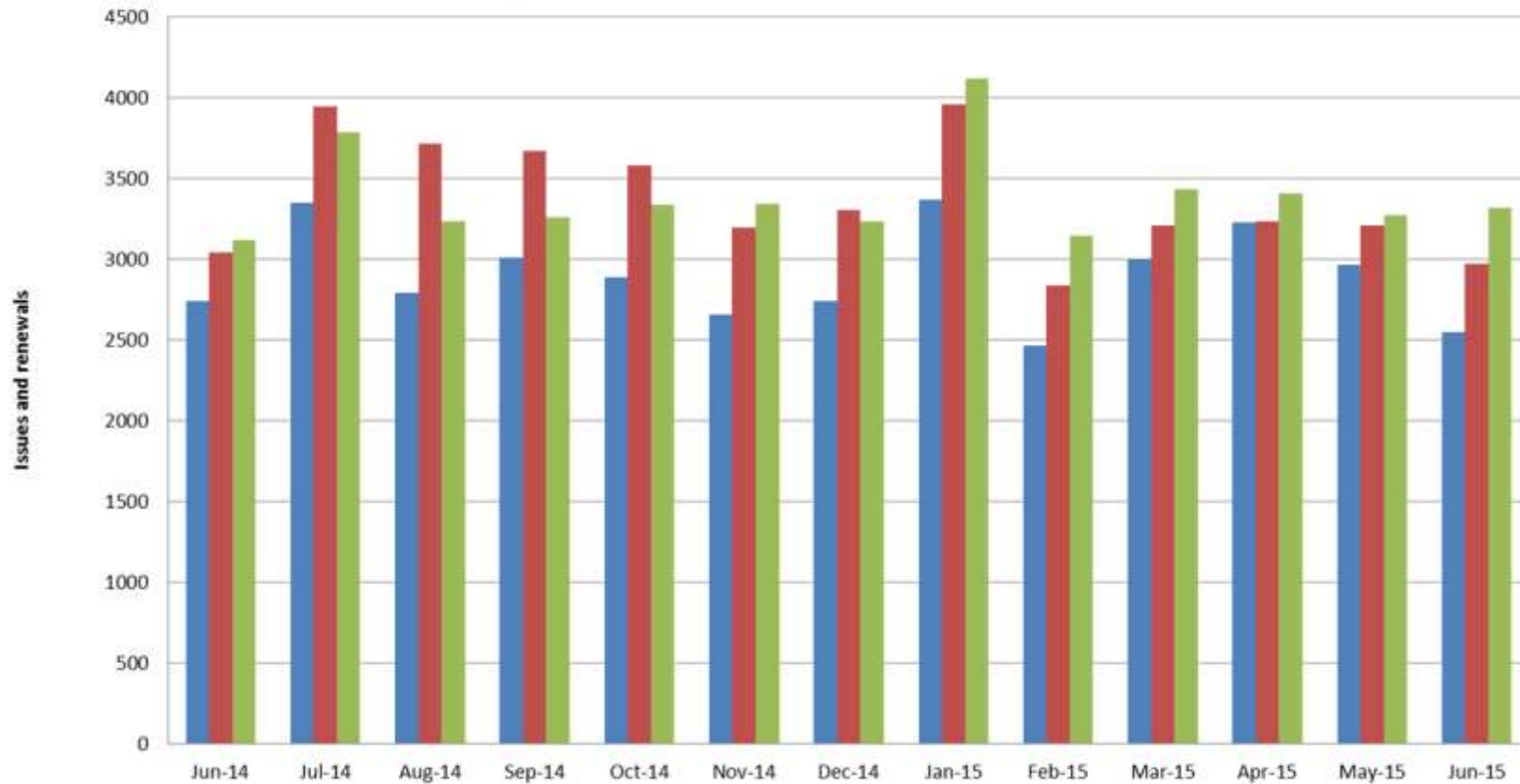


Appendix 2 - Waste Exported to Bonny Glen



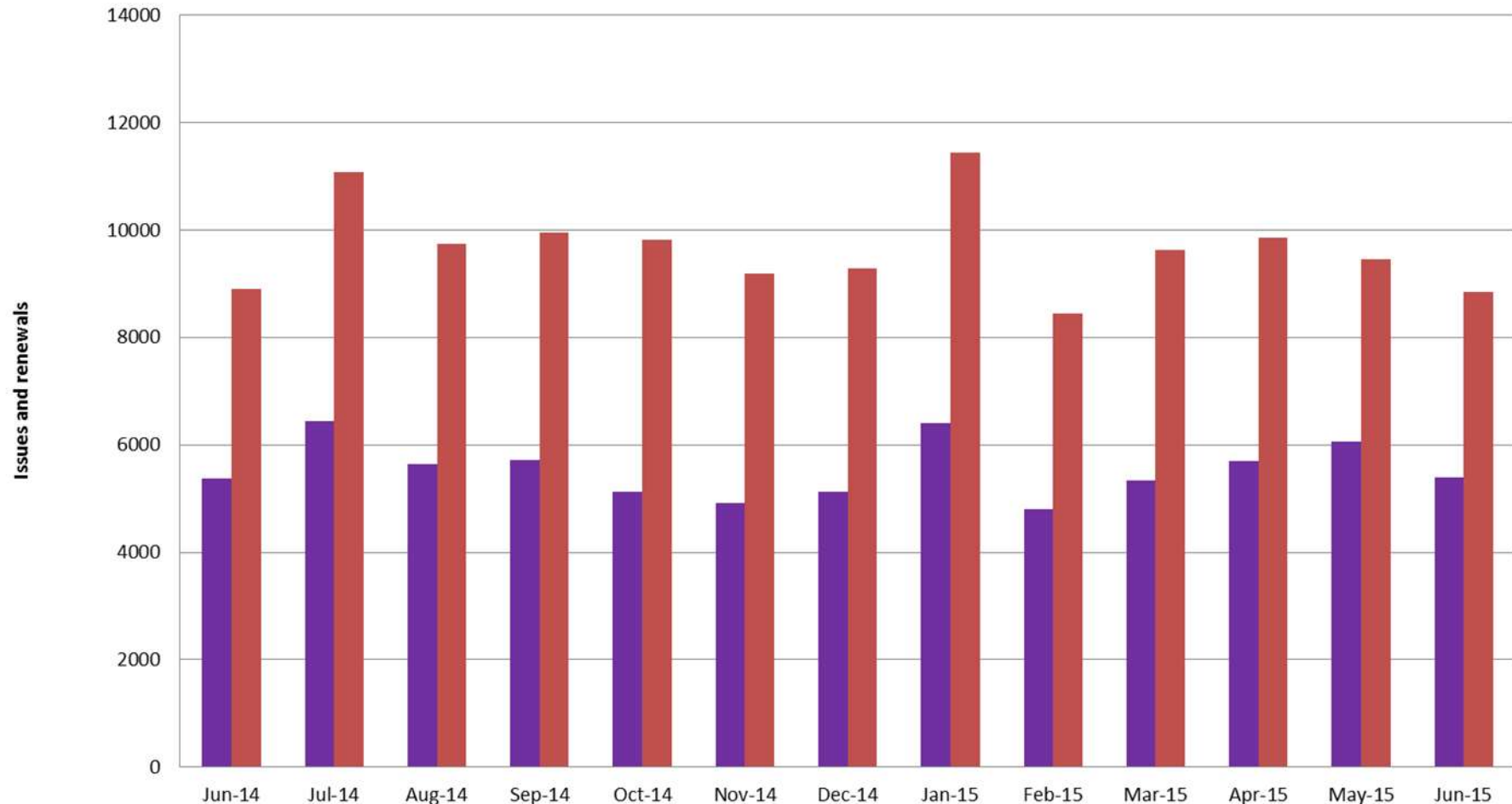
Appendix 3 - Library Statistics

South Wairarapa libraries - issues and renewals to June 2015



	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
■ Featherston	2740	3351	2795	3013	2890	2657	2741	3368	2466	2994	3227	2963	2548
■ Greytown	3045	3949	3717	3669	3583	3195	3302	3958	2834	3206	3233	3212	2971
■ Martinborough	3121	3784	3237	3260	3335	3345	3236	4117	3142	3431	3405	3276	3317

Wairarapa Library Service - issues and renewals to June 2015



	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
■ Carterton	5368	6451	5643	5720	5129	4921	5122	6406	4810	5341	5702	6063	5396
■ South Wairarapa	8906	11084	9749	9942	9808	9197	9279	11443	8442	9631	9865	9451	8836

MAORI STANDING COMMITTEE

27 JULY 2015

AGENDA ITEM 5.2

RAMSAR CONVENTION

Purpose of Report

To seek input from the Maori Standing Committee on the Ramsar Convention.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1. *Receive the information.*
2. *Discuss the Proposal for Wairarapa Moana Wetlands to be recognised as an internationally significant wetland under the Ramsar Convention and provide input to Council officers for inclusion in a report to Council.*

1. Executive Summary

On the 15 July 2015 Council considered the attached report submitted by the Department of Conservation and made the following resolution.

COUNCIL RESOLVED (DC2015/TBC):

1. To receive the information.
2. To support the application in principal recognising the improvements to the environment that can be gained from the status.
3. To request a further report from officers on the wider implications that may arise out of this designation.
4. To refer the report to the Maori Standing Committee for input.

(Moved Mayor Staples/Seconded Cr Jephson)

Carried

Members are asked to discuss the proposal and provide input to Council officers.

2. Appendix

Appendix 1 – Proposal for Wairarapa Moana Wetlands to be recognised as an internationally significant wetland under the Ramsar Convention

Contact Officer: Suzanne Clark, Committee Secretary

**Appendix 1 – Proposal for
Wairarapa Moana Wetlands to
be recognised as an
internationally significant
wetland under the Ramsar
Convention**

Proposal for Wairarapa Moana Wetlands to be Recognised as an Internationally Significant Wetland under the Ramsar Convention

Recommendations

- a) Note that work on the community initiated proposal for Wairarapa Moana Wetlands to be recognised as a internationally significant wetland under the Ramsar Convention is continuing.
- b) Note Wellington Regional Council have lead the proposal and undertaken a substantial amount of work to prepare the application.
- c) Note the proposal has no statutory implications.
- d) Note the Department of Conservation is still on the process of assessment of whether to put forward Wairarapa Moana as a nomination to Ramsar. The local office intends to brief Senior Management soon and needs to indicate whether or not SWDC supports the community initiated proposal for Wairarapa Moana to be considered as a Ramsar site.
- e) Agree to advise DOC on whether SWDC supports the proposal community initiated proposal for Wairarapa Moana to be considered as a Ramsar site.

Report

Wairarapa Moana Wetlands is a 10,000ha area made up of the beds of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke and the publicly owned reserves around them and one Fish and Game reserve.

The Wetlands have been managed under a joint initiative since 2008. The groups involved at the Governance and Management level include GWRC, DOC, SWDC, Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitane o Wairarapa Inc and a representative from two local hapu's. There is also a co-ordinating committee which includes landowners, the Lower Valley Development Scheme, Fish and Game, Forest and Bird, Ducks Unlimited, Wellington Conservation Board, local hapu, community restoration volunteers and staff from the partner organisations, including SWDC.

A Ramsar listing for the Wairarapa Wetlands was initially mooted by Forest and Bird in 2001 and has been driven since 2008 by the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Group. An FAQ sheet on Ramsar and the map of the proposed area is attached.

A substantive amount of the technical work has been undertaken by staff from Greater Wellington's Science department and DOC in Masterton.

DOC has assessed the technical information as proving that the wetland is internationally significant against seven of the nine Ramsar criteria. Only one criteria needs to be met in order for an application to be submitted.

Greater Wellington Regional Council are identified as the site 'nominators'.

The DOC District Office now needs to submit a briefing to DOC Senior Management for them to determine whether or not to put the proposal to the Minister of Conservation. The Minister of Conservation would then decide whether or not to instigate national level consultation. National level consultation would include local MPs, and relevant Government Departments (MPI, MBIE and MfE).

It is important that the briefing accurately capture support of partners and the community.

Consultation has occurred since the application was first proposed. Support has recently been re-iterated by a range of community groups including Friends of Onoke Spit, South Wairarapa Biodiversity Group, Forest and Bird, Fish and Game, Wellington Conservation Board, and Ducks Unlimited. Both iwi who have connections to the Wetlands support the proposal. DOC has recently reached out via letters and phone calls to neighbouring landowners to ensure their views are understood and captured accurately in the briefing. There are varying levels of support amongst farmers – some fully support and others strongly oppose. Many of those opposing it are confusing the regulatory Wellington Regional Council plans and the non-statutory Ramsar recognition being sought.

Consequences of a Listing

Ramsar status requires the site to be maintained or enhanced. A Ramsar listing would have no statutory effect in and of itself i.e. there would be no changes that agencies or entities would need to make to their management.

The listing would likely attract increased awareness and funding for the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands. This in turn would give the Wetlands and local economy a boost by increasing funding to improve the physical environment and infrastructure and providing a reason for more people to visit the Wairarapa, stay longer and/or spend more.

DOC at the District and National Office level is well aware of Wairarapa Moana Wetlands high biodiversity values. Therefore, a Ramsar listing would not result in an increase in the level of attention the Wetlands and the catchment receive from the Department in its advocacy capacity.

A Ramsar status does not change the legislative power that any other management entity has, for example Regional Council.

Ramsar Criteria

Criteria and Description		Wairarapa Moana
1	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region.	Yes
Criteria based on biodiversity		
2	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities	Yes

3	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region.	Yes
4	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions.	Yes
Specific criteria based on waterbirds		
5	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.	No (excluding mallards)
6	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.	Yes
Specific criteria based on fish		
7	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families, life-history stages, species interactions and/or populations that are representative of wetland benefits and/or values and thereby contributes to global biological diversity.	Yes
8	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend.	Yes
Criteria other		
9	A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of wetland-dependent non-avian animal species.	No

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Ramsar Convention?

The Ramsar Convention provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. It covers lakes and rivers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, near-shore marine areas, mangroves and coral reefs, and human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, and salt pans.

So far 168 countries have signed up to it, and 2186 wetlands have been included on its list of *Wetlands of International Importance*.

When a country is a Party to the Ramsar convention, its main commitments (“pillars” of the Convention) are to:

- designate one or more suitable wetlands for the list of *Wetlands of International Importance* (the “Ramsar List”) and ensure their effective management; this includes the requirement to monitor and report on the state of the Ramsar Site(s).
- work towards wise use of all wetlands (in other words – it is not just about Ramsar Sites).
- cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems, and shared species.

More information can be found at: <http://www.ramsar.org>

What is the New Zealand interest in wetlands?

New Zealand, as a natural resource-based economy, relies on its biodiversity and related ecosystem services. Wetlands provide a broad range of ecosystem services (such as water regulation and provisioning, flood control, water purification and fisheries spawning grounds) that support human wellbeing and many of our primary industries. Careful management and use of these systems is often more cost effective than the development of infrastructure to achieve the same purpose.

What role does DOC have?

The Department of Conservation (DOC) is the lead New Zealand agency for Ramsar including management, with others, of New Zealand’s six designated Ramsar Sites which cover 55,512 hectares. The six Sites are:

- ✓ Whangamarino
- ✓ Kopuatai Peat Dome
- ✓ Firth of Thames
- ✓ Manawatu River Mouth and Estuary
- ✓ Farewell Spit
- ✓ Awarua Wetlands

What powers does DOC have at a Ramsar site?

DOC’s legislative powers do not change as a result of a wetland becoming a ‘Ramsar’ Site. Further, a Ramsar status does not change the legislative power that any other management entity has, for example Regional Council.

Can any wetland become a Ramsar Site?

No. Selection is based on the wetland’s significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology, or hydrology, which is reflected in the Ramsar criteria. The Ramsar Convention has nine such ecological criteria – at least one of those needs to be fulfilled before a site can be considered to be “*of International Importance*”.

Once “International Importance” has been established, other factors come into play to decide whether to develop a formal Ramsar Site nomination: such as the potential for awareness raising, ability to effectively manage, community support, etc. There is a general recognition that management of a Ramsar Site will be most effective if multiple stakeholders are involved and are supportive.

What is the significance of designation as a Ramsar site in New Zealand?

Some of the main ramifications of designation, in the New Zealand context, are:

- The site needs to be managed effectively. In the New Zealand context this will usually need some form of cooperation between national authority (DOC) and regional and/or district council. It is important to note that a site may already be managed effectively.

Frequently Asked Questions

- There is an expectation that non-government stakeholders, including iwi and the local community, are involved in governance (ie. decision making processes) and at least some of the management; how this is best done will depend from site to site. Such arrangements may be in place already.
- New Zealand needs to report on the state of the site at regular intervals to the Ramsar Secretariat. This reporting is undertaken by DOC.
- Ecological character of the site needs to be maintained, and if it deteriorates, the deterioration needs to be notified to the Ramsar Secretariat.
- Specifically in New Zealand: a Ramsar Site is added to schedule 4 of the Crown Minerals Act (1991).¹
- Resourcing management activities at the site (eg. plant pest control) can become easier due to the recognition of the site as internationally significant and the approach to inclusive management and governance.
- The sense of pride of local communities may be boosted by the international recognition.
- Visitor numbers in the region may increase due to the sites International Ramsar status (with potential economic spinoffs).

What about wetlands that are not Ramsar Sites?

The international Ramsar Convention spells out the requirement for sustainable management of all wetlands, regardless of whether they are Ramsar Sites or not. In New Zealand, the main implementation is through the RMA. Moreover, the National Freshwater Statement for Freshwater Management sets out the objectives and policies for managing New Zealand's freshwater resources under the RMA. It requires regional councils (and other relevant local authorities) to manage water in an integrated and sustainable way, while providing for economic growth within set water quality and quality limits.

Does designation of a Ramsar Site mean that existing use for fishing, hunting, recreational or sporting activities etc. would have to stop?

No. Ramsar encourages sustainable use of all wetlands, including those that are Ramsar Sites. Existing activities will be managed and be included in management plans. A Ramsar designation to a site does not give or empower any entity to stop an activity. However, existing or new activities should not lead to deterioration of the values or ecological characteristics of the Site.

Does designation of a Ramsar Site mean that it can no longer be used for e.g. flood control or other uses that benefit primary production?

No, not at all, given that Ramsar encourages sustainable use of wetlands. However, sustainable use implies that the ecological characteristics or values of the Site don't deteriorate and ecosystem integrity is maintained. This in turn means that the Site's benefits will also be available for future generations.

What does designation of a Ramsar Site mean for the surrounding area?

Activities and land use practice in the surrounding area can have a great influence on the state of any wetland, including those designated as a Ramsar Site. Importantly under the RMA, there already is an integrated framework that incorporates the principles of sustainable management. Moreover, the National Freshwater Statement for Freshwater Management sets out the objectives and policies for managing New Zealand's freshwater resources under the RMA.

¹ Schedule 4 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 lists public conservation lands (including Ramsar sites) where an access arrangement for petroleum and minerals activity can only be entered into for specific purposes. Specifically, for the purpose of: constructing an emergency exit for an underground mining operation; activities that do not result in stripping of vegetation over an area exceeding 16 square metres or create any permanent impact on the profile of the land; minimum impact activities; gold fossicking; or a special-purpose mining activity. Permission must be sought from the Minister of Conservation before any activity can proceed.

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL

15 JULY 2015

AGENDA ITEM C2

PROPOSED NAMING - LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT

Purpose of Report

To inform Councillors of the proposal to formally name Lake Ferry Settlement.

Recommendation

Officers recommend that the Council:

1. *Receive the information.*
2. *Support the proposal to formally name Lake Ferry Settlement, or;*
3. *Decline to support the proposal to formally name Lake Ferry Settlement.*

1. Summary

Mr Perry Cameron has written to Council seeking support for his proposal to name the settlement at Lake Ferry as Lake Ferry Settlement. The naming would apply to the approximately 50 residences which currently comprise the built area and an additional 5 hectares of land zoned for urban use.

Such a name must be submitted to the New Zealand Geographical Board (NZGB) for official adoption. The Board is charged to assess such applications taking into account the history of the place.

2. Process

Applications to name, or change the name, of places in New Zealand can be made to the NZGB which is part of Land Information New Zealand. The Board describes its role as to:

- Give places official names.
- Approve names that already exist unofficially.
- Change names (e.g. if spelling is different).
- Remove names.
- Review names for Crown protected areas (e.g. national parks).

The Board sets out an extensive list of pre-consideration requirements which applicants to the Board must meet;

“NZGB Act 2008 • S.15(2)

A proposal must— (a) be in the form provided for the purpose by the Board; and (b) meet the requirements specified by the Board; and (c) include the evidence necessary to support the proposal.

The Board has set out the matters to be covered to satisfy S15(2) (b) and (c) which would apply to the Lake Ferry proposals, as follows ;

- *A map or chart (preferably from Land Information New Zealand) showing the location and if applicable, the marked up extent of the proposed name.*

- *For historical names, sufficient information/evidence must be provided about the events, stories and people associated with the place (i.e. history/origin/meaning).*

- *For descriptive names, sufficient information/evidence must be provided to support the way in which the name describes the feature, unless it is obvious from other information provided*

- *For dual or alternative names, sufficient information/evidence associated with both names must be provided.*

- *For all proposals, evidence of the orthography must be provided (e.g. macrons for Māori names, correct spelling for personal names).*

- *For all proposals, the type of feature being named must be specified. An appropriate generic geographic component for the name should be included, though for populated places and historic sites, the generic is not generally used. Generally the English generic element is preferred for natural features.*

- *Proposers must confirm that they have referred to the Board’s Frameworks document and other relevant standards during the compilation of their proposal.*

3. Timeline

In terms of a timeline, the Board holds scheduled meetings through the year. For a proposal to be considered it must satisfy the above requirements, but also be notified to the Board by set due dates.

In that regard the next meeting of the Board is scheduled to take place around the third quarter of 2015. To be ready for that meeting Mr Cameron has requested a response from Council by 20 July 2015.

4. Decision Process

The NZGB considers place name proposals following a set process to make sure that it takes into account the views of affected people and groups. The general process is:

- Once a proposal is received, and all of the supporting information required has been provided, the Secretariat of the Board validates and researches the proposal, and carries out any further consultation that might be needed.
- The Secretariat then provides a comprehensive report with recommendations on the proposal for the NZGB to consider at its next meeting.
- The NZGB considers the proposal and recommendations, weighing them against the [NZGB Act 2008](#) and its [naming rules and policies](#).
- **If** the NZGB supports the proposal, it advertises the proposed name asking for submissions.
- Anyone, including the person who proposed the name, can make a submission objecting to or supporting the name within the timeframe advertised by the NZGB (which is never less than one month and can be up to three months, but may be longer).
- The Secretariat then provides another comprehensive report on any submissions received to the NZGB's next meeting.
- If there are no submissions or if the NZGB agrees with all of the objecting submissions, then it makes the final decision.
- If the NZGB does not agree with the submissions objecting to the name, then the [Minister for Land Information](#) makes the final decision.

5. Conclusion

Council has been asked to consider a proposal to formally name Lake Ferry Settlement as such. The decision making body is the NZGB. To name or change a name the Board follows the provisions of the NZGB act 2008, which includes public consultation. The Minister is the final decision maker should a name or change of name be opposed.

6. Appendices

Appendix 1 – NZGB Application for Lake Ferry Settlement.

Appendix 2 – Letter from P. Cameron seeking Council support.

Contact Officer: Murray Buchanan, Group Manager Planning and Environment

Appendix 1 –Application to NZGB to Formally Name Lake Ferry Settlement



New Zealand
New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008
Official Geographic Name Proposal within
New Zealand

Includes Offshore Island names
Excludes Antarctic names (Ross Dependency), Undersea Feature names,
Treaty Settlement names, District or Region names, and Crown protected area names

Notes:

- (i) A separate form must be completed for each Official Geographic Name proposal – Section 15(2)(a) of the NZGB Act 2008 refers.
- (ii) Refer to the accompanying 'Guidance Notes' and 'Requirements for Geographic Name Proposals' when filling out this form.
- (iii) Complete all sections of the form and attach any other pages or supporting documentary evidence.
- (iv) The information you supply is subject to public scrutiny. Personal information provided in this form and any attachments, will be held by Land Information New Zealand *Toitū te whenua*, and may be used for the purpose of public consultation on your proposal. In particular, your personal information may be provided to, and used by, Te Puni Kōkiri (the Ministry of Māori Development) or other government agencies, for enabling consultation on your proposal with appropriate Māori groups. The provision of information on this form is not mandatory or required by law, but failure to provide the information will mean that your proposal cannot be considered. Pursuant to the Privacy Act 1993, you have the right of access to, and correction of, personal information provided in this form and any attachments.
- (v) Information considered to be culturally, historically or spiritually sensitive will be treated with respect.

Send to:

The Secretary
 New Zealand Geographic Board
 Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa
 c/- Land Information New Zealand
 155 The Terrace
 PO Box 5501
 Wellington 6145
 NEW ZEALAND

Freephone: 0800 Online (665 463)
 Telephone: 64-4-460 0581
 Facsimile: 64-4-472 2244
 Email: info@linz.govt.nz
 Website: www.linz.govt.nz

Proposer's name: PERRY CAMERON **Proposal date:** 2

Address: 11 CHURCHILL CREES FEATHERSTON 5710 **Telephone (home):** (06) 308 6938

Telephone (work): (.....) **Facsimile:** (.....)

Email: pcameron@aactrix.co.nz

1 Proposal to: *tick one*

ASSIGN a NEW name
 or ALTER an EXISTING name
 or DISCONTINUE an EXISTING name
 or APPROVE a RECORDED name

Proposed name: LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT

2 Current or alternative geographic name: LAKE FERRY (NOT OFFICIAL)

3 Geographic feature type: URBAN SETTLEMENT

4 Location: SOUTH WAIRARAPA COAST *(attach further details)*

(a) Description and general vicinity: HISTORIC SETTLEMENT: LAKE DISTRICT WARDEN

(b) Map or chart number (eg NZTopo50-AT24 or NZ 443): NZMS 260 R27 R28

(c) Full coordinates or grid reference: 41.3895 S 175.139 E P+Q27 Ed 31996
(in terms of NZTM or NZGD2000 or latitude and longitude) Refer NZ CHARTER

5 Māori or European name: *(attach further details)*

(a) Māori name; translation and its source:

(b) European name; Does a Māori name exist? LAKE FERRY

(c) Sources consulted: HISTORICAL WRITINGS

6 Origin: *(attach further details)*

(a) Description: HISTORIC 19TH C. SETTLEMENT ON WAIRARAPA COAST. *SEE ATTACHED*

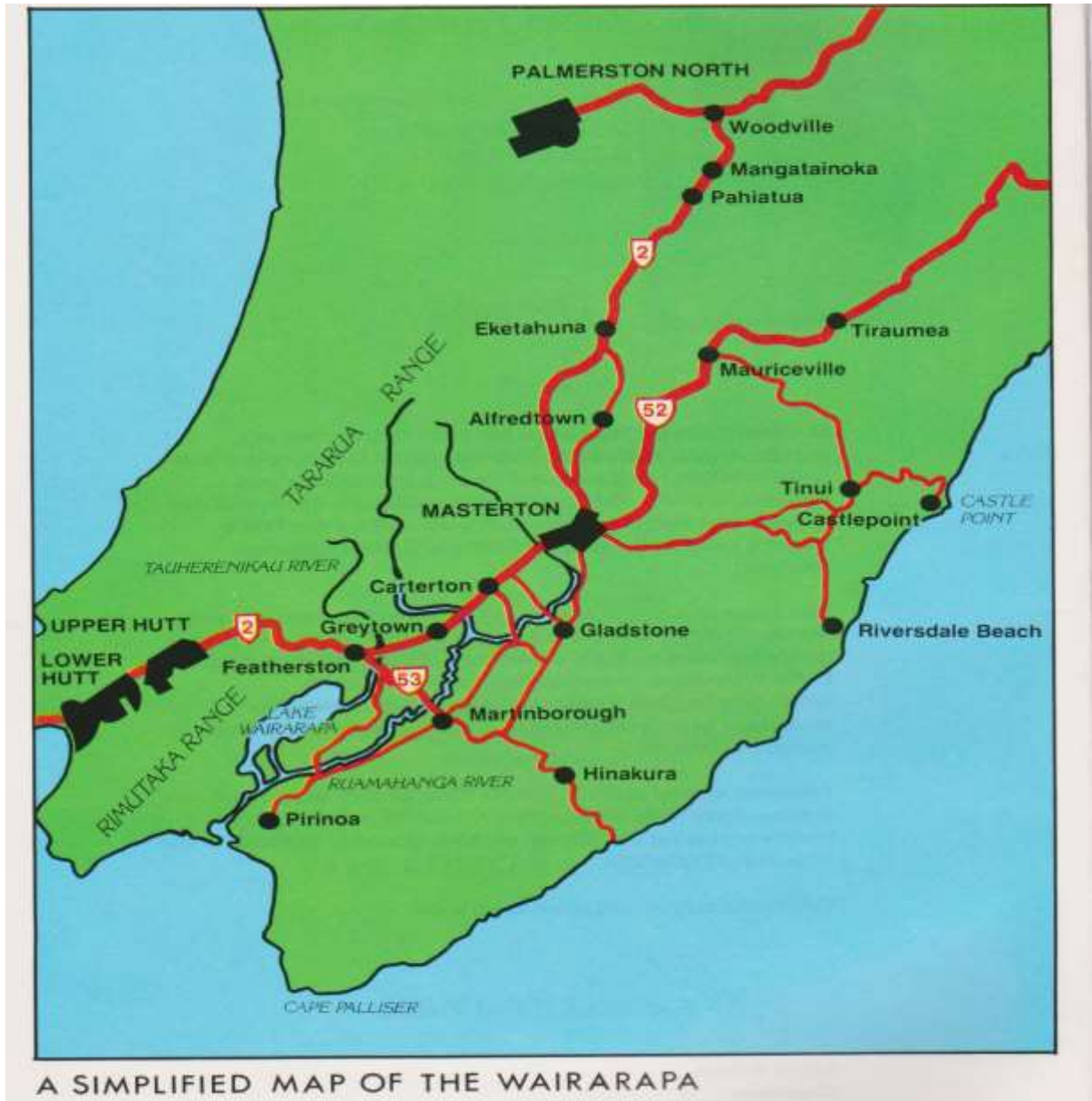
(b) Background: Needs official name ID for future reference.

(c) Local or common usage: Lake Ferry.

7 Name duplication: None *(attach further details)*

8 Other supporting information: Site photos - Appendix *(attach further details)*

LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT – NZGB DETAILS



THE SOMETIMES MISSING...

The proposal to recognise the historical name of 'Lake Ferry' settlement may be considered in the context of significant contemporary and historical writings. The need for official (NZGB) recognition can be illustrated by changes in perception: the 'Ferry' in the early to mid-19th century was a vital point of entry for the entire Wairarapa valley – pioneers drove their stock around the coast from Port Nicholson & Hutt Valley. A settlement followed the establishment of the ferry service and hotel, recounted below. Yet by the 1990's, publications such as 'Wonderful Wairarapa'¹ omitted Lake Ferry and the other south-coast settlements altogether!

¹ 1991 publication – 'Wonderful Wairarapa' (Cosmos Publications) for Tourism Wairarapa. 'A Simplified Map of the Wairarapa' excludes Lake Ferry and Lake Onoke. The above map stops at Pirinoa, while the Lake Ferry Road carries on.

LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT – NZGB DETAILS



GNS Lloyd Homer

Land Information NZ – Place Name Research: there are anomalies. Neither Lake Ferry nor Lake Onoke is highlighted as an 'official name'.² However, both names (for 'Lake' and 'Location') are 'pinned' in the lake (that is, the 'on-land' Lake Ferry Settlement is not recognised). See Gazetteer maps. Recently however, *'The Dominion Post'* 19 May 2015 – front page news: 'MEGAQUAKE' WARNING includes Lake Ferry in the 12 locations depicted for the entire Wellington region – see Appendix.

Lake Ferry Settlement currently comprises about fifty residences. (A further 5 hect. of residential-zoned land is available for development.) There is a motor camp on South Wairarapa Council owned land, children's playground, further reserve land set aside in the 19th century, and a licensed hotel. An integrated community wastewater system has been in place since 2006. The village is an increasingly popular centre for tourism, fishing and hunting. Today's ratepayers and residents relate to the settlement's historic links and name – see aerial view pg. 7, & signage, etc. in the Appendix, pg. 8.

The following extracts are relevant (and may also relate to official name recognition of 'Lake Onoke' in due course).

* * *

² Lake Wairarapa/Wairarapa Moana are not official names.

LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT – NZGB DETAILS

Wairarapa Moana The Lake And Its People (Fraser Books - 2012) for Wairarapa Archive.

'In 1844 the first stations were established around the shores of the lake (*Onoke*), with sheep and cattle drives around the difficult south coast route towards the lake, and ultimately across it to the pasturage on its eastern shores and on land alongside the Ruamahanga River.' Pg. 66.

'By 1847 there were more Pakeha living on the edge of the lake (*Onoke*).' Pg. 67.

August 1850: '...one of the many drowning fatalities in Wairarapa Moana.' Pg. 68. *During a crossing of a herd of cattle from Wellington to the lake's eastern shore, two Pakeha farmers, a male Maori and child, drowned.*

'...a settler-sponsored ferry service began soon after... Maori initially opposed the (*competing*) service but they gave their blessing eventually and an area was set aside for the ferry operation and its associated hotel, which opened on 1851.' Pg. 69.

'Another area was set aside at the mouth of the lake as a ferry reserve, after the chief Raneira Te Iho agreed to waive his rights to the ferry. The reserve was vested in the Featherston Highway Board in 1872, and in 1903 was made over to the newly-formed Featherston County Council. Over time baches were built on the reserve and eventually the Lake Ferry Motor Camp was established on the shores of the lower lake, by then better known to Pakeha as Lake Ferry than by its proper name, Lake Onoke. It is my hope that the name 'Lake Ferry' should apply to the settlement rather than to the lake itself, commemorating the ferry across the lake rather than the lake itself.

'Around the Shining Waters A History of Featherston County Council' - John Dunmore (Heritage Press Ltd - 1990)

'From the earliest times, the Wairarapa Maori had relied on the lake waters as a source of food. The outlet from Lake Onoke was kept open by the natural flow of water until the summer when the rainfall was low and the volume of water insufficient to keep the channel clear. Sand built up quickly, closing the outlet. At that point, the lake waters would back up, flooding the land. The two lakes (*Wairarapa and Onoke*) together with the surrounding swamps covered some 10,000 hectares when the outlet was open, but increased to twice that area when it closed, usually from early January to late March. Not only were grazing lands flooded, but much potentially rich farming land remained waterlogged and

LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT – NZGB DETAILS

unusable. But the opening and closing of Lake Onoke formed a part of a delicate ecological balance on which the fish and eels depended.' ... 'The situation had not been helped by the 1855 earthquake which raised the land and increased the flood-prone area. From the Maori point of view, this was part of the lake, a part which had not been sold to the Crown; from another point of view, it was mere accretion by natural action of land which had already been ceded.'³ (pg. 49).

'...Maori wish to ensure that the outlet (to the sea) would not be artificially opened. For years they could not get firm answers from the government; nor indeed could the settlers. In the 1880s, following a particularly bad flood and heavy stock losses, attempts to buy the Maori claim to the land were no more successful in solving the matters than were attempts by angry settlers to shovel the sand away.' (ibid)

In 1886 the settlers formed a Ruamahanga River Board – it declared the outlet to be a public drain, hence it had to be kept open. This led to a confrontation with Maori in 1888, followed by a Royal Commission in 1891.

'Years went by before the affair was finally settled. That it led to nothing more serious than comic opera confrontations as a credit to the good relations which existed between Europeans and Maori in the Wairarapa. That the 1896 agreement was finalised at Papawai was due to the importance of that pa in the 1890s.' Pg. 50. See Appendix & also *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*.⁴

³ Maori '...made it clear the sale did not include the bed of the lakes and that they were selling to the tahakupu, the highwater mark. The failure to properly survey the land, and the disagreement over exactly what had been sold and what had been retained by Maori was to lead to tension between the settlers and their Maori neighbours...' See Footnote 4 – Extract from The Encyclopaedia of New Zealand.

⁴ Extract from The Encyclopaedia of New Zealand: In 1896, after Te Maari-o-te-Rangi's death, Hāmuera Tamahau Mahupuku gifted the lakes to the Crown. This ensured the mana (spiritual power) of the lakes remained with Wairarapa Māori. In exchange, the Crown paid £2000 and promised to set aside land for Māori. However, only one reserve was set aside. This was part of the Pouakani Block in faraway southern Waikato, comprising swamp and bush-covered hills, with infertile pumice soils. See Appendix.

LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT – NZGB DETAILS



* * *

The Lower Valley Development Scheme opened a diversion of the Ruamahanga River from Lake Wairarapa in 1974. It ‘...kept Lake Wairarapa at a steady level, reduced flooding and with its associated works brought new land into production.’ Pg. 168 (Opening the lake outlet to the sea was required much less frequently because of the river’s diversion, and managed by GWRC with heavy mechanical equipment.)

‘Lake Ferry’ now became a misnomer, a puzzling name for later generations. The reserve and the hotel had turned out to be a legal headache for the council. Pg. 169. c1963 (Reconstituted: Featherston County Council.) It was the only local authority in New Zealand to hold a liquor licence, albeit of a public house/hotel operating from a run-down building. The Lake Ferry Hotel was eventually sold to a private owner in October 1968.

* * *

Wairarapa Coastal Strategy

References: *Wairarapa Coastal Strategy* (March 2004) – an initiative of local government Rangitane o Wairarapa, Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, and Greater Wellington Regional Council.
Caring for Our Coast (March 2004) – by Wairarapa Coastal Strategy Group.

LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT – NZGB DETAILS

Wairarapa Moana's Future

At the time this naming application was being prepared, Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project and its governance group developed a Wetlands Project Strategy (March 2015) for Interpretation and Visitor Facilities. A separate 3-year Wairarapa works programme deals with the implementation of the aforementioned strategy.

The project seeks to identify (preserve & enhance) the areas of significant ecological and cultural value: to provide site information that is engaging and effective, and visitor facilities... 'to enhance the visitor experience.' Wairarapa should thereby become better known as a public destination for ecological and recreational enjoyment.

The project's initial focus is on accessible places with good 'landscape values.' Sites targeted by the Wairarapa Moana partners are:

- **Lake Onoke**
- **Lake Ferry** (Riparian strip: 2016/17)
- Onoke Spit
- Boggy Pond
- Lake Domain Reserve
- Wairio Wetlands

These coincidental initiatives will give mutual benefits to our historic Wairarapa settlements and the environment.

* * *



LAKE FERRY SETTLEMENT – NZGB DETAILS

**Consultation Feedback
(To be entered)**

**P.C.
24/05/15**

APPENDIX



There has been a hotel on the shores of Lake Onoke since 1851. By 1897, when Robert & Mary Barton were leasing the rebuilt hotel, a large tariff board on its frontage listed the charges for moving stock across the lake's sea outlet. Wairarapa Archive Ref:03-89/215.

APPENDIX



In January 1896, Ngāti Kahungunu gifted Lakes Wairarapa and Ōnoke to the Crown. Here (Papawai) the tribe signs over the title deed. In return the Crown paid them £2,000 and set aside an inadequate land reserve in Waikato. [Alexander Turnbull Library](#)
Reference: [PAColl-7489-85](#)

The Dominion Post – Front Page clip 19 May 2015:



**Appendix 2 – Letter from P.
Cameron Seeking Council’s
Support for the Application
to Name Lake Ferry
Settlement**

Perry Cameron

24 June 2015

Mr Paul Crimp, CEO
South Wairarapa District Council
Kitchener Street
MARTINBOROUGH

Ms Liz Patchett
Secretary, Lake Ferry Ratepayers & Residents Association
40 Lake Ferry Road
LAKE FERRY

Dear Paul & Liz

Re: Official Geographic Name Proposal

I believe the 'time has come' for official name recognition of the Lake Ferry Settlement by the NZ Geographic Board ('NZGB').

My draft application based on historical research is enclosed. The NZGB quite properly encourages proposers to consult as appropriate. Accordingly I am providing copies to the following interested parties:

- GWRC and SWDC
- Department of Conservation
- Rangitane o Wairarapa and Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
- Lake Ferry Ratepayers & Residents Association

Proposals and results of consultation are required by the NZGB secretariat well in advance of the next scheduled meeting in September. I would be appreciated if comments by all parties were in my hands by 20 July to meet the deadline.

As is the case with the current proposal to rename the 'Hill' as 'Remutaka Pass', there may well be other aspects to be considered, and consultations, by the NZGB before a final decision is made. My Lake Ferry Settlement proposal is a first step.

Kind regards

Yours sincerely



Perry Cameron

From: Anaru Fraser [mailto:Anaru.Fraser@mbie.govt.nz]
Sent: Monday, 11 May 2015 12:52 p.m.
To: Suzanne Clark - Committee Secretary
Subject: FW: Scan-to-Me from PM-WST-0408 [UNCLASSIFIED]

Kiaora Suzanne

As per our phone conversation, your letter dated 8 may asked two things:

1. Whether or not permit application 56365 formed part of Block Offer 2015?
2. When the MSC submission will be responded to?

Regarding the first point, permit application 56365 and Block Offer 2015 are separate pieces of work. The permit application relates to prospecting activities, whereas the Block Offer 2015 relates to exploration activities.

In relation to the second point, this permit application is still under evaluation and will be for some time although we will respond in due course.

I hope this clarifies your queries.

Nāku noa

Anaru Fraser

SENIOR ADVISOR IWI RELATIONSHIPS

New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment

anaru.fraser@mbie.govt.nz | Telephone: +64 (4) 901 8145 | Ext 41845

15 Stout St, PO Box 1473, Wellington 6140

www.nzpam.govt.nz



[New Zealand Government](http://www.govt.nz)

11 May 2015

Jason Kerehi
Director of Maori Health
Wairarapa District Health Board
PO Box 96
Masterton 5840

Dear Jason

HEALTH CLINIC AT PAPAWEI MARAE

At a recent meeting of the South Wairarapa District Council's Maori Standing Committee, a request was made on behalf of Papawai Marae for assistance in obtaining a remote onsite health clinic at the Marae. We understand that a clinic operates out of Hau Arika Marae on a regular basis, and request that this service is extended to include Papawai Marae. The request is made on the basis that local Maori living near the Marae or in the Greytown area don't feel comfortable attending health centres or doctors clinics in central Greytown, or may not have the means to do so.

To progress the onsite clinic or for more details, please contact Michael Roera, Trustee of Papawai Marae.

Michael Roera
52 Opaki Road
Masterton 5810
mroera@hotmail.com
Ph 021 150 1729

Please acknowledge receipt of this request and advise whether our request on behalf of Papawai Marae is feasible.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Suzanne Clark'.

Suzanne Clark
Committee Secretary
suzanne.clark@swdc.govt.nz

cc: Michael Roera, Papawai Marae
cc: Triny Ruhe, Whaiora

8 May 2015

Mahanga Maru
NZ Petroleum & Minerals
PO Box 1473
Wellington 6140

Dear Mahanga

PERMIT APPLICATION 56365

On the 26 March 2015 the South Wairarapa Maori Standing Committee (MSC) made a submission to NZP&M regarding permit application 56365. The submission was acknowledged as received on the 27 March.

On the 30 March 2015 the MSC received correspondence from NZP&M stating that Block Offer 2015 had been released.

Can you advise whether permit application 56365 forms part of the Block Offer 2015 and whether the consultation by the MSC was considered for Block Offer 2015 or whether it is being considered for the permit application only and how they relate (or not).

Can you also advise when the MSC will have their submission individually responded to.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Suzanne Clark'.

Suzanne Clark
Committee Secretary
suzanne.clark@swdc.govt.nz