

In recent times, the task of upgrading the building and displays of the Fell Locomotive Museum has fallen onto the Committee.

In 2017, the Committee was informed by “Work Safe” that it had to upgrade the existing protective fencing around the “motion” of the Fell locomotive. The total cost of the new fencing was \$29,066.

We raised \$24,500.00 through grant applications and donations, the remaining \$4,500 came out of the Museum’s reserves.

“Work safe” also recommended that the locks on the fire doors be replaced.

The Committee is progressively replacing old fluorescent lighting with LED lights. The funding for this project is coming out of reserves.

The old louvre windows need to be replaced with tinted, doubled glazed windows to bring the Museum up to modern standards. The Committee will be applying for grants from funding organisations to be able this project to commence.

The Committee is currently developing/upgrading the following displays:

- Four restoration panels depicting the restoration of the Fell locomotive is being developed by railway historian, Barry O’Donnell. The cost of this project will paid out of reserves.
- The “Siberia” model is being upgraded. The cost of this project will be paid out of reserves.
- Volunteers are developing a new Remutaka Tunnel display. The cost of materials for this project will be funded from reserves.
- Volunteers and members of the “Wairarapa Modellers” are developing a display depicting the use of light rail during WW1. This display will be the Museum’s contribution to Featherston’s Armistice Day celebrations. The cost of materials for this project will be funded from reserves.

In order to keep attracting visitors, the committee must keep up maintenance on the building and upgrade/modernise its displays.

The Committee thanks the SWDC for its annual grant of \$2,000.00 to help cover operational costs (e.g. power).

We are applying for this additional one-off grant of \$2000.00 to assist us with the upgrade of our toilets so they will meet current standards.

# South Wairarapa District Council

## 2018/28 Long Term Plan

### Grant Application Form

Email to: [ltip@swdc.govt.nz](mailto:ltip@swdc.govt.nz) before 4 pm, 23 April 2018

#### 1. ORGANISATION DETAILS

Name of organisation:

Fell Locomotive Museum

Physical address:

Cnr. State Highway 2 and Lyon Street  
Featherston 5740

Postal address:

P.O. Box 71

Featherston 5740

Contact Person:

Marion Hewison

Phone No (Day):

(06) 3798145

Email:

[hewison.puketahi@](mailto:hewison.puketahi@xtra.co.nz)

Mobile No:

027 278 0811

[xtra.co.nz](mailto:hewison.puketahi@xtra.co.nz)

Phone No (After hours):

(06) 3798145

When was the organisation formed and what are its aims and objectives?

The Friends of the Fell Society was formed in 1980. The society was incorporated on 27<sup>th</sup> August 1980 and changed its name to Fell Locomotive Museum Inc. on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2007

Total number of members in your organisation?	40 individual members 36 family members
How many full-time equivalent people work in your organisation?	1 part-time employee low season 20hrs/wk high season 30hrs/wk
How many volunteers work in your organisation?	11 volunteers
Date of last AGM?	29 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017
Are you GST registered? <del>Y</del> /N	GST No: -

Officers of organisation	
Chair: Marion Hewison	Phone No: (06) 3798145
Secretary: Michael Hewison	Phone No: 027 245 0047
Treasurer: Simon Bird	Phone No: 021 675 643

## 2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Specific reason for grant application (e.g. upgrade to facilities/purchase of equipment/one-off event):

In addition to the annual \$2000 grant to cover operational cost, the Museum is applying for an additional one-off grant to upgrade its toilets.

Toilets were second hand when installed. When the bowl of the disability toilet was replaced, it was with one of standard height not the recommended height. Second toilet in the 'ladies' is from a primary school, is lower than standard height. Complaints have been received.

Toilet in the 'mens' is very old and modern plastic seat does not sit firmly onto it - there is a gap. Children have difficulty with it - we were informed by a 5/6 year old that 'it had bit my bum'.

The cistern of the urinal needs a filter fitted to prevent blockages.

Where and when will the activity/event take place or what is the anticipated completion date of the project (please note funds cannot be allocated retrospectively)?

The toilet upgrades will commence once the grant is received.

The annual operational grant will be used throughout the year to help cover costs e.g. power.

Why should South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) support this project/event?

The Fell Locomotive Museum is an important tourist attraction for Featherston.

It preserves the last remaining Fell locomotive in the world and educates the public on the history of the Remutaka Incline.

Who will benefit from these funds and in what way? The Museum's visitors, its members, the volunteers and indirectly all the rate payers of Featherston, as it will be contributing to the upkeep of the building that houses their locomotive. The Museum preserves an important part of NZ's history

Would you like to speak in support of your application at a meeting of the South Wairarapa District Council? ~~Yes~~/No

Submission hearings will be held on 14 & 15 May 2018 at the Council Chambers, Martinborough

### 3. FINANCIALS

<b>Funding requirements</b>	
Total cost of project	\$ Annual operating grant \$2,000.00 One-off grant (toilet upgrade) 2,500.00 4,500.00
Your organisation's contribution	\$ 500.00
Other outside funding (please supply brief details)	\$ —
Amount applied for in this application	\$ 4,000.00
Shortfall (please provide brief details of how will balance be found)	\$ —
Project income (if applicable), e.g. generated from sales to public	\$ —
Is organisation a registered charity?	Yes/ <del>No</del> Registration Number: CC 28740
Have you applied to SWDC for funding before?	Yes/ <del>No</del>
If yes, when, for what purpose and how much was granted?	Annual grant to help cover operational costs of \$2,000.00



Bank account details	
Name of bank:	Kiwibank
Account name:	Fell Locomotive Museum Inc
Account No:	38-9000-02807-44-00

#### 4. Declarations

We agree to comply with requests from an officer or councillor from SWDC for additional information in relation to this application.

#### Statement to comply with the Provisions of the Privacy Act 1993

The personal information above is collected and will be held by SWDC for the purpose of considering your application for financial assistance. You have the right of access to, and correction of, personal information about you, that we hold.

#### Authorisation

- I certify that the information provided in this application form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- I have the authority to make the application on behalf of the organisation.
- I agree that the necessary documentation listed below is attached to this application.
- I confirm that we will complete and return a grant accountability form within two months of the project being completed.
- The organisation will keep receipts and a record of all expenditure for 7 years.
- Any unspent funds will be returned to SWDC.
- All expenditure will be accounted for in the Grant Accountability Form.

Signatory One	Signatory Two
Signed: <i>M. A. Hewison</i>	Signed: <i>M. R. Hewison</i>
Full name: <i>Marion Alice Hewison</i>	Full name: <i>M. R. HEWISON</i>
Designation: <i>President</i>	Designation: <i>Secretary</i>
Date: <i>22/4/2018</i>	Date: <i>22/4/2018</i>

Supporting documentation required for this application	
• Most recent annual accounts including notes and review/audit report.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Income and expenditure statement for part year and inaugural minutes (if organisation has been operating for less than 12 months)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**From:** Indigo Freya  
**Sent:** Monday, 23 April 2018 1:59 p.m.  
**To:** Suzanne Clark - Committee Secretary <Suzanne.Clark@swdc.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** Feedback

Indigo Freya  
 Urban ratepayer.  
 Prefer not to speak.  
 Rates Affordability:  
 Agree.  
 Future growth and development:  
 Option 1  
 Youth training and development:  
 Option 2 (status quo)  
 Promoting and Enhancing our District:  
 Option 3  
 I propose a lesser amount of \$200,000 and more consultation over what proceeds (to avoid such unfitting items as the squicle and the Martinborough expensive hall build).  
 Infrastructure for Visitors:  
 Option 1  
 Sports Coordination:  
 Option 2  
 Reducing Waste going to Landfills:  
 Kerbside food waste - yes  
 240 wheelie bins - no (I think the present system is adequate)  
 e-waste - yes  
 recycling/recovery at transfer - yes  
 Water Conservation:  
 Option 3 -undertake measures to ensure water conservation in the farming and horticulture practices such as not allowing sprinkler use during the heat of the day, enforced water tank storage systems for irrigation etc  
 Fees and Charges:  
 Proposals seem fair  
 Other feedback:  
 I would like to see the SWDC find cost effective ways of enabling more input into community board meetings, (perhaps make the agenda more public and allow 2 mins per speaker without prior requirements being imposed)

**From:** Lawrence Stephenson- Assets and Operations Manager  
**Sent:** Monday, 23 April 2018 2:01 p.m.  
**To:** Suzanne Clark - Committee Secretary <Suzanne.Clark@swdc.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** LTP- Officer's submission

Hi Suzanne

As discussed earlier, brief submission

There is currently a proposal to review water conservation methods. This has however been carried out locally such as risk assessment in Kapiti Coast <http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Plans--Publications/Regional-Policy-Statement/129-Watersmart-Ltd-Appendix.pdf>.

Making it compulsory to have a greywater system compared to a rainwater harvesting system means periods of high demand (summer) is also the time of low rainfall, so no real water reduction in high demand, however the greywater is constantly refilling and available for garden watering which is a large use in summer. For instance November-December was dry in 2017, less than 13mm until 13 December. Greytown was averaging 2200m<sup>3</sup>/day the week before the Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> and on the 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> the usage dropped to about 1600, so also a third, the only difference being the decent (23mm) rainfall.

- Reduced all year demand particularly summer during peak demand
- Not reliant on weather
- Reduced wastewater discharge (about 1/3)
- Well documented.
- Water reduction is likely to be required as part of our consent renewals

Regards

**Lawrence Stephenson**

Assets and Operations Manager



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## Greywater Reuse Risk Assessment

- Revision 1
- 19 May 2008



# Greywater Reuse Risk Assessment

- Revision 1
- 19 May 2008

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## Document history and status

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<b>Name of document:</b>	Risk Assessment
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## Summary

The water resource issues facing the Kapiti Coast District are unique in New Zealand. In a push to improve water conservation in new homes, Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) and SKM undertook joint research to assess the potential benefits of rainwater tanks. Modelling by SKM suggested that a small rainwater tank and a greywater reuse system would optimise water conservation.

KCDC proposed plan change 75, to mandate the installation of either a 10,000 Litre Rainwater Tank for toilet flushing and outdoor use *or* a 4,500 litre Rainwater Tank for toilet flushing and outdoor use **and** a greywater dispersal system for outdoor subsoil irrigation.

The proposed revision to the building act in July 2007 raised concerns about greywater reuse, however. As a result SKM was engaged to prepare a risk assessment focussing on environmental aspects of greywater reuse, Ormiston and Associates were engaged to prepare a separate report focussing on greywater characteristics and public health risks.

KCDC raised seven distinct areas of concern for SKM to investigate, they were:

- What Impact will greywater have on the different Kapiti Soils? Is greywater reuse suitable in all soils and terrain?
- What processes can the Council implement to ensure the greywater discharge will not cause damage to the soil or cause surface ponding?
- What Impact will greywater have on the water use and disposal over time?
- Are the provisions in the Greater Wellington Regional Council “Discharge to land” provisions adequate to protect the water cycles?
- What source control measures can people do to reduce impact of greywater on natural systems?
- Is the NSW Health document suitable in avoiding, mitigating or remedying the risks greywater poses to the wider environment?

After a review of domestic and foreign greywater reuse literature, SKM identified areas unique to New Zealand and specifically the Kapiti Coast where further work is required. The following recommendations are made:

- KCDC must prepare their own regulations and a code of practice tailored to the Kapiti Coast focusing on one technology (sub surface irrigation, with soil moisture probe and automatic diversion).
- Installation of greywater systems must be part of the building consent process and be inspected by trained council staff.

SINCLAIR KNIGHT MERZ

- Sources of Greywater should not include any water from the Kitchen, Toilet or the Laundry sink.
- Public education will be vital to the sustainability of greywater reuse.
- A study to establishing the true concentrations of various constituents in greywater would make greywater reuse management more effective.
- Preliminary and ongoing soil and drinking water source testing, must be implemented
- The preparation of GIS plans can be used to identify areas that are or are not suitable for greywater reuse from the range of criteria identified in this report and of ongoing testing.

Once these recommendations have been followed up SKM believes a properly installed and maintained subsurface greywater irrigation system can successfully isolate or minimise the risks highlighted in this and the Ormiston and Associates report, in areas where greywater reuse is deemed appropriate.

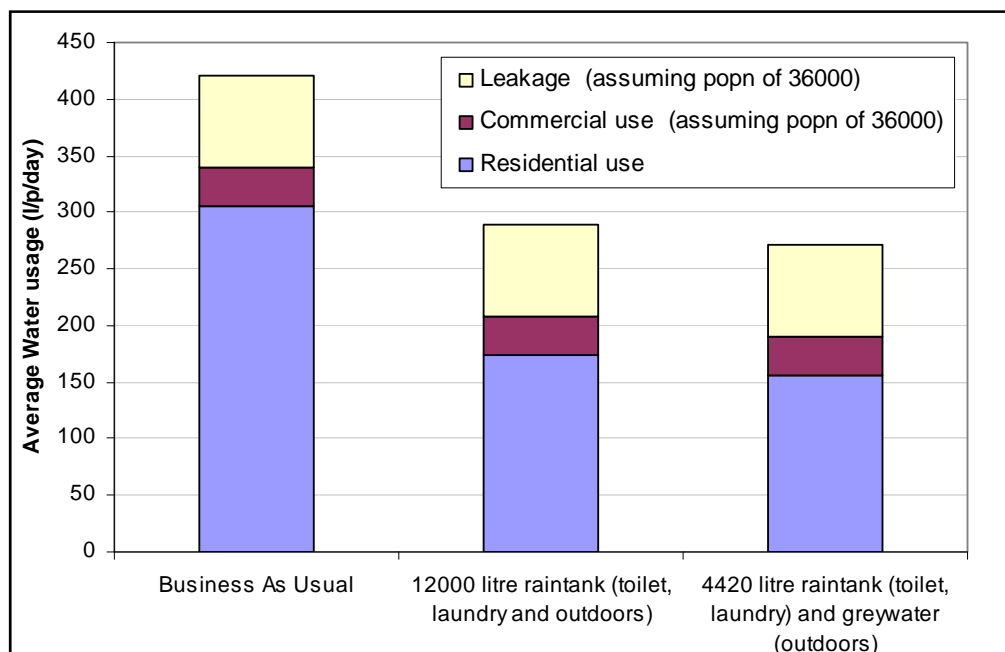
## Introduction

### Background to Plan Change 75

In July 2007 Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) proposed plan change 75, which would mandate that rainwater collection tanks be installed with all new dwellings as a method of water conservation. The draft plan change suggested a typical raintank of 10,000 litres would be appropriate but there was little science to back up the benefits associated with raintanks of this size. In order to quantify the benefit of the proposed raintanks, and optimise their size for the Kapiti rainfall profile, KCDC and SKM partnered to undertake some joint research to assess the potential benefits of rainwater tanks.

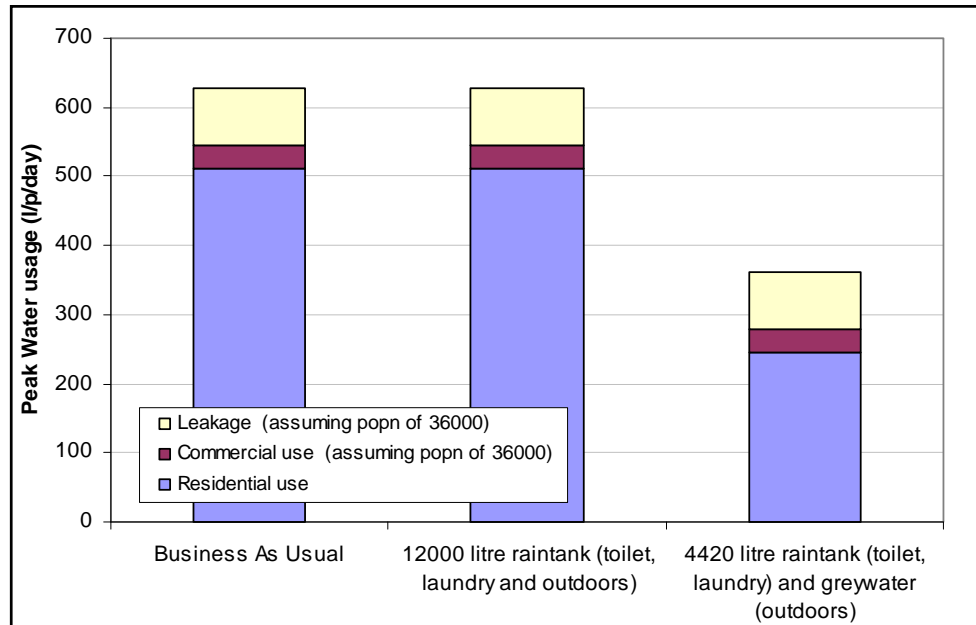
SKM carried out the modelling using the University of Newcastle's Probabilistic Urban Rainwater and Wastewater Reuse Simulator (PURRS) modelling package.

From the PURRS modelling in SKM 2008 (see Figure 1, below) the addition of a rain tank was estimated to reduce total average consumption by 33% from 420l/person/day to 280l/person/day. However during the modelling it became apparent that while a rainwater tank is an efficient way of reducing average water consumption, it achieves very little in terms of reducing peak summer demand (Figure 2).



■ **Figure 1 Average Watermain Usage (SKM 2008)**





■ **Figure 2 Peak Watermain Usage (SKM 2008)**

After discussions and further research, SKM introduced greywater recycling as an option for peak demand management. Figure 2 shows the benefit of incorporating greywater systems, with a reduction of peak water demand from mains network of 43%. The incorporation of greywater recycling also allowed homeowners to select a much smaller raintank as it was no longer required to service the majority of outdoor water use.

In response to these findings KCDC prepared a revised plan change 75, which will mandate the installation of either a 10,000 litre rainwater tank for toilet flushing and outdoor use *or* a 4,500 litre rainwater tank for toilet flushing and outdoor use **and** a greywater dispersal system for outdoor subsoil irrigation.

### The Building Act

In July 2007 a draft revision of the building code was circulated for comment. The draft of the code stated that: “*We do not envisage greywater recycling for domestic use being economic, nor necessary in New Zealand for water conservation.*”

The revision of the building code went on to state that “*The level of pathogens in greywater for re-use as measured by microbial indicators shall be less than 1 E.coli/100 ml*” Which is the same as the level of *E.coli* in the drinking water standards.

When compared to the findings in the PURRS analysis (SKM, 2008) the codes statement is inaccurate for the KCDC situation as greywater has been shown to have the potential to significantly reduce peak potable water use at times when Kapiti's finite water supply resource is under stress.

In response to the concerns raised in the review of the building code, and due to the clear benefits of incorporating greywater into future urban development, KCDC commissioned SKM to carry out a risk assessment on the proposed greywater irrigation system from an engineering perspective. Ormiston and Associates were also engaged to carry out a risk assessments from a public health perspective.

### **SKM Literature Review / Risk Assessment**

This literature review is part of the proposed change to the district plan, (Plan Change 75), to introduce water conservation methods in new subdivisions and in areas where zone changes occur. To investigate the risks that may be introduced by greywater reuse, the literature review / risk assessment was commissioned. The proposed research would enable council to make an informed decision about the proposed plan change, offsetting risks and benefits, and provide them with some direction for further research on the effects of greywater for Kapiti.

### **Issues Raised**

Council raised seven key issues that may arise from widespread greywater reuse which they wished to form the risk assessment, they are:

- 1) What Impact will greywater have on the different Kapiti Soils?
- 2) Is greywater reuse suitable in all soils and terrain?
- 3) What processes can the Council implement to ensure the greywater discharge will not cause damage to the soil or cause surface ponding?
- 4) What Impact will greywater have on the water use and disposal over time?
- 5) Are the provisions in the Greater Wellington Regional Council "Discharge to land" provisions adequate to protect the water cycles?
- 6) What source control measures can people do to reduce impact of greywater on natural systems?
- 7) Is the NSW Health document suitable in avoiding, mitigating or remedying the risks greywater poses to the wider environment?

SKM used experience in hydrology, municipal engineering, groundwater engineering, geotechnical engineering and planning to complete this review.

## Geology and Topography

### Geology and Permeability

Permeability is the ability of soils and rock to transmit a fluid. It is dependant on the size of the pore spaces between soil and rock particles and their connectedness. It is essential when assessing the suitability of greywater use to take into account the permeability of the local soils. If the soils are highly permeable this could increase the risk of contamination of the underlying groundwater. If the soils are impermeable, there is a risk of surface waterlogging.

### Kapiti Coast Geological setting

The Kapiti coastal plain flanks the Tararua Range to the east. The landforms and depositional sequence have been formed by climatic fluctuations during the Quaternary period. Deposition on the coastal plain occurred during glacial periods as a result of erosion of the Tararua Range. Thick sequences of poorly sorted alluvial gravels were deposited as a result of subsidence of the greywacke basement by tectonic deformation.

Marine sediments were deposited on the coastal plain due to the transgression of the ocean during interglacial periods. Aeolian dune deposits have accumulated due to progradation of the coastline during the last 6500 years.

Greywacke basement rocks are indicated to be outcropping to the south and east of the area, consisting highly deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of Mid Permian to Mid Cretaceous age 9265-100 Ma.

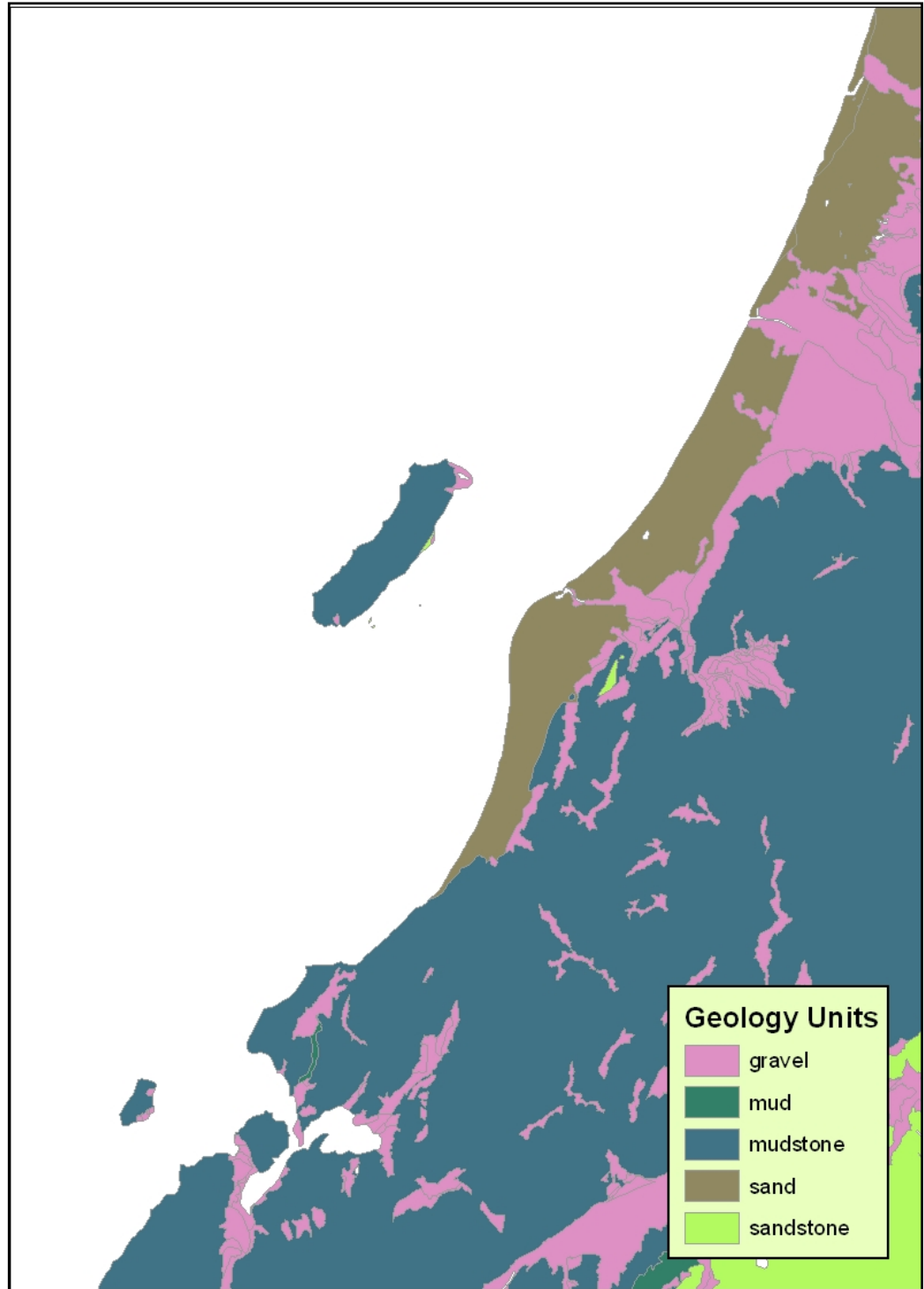
The following table indicates the main geology of the Kapiti district as detailed on the geological map.

Geological Code	Formation Characteristics	General Geographical Area
Q1a	Well sorted floodplain gravels  Poorly sorted alluvial fan, scree and colluvium gravels	River Floodplains
Q2a/Q3a	Poorly/moderately sorted gravels with minor sand/silt underlying terraces  Poorly sorted fan gravels	Te Horo, Southern Levin

Q6a/Q8a	Poorly/moderately sorted gravels, underlying loess (wind blown silt) covered aggradational (depositional) surfaces	Otaki River area
Q1d	Aeolian dunes (wind blown dune sand)	Along coastline
Q5b	Beach deposits – marine gravel and sand underlying loess & fan deposits	Northern Levin
uQ1	Landslide deposits (angular rock fragments in fine-grained matrix)	Small area to the east of Paekakariki
Tt	Greywacke (poorly bedded sandstone)	Inland areas in southeast

Soils in the Kapiti Coast District Council area consist of sand, grading inland to sand and gravel or gravel. To the east and southeast, Greywacke bedrock is indicated with no overlying superficial deposits. Faults in the Greywacke, especially around Paraparaumu and Waikanae, as well as intermittent belts of broken formation, are indicated throughout the Kapiti area. The greywacke in these areas are likely to be fractured.

In summary, the soils of the Kapiti district are generally sands and gravels which are likely to be highly permeable. Inland areas to the east are indicated to be rock at or near the surface. The bedrock is likely to be permeable in fractured areas and impermeable in unfractured areas.



■ **Figure 1: Geology of the Kapiti Area**



## **Sub Surface Irrigation.**

### **On-Site Disposal**

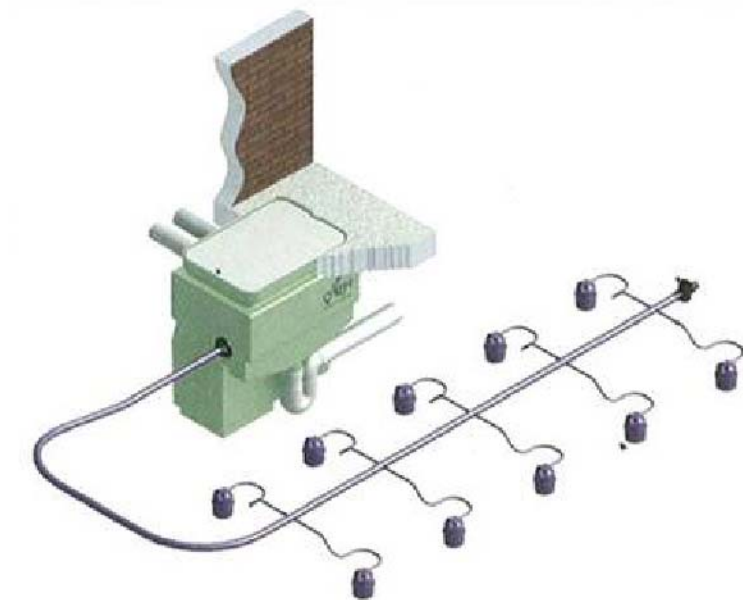
The relevant standard governing on-site disposal is AS/NZS 1547:2000: On-site domestic wastewater management. While this deals with treated effluents, typically wastewater, the latest draft revision of AS/NZS 1547 (v6.0 DR07920) states that: “Although this Standard covers the subsurface land-application of greywater after primary treatment, it does not cover greywater reuse by the direct application onto land or by other means, nor does it provide details of greywater diversion systems.”

### **Subsurface Irrigation**

Subsurface irrigation is an efficient watering technique. Systems consist of irrigation tubing or pods and irrigation tubing placed underground at the root depth of approximately 200mm. The water goes straight to the roots of plants, reducing evapotranspiration and runoff.

### **Subsurface Greywater Irrigation Systems**

The proposed greywater system to be installed in conjunction with rainwater tanks is a subsurface irrigation network that automatically distributes greywater to the garden. Recycled water is not stored in a holding tank, (thereby reducing the risk of pathogens developing in storage) but immediately diverted under the garden after preliminary treatment (removal of large solids). An example of the subsurface irrigation system is shown in Figure 2 below.



■ **Figure 2: A subsurface irrigation network**

It is vital that greywater system installations meet the required standards allowing diversion to the wastewater network for overflows and during periods of rain. Automated systems, with automatic switching would be preferable.

Similar systems to the one described above were tested by Veneman (2002) in Commercial applications in the US. It was found that the systems were highly effective at utilising the soil to remove indicator organisms and Nitrogen.

Research of the overseas systems suggests that similar (untreated) greywater systems are extensively in use with no evidence of disease resulting from single dwelling greywater reuse systems Brown (2007). Research of the German experience where they have had greywater recycling in Berlin for in excess of 10 years, shows most greywater (for irrigation, toilet flushing and cleaning) is typically treated by small package Sequenced Batch Reactors (SBRs), prior to reuse.

## Greywater

### Constituents

In its simplest form greywater is defined as domestic wastewater excluding toilet waste and may include wastewater arising from

- A hand basin
- Kitchen
- Bath and shower
- Laundry

A more in depth analysis of the constituent properties and characteristics of greywater flow can be found in the Ormiston and Associates report.

### Kitchen Greywater

“Kitchen wastewater is heavily polluted physically with food particles, oils, fats, and other highly pollutant waste and is often more pollutant than blackwater or raw sewage. It readily promotes and supports the growth of micro-organisms. Because of the solid food particles and because fats can solidify kitchen wastewater may cause blockages in land application systems unless treated or removed from greywater.

Microbiologically, extremely high concentrations of thermotolerant coliforms ( $2 \times 10^9$  cfu/100mL) have been found in kitchen greywater but the more usual concentrations appear to be in the range of less than  $10^4$  to  $10^6$  cfu/100mL. Such high levels are again indicative of raw sewage and on occasions kitchen greywater may be more contaminated with micro-organisms than raw sewage. The high thermotolerant coliform concentrations sometimes found in kitchen greywater is cause for concern and must be managed effectively to prevent disease transmission. Kitchen greywater is chemically polluted as it also contains detergents and cleaning agents and where dishwashers are used the greywater is very alkaline from the detergent. Kitchen greywater may be harmful to soils by altering its characteristics in the longer term.” NSWHealth (2000)

### Bathroom

“The bathroom (hand basin, shower and bath) generates about 38% of the household wastewater flow (55% of greywater) and is considered to be the least contaminated type of greywater. Microbiologically, thermotolerant coliform concentrations have been assessed in shower and bath water to be in the range of  $10^4$  to  $10^6$  cfu/100mL. As people often urinate in showers and baths concern is often expressed about the increased health aspects of inappropriate disposal. While urine in a healthy person is sterile, some bladder infections may pass microorganisms in urine. However, the potential for these organisms to survive and cause infection is considered remote. The ammonia in urine is beneficial to plants but may harm the environment if not adequately

dispersed. Wastewater from hand basins is more pollutant than bath or shower greywater. Soap is the most common chemical contaminant found in bathroom greywater and other common contaminants are from shampoo, hair dyes, toothpaste and cleaning chemicals. All of these contaminants are believed to adversely affect land applications systems and are difficult to remove from the wastewater. Biocidal soaps have little effect on reducing the bacterial load in greywater.” NSWHealth (2000)

### **Laundry**

“Laundry wastewater represents about 23% of household wastewater (34% of greywater). Greywater from the laundry improves in quality from wash water to first rinse water to second rinse water. Microbiologically, thermotolerant coliform loads varied from  $10^7$  cfu/100mL when nappies were washed to 25 cfu/100mL for 2<sup>nd</sup> rinse water. Wash cycle water contains higher chemical concentrations from soap powders and soiled clothes (sodium, phosphate, boron, surfactants, ammonia, nitrogen) and is high in suspended solids, lint, turbidity and oxygen demand and if applied to land untreated can lead to environmental damage as well as posing a threat to public health. 1<sup>st</sup> rinse and 2<sup>nd</sup> rinse laundry greywater still contain a pollutant load and still pose a threat to public health, although greatly reduced. Also the laundry tub is sometimes used to irresponsibly ..... dispose of harmful substances such as paints, solvents, pesticide and herbicide residues further increasing the pollutant potential. Domestic pets which may often be washed in the laundry tub are a further source of contamination.” NSWHealth (2000)

A-Boal *et al* (1995) found that the physical and chemical parameters such as pH, salinity, sodium and aluminium content reached unacceptably high levels when compared with standard wastewater irrigation guidelines (e.g., Environment Protection Authority Victoria, 1991). These levels were observed particularly in the laundry greywater samples and were clearly related to the compounds in the laundry detergents.

Patterson (2006) found that labelling and industry standards around the use of Phosphorous, Sodium and pH in laundry detergents are lacking. The research included analysis of 54 powder and 41 liquid laundry detergents, it highlighted the variability in Sodium and Phosphorus concentrations in laundry detergents, especially in powder form. It should be noted that some liquid detergents have lower levels of Phosphorous and Sodium making them more appropriate for reuse.

### **General Characteristics**

The variability of greywater characteristics are of concern, research and the Ormiston Associate report commonly identifies variability in the characteristics of the greywater at a given site. This quality may present problems in designing irrigation systems correctly. A study with a large population base may be appropriate and of use nationally to more accurately define the characteristics, identify reasons for variability and margins of variability.

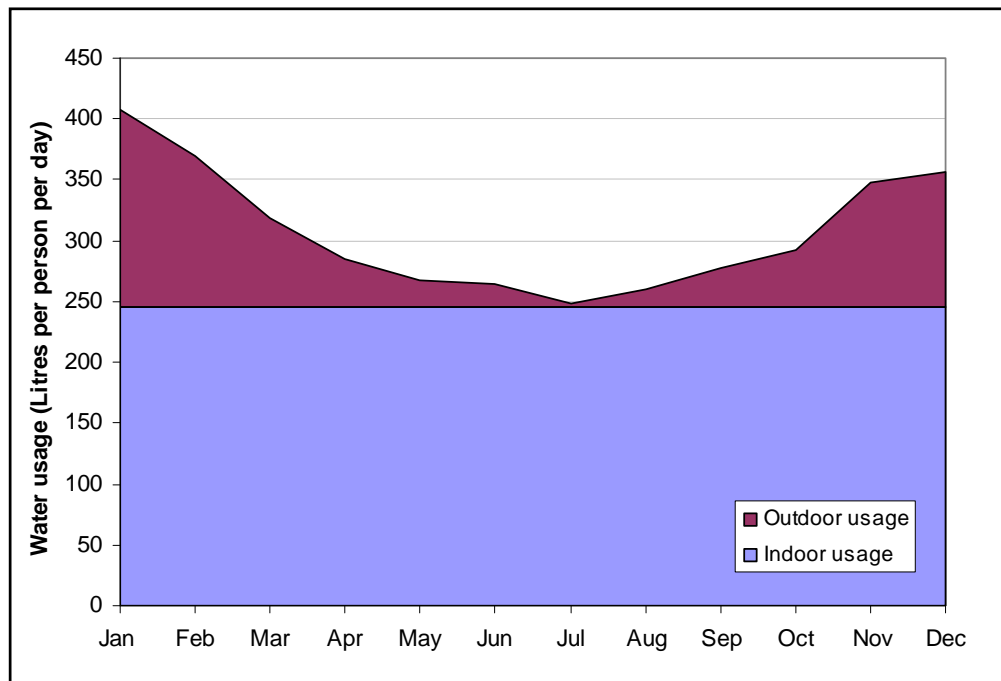
## Flows

Wastewater flows are typically divided as in Table 1, below:

■ **Table 1 Indoor Distribution of Wastewater (SKM 2008)**

Category	Percentage of Daily Indoor Water Use
Kitchen	7
Bathroom	18
Laundry	18
Toilet	25
Hot Water	32

A typical indoor water use in Kapiti is 245 Litres per person per day (SKM 2008). Approximately 68% of this indoor flow is deemed reusable for greywater (remembering Toilet and Kitchen water is unsuitable for reuse due to high microbiological, fats and solids concentrations, and we are excluding laundry sinks to reduce the potential for solvents etc.). Typically there will be in the order of 160L/p/day available for greywater reuse. Refer to Figure , below for the typical demand profile of indoor and outdoor mains water use.



■ **Figure 3: Monthly demand for water distributed between indoor and outdoor uses (SKM 2008)**



### **Managing Greywater Sources**

The proposed greywater irrigation system only has preliminary treatment (large solids removal). The high microbiological, fats and solids concentrations present in kitchen greywater make it unsuitable for untreated greywater reuse. For this reason the kitchen will not be considered as a source of greywater.

The probability and risk of human exposure to pathogenic bacteria from bathroom greywater is considered low with the proposed subsurface greywater reuse system. Given the large quantities of bathroom greywater, it is included in the proposed reuse scheme. Resident education is required to ensure no potentially harmful cleaning products are used.

Given the risks identified in the literature review process, SKM proposes to exclude the greywater from laundry sinks in the proposed scheme. It is considered that the quality and relative quantity of laundry sink water does not warrant the possible chemical and biological risks it poses.

While concerns are raised in the literature about the quality of washing machine water, with resident education the chemical risks can be managed at a point source level. If nappies are washed the greywater system must be diverted to the sewer.

## Risk Assessment

### What impact will greywater have on the different Kapiti Soils?

Greywater will have an impact on all of Kapiti's soil, this effect has not been determined in a New Zealand context Lenoard *et al* (2005). Overseas research, mostly from Australia suggests that the type of soil, greywater quality and the greywater application rates will govern the impact that greywater will have. Greywater will typically affect the soil either chemically or hydrologically.

### Chemically Effects

Soil chemistry governs the ability of a given soil to retain or release ions (nutrients). Ions are vital for plant and microbial life in the soil, which in turn allow the removal, or transportation of these ions. Most soil chemistry is governed by the soil and soil components electric charge. The development of electric charge in soils is associated with the small colloidal particles of both organic and inorganic soil constituents. The charge arising from these materials can be separated into two categories, permanent charge and pH-dependant variable charge.

Permanent charge in soil arises from the substitution of minerals within clay. Typically soil carries a net negative charge, allowing for the retention of positively charged ions such as Potassium or Sodium.

Variable charge in soil arises from the ionic charge of the acid or base added to the soil. Low pH values in the soil will mean that the soil will have a net positive charge while a high pH will mean the soil will have a net negative charge.

Cation (positively charged ions) exchange is the process by which cations are exchanged with soil particles, either by:

- Addition through wastewater or fertiliser
- Uptake by the roots of a plant
- Uptake and then subsequent immobilization by micro-organisms

Anion (negatively charged ions) e.g. phosphate or chloride, can be either exchanged like cations or retained by adsorption.

## **Overloading nutrients**

### **Nitrogen Leaching**

The majority of nitrogen is retained in the soil for plant up take, nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), however, is not retained by the soil, due to its negative charge it is repelled by the cation exchange sites. Therefore it is readily leached through the soil.

In most areas of New Zealand nitrate leaching occurs mainly in late autumn, winter and early spring when there is an excess of rainfall over evapotranspiration. During this time Nitrogen uptake is at its lowest by plants and nitrate may be present in significant quantities.

Soil structure has a vital role to play in leaching rates, with sandy soils, for example far more readily leech nitrate than clay soil would under the same climatic conditions.

Ongoing monitoring of drinking water sources must be conducted and safety zones around drinking water sources must be carefully planned.

### **Phosphorous Leaching**

Phosphorous is a vital plant nutrient that aids in plant growth. In most situations phosphorous is immobile in soil, but leaching can occur in sandy soils. Phosphorous has no known direct human health effects, but it is often the limiting factor in algal growth, meaning if concentrations are kept to a minimum algal growth can be controlled.

### **Boron Toxicity**

Boron is a vital micronutrient to plants. It can, however, become toxic to plants at concentrations little more than the minimum required.

### **Altering Salinity**

Soil salinity is measured by its electrical conductivity in microSiemens per centimetre (mS/cm) or by measuring the total dissolved solids.

Soils are not typically affected by salinity in New Zealand. Irrigation of water with a salt content can raise the salinity, when the salinity exceeds 4 mS/cm it is considered saline. Salinity affects osmosis, ion toxicity and can degrade physical soil conditions. Salt accumulation can be especially detrimental to young plants where relatively low concentrations can cause damage.

When examining greywater use, the build up of sodium, chloride and boron ions in the soil are of concern as these ions can be phototoxic in high concentrations. Household detergents contain boron and water softeners contain sodium and chloride. Toxicity is increased if plants are irrigated during periods of high temperature and low humidity. Saline water can cause leaf damage if applied to the plant's leaves. Salinity reduces water uptake in plants by decreasing the osmotic

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potential of the soil. Subsequently, the plant has to use more energy to obtain water and therefore has less energy available for growth.

The relative effect of greywater on soil salinity depends greatly on the detergents (whose sodium concentration varies greatly Patterson, 2006).

### **Cation Exchange Capacity**

Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) is a quantifiable measure of the soils ability to hold exchangeable cations, i.e. the quantity of negative charges existing on the surfaces of clay and organic matter. CEC is measured in centimoles of positive charge per kilogramme of soil or cmol/Kg. Many essential plant nutrients exist in the soil as cations and are accumulated by plants in this form. Typical values of CEC in New Zealand vary from 5 to 30cmol/Kg. The higher the clay and organic content of the soil the higher the CEC.

CEC of the Kapiti's soils is assumed to be low, due to the lack of clay and organic matter in sand/gravel. Weathered Greywacke could have higher CEC than clay. Levels of organic matter, however, would be low in weathered rock. This lack of CEC may mean nutrients are not retained in the soil and instead are leached.

A positive long term outcome of greywater application is that the organic layer would build up from the nutrients present in the greywater. In time this would increase the CEC.

### **Anion Exchange & Adsorption**

Although most soils carry a net negative charge, individual sites on a soil colloid may be net positively charged, allowing the exchange of Anions much like Cations are on colloids.

Anion adsorption is the process where by an anion becomes attached to the external or internal surfaces of soil particles and become less readily available for plant uptake and leaching. This form of adsorption creates a chemical bond between the soil and the anion.

### **pH / Sodacity**

Alkalinity and acidity of the soil is measured by pH. The typical pH value of healthy soil is between 4.5 and 8.5. For many plants optimum plant growth occurs at pH 6-7. Some laundry detergents have a high pH, the addition of which may affect plant health. Greywater pH varies between 5 and 10, with the mean being reported as 8.1, however, the sample sizes and standard deviations are unknown, with literature commonly commenting on the variability of pH from site to site.

Soil sodacity describes the sodium concentration in the soil, it is represented as exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP). Soils which have over 13% of their CEC taken by ESP are considered sodic soils. When the soil becomes sodic the soil structure begins to break down and the colloidal organic matter dissolves. High sodium concentrations change the soil structure and can lower the natural permeability by impairing the infiltration of water into the soil.

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Greywater discharge pH will vary depending on the detergents and soaps that residents are using. pH will affect solubility and fixation of some nutrients in soils. Increased pH increases CEC. A pH of range of 4.5 to 8.5 is suitable depending on the plants, greywater will typically increase pH.

## **Physical Effects**

### **Becoming Permanently Boggy**

If greywater is discharged year around it may lead to the soil becoming permanently boggy. Greywater reuse should not be permitted in extended periods of wet weather. During this time greywater should discharge to the sewer. Soils along coastal areas of Kapiti are sand, grading inland to gravel so if the depth to rock head is greater than 1m, in many places the land becoming boggy is not a major risk. However there are also significant parts of the region where development has either occurred, or is being promoted, in areas periodically affected by high groundwater levels. Some consideration of groundwater levels will need to be given in identifying areas appropriate for groundwater disposal.

Further east, Greywacke is indicated with no overlying drift deposits. The presence of faults in the Greywacke, especially around Paraparaumu and Waikanae infer that the greywacke in this area is likely to be fractured. Belts of broken formation and belts of broken formation and coherent strata are also indicated throughout the rest of the Kapiti area. Therefore, the bedrock is likely to be porous in fractured areas and impermeable (leading to possible waterlogging) in coherent areas.

As mentioned early in this report SKM recommends that greywater systems have a soil moisture probe to automatically divert the greywater to the sewer when the soil is saturated.

### **Permeability**

If greywater salinity is too high this may lead to a collapse of the soil structure increasing the soil permeability.

## Is greywater reuse suitable in all soils and terrain?

Some planning will be required before the go ahead can be given for greywater reuse. In short, greywater reuse is not suitable on all sites and terrain, however a GIS prepared system, in conjunction with flood hazard maps, New Zealand Soil Maps etc, would highlight the areas where greywater reuse would be appropriate.

Table 2, below, provides a description of possible risks and consequences.

■ **Table 2: Greywater Reuse Risk / Limitation Matrix (Queensland, 2007)**

Site feature	Minor Limitation	Moderate Limitation	Major Limitation	Problem
Flood potential	Below 1:100 year usage	Below 1:20 year usage		High runoff and contamination risk
Exposure	High sun and wind exposure		Low sun and wind exposure	Poor evapotranspiration
Slope %	0–10	10–20	>20	Run-off, erosion
Landform	Hill crest, convex side slopes and plains	Concave side slopes & foot slopes	Drainage plains and incised channels	Groundwater pollution hazard Resurfacing hazard
Run-on and upslope seepage	None–low	Moderate	High–diversion not practicable	High runoff and contamination risk
Erosion potential	No signs of erosion potential present		Signs of erosion, eg rills, mass movement and slope failure, present	Soil degradation and transport, system failure
Site drainage	No visible signs of surface dampness		Visible signs of surface dampness, such as moisture–tolerant vegetation (sedges and ferns), and seepages, soaks and springs	Groundwater pollution hazard Resurfacing hazard
Fill	No fill	Fill present		Subsidence, variable

				permeability
Buffer distance	See table 1 QPW code			Health and pollution
Land area	Area is available		Area is not available	Health and pollution risks
Rocks and rock outcrops (% of land surface containing rocks >200 mm diameter)	<10%	10–20%	>20%	Limits system performance
Geology/ regolith			Major geological discontinuities, fractured or highly porous regolith	Groundwater pollution hazard

■ **Table 3 Greywater Reuse Risk / Limitation Matrix, Part 2 (Queensland, 2007)**

Soil Feature	Minor limitation	Moderate limitation	Major limitation	Restrictive feature
Depth to bedrock or hardpan (m)	>1.0	0.5 – 1.0	<0.5	Indicates potential for excessive runoff and/or water logging
Depth to high episodic/ or seasonal watertable (m)	>1.0	0.5 – 1.0	<0.5	Groundwater pollution hazard, resurfacing hazard
Soil permeability Category	2b, 3 and 4	2a, 5	1 and 6	Excessive runoff, water logging and percolation
Bulk density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )				Indicates permeability
Sandy loam	<1.8		>1.8	

Loam & clay loam	<1.6		>1.6	
Clay	<1.4		>1.4	
Electrical conductivity (dS/m)	< 4	4 – 8	> 8	Excessive salinity undesirable

### Topography

The topography of a potential greywater usage area requires assessment. There is a risk of erosion and run-off on slopes of more than 20%. Continuously discharging water entering the ground increases pore water pressure which can cause instability on sloping ground.

There is also the possibility of greywater runoff to other down hill sections. This may cause surface erosion and possibly slope instability as well as possible contamination off site.

Areas of existing landslide deposits, for example an area indicated on the geological map to the east of Paekakariki, should be excluded from greywater usage. Site specific observations should be undertaken to ensure that any other areas of landslide deposits are excluded.

### Fill – Subsidence, variable permeability

There are no areas of fill indicated on the geological map. However, small areas of fill may have been locally placed throughout the area and ground conditions should be visually checked on each individual proposed site.

### Rocks Outcrops

The surface area of a given site can have a maximum of 20% coverage of rocks > 200mm.

### Depth to rock

If the depth to rock is too shallow it can result in water logging as water sits on top of rock. On sloping surfaces, this will result in run off. It can cause difficulty in trench and pipe installation

### Major geological discontinuities, fractured or highly porous regolith

Belts of broken formation due to tectonic movement are indicated on the geological map throughout the Kapiti area. Faults concentrated in Paraparaumu and Waikanae areas. Fractures and faults may act as preferential pathways for the greywater to contaminate underlying groundwater. Unfractured outcropping Greywacke can result in water logging as water sits on top of rock. On sloping surfaces, this may result in run off and subsequent erosion. Soils are sand, gravel or sandy gravel. These soils are likely to be highly permeable resulting in excessive



percolation. Groundwater pollution risk by nutrients and pathogens exists in these areas. It is recommended that the properties of the soil be tested to ascertain the potential of soil to absorb water i.e. bulk density indicates permeability.

#### **Groundwater Depth**

The depth to water table is a critical consideration. If the water table is too shallow, there is risk of groundwater pollution

#### **Buffer Distance**

Buffer distances will have to be established to ensure greywater does not seep into a water body. The GWRC provisions require a minimum distance of 20m. Buffer distances based on predicted flood levels should also be considered.

#### **Texture**

Some clays may not be suitable due their low permeability, poor infiltrability, and internal drainage. A very sandy soil may also be unsuitable due to the lack of cation exchange and anion adsorption sites.

**What process can the Council implement to ensure the greywater discharge will not cause damage to the soil or cause surface ponding?**

As discussed in the previous section a carefully prepared GIS plan would play a major part in eliminating areas where greywater reuse is not feasible (i.e. below a given level in the flood hazard plans), due to the risk of ponding.

Soils with existing dampness must not be irrigated with greywater. Ideally sites need to maximise evapotranspiration, by being exposed to sun and wind.

Sensible restrictions should be placed on the application rates of greywater on a given site with a given soil type. Queensland (2006) provides some sample calculations of how a greywater system can be sized for a given residential site. Similar fact sheets could be prepared for relevant stakeholders in the KCDC area.

Care must be taken in how each property is granted the right to install a greywater reuse system. SKM consider that any new greywater system must be commissioned through a building consent process whereby physical aspects of the system can be inspected by qualified council staff.

Actual damage of the soil may occur due to chemical processes. Sodium concentration in the soil is critical to the soils well being. If the sodium concentration becomes too high it will displace calcium in the soil and cause defloculation of the soil particles. This will result in the deterioration of the soil structure and decrease the soils infiltrability. This can be reversed by the addition of lime or gypsum. Therefore careful ongoing monitoring will be required on greywater reuse sites and public education to look out for the signs of something going wrong.

### **What impact will greywater have on the water use and disposal over time?**

As discussed in the introduction the introduction of a greywater system and a rain tank will reduce average water consumption 35% in a property with greywater reuse, most of this is reduction is due to the rain tank, however. The impact of a greywater system is mainly noticed during peak water demand (from the mains) when the demand will be reduced by 43%.

Wastewater flows will be reduced while the greywater system is active, most likely during the last two months of spring, summer and the first two months of autumn. 32% of indoor demand is for the toilet and the kitchen. As these sources are not appropriate for greywater reuse, the remaining 68% is readily available as a greywater source. Assuming favourable ground conditions this 68% could be diverted from the wastewater network, significantly reducing wastewater flows over the summer months.

During this period, if greywater is widely in place, sections of the wastewater network *may* not achieve self cleansing velocities. Without investigating the wastewater networks, infiltrations rates and network gradients, this is conjecture to some extent. This is perhaps the biggest area of concern for large scale greywater reuse in the short term. This risk can be dealt with by changes to design codes to ensure wastewater networks remain effective in operation.

## Are the provisions in the Greater Wellington Regional Council “Discharge to land” provisions adequate to protect the water cycles?

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) discharges to land provisions, relating to greywater, are as follows:

**Rule 1:** discharge of contaminants not entering water is a **Permitted activity**.

*Option 4:* outlines the uses and dispersal of a greywater system for outdoor subsoil irrigation; as the greywater is not directly entering a water body, it is therefore a **permitted activity**.

**Rule 4:** Grey-water is allowed to be discharged onto or into land as a **permitted activity** provided (conditions for the discharge of grey water):

- a) Does not exceed a maximum daily volume of 2000 litres;
- b) Is more than 20m from any surface water body, farm drain, water supply race or the coastal marine area; and
- c) Does not cause ponding on, or runoff from the disposal area.

### Definition of Greywater

*‘the wastewater from sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar appliances, but not including any toilet wastes. Also known as sullage.’*

The Daily limit set in rule 4 is too high to effectively or safely govern greywater reuse.

If 2,000 L/day were discharged on a 500m<sup>2</sup> sandy section for example with a 150m<sup>2</sup> footprint home. AS/NZS 1547:2000 states the Design Irrigation Rate (DIR) for sand is 35mm/week, the area required for irrigation would be:

$$Area = \frac{2000 \frac{l}{day} \times 7 days}{35 mm/week} = 400 m^2$$

This is obviously not possible on the example site may lead to irrigation system that overloads the soil as people take advantage of the 2,000L/day limit.

At the rates recommended in the PURRS Report (70% of the indoor flow of 245L/person/day SKM, 2008) the site would be expected to treat the flows for an average of 2.4 people, therefore 0.7x2.4x245=411 L/day. Requiring an area of:

$$Area = \frac{411 \frac{l}{day} \times 7days}{35mm/week} = 82m^2$$

This clearly shows that the 2,000L is too high to be an effective policing tool.

While the provisions also state that greywater application must not cause runoff or ponding on the site. Without proper design as outlined above the level of greywater application maybe too high

KCDC must ensure that the consenting for greywater reuse take more into account than the simplistic GWRC provisions. Another factor that must be considered when applying restrictions is that a “one shoe fits all” approach will not exist and thought must be given to alternative development styles. The use of corporate body land as a possible irrigation area instead of only within the immediate section of the given home is an example of this.

Queensland (2007-2) raises a variety of restrictions on the potential locations for Greywater Reuse sites refer to Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6, below. These should be taken into account not only to more effectively protect the water cycle but also to protect the greater environmental and human health.

■ **Table 4: Setback distances for subsurface land application area for a greywater treatment plant or an on-site sewage treatment plant**

Feature	Horizontal Separation Distance (metres)		
	Down slope	Up slope	Level
Distance from the edge of trench/bed excavation or subsurface irrigation distribution pipework to the nearest point of the feature			
Property boundaries, pedestrian paths, footings of buildings, walkways, recreation areas, retaining wall footings.	2	4	2
In ground swimming pools.	6	6	6
In ground potable water tank.	6*	6*	6*

\* Note: For Primary effluent the distance from an in-ground potable water tank must be 15 metres.

■ **Table 5: Setback distances from a greywater diversion device**

Feature	Setback Distance (meters)
Property boundaries, pedestrian paths, and driveways.	1.0
Footings of buildings.	1.5
Retaining wall footing.	1.0
In ground swimming pool surrounds.	1.0
In ground potable water tank.	6.0
Bores intended for human consumption.	30

■ **Table 6: Setback distances for on-site sewerage facilities and (subsurface) greywater use facilities**

Feature	Separation Distance (meters)
Top of bank of permanent water course; or Top of bank of Intermittent water course; or Top of bank of a lake, bay or estuary or, Top water level of a surface water source used for agriculture, aquaculture or stock purposes or; Easement boundary of unlined open stormwater drainage channel or drain. Bore or a dam used or likely to be used for human and or domestic consumption	50
Unsaturated soil depth to a permanent water table (vertically)	1.2

### **What source control measures can people do to reduce impact of greywater on natural systems?**

Source control is a vital part of the sustainability of greywater reuse. It must be ensured that any greywater reuse system can be simply switched over to the sewer, preferably automatically (with a manual override). It should be noted that this is a requirement of any greywater system in Queensland.

When a resident cleans their drains using a drain cleaning chemical, the resultant discharge would have significant impacts on the receiving soils and plants. People will need to be educated to switch over their reuse system to the reticulated sewer when ever using harsh chemicals.

Similarly, during the period of mid autumn to mid spring, the reuse system should constantly be diverted to the sewer to ensure that the ground does not become overloaded hydraulically, from increased rainfall. The lower temperatures will also result in reduced plant and microbiological activity, resulting in reduced nutrient uptake which may leach to groundwater as a result.

The selection of cleaning products, especially laundry detergent, can have a significant impact on the greywater quality. Literature suggests the selection of laundry products (preferably liquid) that are low in phosphorous, sodium and nitrogen.

Residents could also consider using washing machines and dishwashers that are designed to use both less water and less detergent.

Further resident education programmes should be run to educate people in what not to tip down the drain (especially when their greywater system is in use). Paint, for example could have a significant impact. Queensland (2007) suggests the following recommendations to residents:

- Valves to isolate sections of plumbing
- No use of the system in winter.
- Use products with 0.05% and less of phosphorous
- Laundry detergents low in sodium
- Liquid detergents are better
- US EPA recommends products with less than 0.75g/L of Boron
- No paints oils or greases
- No drain cleaners
- Avoid bleaches and softeners

A two year trial was run in Victoria, studying the impacts of domestic greywater systems, although to what standard they were designed and constructed is unknown. A-Boal *et al* (1995), suggests

the following on-going maintenance was required for the good operation of a greywater irrigation system.

- Regular and time-consuming filter maintenance activities will be required. Other maintenance will be required from time to time.
- Access to screens and filters in under-floor tanks may prove difficult if they are constrained to locations that result in restrictions or limitations on clearances.
- Adequate skin and face protection measures should be used by persons servicing filters (and other components of the system which are "dirty").
- Filter residues (or disposable filters) must be disposed of in a safe manner.
- If greywater is to be used for irrigation, it is essential that appropriate soaps and detergents are used to minimise any likely environmental problems.
- Strong owner/resident interest and motivation will be required if systems are to be properly operated and maintained.



**Is the NSW Health document suitable in avoiding, mitigating or remedying the risks greywater poses to the wider environment?**

The soils in Kapiti also pose unique challenges and opportunities that are not covered in depth in the New South Wales Health document. While it is informative, so equally is the Queensland Government document (Queensland, 2007). Which is especially aimed at giving guidance to local councils on greywater reuse, it was released in December 2007 making it the most up to date document in Australia. It is recommended that work begins on a clean slate, taking sections from the likes of the NSW Health and Queensland Government documents, but focussing on Kapiti with local investigation, research and planning.

In general terms however, we believe that both of these codes are too permissive for us to follow in New Zealand. There are a number of potential impacts associated with greywater reuse that is covered by these codes that we do not believe will be readily acceptable in New Zealand.

SKM is recommending a specific technology (subsurface trickle irrigation) for greywater reuse in the Kapiti Coast District that reduces the great majority of risks associated with greywater. In particular the storage of greywater, and consequent requirement for greywater treatment systems that will have to be maintained and regulated, will increase the costs and risks associated with greywater. We believe it would be better for KCDC to begin by preparing a code of practice that covers the implementation of this low risk solution. As research is undertaken on the impacts associated with this solution, both in Kapiti and abroad, this could be reviewed and a more permissive code developed.

## Recommendations

- KCDC must prepare their own regulations and a code of practice tailored to the Kapiti Coast focusing on one technology (sub surface irrigation, with soil moisture probe and automatic diversion).
- Installation of greywater systems must be part of the building consent process and be inspected by trained council staff.
- Sources of Greywater should not include any water from the Kitchen, Toilet or the Laundry sink.
- Public education will be vital to the sustainability of greywater reuse.
- A study to establishing the true concentrations of various constituents in greywater would make greywater reuse management more effective.
- Preliminary and ongoing soil and drinking water source testing, must be implemented
- The preparation of GIS plans can be used to identify areas that are or are not suitable for greywater reuse from the range of criteria identified in this report and of ongoing testing.
- Further work must be done on the effect of increased solids and fats content of wastewater on receiving private laterals and public sewers during periods of intense greywater reuse.

SKM believes a properly installed and maintained subsurface greywater irrigation system can successfully isolate or minimise the risks highlighted in this and the Ormiston and Associates report, in areas where greywater reuse is deemed appropriate.

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**Government of Western Australia** 2005: Code of Practice for the Reuse of Greywater in Western Australia

**Marsden Jacob Associates** 2005: National Guidelines on Water Recycling – Managing Health and Environmental Risks – Impact Assessment

**Rowlands, D.** 2003: Hydrological Modeling of the 72 Keightly Road Greywater Re-use Project, University of Western Australia

**US EPA** 2004: Guide Lines for Water Reuse

**World Health Organisation.** 2006: Guidelines for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater, Fourth Edition, WHO Press

--Submitter Details--

Name: Ewan Kelsall, Policy Advisor

Email Address: [ekelsall@fedfarm.org.nz](mailto:ekelsall@fedfarm.org.nz)

Phone: 027 551 1629

Postal Address: Federated Farmers, PO Box 715, Wellington 6140

--Ratepayer Details--

Ratepayer: Non-ratepayer

Organisation: Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Age:

Do you want to speak to your submission? Yes

Speaking preference: May 15th

--Rates Affordability--

Do you agree with the proposed overall average rates increase for the next 10 years, enabling the proposed expenditure outlined in this document?

If not what general rates increase do you support?

Other:

If you ticked 'disagree' which activity areas do you think we should spend less on?

--Future Growth and Development--

Select your preferred option:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Youth Training and Development--

Select your preferred option:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Promoting and Enhancing our District--

Select your preferred option:

Option Three: Suggested expenditure:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Infrastructure for Visitors--

Select your preferred option:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Sports Coordination--

Select your preferred option:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Reducing Waste Going to Landfills--

- a. Do you support provision of kerbside food waste collections?
- b. Do you support provision of 240 litre wheelie bins for recycling?
- c. Do you support provision of an e-waste service at transfer stations or an advertised collection service scheduled throughout the year?
- d. Do you support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at a transfer station?

These ideas are not mutually exclusive, you can support more than one. These ideas are not included in the current rates increase of 5.99% in year one. If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

--Water Conservation--

Select your preferred option:

3. What other options would you like Council to investigate to conserve water in our district?

If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

--Fees and Charges--

Do you have any comments about the proposed changes to fees and charges as outlined on page 14?

--Grants--

If you are applying for a grant please complete the grant application form and attach:

--Other Feedback--

Please provide any other comments below: Please find the submission of Federated Farmers of New Zealand attached.

Upload File:

<http://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/webform/FFNZ%20submission%20on%20StH%20Wai%20LTP%202018.docx>

Upload Additional File:

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<http://www.swdc.govt.nz/node/1029/submission/1059>

# SUBMISSION

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 | WEBSITE [WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ](http://WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ)



To: South Wairarapa District Council

Submission on: **Long Term Plan 2018-2028**

Date: 23 April 2018

Submission by: Wairarapa Federated Farmers

**JAMIE FALLOON**

WAIRARAPA PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT

Federated Farmers of New Zealand

P 06 3724 805

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SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR

Federated Farmers of New Zealand

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Wairarapa Federated Farmers welcomes this chance to submit on the South Wairarapa District Council Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

We acknowledge any submissions made by individual members of Federated Farmers.

We wish to speak to our submission.

## SUBMISSION SUMMARY

1. That the Council reports its level of UAGC utilisation compared to the 30% legislative maximum; and
2. That Council fully utilises the UAGC mechanism at 30% of the total rates income to provide equity between ratepayers, and
3. That Governance is fully funded by the UAGC and not the general land value rate, so the equal benefit received is matched by an equal contribution by ratepayers.
4. Federated Farmers is pleased to see that the cents in the dollar struck for the rural differential has reduced.
5. That the Council utilises targeted rates to fund 100% of sewerage services, water supply, amenities, and refuse collection.
6. That a new rate remission policy is introduced to provide relief for revalued farms where their new valuation is disproportionately higher than comparable farms due to unrealised urban or lifestyle subdivision or development potential.
7. Federated Farmers asks the Council what percentage of dog control costs originate from rural dogs, compared to urban dogs.
8. That the discounted rural dog registration fees remain to recognise that rural dogs receive less benefit from Council dog control services.
9. That the general rate is not used to partially fund dog control, for the reason that farmers disproportionately contribute more via this rating mechanism and this undermines the
10. That the Featherston Dog Pound is not funded by the rural general rate, but instead the 30% public benefit component is funded via an extra \$6 on the UAGC.
11. That a hybrid funding model is introduced to fund roading; consisting of a district-wide targeted uniform charge as well as the existing land value general rate.

## UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE

The UAGC is reported to be \$517 per SUIP for the 2018-19 year. This is an increase from \$495 last year.

Federated Farmers is pleased to see that the use of the UAGC is lifting again, after a few years of steady decreases: \$543 in 2015-16; \$526 in 2016-17; \$495 in 2017-18. Federated Farmers doesn't mind an increasing UAGC, with the assumption that this is bringing it closer to the legislative 30% and subsequently reducing reliance on the general rate.

We'd like to see the UAGC lifted to full use at the legislative 30% maximum. Page 82 of the Funding Impact Statement tells the reader *"The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$3,103,159. Council's UAGC has not exceeded the 30% rating cap requirement specified in Section 21 of the Local*



*Government (Rating) Act 2002.*” Federated Farmers asks the Council what percentage the UAGC is currently running at.

The reason we prefer the UAGC over the general LV rate, is because the UAGC is a rating mechanism that acts as a balance to the effect of land value rates which loads a high proportion of rates onto higher value properties such as farms. It is also more equitable for all ratepayers to contribute the same amount to the same services when they receive the same benefit.

The Funding Impact Statement on page 82 also tells the reader that the UAGC (along with the General Rates and the Amenities Charge, funds or partially funds all activities other than those funded by way of targeted rates for water supply, wastewater and refuse.

It is hard for the reader to work out how much of the UAGC goes towards an activity like Governance. The Revenue and Finance Policy on page 96 says that there is 100% public benefit derived from Governance, and Federated Farmers agrees. However the table says this activity is funded by general rates, which lumps together the general land value rate with the flat UAGC, so we can't tell if the funding is equitable (every ratepayer pays the same UAGC towards Governance) or inequitable (ratepayers' contribution to Governance depends on their land value with some ratepayers like farmers contributing more, despite receiving the same level of benefit.)

Federated Farmers submits that Governance is an activity that is funded 100% by the UAGC.

Neighbouring Carterton District Council fully utilises the UAGC mechanism at 30% and Federated Farmers suggests that South Wairarapa does the same.

#### **Submission:**

1. That the Council reports its level of UAGC utilisation compared to the 30% legislative maximum; and
2. That Council fully utilises the UAGC mechanism at 30% of the total rates income to provide equity between ratepayers, and
3. That Governance is fully funded by the UAGC and not the general land value rate, so the equal benefit received is matched by an equal contribution by ratepayers.

#### **GENERAL RATE**

The Long Term Plan proposes to strike the general rate for the 2018-19 year ahead at 0.00019441 cents in the land value dollar.

Federated Farmers is pleased to see that the cents in the dollar struck has reduced. Although the total collected from the Group 3 Rural differential has been increasing.

Federated Farmers notes the level of service received is not directly linked to the value of the rate payer's property. We recommend that as many activities as possible be directly targeted to those who benefit from the service. These could be targeted through a fixed rate funding mechanism such as the Uniform Annual General Charge or a Targeted Uniform Charge (TUC).

For example, all ratepayers receive the same benefits from a district planning process. This process benefits all ratepayers across all zones, so there is no reason why a ratepayer with a high value property like a farm should pay more than someone with a lower-valued town property.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Group 3 Rural differential Cents in the LV dollar</b>	<b>Total collected</b>
2015-16	0.001999	\$3,456,085.
2016-17	0.0020864	\$3,595,569.
2017-18	0.002112	\$3,685,775
2018-19	0.00019441	\$3,913,373

#### Submission:

4. Federated Farmers is pleased to see that the cents in the dollar struck for the rural differential has reduced. Despite this, the total amount collected from the Group 3 Rural differential continues to increase.

#### **TARGETED RATES**

Federated Farmers commends the Council's use of targeted rates to fund sewerage services, water supply, amenities, and refuse collection.

This means that those who directly benefit because they are connected to the reticulated system or directly receive the service are paying as users.

#### Submission:

5. That the Council utilises targeted rates to fund 100% of sewerage services, water supply, amenities, and refuse collection.

#### **IMPACT OF REVALUATION**

The rates impact of revaluation highlights the vulnerability of ratepayers to property value based rates. Ratepayers find themselves paying more rates not because their services increase or because the Council has amended rating policies, but because a revaluation process undertaken by an outside entity finds their unrealised property value has changed.

Primary production properties close to the towns of Martinborough and Featherston will experience a disproportionate jump in value, attributed to their subdivision, lifestyle or development potential, even though the property continues to be used for production.

Rural lifestyle (14.3%), rural dairy (21.5%) and rural pastoral (18.9%) average land values have had the lowest percentage change increase of those charted. In comparison, the residential property value increases have risen as much as 107%. Despite this disparity in land value increases, the dairy and pastoral land percentage rates still show the highest increase.

This clearly shows the inequity of the rating model when those with the lowest property value increases suffer the highest rates increase.

<b>REVALUTION 2017 - CHANGE IN AVERAGE LAND VALUES</b>			
	AVERAGE LAND VALUE 2014	AVERAGE LAND VALUE 2017	% CHANGE
Featherston Average Residential	\$ 61,353	\$127,000	107.0%
Greytown Average Residential	\$ 178,571	\$ 250,000	40.0%
Martinborough Average Residential	\$ 136,806	\$ 197,000	44.0%
Commercial Average	\$ 150,815	\$ 222,000	47.2%
Lifestyle Average	\$ 262,467	\$ 300,000	14.3%
Rural Dairy Average	\$ 2,139,918	\$ 2,600,000	21.5%
Rural Pastoral Average	\$ 1,623,213	\$ 1,930,000	18.9%

### Remission for revalued farms

Federated Farmers has long been concerned that farms are valued for their subdivision and development potential rather than as primary production land. Farmers who experience significant increases in property value because of subdivision potential and amenity aspects like being close to a village or on a tourist route may feel forced to subdivide in order to gain capital to pay their rates bills. While the Council may feel that the origin of this problem lies with QV, QV maintain that councils set rating policies and so what rates a property is charged is the responsibility of a council.

This problem could be solved by a rates remission or postponement policy. A rates postponement or remission policy would allow farmers in “desirable” locations to continue farming and not feel forced to subdivide to release capital and reduce their rates burden, nor to be rated significantly higher than similar properties.

### Council Retains Control

Council will retain control over the application of the postponement policy:

- A postponement policy would be intended only for landowners who continue with their existing primary production land use.
- When the property is sold and the increased capital value is realised, the postponed rates may be payable back to Council.
- Only be available on application, which will allow the Council to assess each case according to it's individual merits.

- Council will have full discretion to grant or decline the application, and to determine what the postponed amount will be.

### Other Council Examples

A number of other councils have a similar issue and have approached it by offering a rates remission or postponement for properties used for primary production that have experienced an increase in value and subsequently rates disproportionate to a farming use when compared to other farming properties within the district.

- [Policy 12/412](#) in the Northland Long Term Plan provides for postponement of rates for land that is farmed near the coast but may have experienced a huge increase in rates due to subdivision potential. The Northland Regional Council recognises that forced development in these situations is not necessarily desirable and there are advantages in the land remaining as farmland. Remission Policy P06/04 address the rating of farmland that previously received a rates-postponement value pursuant to Section 22 of the Rating Valuations Act, providing relief for farmers whose values were increased beyond that of other farmland in the district because of the potential use to which the land could be put for residential, commercial, industrial, or other non-farming development.
- Kapiti Coast District has [Policy Part 2](#), for farmland whose rateable value in some measure is attributable to the potential use to which the land may be put for residential, commercial, industrial, or other non-farming development; and is actively and productively farmed by the ratepayer or the farming business.
- Horowhenua District Council have [Remission Part 7](#) available for farms that were rezoned as residential or business due to an ambitious new town boundary expansion around Levin. The remission is only available to farmers who continue their farming activities. The Council needs to be satisfied that the rating valuation of the land is in some measure attributable to the potential use to which the land may be put for residential, commercial or industrial development. The purpose of the remission is to preserve uniformity and equitable relativity with comparable parcels of land used for primary production and rural lifestyle purpose land, that is able to be subdivided, in the district where the valuations do not contain any “potential value”.

### Submission:

6. That a new rate remission policy is introduced to provide relief for revalued farms where their new valuation is disproportionately higher than comparable farms due to unrealised urban or lifestyle subdivision or development potential.

### DOG CONTROL

Rural Dogs will be charged at \$42 (desexed) and \$64 (entire) per dog to register.

Federated Farmers is pleased that rural dogs are charged less than urban dogs to register, as this reflects the reality that rural dogs do not require Council animal control services as much as urban dogs. We are also pleased that the rural dog prices have held steady since the 2015-25 Long Term Plan.

The flat fee of \$210 for a team of 10 dogs is commended, as this is competitive compared to other councils on the East Coast. With large sheep and beef farms characterising the East Coast, dog teams are common and high costs for registration is an unjustified burden.

<b>Council</b>	<b>Single dog</b>	<b>Subsequent dogs</b>	<b>Team of ten.</b>
South Wairarapa	\$42 or \$64	\$42/\$64 each	\$210 flat fee
Central Hawkes Bay	\$47	\$47 each	\$470
Tararua	\$32	\$32 each	\$320
Masterton	\$80	\$20 each	\$260
Carterton	\$60	\$32 each	\$376

Part 4 of the Long Term Plan on page 96 shows that the Council considers the urban community receive more benefit from dog control than rural. Federated Farmers agrees. This is why the registration fees are lower for rural dogs than for urban dogs.

However, the use of the general rate to partially fund dog control wipes out this cost-to-benefit ratio, as even with the Group 3 Rural differential farmers are paying considerably more towards the general rate than urban properties. The average pastoral farm will pay \$3,752 towards the general rate, and a dairy farm (which may not have any dogs at all) will be paying \$5,055, compared to an average Featherston residence paying only \$262.

Federated Farmers sees that the new Featherston Dog Pound is on the books to be started 2018-19 (page 24). We hope that the Council has heeded our submission last year that the public benefit aspect of the Pound should not be funded solely by the rural general rate, as this lets urban ratepayers off the hook and also creates a discrepancy between rural ratepayers because of their differing land value. An extra \$6 on the UAGC then every ratepayer will be contributing an equal amount towards the equal public benefit received from the pound.

**Recommendation:**

7. Federated Farmers asks the Council what percentage of dog control costs originate from rural dogs, compared to urban dogs.
8. That the discounted rural dog registration fees remain to recognise that rural dogs receive less benefit from Council dog control services.
9. That the general rate is not used to partially fund dog control, for the reason that farmers disproportionately contribute more via this rating mechanism and this undermines the
10. That the Featherston Dog Pound is not funded by the rural general rate, but instead the 30% public benefit component is funded via an extra \$6 on the UAGC.

**ROADING**

The Long Term Plan on page 38 shows that 333.3km of rural roads are sealed, 267.2km are unsealed.

Compared to the 2015 Long Term Plan which said 330km rural roads are sealed, not much new sealing has been going on. We note that the capital expenditure planned for next year for new bridges will be boosted right up to \$4,539,000 (see page 79) and that all of these bridges are in rural areas.

Given that the general LV rate is being used to fund roading and farmers will pay more towards this activity than other ratepayers with lower land values, farmers are keen to see good value and expenditure on rural roads.

Federated Farmers submits that the rates collected for roading are separated out from the general rate, then at least all ratepayers can see what they are contributing to this activity and whether they are getting value for that money. Currently it's anyone's guess how much of their general LV rate goes towards roading.

### Hybrid Model

A hybrid model, and/or differentials would go a long way to flattening this discrepancy between ratepayers with high land value and those with low land value.

The hybrid model will consist of a targeted uniform charge as an equal amount paid by all ratepayers in the district, as well as the general rate applied with the existing differentials.

Using a targeted fixed charge to partially fund roading and funding the remainder with the general rate will reduce the discrepancy between what a property with high land value will pay and a property with low land value. The uniform charge approach recognises that roading provides a general benefit that is uniform to all ratepayers; people enjoy roads and footpaths irrespective of the size of their property.

Contributions to the District's roading expenditure are derived from both the NZTA's road usage based revenue, and through Council's rating system. The user-pays approach of the NZTA's funding streams mean that road usage driven costs are theoretically largely recovered. Those who use the road more are asked to cover these costs through road user charges and fuel taxes. These revenue streams are then reallocated back to the Council via the Funding Assistance Rate FAR, to fund approximately 60 percent of the costs associated with the local roading network, and 100 percent of the costs of State Highways.

Federated Farmers considers the 'local share' of these roading costs is more of a general 'benefit' (ie, non-use driven) nature, which provides benefit to all ratepayers. While we consider that the rates funded proportion of the benefit of local roads will accrue to some extent to those with larger properties, the current funding approach does not represent a fair reflection of this relative benefit

### Submission:

11. That a hybrid funding model is introduced to fund roading; consisting of a district-wide targeted uniform charge as well as the existing land value general rate.

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Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.

The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

---

Federated Farmers thanks the South Wairarapa District Council for considering our submission to the Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028

--Submitter Details--

Name: Dale Fanning

--Ratepayer Details--

Ratepayer: Non-ratepayer

Organisation:

Do you want to speak to your submission? No

Speaking preference:

--Rates Affordability--

Do you agree with the proposed overall average rates increase for the next 10 years, enabling the proposed expenditure outlined in this document? Agree

If not what general rates increase do you support? 5%

Other:

If you ticked 'disagree' which activity areas do you think we should spend less on?

--Future Growth and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below: As long as it is implemented and utilized in a sensible way.

--Youth Training and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below: result based allocation with demonstrable results for dollars spent.

--Promoting and Enhancing our District--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

Option Three: Suggested expenditure:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Infrastructure for Visitors--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

If you have any views on this project please comment below: We did have a camping ground but due to councils neglect it fell in to disuse. So the council sold it. But I guess we will never know where the money went.

--Sports Coordination--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

If you have any views on this project please comment below:



--Reducing Waste Going to Landfills--

a. Do you support provision of kerbside food waste collections?

No

b. Do you support provision of 240 litre wheelie bins for recycling? Yes

c. Do you support provision of an e-waste service at transfer stations or an advertised collection service scheduled throughout the year? Yes

d. Do you support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at a transfer station? Yes

These ideas are not mutually exclusive, you can support more than one. These ideas are not included in the current rates increase of 5.99% in year one. If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

--Water Conservation--

Select your preferred option: Option One

3. What other options would you like Council to investigate to conserve water in our district?

If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

--Fees and Charges--

Do you have any comments about the proposed changes to fees and charges as outlined on page 14?

--Grants--

If you are applying for a grant please complete the grant application form and attach:

--Other Feedback--

Please provide any other comments below: Our overall investment should be spread evenly instead of being disparagingly applied to selected towns. The continuing sager that is the development of Featherston town centre is a joke. I would prefer a council that worked toward solution at pace instead of driving investors out of town. This surly is outstanding incompetence or is it something more sinister and rotten. What should people think after repeated inability to address known issues? If we are going to be asked to pay top dollar to our representatives and our council employees I would expect nothing less than the highest quality out comes and responses. When Incompetence and bungling occur I would expect strong leadership with swift repercussions to the responsible individuals. The continual butt covering lack of transparency and just plain Buffoonery is inexcusable in individuals receive top dollar remuneration as representatives and employs of their community's. Your ongoing negligence and

repeated failures to the people of Featherston leave me with no confidence at all that you could collectively come up with a 10 year in the first month.

Upload File:

Upload Additional File:

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<http://www.swdc.govt.nz/node/1029/submission/1060>

--Submitter Details--

Name: Daniel Willmott

Email Address:

--Ratepayer Details--

Ratepayer: Urban

Organisation:

Do you want to speak to your submission? No

Speaking preference:

--Rates Affordability--

Do you agree with the proposed overall average rates increase for the next 10 years, enabling the proposed expenditure outlined in this document? Disagree

If not what general rates increase do you support? 5%

Other:

If you ticked 'disagree' which activity areas do you think we should spend less on? Please do not award your management any more pay increases, I think they already get enough, If everyone the wider outlying communities were prospering in the same wealth as Greytown and Martinborough, I would not have a problem... but it seems only the more senior managements are getting better wage increases, this is wholly unfair.

--Future Growth and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

Although I am not completely against option-1, for the 10 years I have lived in the Featherston, I have entrusted all such decision making to SWDC, in light of the recent "Gravel Pit Debacle" it has been mis-placed trust, thus far 8 years to get nothing Re:- The Trusts failed endeavour to re-develop , the prime bit of commercial real-estate that could have been developed for business, was swapped and concreted over never to be built on, we have yet to establish if this really was in Featherston's best interest, at this stage - lack of faith in the leadership

--Youth Training and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below: I can agree with option-1 as long as council engage with local professionals who work in this sector for guidance as how the money should be divided, there seems to be a lack of transparency in council decision making, a lot decisions made end up being confidential or secret, so we the public never get to find out exactly how the final decision came about (ideally money really should not to spent on wages)

--Promoting and Enhancing our District--

Select your preferred option: Option One

Option Three: Suggested expenditure:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:  
 advantage in GreWe are all for growth, the south wairarapa should grow together, all three communities... but unfortunately for various reasons Featherston is either intentionally or unintentionally being left behind, The Mayor and SWDC should now be very carefully overt to ensure that a primary part of any allocated funds are directed at building business and tourism in and around Featherston, it is only "hearsay" but it is seriously getting louder by the day. The "rumor" is there are business sub-committees in our neighbouring towns are using their influence in within council to inhibit business growth in Featherston, thus maintaining a business advantage. I sincerely hope this is never established as actual fact!

--Infrastructure for Visitors--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

Featherston is the first stop for visitors from over the Rimutaka, it used to have a camping ground, but SWDC allowed it to fall into disrepair then sold said camp ground, at which point the monies collected from this sale was re-directed to the other communities, this now needs to be re-dressed!! Enough money has been spent in Greytown and Martinborough on enhancement projects over the last 10 years, its time SWDC made an significant effort to bring Featherston up to the same standard as our neighbours >> "not just talk about it" >> we need some real investment, not silly yellow plastic tubes planted on a prime piece of real-estate site, and not another open space, we already had loads even before the pointless "Squircle" was thrust upon us, Start by replacing the second rate public toilets to the standard of our neighbours - or reinstate a camp ground in Featherston .... SWDC could work with an individual or group to establish a central biking hub to connect wellington with the wairarapa >>> allocated a property, and or building to build a business, initiated with council funding?

--Sports Coordination--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Reducing Waste Going to Landfills--

a. Do you support provision of kerbside food waste collections?

No

b. Do you support provision of 240 litre wheelie bins for

recycling? No

c. Do you support provision of an e-waste service at transfer stations or an advertised collection service scheduled throughout the year? Yes

d. Do you support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at a transfer station? Yes

These ideas are not mutually exclusive, you can support more than one. These ideas are not included in the current rates increase of 5.99% in year one. If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

Why cant we go back to council run waste collection and refuse station, it was cheaper to run, by using earthcare, surely you are paying a premium for their service??

Why is food waste going to landfill? surely this can be redirected directly straight to a better way of disposal,

Re:- recycling / recovery, just let people take what they want, why does there need to be a cost attached??

#### --Water Conservation--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

3. What other options would you like Council to investigate to conserve water in our district?

If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

We all know dairy farmers are sucking ground water levels to dangerously low levels, this needs to be addressed...

We all know the Vinters in Martinborough are sucking up underlying rivers and ground water levels to dangerously low levels... this needs to be looked at addressed, seeing as the vineyards are making significant profits...

#### --Fees and Charges--

Do you have any comments about the proposed changes to fees and charges as outlined on page 14?

#### --Grants--

If you are applying for a grant please complete the grant application form and attach:

#### --Other Feedback--

Please provide any other comments below:

From the outside there seems to be an "old boys club" style of operating within SWDC at senior levels, where significant important decisions are made in secret - for mutual benefit - behind closed doors, I have also heard recounts of managerial bullying occurring, this style of management needs to urgently stop, "RE:- Dale Harwood". SWDC needs to work to become completely transparent "NO MORE SECRETS".

The community of Featherston has been "seemedly" held back by SWDC, only those who have held a senior positions for some time will be able to shed light as to why this has been allowed to continue on for so long. Over the last 10 years some very smart and resourceful people have moved into Featherston, and with faith in SWDC have watched quietly as SWDC have pumped millions into Greytown and Martinborough, quite frankly, the people of Featherston have had enough short straws and now are on the prescripts of becoming very vocal at the way development in Featherston is being mis-handled by SWDC, There really needs to be an internal cultural change. Simultaneously SWDC need to lead from the front after "The Gravel Pit Debacle" and be overt at promoting / enhancing Featherston.

Upload File:

Upload Additional File:

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<http://www.swdc.govt.nz/node/1029/submission/1061>



Long-term Plan 2018-2028

Via email [ltip@swdc.govt.nz](mailto:ltip@swdc.govt.nz)

23 April 2018

**Wellington Culinary Events Trust  
South Wairarapa District Council  
Long-Term Plan 2018-28 Submission**

The ultimate success of the Wellington Culinary Events Trust (WCET) is measured by the participation, involvement and support of the industry players that take part in our events and festivals, along with the wider economic benefits delivered through these events. These benefits are measured not just through overall dollars spent by attendees, but also by the economic impact on the whole value chain of the hospitality and food & beverage sector. Furthermore, the positive impression that is created by the hospitality offering in Wellington as a great place to live and visit and thus the positive vibe produced by the events and festivals are the significant lasting contribution.

The WCET owns and operates the two most significant activities on the annual food calendar in the Wellington region and New Zealand – Visa Wellington On a Plate (Visa WOAP) and Beervana. In addition, the Trust plays a key role working with local event organisers, WREDA and others to coordinate and enhance food events and the food offerings of other key events where possible. **It should be noted that when we refer to “Wellington” in this submission, we are referring to the entire “Wellington and Wairarapa region”.**

### About Us

The Wellington Culinary Events Trust (WCET), a not for profit trust, was established in February 2014 to promote Wellington as the premium New Zealand destination for hospitality experiences. The WCET’s role is to champion this by providing experiences throughout the year, working with a wide range of partners, culminating in Visa WOAP and Beervana.

The culinary and hospitality community provide a vital component of the Wellington region’s cultural offering. Our food and beverages are not just an experience, they are core to the fabric of what makes our region offering unique and distinctive – through food people learn, come together, enjoy and share their Wellington stories. Our food culture and hospitality play a role in defining us from other parts of New Zealand and exceptional culinary experiences in Wellington also help to make every event in the Wellington region extraordinary.

Positively Wellington Tourism (PWT) and Grow Wellington established Visa WOAP as a joint venture in 2009 to showcase the Wellington region’s food and beverage sector (including producers and suppliers) and to support culinary tourism in and to the region. The festival was also developed as a vehicle to showcase Wellington’s culinary identity and to provide a platform for the culinary community to work together to deliver a unified outcome celebrating Wellington hospitality. The WCET was established in 2014 to take on the operation of Visa WOAP and the subsequent acquisition of Beervana.

PROUD TO BRING YOU



733



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Wellington, New Zealand  
PO Box 25009, Featherston Street,  
Wellington 6146, New Zealand

[wcet.org.nz](http://wcet.org.nz)

The South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) has been an active supporter. The Board and Executive would like to extend our thanks to the SWDC for this ongoing support and we look forward to continuing to work with you.

### ***Our Values***

- Innovation – We are driven by the desire to unveil new culinary adventures in Wellington for the adventurous who come along with us.
- Authenticity – The Wellington culinary experiences we deliver are genuine and they will be talked about well after the events themselves.
- Anchoring the community – Food and beverage are best shared, laying the foundations for a stronger and more connected Wellington community.
- Excellence – Delivering the standard expected and enjoyed by our participants – both industry and consumer.
- Collaboration – We partner with a wide variety of the people and communities to deliver our Wellington experiences.

### ***Our Purpose***

To deliver tangible economic benefits to the Wellington and New Zealand economy through delivering world class culinary experiences and supporting tourism export growth.

### ***Our Strategic Outcomes***

1. Raise the profile of Wellington-produced food and beverage products and create a ‘path to market’ for regional producers and suppliers, many of whom who are located in the Wairarapa specifically.
2. Continue to develop the culinary reputation of the Wellington region by showcasing the Wellington hospitality and culinary community.
3. Collaborate with other Wellington iconic events to create a year-round culinary platform for the Wellington region.

Our strategic outcomes as a Trust drive our community involvement and create the framework of Visa WOAP and Beervana. We show locals and visitors the culinary events, institutions, hidden gems and new spots and put chefs and restaurants in touch with the produce and supplies they want. We honour the integrity of the industry across all its consumer and trade channels and showcase the inextricable link to Wellington’s culture. Just like our community, we’re constantly looking for new ways to innovate and achieve these outcomes.

### ***What makes us different?***

The Visa WOAP festival was the first of its kind in New Zealand. That is to say that restaurants, bars, cafes, event organisers, producers, suppliers, city councils, sponsors and consumers came together for the first time each year for the multi-day festival. Visa WOAP connects all players in this sector in order to position the city and region as *The Culinary Capital of New Zealand*. Since that time, some other regions of New Zealand have followed our lead.

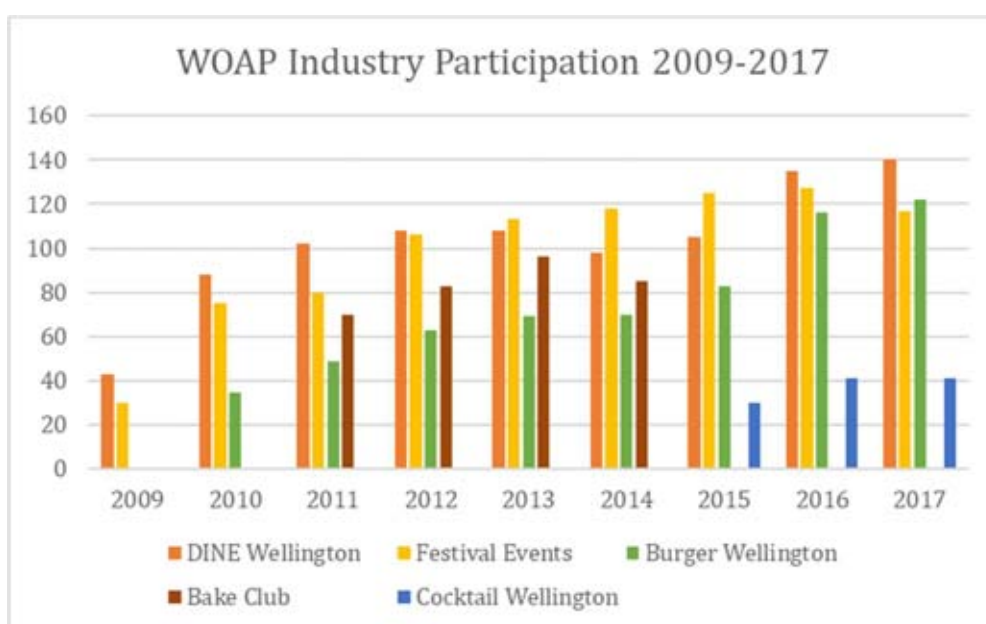
Visa WOAP is different from most food festivals in that it isn’t a single day event; it happens over the course of 17 days and provides offerings across its many platforms which are able to engage a vast range of people. It also advocates for local producers and suppliers, putting them at the forefront of the festival and encouraging restaurants to use local produce and supplies in their offering. Finally, the festival advocates for experiences, innovation, and “value” over “deals”



and "cheap eats". The festival is designed to excite consumers and provide increased sales and income for the hospitality community during a traditionally quiet time of year.

Visa WOAP was conceived in 2009 because there was a problem in the Wellington hospitality community during the winter months at the end of a recession. No one was eating out and restaurants were suffering; some were closing for weeks at a time during the winter. Visa WOAP addressed this issue head on from two angles as it encouraged restaurants to re-think their winter time offering and got consumers excited about dining out again. Since then, the festival has steadily grown, and the 17 days of Visa WOAP prove to be some of the busiest of the year for the restaurant community in Wellington.

People continue to come together each year, and the numbers continue to grow, as evidenced in the growth in participation since the event's inception:



In 2018, we celebrate Visa WOAP's 10th year and as the attendance numbers increase, the festival is achieving recognition beyond Wellington; gaining attention as one of New Zealand's most significant culinary festivals. This has not been easy to attain, largely because Wellington is not New Zealand's largest region. But as the festival continues to expand its offerings and consistently delivers results for consumers and the industry year on year, we continue to make progress and gain greater national and international recognition.

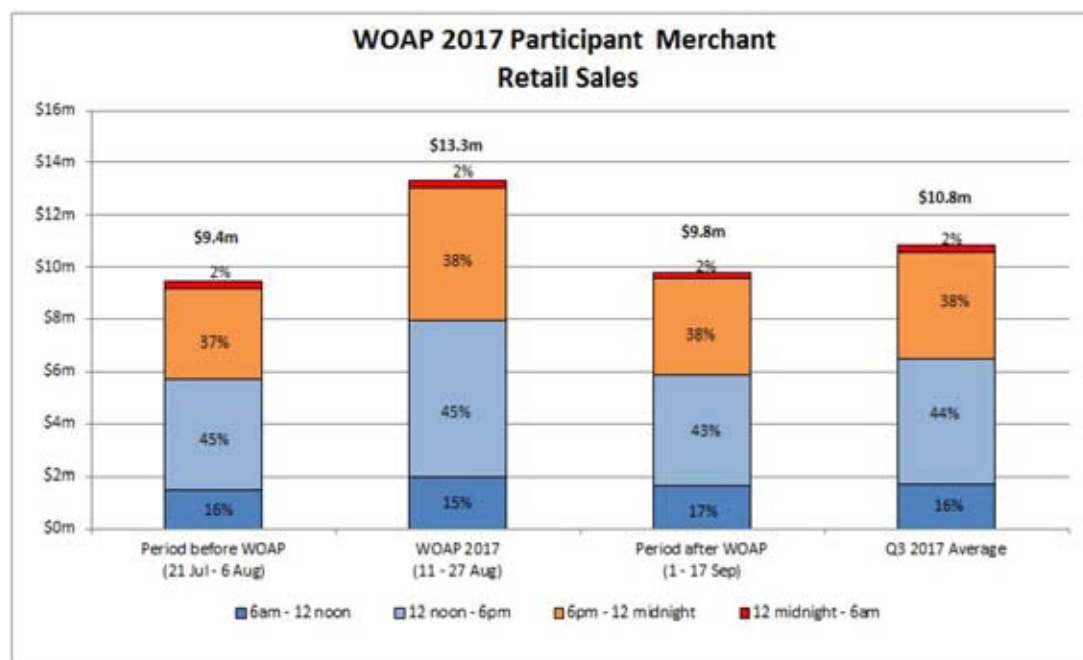
### ***Visa Wellington On a Plate's Impact on the Wellington Hospitality Sector***

The mid-winter months present many challenges to hospitality businesses throughout the Wellington region, the greatest regarding business sustainability, cash flow, and retention of permanent employees. Visa WOAP was deliberately timed for the month of August as an intervention to support business sustainability.

In the recent *Retail Sales and Economic Value Assessment*<sup>1</sup> of Visa WOAP conducted by John Clarke of the Research & Evaluation Team of the WCC, the following event insights were reported about Visa WOAP between 2017 and 2017:

<sup>1</sup> Wellington On a Plate 2017 Retail Sales and Economic Value Assessment, John Clarke Research & Evaluation, Wellington City Council, March 2018

- the economic value of the event increased by 15%
- Visa WOAP merchant retail sales increased 22%
- Visa WOAP merchant market share of the hospitality sector grew by 2% to 35% in 2017
- Visa WOAP merchants averages an increase of 41% in sales during the event when compared to the pre-event period
- Whilst it is difficult to quantify in exact numbers, 20.2% of all cardholders spend during Visa WOAP was from cardholders based outside the Wellington region.



Across the festival in 2017, including Beervana, an estimate of 193,590 culinary experiences<sup>2</sup> were enjoyed by participants delivered via:

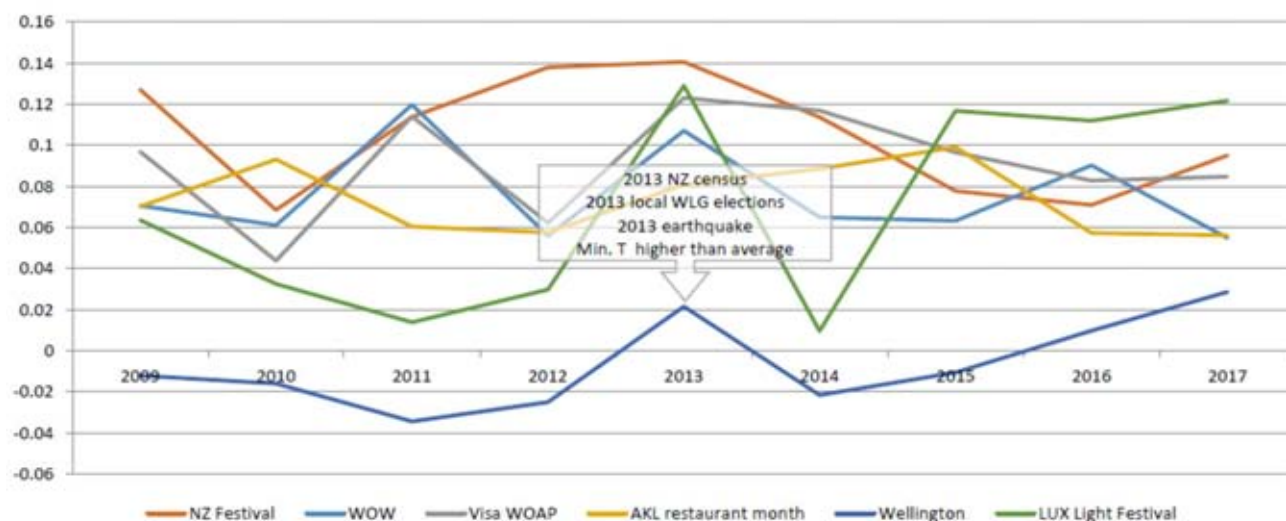
- 117 Festival Events
- 122 Burgers
- 40 Cocktails
- 140 Dine Wellington set menus

In addition to understand the economic impact, Wellington company Dot Loves Data produced a report, *Measuring the value of Visa WOAP*, which took a close look at the sentiment created by Visa WOAP. It was noted that Visa WOAP sentiment was positively increasing and that visitors who arrived in Wellington during Visa WOAP “positively viewed this economically charging event which creates a great shop window for Wellington as a place of culture and commerce”<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Visa Wellington On a Plate 2017 Post-Event Participant Survey, conducted by the Wellington Culinary Events Trust, September 2017

<sup>3</sup> Visa Wellington On a Plate: Measuring up the value of Visa WOAP, Dot Loves Data, 05 March 2018

### Cultural Events are good for sentiment



The Dot Loves Data research also took a snapshot of the impact that the festival has on deprivation ratios. The findings suggested that suburbs across regional Wellington which had participating restaurants in Visa WOAP experienced improvement in socio-economic conditions. 52% of Wellington regional suburbs experienced a decrease in deprivation following Visa WOAP participation.

### ***Beervana's Impact on the Wellington Visitor Sector***

A total of 11,100 tickets were sold<sup>4</sup> to Beervana 2017. Approximately 33% of New Zealand tickets purchased were from outside of the Greater Wellington region and approximately 61% of tickets were purchased outside of Wellington city. Of all tickets purchased, a total of 7.3% were purchased from overseas (predominantly Australia). Key highlights were:

- 3 out of the 4 Beervana sessions sold out
- Increasing numbers of females in attendance – 36% of total attendees, up from 31% in 2016
- 73% of out of town attendees stayed in paid accommodation<sup>5</sup>
- 80% of out of town attendees stayed for two nights of more<sup>6</sup>

### ***WCET Focus and Opportunities***

As detailed in the WCET Strategic Plan, the focus of the WCET as we look forward is to:

- Continue to deliver exceptional culinary events
- Deliver increased value back to the participating businesses
- Ensure high quality event programming that meet growing consumer demand
- Play a key role in building on Wellington's reputation of "New Zealand's Culinary Capital" – making Wellington region a great place to LIVE and VISIT
- Continue to harness the fact that Wellington is the only region in New Zealand that has a dedicated culinary events strategy AND organisation to deliver its outcomes

<sup>4</sup> Ticketek Data, 2017

<sup>5</sup> Ticketek Data, 2017

<sup>6</sup> Beervana Concourse Survey and Post event Online Survey Data, conducted by the Wellington Culinary Events Trust

Delivering increased value to businesses that participate in WCET events is a key priority in ensuring that our hospitality sector continues to thrive. What this means is ensuring that our events are inclusive and that there are low barriers to entry for participation – both to the hospitality and wider attendee community.

### ***How we are funded***

As a not for profit, we work hard to ensure that the funds and support required to deliver the Visa WOAP and Beervana are achieved. Funding of the WCET is derived from various sources through the operation of Visa WOAP and Beervana. Our operating funds are sourced from the following:

- Council Funding – provided by WREDA. Small grants are also provided by Hutt City Council and Kapiti Coast District Council
- Participant Fees – industry participation in Visa WOAP (restaurants and events) and Beervana (breweries)
- Commission – ticket sales for Visa WOAP events and Beervana entry
- Sponsorship
- One-off Grants – support from Embassies and High Commissions for example

In addition to our operating funds, almost \$1.5 million of contra support was received from partners and supporters in 2017. Only contra that has a value to WCET operations is counted each year.

### ***Our Challenges – Resourcing & Growth***

Our ultimate challenge is team resourcing. There is a growing need to provide wider support to the industry and we do not have a large enough team to support these growing requirements and expectations on us by the industry, our partners and stakeholders. At present, we are a small team (5.5 FTEs) with significant pressure to deliver wide scale events. Unfortunately, being thin on the ground means at pressure times over work leads to staff burn out and illness.

Being limited in staff resources also limits the opportunity for event growth and development. As part of the long-term sustainability and continuity plan of the WCET, we have identified the opportunity for the development of a new event, *Highball*, as a way of activating the industry at another quiet time of year and building city vibrancy as we enter winter. Already we see very positive support from the industry and plan for this will be delivered for the first time in May 2019. This new event will be modelled on Beervana and will focus on the developing craft spirits industry in New Zealand.

### ***Our Request as part of this Long-term Plan***

The WCET supports any initiatives proposed by the SWDC which focus on achieving:

- Making South Wairarapa a great place to live (i.e. attracting more people to South Wairarapa thus improving the operating environment for hospitality businesses)
- Providing a great village experience to encourage more residents and visitors to interact with the regional town centres, thus driving up foot traffic and business to hospitality businesses located there
- Making it easy for South Wairarapa hospitality businesses to operate and ‘do business’ by removing unnecessary administrative and bureaucratic barriers
- Projects that focus on the resilience of city infrastructure, roading and transport so that the South Wairarapa is easy to access and is future-proofing itself against increasing population
- Promoting and supporting economic growth of South Wairarapa food and beverage producers and suppliers

- Encourage South Wairarapa food and beverage businesses and the hospitality community to take part in Visa WOAP and help tell the 'Wellington food story'

The WCET strongly supports Option 1 of both "Promoting and Enhancing our District" and "Infrastructure for Visitors" as detailed on Page 5 of the SWDC 2018/28 Long-term Plan. The adoption of both these options would significantly benefit the culinary and hospitality communities of the region.

### **Conclusion**

Visa WOAP and Beervana delivers increased spend in the Wellington region by residents and visitors and has already created many tangible benefits to the wide spectrum of businesses that operate in the food and beverage sector. The WCET's contribution, to the Wellington region's position as the Culinary Capital of New Zealand is significant and fills Wellington's events calendar during a seasonally slow period for the food industry.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sarah Meikle", with a stylized, flowing script.

Sarah Meikle  
Chief Executive

--Submitter Details--

Name: Mandy Smith

--Ratepayer Details--

Ratepayer: Rural

Organisation:

Do you want to speak to your submission? Yes

Speaking preference:

--Rates Affordability--

Do you agree with the proposed overall average rates increase for the next 10 years, enabling the proposed expenditure outlined in this document? Disagree

If not what general rates increase do you support? 5%

Other:

If you ticked 'disagree' which activity areas do you think we should spend less on?

I believe that now amalgamation is not proceeding then the councils of the Wairarapa need to be looking more aggressively at opportunity for sharing services as I do not believe there is economic scale in any of the councils due to the rate payer population size in the Wairarapa. Focus should be going onto how savings are delivered that would then allow investment into activity for the region.

For instance tourists that come the region don't just visit South Wairarapa, the river quality issues are not just district issues.

While we note there are some shared services already there is opportunity for significantly more to be combined giving cost efficiencies, common standards of service and improved outcomes for ratepayers

--Future Growth and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

We are supportive of the having a plan however we note that insufficient detail has been provided in support of what is involved in the plan, how the budget is made up and what savings and benefits would be delivered as part of having this plan .

For instance , by avoiding the discussion and implementation of the New York street proposed land change in Martinborough then what could have been saved as there no doubt adhoc work costs. Specifically in regards to Martinborough we would like to see not only improved commercial, industrial, rural and urban zoning but also consideration of items such as low cost housing for workers (e.g. crossleases/ smaller sections) in Martinborough who are being priced out of the town, more smaller sections for retirees, further consideration of smaller plot sizes for weekenders, less restriction on subdivision so that more infill can occur, appropriately set up freedom camping areas.

We would also suggest that in today's age a 20 to 30 year plan is not that appropriate and that a shorter term focus is needed so that things can adjust appropriately as the towns and local economy evolves. We would also like to know are the other Wairarapa councils doing this and how the plans will fit together, why this not being considered as a shared service capability where capability could developed locally, rather than using external consultants. Local capability would then mean a more timely, relevant process going forward.

--Youth Training and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

If you have any views on this project please comment below: While we see youth development as important we do not see this as essential council capability and that is sits elsewhere with families, central government, NGO's, education sector etc. We do not see that the council has sufficient capability to administer this function as not has been an existing function and the cost would be far greater, given to administer including ensuring rate payers money is not put at risk and wasted.

--Promoting and Enhancing our District--

Select your preferred option: Option One

Option Three: Suggested expenditure:

If you have any views on this project please comment below: This should only be approved if the infrastructure for visitors is approved. Without the necessary facilities we would end up with the tensions that occur in other districts between tourists and locals.

--Infrastructure for Visitors--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below: This is critical if the council proceeds with promoting and enhancing the district.

--Sports Coordination--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

If you have any views on this project please comment below: This is not council capability and should be funded separately by the sport clubs seeking funding grants.

--Reducing Waste Going to Landfills--

a. Do you support provision of kerbside food waste collections?

No

b. Do you support provision of 240 litre wheelie bins for

recycling? No

c. Do you support provision of an e-waste service at transfer stations or an advertised collection service scheduled throughout the year? No

d. Do you support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at a transfer station? No

These ideas are not mutually exclusive, you can support more than one. These ideas are not included in the current rates increase of 5.99% in year one. If you have any views on these ideas please comment below: We don't support the above initiatives as we do not believe they would sufficiently change customer behaviour in how they produce rubbish. We would recommend a deeper study of what has been achieved overseas to reduce waste production which will have a deeper longer term benefit than just changing how you collect waste.

#### --Water Conservation--

Select your preferred option: Option One

3. What other options would you like Council to investigate to conserve water in our district? Rather than just promoting conservation you should be promoting better planning around water usage so that restrictions are not needed.

If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

We would like to see the council look at ways to improve water storage and where the next water supply will come from for all towns so that forecast population growth is matched with water supply needs without restrictions.

We do not support the need to reduce water usage and would question councils assertion that our current infrastructure is in good order. When did it become acceptable standard to have water restrictions every summer? There are no surprises about our hot summers and we should be able to have sufficient water for our gardens and farms without water restrictions. We want to encourage people to have healthier lives, grow their produce, be fit and healthy, reduce waste and it would appear that there're mixed messages on having the water to support this. To keep the town attractive for visitors water is essential as well so inline with promoting the district we need to improve water availability.

#### --Fees and Charges--

Do you have any comments about the proposed changes to fees and charges as outlined on page 14?

We do not support the following increases:

Building and hygiene fees. These should be benchmarked against other councils and ratepayers should receive an explanation as why we would be expected to pay higher amounts, especially in light of the feeling within the town that we are getting a poorer service on these matters. We would recommend a full review of



this area is needed including options for shared services with other councils.

We do not support the proposed increase in pensioner rentals, especially given these people are vulnerable but still important to our community - it would appear that you put through an increase which take any benefit they have got from central government increasing their pension which is far from fair considering other cost increases they will also be incurring. We would like to see significantly more detail about why the increase is required before it is considered.

--Grants--

If you are applying for a grant please complete the grant application form and attach:

--Other Feedback--

Please provide any other comments below:

We are waiting on more information to know why the council is proposing the split in percentage increase between rural and urban rate payers.

We do not support an imbalance in the increase on rural rate payers having to pay more.

We believe the arguments being used about the geographical spread of the South Wairarapa and high roading costs as a result of farms is a tired argument given growth in tourism which benefits all but uses the same roading and facilities. We would expect deeper analysis to be completed around this.

Upload File:

Upload Additional File:

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<http://www.swdc.govt.nz/node/1029/submission/1063>



**GREYTOWN  
TRUST LANDS**  
*Growing the Community since 1871*

20 April 2018

Viv Napier, Mayor  
South Wairarapa District Council  
PO Box 6  
Martinborough 5741

Your Worship

## **Submission to the 2018-28 Long Term Plan**

In response to your letter of 11 April the Greytown Trustlands Trustees make the following submission relating to the Consultation Document recently issued by the Council.

### **Partnership opportunity: Development of School/Community Sports Facility at Kuranui College**

Please note Trustees would have wished to have been able to have submitted jointly with the Kuranui College Board of Trustees and SportNZ on this initiative to create a school/community sports facility on Kuranui College grounds but for reasons related to timing of consideration by the respective governing bodies have been unable to do so.

Trustees request though that the Council considers providing the opportunity and sufficient time on either 14 or 15 May for representatives of Kuranui College Board of Trustees, the Trust and possibly SportNZ to make a joint presentation when speaking to their submissions.

### ***Concerning the Trust's interest***

We would be going against everything the Trust stands for, in the process failing our community, if we do not use our best endeavours to support this initiative. It is entirely consistent with the Trust's purposes in delivering a combination of educational, health and social welfare benefits.

### ***The value of sport and recreation***

As outlined in its December 2017 pre-submission to Council as part of the long term plan preparation process the Trust, through provision of financial support and access to Trust-owned lands, has long recognised and continues to place a high value on the numerous benefits that accrue to the community from its involvement in sport and recreation. These benefits and the value of sport and recreation generally are comprehensively addressed in SportNZ's submission to the Council and need no further explanation.

### ***The opportunity identified by Kuranui College Board of Trustees***

The partnership opportunity identified by the Kuranui College Board of Trustees and set out in their submission represents an extremely good fit with the Trust's purposes and with the desired strategic outcomes of both SportNZ and the Ministry of Education.

SportNZ's submission highlights the advantages of shared-facility partnerships. It also highlights the emphasis the Ministry of Education places on collaborating with local communities to secure improved education health and well-being outcomes and on promoting a shared use approach for the development of facilities and services.

Trustees agree with the Kuranui College Board of Trustees' assessment that the possibility the Ministry of Education will consider becoming a corner stone funder of a sports facility that will better meet the needs of the College and the wider South Wairarapa (not just Greytown) community using a shared use approach must be explored. We also agree that not to do so would be to forego a once in a generation opportunity.

Trustees fully support the idea of a partnering approach and impress upon the Council the need for it to commit in the first instance to being a lead partner in helping Kuranui College to establish the feasibility of its initiative and then develop and prepare a business case that will satisfy Ministry of Education requirements and help to attract other funding partners.

This commitment must be made as soon as possible otherwise there is a real risk the Ministry of Education will decide to proceed with its plan to replace the current College gym building with a facility that we and SportNZ agree with the College will not be fit for purpose.

### ***The Trust's commitment***

As hinted at in our December 2017 pre-submission it is partnerships of the type suggested by this initiative that Trustees believe will be crucial to delivering outcomes set out in the Council Strategic Plan and proposed Spatial Plan initiatives. We recognise though that the Council, indeed no one organisation, can realistically hope to bring an initiative such as this to fruition on its own.

In line with our mission to help grow the community we therefore confirm our desire to partner with the Council and other stakeholders in the short term to progress this opportunity, firstly to establish its feasibility and then to develop a business case. In particular Trustees would be interested as part of a partnership group in reviewing the long term options surrounding financial support for the operation and maintenance of a shared school/community facility going forward.

### ***What the Trust would like to see included in the Long Term Plan***

1. An immediate commitment by the Council to partner with relevant stakeholders in assisting the Kuranui College Board of Trustees, through the provision of resources (financial or otherwise), to investigate the feasibility of developing a shared use sports facility on Kuranui College grounds.

2. A contingent commitment to support the Board of Trustees' development and preparation of a business case.
3. A contingent commitment to provide support to Kuranui College Board of Trustees when presenting the business case to the Ministry of Education and potential capital funding providers.

#### **Other matters**

In regard to the specific matters on which Council has requested feedback the Trustees support


1. Preparation of a spatial plan for South Wairarapa.
2. Youth training and development.
3. Sports co-ordination.

#### **...and finally**

I and the Deputy Chairman, Wayne Regnault, welcome the opportunity to be members of a residents' panel the Council may approach for comment or advice on various issues or proposals on an ad hoc basis.

Kind regards



 Sid Kempton  
Chairman

20 April 2018

File Ref: EXTR-9-501

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Viv Napier  
Mayor  
South Wairarapa District Council  
PO Box 6  
Martinborough 5741

Dear Viv

## **Submission on the proposed South Wairarapa District Council Long Term Plan 2018-2028**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed South Wairarapa District Council Long Term Plan 2018-28 Consultation Document and supporting information. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) wishes to make the following comments.

### **Water Wairarapa**

Greater Wellington and our partners are exploring ways to ensure greater certainty of water supply for Wairarapa. This project (Water Wairarapa) is currently led and funded by Greater Wellington. To date, assistance from Crown Irrigation Investments Limited has provided half of the project's funding.

The project envisages developing a water supply scheme comprised of multiple water storage locations, with distribution through a network of rivers and piping. The scheme could serve each town's future drinking water needs, as well as providing irrigation support to around 8,000 hectares of productive land and protecting water quality by bolstering minimum flows in rivers.

Since it began in 2012, the project has completed work to underpin a feasibility study. This work has included:

- identifying potential sites for water storage
- investigating environmental factors such as climate change
- assessing the land use changes that may occur with a secure water supply

- working with the community to assess urban and rural demands for water
- undertaking discussions with local iwi, business and other interested groups.

The next step proposed for 2018/19 will consider the infrastructure requirements for a secure, long-term water supply, as well as whether there is a viable commercial model that could fund the project into the future.

Importantly, Greater Wellington sees this next step including partnering with the Wairarapa councils. Leading this work together enables consideration of how water storage is best integrated to provide long-term security for public water supply, our farmers and the environment. The work would be completed utilising existing staff resources, seeking expert external support when required.

Greater Wellington has proposed a budget of \$200,000 for 2018/19 in our draft Long Term Plan. However, this funding is contingent on Wairarapa councils also committing adequate funding to support this approach. We look forward to further discussions about this and working with you to progress this project.

### **Infrastructure**

Greater Wellington acknowledges the financial cost of managing and improving infrastructure. We support the approach to managing infrastructure assets based on need, condition and importance, backed by a robust understanding of the state of assets and ongoing assessment through asset management programmes.

Greater Wellington supports the Council's allocation of funding to wastewater management and water supply upgrades, given the changes anticipated as a result of resource consents already obtained and those underway.

While acknowledging the relatively limited stormwater network in the district, there are still discharges to freshwater bodies. Greater Wellington asks that the Council include funds for the stormwater consenting and monitoring processes required by the proposed Natural Resources Plan, plus any further upgrade work that may be as result.

### **Water conservation**

Greater Wellington commends the Council for including the issue of water conservation in the Consultation Document. Greater Wellington supports Option 1, the funding of a feasibility study to investigate ways the Council can reduce water usage. We consider this to be prudent, given the existing dry climate and water supply restrictions in South Wairarapa, and the expected increase in these conditions as a result of climate change.

### **Spatial plan**

Greater Wellington supports the proposed development of a spatial plan for South Wairarapa. A spatial plan is an appropriate mechanism to look at the resources and pressures in the district, provide a long-term strategic view and consider infrastructure requirements.

A spatial plan could also contribute towards the objective of a well-planned, connected and integrated transport network under the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015, and provide a useful background to the district plan review.

An opportunity exists to produce a spatial plan across all Wairarapa districts as a precursor to the district plan review. Greater Wellington encourages the Council to consider this opportunity with Carterton and Masterton District Councils.

Greater Wellington would appreciate the opportunity to be involved in the development of the spatial plan, to help plan public transport services and infrastructure to effectively meet community needs.

### **Economic Development**

Greater Wellington notes that budget has been included in the Long Term Plan Consultation Document for economic development. We support the aim of maximising future opportunities for growth, economic development and employment for South Wairarapa residents.

Greater Wellington is working in partnership with the district councils in Wairarapa to develop a Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy. Greater Wellington has committed staff resources and \$50,000 to the development of this Strategy, which will identify and assess the significant opportunities that will encourage economic growth and employment in the area, within the context of the Wellington region. One of the key purposes will be to enable the councils to collectively have a conversation with central Government about the opportunities for partnership.

Greater Wellington asks that the Council set aside sufficient resources, including budget, to contribute to the development and implementation the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy.

### **Land transport**

Greater Wellington supports the renewal and extension of footpaths and the development of a cycle strategy. This work contributes to the objective in the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 of an attractive and safe walking and cycling network.

### **Waste minimisation**

Greater Wellington acknowledges the Council's commitment to reducing waste under the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and supports the options presented to reduce household waste to landfill.

### **Comments from the Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO)**

WREMO supports the Council's ongoing commitment to civil defence preparedness and regional emergency management and ongoing investment to ensure the reliability and resilience of existing and future infrastructure.



Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. If you have questions, please contact Nicola Shorten, Manager, Strategic and Corporate planning by phone on 04 830 4035 or email at [nicola.shorten@gw.govt.nz](mailto:nicola.shorten@gw.govt.nz).

Yours sincerely



**Chris Laidlaw**  
Chair



Vicky Alexander

---

Urban ratepayer,

### **RATES AFFORDABILITY**

I do **NOT** agree with the proposed overall average rates increase for the next 10 years -

**I support 3% only**

Spend less on “*nice to have*” items and concentrate on core facilities. And make it easier for people to use/book the facilities already available, eg squircle, ANZAC Hall.

Use of these Halls should be free for schools and educational groups.

### **FUTURE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

I support **Option Two**

Continued use of the word ‘spatial’ in this document is confusing.

I do not see the South Wairarapa towns growing in an unstructured way - apart from Featherston which isn’t growing at all but which is being stymied by Council action/inaction.

Stop viewing the three towns as Historic (Greytown), Tourist (Martinborough) and Industrial (Featherston). This appellation is holding Featherston back. With more support Featherston could be a welcoming gate to the Wairarapa. Currently we do not have that vital support from SWD Council to ensure Featherston grows.

### **YOUTH TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT**

I support **Option TWO**

Is funding youth a core responsibility? Not it is not. Therefore it is not Council’s job to provide grants for youth training.

There are a multitude of grants available for groups to apply for, youth included. Council needs to stick to core responsibilities and should not be funding any form of training and development.

### **PROMOTION AND ENHANCING OUR DISTRICT**

I support **Option Two**

although yes, you do need to update your very un-user-friendly website.

Our Logo is fine just as it is

‘Don’t change what ain’t broken’. Change just confuses people. Stick to what we have so that people can easily recognise and relate to the SWDC

And perhaps if you allowed development to go ahead on the main street in Featherston we wouldn’t need a rate increase to promote and enhance our district

### **INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VISITORS**

I support **Option Two** -

We already have these facilities.

## SPORTS COORDINATION

I support **Option Two**

It is not Council's job to become involved in sports. Provide and maintain sports grounds  
FULL STOP!

## REDUCING WASTE GOING TO LANDFILLS

- a) I do **NOT** support provision of kerbside food waste collections
- b) I do **NOT** support provision of 240 litre wheelie bins for recycling
- c) I **DO** support provision of an e-waste service at each transfer station
- d) I **DO** support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at local transfer stations.

My Comments on reducing waste going to landfills:

- a) Encourage ratepayers to compost - ratepayers who compost should not have to subsidise other peoples' laziness in disposing of food waste
- b) **NO** - bigger rubbish bins encourage more rubbish. I co-ordinate my rubbish and have little to dispose of. Why should I subsidise others who are too lazy to sort and dispose? If I decline to accept a 240 bin, will my rates be credited accordingly?
- c) Provide an E waste at Featherston transfer station, in addition to the recycling options currently available there. If other areas choose to bring their E-waste to Featherston then it will save the need for additional facilities in Martinborough etc. As with recycling, there should be no charge for an E-waste facility.
- d) **YES** I support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at local transfer stations. Recycling reduces waste.

## WATER CONSERVATION

Do we need to undertake a feasibility study? If other areas have already done similar studies can we not hook into their outcomes paying (presumably) a lesser amount?

**Otherwise, I support Option TWO**

## FEES AND CHARGES

Yes - I agree that rates should not subsidise these

You comment that the median age of residents is predicted to rise to 49 years by 2043, and that over time you expect to have more residents with fixed incomes who may not be able to absorb cost increases.

The current median age in Featherston would appear to be higher than 49 and it is already difficult to fund council's wish items. Your Long Term District Plan is a Council wish list but it does NOT incorporate ratepayers' wishes.

--Submitter Details--

Name: John Kirkup

--Ratepayer Details--

Ratepayer: Rural

Organisation:

Do you want to speak to your submission? No

Speaking preference:

--Rates Affordability--

Do you agree with the proposed overall average rates increase for the next 10 years, enabling the proposed expenditure outlined in this document? Agree

If not what general rates increase do you support?

Other:

If you ticked 'disagree' which activity areas do you think we should spend less on?

--Future Growth and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Youth Training and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Promoting and Enhancing our District--

Select your preferred option: Option One

Option Three: Suggested expenditure:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Infrastructure for Visitors--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

--Sports Coordination--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below: I have been part of the initial group to try and get something in place in regards to this. I would welcome the council continuing with this initiative as its long term benefits would be great for our community. The value of sport to help keep people and communities healthy is well documented. With good co-ordination and communication there is an opportunity to help with the organisation and promotion of sport in our district. Its not just about getting good at accessing grant funding, its more about getting good processes in place so people want to be part of sports clubs and any long term planning is done across sports so that facility utilisation is maximised. The model is out there, we just need to extend it across the district.

--Reducing Waste Going to Landfills--

a. Do you support provision of kerbside food waste collections?

No

b. Do you support provision of 240 litre wheelie bins for recycling? Yes

c. Do you support provision of an e-waste service at transfer stations or an advertised collection service scheduled throughout the year? Yes

d. Do you support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at a transfer station? Yes

These ideas are not mutually exclusive, you can support more than one. These ideas are not included in the current rates increase of 5.99% in year one. If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

--Water Conservation--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

3. What other options would you like Council to investigate to conserve water in our district?

If you have any views on these ideas please comment below:

--Fees and Charges--

Do you have any comments about the proposed changes to fees and charges as outlined on page 14?

--Grants--

If you are applying for a grant please complete the grant application form and attach:

--Other Feedback--

Please provide any other comments below:

Upload File:

Upload Additional File:

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<http://www.swdc.govt.nz/node/1029/submission/1064>

## South Wairarapa District Council

### 2018/28 Long Term Plan Grant Accountability Form

All recipients of grants from the South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) must complete this form within two months of their project being completed.

Failure to complete and return this form will prevent you/your organisation from consideration for further grants in the future.

**Please return the completed form to:**

Suzanne Clark  
 South Wairarapa District Council  
 PO Box 6  
 Martinborough 5741  
[suzanne.clark@swdc.govt.nz](mailto:suzanne.clark@swdc.govt.nz)

**Organisation's name: Sport Wellington**

**Project Title: Sport Wellington Annual submission**

**Location and date of project:**  
**1<sup>st</sup> July 2018 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019**

**Applicant's name:**  
**Dayle Clarkson**

**Amount received for project:**  
**Request \$7,000**

**Details of project:**

To assist SWDC in achieving its LTP objectives for the Sport and Recreation sector in the Wairarapa district.

- Future growth and development
- Youth training and development
- Promoting and enhancing our district
- Sports coordination

**Expenditure:**

Please give details of how the money was spent (attach a spreadsheet of expenditure, if appropriate).

Money is to be spent in providing advocacy and support to the delivery of sport and physical recreation opportunities in the South Wairarapa through Regional Sporting Organisations, their affiliated clubs, young people settings (5-18 years of age) and family settings.

**How did your project benefit the wider community in South Wairarapa?**

This project will focus on collaboration of services to deliver

- Quality experiences that increase the capability of the delivery within the sector and communities.
- Increase collaboration of the services within communities.
- Grow the knowledge and the skills of the sector
- Increase quality systems for volunteers for a sustainable model of sport.

What were the key successes of your project?
As stated above

What did you learn from the project?
To be reported on 6 and 12 months

What are the longer-term gains for the South Wairarapa community as a result of your project?
<p>To have an effective, equitable sport system for the Wairarapa</p> <p>The mobilisation of the workforce and its resources of sport to have a long term, focused impact on quality sport delivery for all, which is complementary to the Regional Framework for Sport and Physical Recreation (LivingWell)</p>

**Was your application a one-off or do you see the need for further funding in the future?**

Sport Wellington wishes to continue to seek support funding through the annual submission process

**Which other organisations supported you in your project?**

Eastern and Central Community Trust  
 Masterton District Council ( Memorandum of Understanding)  
 6 x Wairarapa RSO's (Regional Sport Leaders)

**Report Completed by:**

<b>Name:</b>	Dayle Clarkson
<b>Signed:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	Po Box 699 Masterton 5810
<b>Designation:</b>	Regional Development Manager Sport Wellington Wairarapa
<b>Date:</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
<b>Phone:</b>	0274 654018
<b>Email:</b>	daylec@sportwellington.org.nz



**SPORT WELLINGTON'S submission to:**

**South Wairarapa District Council**



**On: Proposed Long-term Plan 2018-28  
Kainga Ora**

## INTRODUCTION

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1. Sport Wellington is part of a network of 14 Regional Sports Trusts (RSTs) that operate throughout New Zealand. Each RST has a regional focus with the overarching intent to support and promote the value and benefits of participation in sport and active recreation. It is within this context that Sport Wellington makes its submission against your proposed long-term plan.
2. As part of our regional focus Sport Wellington has led the development of *Living Well*, the regional sport and active recreation strategy. *Living Well* involves bringing about improvements for individuals and communities through sport and active recreation. Our role in the implementation of this strategy is to continue to advocate for, and identify opportunities, for greater collaboration across the region.
3. Sport Wellington acknowledges the many challenges that Councils are tasked with addressing, and remain ready to partner with you on sport and active recreation matters where we can add value to your work and community.
4. Our rationale for responding to Council annual and long-term plans is about:
  - a. fulfilling our role as a regional leader and advocate for sport and active recreation,
  - b. promoting the value that regular and ongoing participation in physical activity creates for individuals, communities and the region, and
  - c. acting on behalf of the regional sport and active recreation community around common or shared issues.
5. We acknowledge the investment and support you provide and urge you to sustain this to allow sport and active recreation to continue to create happier, healthier people who work, live and play in better connected communities as a result.
6. This submission responds to the proposals in your consultation document that relate either directly or indirectly to sport and active recreation. We also take the opportunity to share information about the value of participation in sport and active recreation, as well as discuss the importance of regional collaboration on some sport and active recreation matters.

## SPORT WELLINGTON'S SUBMISSION TO SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL'S LONG-TERM PLAN 2018-2028

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7. The following responds directly to specific aspects outlined in your consultation document.

### ***New community outcomes***

Sport Wellington supports the new community outcomes as articulated in your consultation document. We believe that sport and active recreation can play a part in achieving many of these outcomes.

### ***Future Growth and Development***

Sport Wellington wishes to emphasise the importance of including provision of green and open spaces for recreational use within spatial planning. This is of particular importance in new housing developments, where the provision of green and open space can contribute to a desired living environment and improved health outcomes. Developing effective transport networks around these spaces (including provision of walkways and cycleways) would mean greater connectivity for residents to recreation facilities, schools and workplaces.

### ***Youth training and development***

Sport and active recreation have been used extensively as a mechanism for developing our young people. Being physically active and playing sport is an important part of young New Zealanders' lives, with nine out of 10 young people spending three or more hours per week taking part in sport and recreation. Around 75% of young people are interested in either trying a new sport/activity or doing more of an existing one.

There is increasing evidence that sport and other physical activities can improve self-confidence and self-esteem, resulting in fewer depressive symptoms and improving overall cognitive and mental health in young people.

Research also shows that physical activity and sport support the development of essential life skills in young people such as working in teams, leadership, communication skills, and resilience.

Sport Wellington would welcome the opportunity to work with you to explore the ways in which sport and active recreation can be used to achieve these outcomes for young people.

### ***Sports coordination***

We appreciate that sports coordination sits outside of the Council's normal scope. However, Sport Wellington would be interested in working with you to consider how we may be able to assist with this.

We have been working with the local communities as part of our locally-led delivery work programme. Our approach involves establishing key community contacts, learning about the sport and active recreation needs of the community, and facilitating increased opportunities for people to be physically active using a strengths-based approach.

The emphasis of this work is making sure that initiatives are community led so they can be sustained over the long-term and continue to be responsive to community need.

## **REGIONAL COLLABORATION ON SPORT AND ACTIVE RECREATION**

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8. Sport Wellington advocates for greater collaboration across the region in the development and provision of sport and active recreation. Currently we have many organisations providing opportunities for participation and development of sport and active recreation. Most providers operate in isolation from others which leads to duplication, competition for resources, and inefficiencies in terms of cost and time. Where the cost to the provider increases, eventually so too does the cost to the participant, with cost identified as one of the top three reasons for people choosing not to participate.
9. The operating environment for sport and active recreation is changing constantly and the resources available for sport and active recreation are declining. Access to funding, volunteers, and spaces and places to play are heavily oversubscribed and increasingly competitive. Our opportunity lies in working more cohesively, sharing ideas, people and resources to gain efficiencies and a more joined-up delivery system in order to build a sport and active recreation system that is responsive, sustainable and productive now and into the future.
10. This is particularly so when considering places and spaces (facilities) for sport and active recreation. Increasingly throughout New Zealand there are moves to consider facility development needs in the context of what is available regionally when making local decisions to balance affordability and meet an identified need. This approach affords councils and others to work collaboratively towards

building an effective regional network of facilities, parks and grounds to ensure adequate provision for the sport and recreation needs of communities within and outside of their district boundaries.

11. The latter point is important for regional sport organisations. Most operate across and beyond the greater Wellington region. As they manage their sport across the eight council boundaries they face eight different levels of cost, servicing and maintenance standards, and access requirements making administration of their sport more complex.
12. Sport Wellington is interested in talking to all Wairarapa Councils about the opportunity to develop a Wairarapa-wide implementation plan for *Living Well*, the regional sport and active recreation strategy. This would allow us to collectively address the region-specific issues facing sport and active recreation provision.

**Sport Wellington is working towards building a more collaborative regional approach to sport and active recreation provision and development through implementing *Living Well*, the regional sport and active recreation strategy, in partnership with key stakeholders including Councils. Currently, as part of *Living Well* implementation, we are overseeing the development of a Regional Spaces and Places (facilities) Plan. The purpose of this work is to ensure we have the right facilities in the right places to meet community need, both now and in the future.**

#### **THE VALUE OF SPORT AND ACTIVE RECREATION**

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13. Sport NZ recently released its research findings outlining the value of sport and active recreation. In providing this information in support of our submission, Sport Wellington is urging your Council to continue its investment and support of sport and active recreation in your district.
14. The simplest message from the collated research is that participating in sport and active recreation creates happier, healthier people, better connected communities and a stronger New Zealand.
15. There are many domains of the value of sport and active recreation. There are the obvious physical and mental wellbeing benefits that are well-documented. Beyond these there are benefits associated with developing life skills such as improved social skills, and leadership skills, while participation in sport has been positively linked to greater employability in graduates and better academic achievement.
16. More specifically we know from research that encouraging and supporting participation in sport and active recreation creates positive community benefits such as:
  - a. building socially sustainable and connected communities through supporting a strong sense of pride and a sense of community
  - b. creating social connections between people that, in turn, build trust within a community, thereby helping to establish the foundation for an active and engaged citizenry who are likely to serve broader community interests
  - c. building community resilience through creating social networks, cultivating community wellbeing, promoting and cultivating community leadership
  - d. developing feelings of belonging and inclusion particularly for new migrant populations and reducing the incidence of antisocial behaviours
17. In addition, the sport and recreation sector makes a significant direct and indirect contribution to the economy through domestic tourism, employment, and events, while the value of volunteer contributions is significant. The contribution to regional GDP is valued at \$514.6 million. Nationally

the 28.1% (23% in the Wellington region) of adults who volunteered contributed 67.7 million hours (4.5 million hours) over 12 months with an estimated market value of \$1.03 billion.

**Sport Wellington advocates for the value of sport and active recreation in every community development initiative and supports sustainable investment in the sport and active recreation sector. Not only does sport and active recreation improve mental and physical wellbeing, there are also positive effects on community connectedness, and social wellbeing along with numerous economic benefits.**

## ABOUT SPORT WELLINGTON

18. Sport Wellington was established in 1990 with charitable status under the Charities Act. We operate within a wide geographical area, spanning the region between Otaki in the west across to Masterton in the east and Wellington City in the south. The region encompasses eight territorial authority areas (matching the Wellington Regional Council area) with a population of almost half a million.
19. Sport Wellington is governed by a Board of Trustees and managed by a CEO and General Manager, with 45 (made up of full and part-time) employees. Sport Wellington was the first recipient of Sport NZ's Qualmark for Good Governance
20. Sport Wellington's main funding partners are Sport NZ, New Zealand Community Trust, Eastern and Central Community Trust, Ministry of Health, Capital & Coast DHB, Hutt Valley DHB, Wairarapa DHB, ACC, and Wellington Community Trust. We also partner with other like-minded organisations such as territorial authorities, trusts and corporate sponsors.

## Sport Wellington's Strategy 2020

<b>VISION</b>	Everyone in the greater Wellington region has a life-long involvement in sport and active recreation
<b>PURPOSE</b>	Lead the Wellington sport and active recreation community to enable people in the region to be more physically active.
<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOMES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A healthy, active region</li> <li>2. A sustainable sport and active recreation system</li> <li>3. Sport Wellington is an effective regional leader</li> </ol>
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people under 18 years</li> <li>• Low participation groups</li> <li>• The region achieving and celebrating success</li> <li>• People and organisational capability development</li> <li>• Building and leveraging partnerships</li> <li>• Growing and sustaining our business</li> </ul>

## A broad mandate

21. Sport Wellington's role is to provide leadership to the sport and active recreation community through partnering, knowledge sharing, influencing, and providing expertise. Our focus ranges from supporting people to live healthy, active lives, supporting sport and recreation organisations and schools to provide meaningful opportunities and experiences to helping athletes and coaches realise their potential in competitive sport. This work impacts across all life stages from pre-birth to older adults.
22. We are closely aligned to Sport NZ and our key role in the sector is building capability in others – either as individuals, families or organisations – in order that they can achieve their goals.

Consequently, our core activities are focused on adding value and supporting others to perform at their best

23. Our current community sport network includes:
  - a. 90 regional sport organisations (currently reach 24)
  - b. 930 clubs (reach is less than 500)
  - c. 171,000 club members (88,000 affiliated, 83,000 casual members)
  - d. 248 schools
24. The RSTs – individually, as clusters, and as a national network – operate as social entrepreneurs. They can broker productive, high value collaborations between regional and local stakeholders. This is more than a sport and recreation opportunity. In addition to clubs and schools and local funders, these collaborations can be shaped to include Ministries of Education, Health and Social Development, and/or other government agencies like TPK and ACC. Given the track record of RSTs over 25 years, and the considerable goodwill enjoyed by RSTs within their own regions, RSTs are effective network hubs, well placed to:
  - bring the right people to the table
  - provide the right information for a considered discussion
  - forge a commitment by multiple stakeholders to work together in a wider community development approach.
25. Sport and recreation in New Zealand lends itself to wider and deeper engagement by both local and central government. The RST network is a quick and convenient vehicle to explore this opportunity.

## SUMMARY

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26. Sport Wellington thanks South Wairarapa District Council for the opportunity to make a submission on your Proposed Long-term Plan 2018-28.
27. Sport and active recreation contribute to New Zealand's and our region's success in social, economic and cultural ways and provide many benefits to individuals, communities and our region.
28. We look forward to continuing to build a partnership with South Wairarapa District Council to help support the delivery of sport and active recreation.

**Sport Wellington would like to attend a hearing in support of this submission.**

## Submission to Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028 – South Wairarapa District Council

**Name:** Toimata Foundation      **Contact person:** Kristen Price, Operations Manager

**Postal Address:** PO Box 4445, Hamilton, 3247 **Physical Address:** Lockwood House, 293 Grey Street, Hamilton

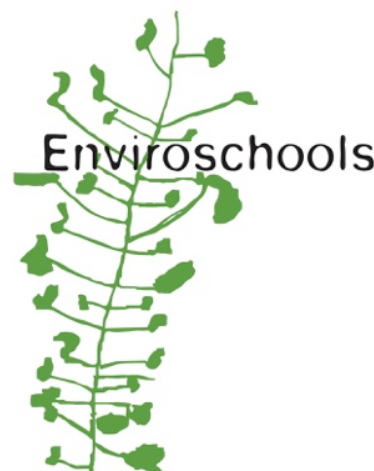
**Phone:** 07 959 7321      **Email:** kristen.price@toimata.org.nz      We **DO** wish to speak to this submission

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Toimata Foundation (a charitable trust) is the national support organisation for Enviroschools and Te Aho Tū Roa. [www.toimata.org.nz](http://www.toimata.org.nz)

### ***Summary of submission points and requests***

1. We would like to:
  - a. acknowledge South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) for supporting the Enviroschools programme since 2006.
2. We request that SWDC continues to support the Enviroschools programme from 2018-28 and beyond by:
  - a. providing continued funding that where necessary allows for gradual increasing demand for new schools and ECE to join the programme.
  - b. supporting the joint Wairarapa councils Memorandum of Understanding with Enviroschools.
3. We submit that Enviroschools strongly contributes to, and aligns with, SWDC's long term goals and priorities, and note that our programme has been successfully delivering on SWDC's key outcomes over the last LTP period.
4. We support the development of a spatial plan (Option 1), and emphasise the importance of involving young people in the spatial planning process.
5. We support the investment in waste minimisation and encourage a focus on waste education as a critical way of long-term behaviour change.
6. We support the goal around water conservation and encourage SWDC to work with Enviroschools to explore ways of maximizing water conservation outcomes through education.
7. Note the value created for council's partners through the Enviroschools collective impact model.
8. Note the key results of the Enviroschools 2017 Nationwide Census A copy of the *Key Results from the 2017 Enviroschools Census* is included with this submission.



## ***Recognising your support for the Enviroschools Programme – Ngā mihi nui***

Enviroschools is a holistic framework that supports the development of resilient, connected and sustainable communities. Through Enviroschools children and young people plan, design and implement a wide range of sustainability projects in collaboration with their communities. Nationally over 1,100 early childhood education (ECE) centres, primary, intermediate and secondary schools are part of the Enviroschools network – this is a third of all schools and 6% of the large ECE sector.

We would like to acknowledge SWDC for supporting young people in your district to be part of the Enviroschools network since 2006.

Thanks to this long-term support there is now a network of 10 Enviroschools in the South Wairarapa and Carterton districts (71% of schools), and a wider network of 113 schools and ECE engaging with our programme in the Wellington region. This network is also supported by Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Carterton District Council and Masterton District Council.

### **Submission request 1:**

Note that Enviroschools (through Toimata Foundation) acknowledges SWDC for supporting the Enviroschools programme since 2006.

## ***Request for continued funding support and a long-term partnership***

We would like to request SWDC's continued funding of the Enviroschools programme in a way that allows for potential increase in demand from schools and early childhood centres to join our programme over the next 10 years.

We would also like to request that SWDC signs the Memorandum of Understanding between the joint Wairarapa councils for the delivery of the Enviroschools programme in the Wairarapa.

### **Submission request 2:**

We request that SWDC continues to support the Enviroschools programme from 2018-28 and beyond by:

- a. providing continued funding that enables the gradual increasing demand for new schools and ECE to join the programme over the next 10 years where necessary.
- b. signing and supporting the joint Wairarapa councils Memorandum of Understanding with Enviroschools.



## ***Enviroschools is a proven programme specifically designed to meet multiple Local Government outcomes***

The Enviroschools Programme was first developed by councils and community in the Waikato region.

It is specifically designed as a programme that empowers children, young people and their communities to take action that addresses a wide range of the key outcomes that councils are also seeing for their communities.

In particular, Enviroschools closely aligns with, and can help achieve all of SWDC's community outcomes including healthy and economically secure people, educated and knowledgeable people, vibrant and strong communities, sustainable South Wairarapa, and a place that's accessible and easy to get around.

Nationwide, **81% of councils are currently part of the Enviroschools network**. This is made up of:

- 94% of Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities
- 77% of Territorial Authorities

Toimata Foundation has undertaken a 5-year research and evaluation programme with external evaluators Kinnect Group. This has involved two national censuses (2014 & 2017), return on investment analysis and a comprehensive evaluation drawing on multiple sources. Highlights are:

- Participating schools and centres are **highly engaged in a wide range of environmental actions and sustainability practices**.
- Evaluators found that Enviroschools is "a very high-performing programme"<sup>1</sup> that provides a **broad range of outcomes** covering environmental, social, cultural, education and economic aspects.
- **11% Return on Investment**. While only a small number of the outcomes can be monetised, so results are conservative, expert analysis showed a ROI of 11% per annum.

### **Submission request 3:**

We submit that Enviroschools contributes to, and aligns with, SWDC's long term goals and priorities, and our successful programme has been delivering on SWDC's key outcomes over the last LTP period.

## ***Comments on specific aspects of the LTP***

Page 4 of the consultation document sets out SWDC's proposal to develop a spatial plan for the district. We support this initiative (Option 1), including the benefits outlined. We submit that it is critically important that the council thinks carefully about the best way of involving the community in the development of this plan, and ensures meaningful, authentic ways of gaining the input of a diverse cross section of the community. This includes involving children and young people. Children and young people provide such an important, relevant perspective and voice and should not be left out of decision making. SWDC might draw on ideas and methods Porirua City Council is using in this area.

Page 6 of the consultation document sets out SWDC's proposal to reduce waste going to landfills, in line with the Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan. We support possible initiatives to reduce waste to landfill, including kerbside food waste collection, kerbside recycling, and a recycling/recovery centre. We urge the council to ensure there are secured long term options for where this waste will go. It will be vitally important that the community know that this waste is truly

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<sup>1</sup> Page 4, The Enviroschools Programme: Evaluation Report, Kinnect Group, 2015

being diverted. SWDC could draw on the learning and experience of Auckland Council and other councils for implementing these initiatives. As part of this, we promote the need for an education programme, including waste tours for school students and others. We encourage the council to ensure that waste education is given a strong enough focus and funding as part of waste minimisation objectives. We strongly support the appointment of a zero-waste officer to the council.

Page 6 of the consultation document sets out SWDC's proposals around water conservation. We support an emphasis on water conservation education and highlight the role Enviroschools can take in meeting water conservation goals, particularly in relation to school and household water consumption given that a high proportion of schools in the district are Enviroschools. We would be interested in working with the council to maximise the outcomes of water conservation education, including looking at how we deliver our programme.

#### **Submission request 4:**

We support the development of a spatial plan (Option 1) for South Wairarapa and emphasise the importance of involving children and young people in the spatial planning process.

#### **Submission request 5:**

We support the investment in waste minimisation and encourage a focus on waste education as a critical part of long-term behaviour change.

#### **Submission request 6:**

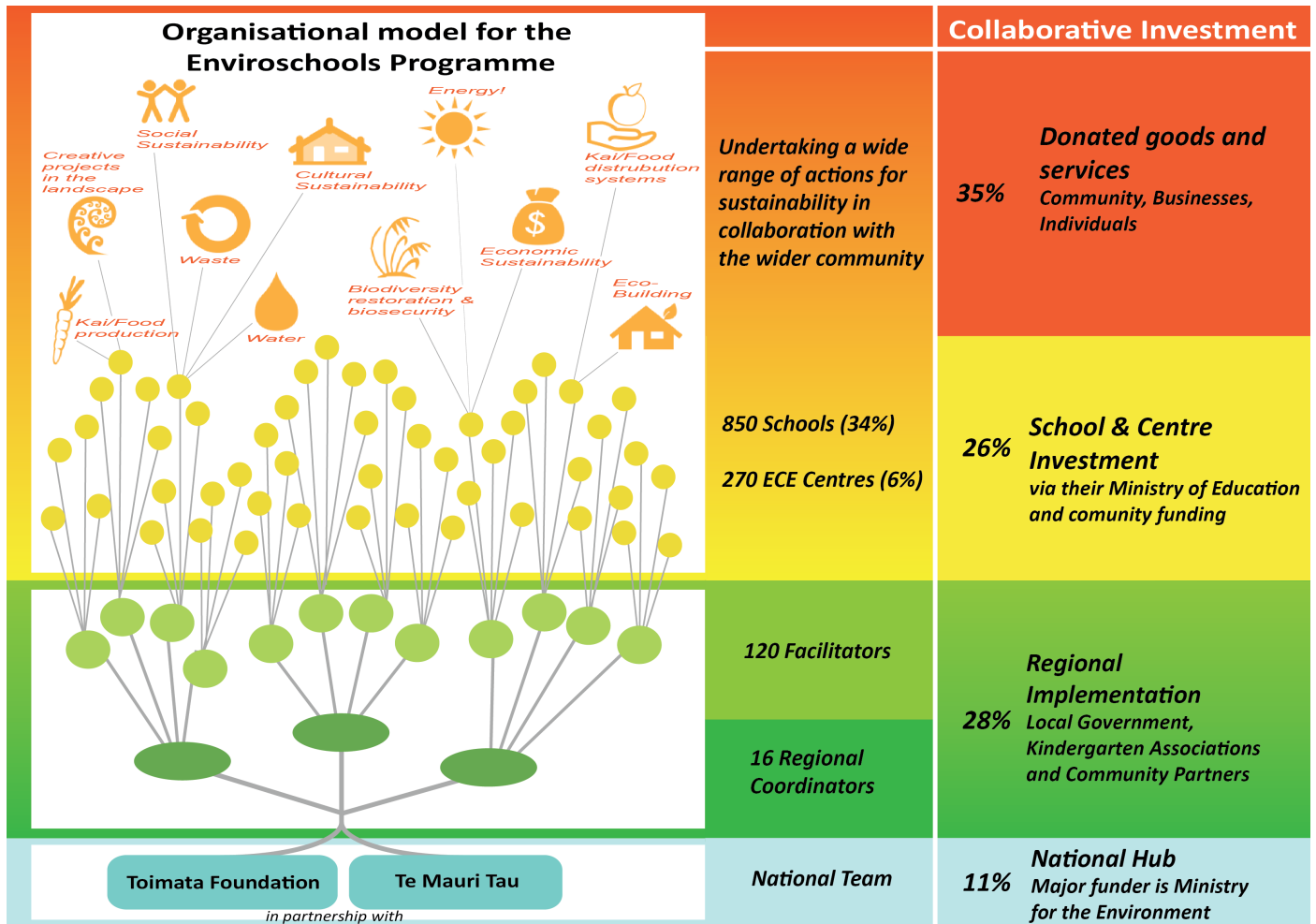
We support the goal around water conservation and encourage SWDC to work with Enviroschools to explore ways of maximizing water conservation outcomes through education.

### ***The Enviroschools implementation model provides value for council partners***

Creating sustainable, resilient communities involves bringing together many different skills, perspectives and resources. The complex environmental, social, cultural and economic challenges facing us today call for a holistic response from a range of different people and organisations working together. Key aspects of the Enviroschools model are:

- **A focus on connecting with, and working, with the wider community.** This results in a substantial level of support from businesses, community organisations and individuals providing donated goods, volunteer time, advice and expertise to the Enviroschools network.
- **Commitment from schools and centres investing their own resources** including staff time, project costs and capital investments. This resourcing comes principally via Ministry of Education funding.
- **Role of the Enviroschools Facilitator** – unlike many programmes in schools that deliver key messages to children in a classroom setting, Enviroschools Facilitators work principally with adults – teachers, caretakers, school management, community members etc. – supporting them to develop their knowledge of sustainability and integrate it into how they undertake their roles.
- **Collaborative approach to regional implementation** with Enviroschools Regional Coordinators and Facilitators are funded by/employed by over 90 organisations - Local Government/Councils, Kindergarten Associations and other community agencies.
- **Toimata has solid support from Central Government** through Ministry for the Environment for our work as a national hub – providing a wide range of support and ongoing programme development.

The graphic below shows the organisational model and the percentage investment provided by different groups for the different aspects of Enviroschools. The percentages are from analysis undertaken in 2014/15 and based on a total annual investment in the programme of \$10.4 million.<sup>2</sup>



#### Submission request 7:

Note the value created for council's partners through the Enviroschools collective impact model. The model is based on councils providing cornerstone investment in regional implementation that equates to 20-25% of the total annual investment in Enviroschools, with the balance being funded by other contributors. See page 5.

#### Submission request 8:

Note the key results of the Enviroschools 2017 Nationwide Census. A copy of the *Key Results from the 2017 Enviroschools Census* is included with this submission (pages 6 & 7).

<sup>2</sup> Model information and monetary values are from The Enviroschools Programme – Return on Investment Scenario

## Key Results of the Enviroschools Nationwide Census 2017 Overview for partners - March 2018

In 2017 Toimata Foundation, the national support organisation for the Enviroschools Programme, undertook a nationwide census of the Enviroschools network. This was the second nationwide census, the first was in 2014. In both census projects, Toimata has worked with external evaluators and engaged a specialist advisory panel to ensure a highly robust process. Both census had high response rates and have provided a wealth of valuable information for reporting purposes and for ongoing programme development.

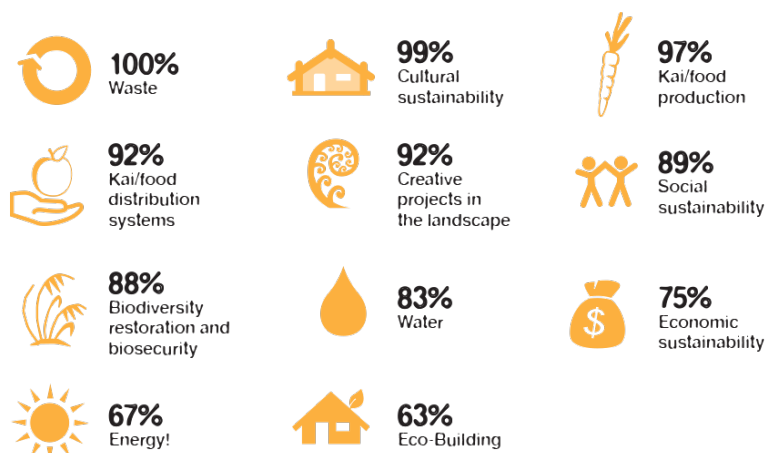
We have produced this initial results overview of the 2017 Census to share with our partners in Central and Local Government. Further reporting will be undertaken in the coming months.

### There is significant nationwide reach through a large number of active participants and a focus on collaboration with the community

- **1,100 + Enviroschools** - schools and early childhood education (ECE) centres, representing 34% of schools and 6% of the large ECE sector.
- Actively participating are **153,000 children & young people**, supported by **15,700 school and centre staff** - teachers, caretakers, administration staff, principals, boards of trustees.
- **Reach is growing** – around 50% more children & young people and over 1.5 times the number of adults actively participating compared to 2014.
- **Strong commitment** – high response rate to a comprehensive questionnaire
- **88% are connecting with other organisations in their community** - councils, restoration groups, Iwi, landowners, businesses etc.
- Data shows Enviroschools has a substantial positive influence on the degree of **interaction with families/whānau and the wider community**.



### There is a wide range of action for sustainability - environmental, social, cultural & economic



All Enviroschools are engaging in a range of sustainability action areas ...  
...and participating in multiple ways within each action area.



\* Percentages are the total % of participants who are taking one or more actions in the area

## Enviroschools is positively influencing a wide range of sustainability outcomes

The Census asked to what degree participants thought Enviroschools positively influenced 40 different outcomes associated with creating a sustainable world.

In addition to the positive influence on the sustainability of the physical environment, there was also evidence of a positive influence on a wide range of other outcomes. Examples include:



### Citizenship

*Children and young people initiating and taking action on sustainability issues that are important to them - 74%*



### Educational

*Motivation to learn - 84%*  
*Teachers collaborating - 77%*



### Social

*Ethics being a key part of people's decisions and actions - 79%*  
*Healthy eating and physical activity - 79%*



### Cultural

*Respecting differing beliefs - 80%*  
*Correct te reo Māori pronunciation - 80%*



### Economic

*Integration of sustainability into their strategic and operational planning - 71%*

\* Percentages are the total % of participants who rated the influence as 'moderate', 'considerable' or 'high' (ratings 3, 4 & 5 on a 5-point scale)

## Key aspects of programme design are valued by participants and contribute to effectiveness

The Enviroschools Programme was intentionally designed to be a long-term journey supported by a collaborative network.

The 2017 Census showed the value participants place on key aspects of the programme's design and the relationship of programme design to the effectiveness of the programme. The aspects of programme design strongly reinforced by the census data include:

- **Student-led action**
- **Support from an Enviroschools Facilitator**
- **Long-term nature of an Enviroschools journey**
- **Integration of Māori Perspectives**
- **Focus on community involvement**
- **Emphasis on participants networking with each other**
- **Links made to global issues**
- **The Enviroschools visioning process**

*We need to prepare students for their future - sustainability is a no brainer, Enviroschools is the only comprehensive programme to address that.*



Teacher 2017 Census

# South Wairarapa District Council

## 2018/28 Long Term Plan

### Grant Application Form

Email to: [ltip@swdc.govt.nz](mailto:ltip@swdc.govt.nz) before 4 pm, 23 April 2018

#### 1. ORGANISATION DETAILS

**Name of organisation:**

Toimata Foundation

**Physical address:**

Lockwood House

293 Grey Street

Hamilton

**Postal address:**

PO Box 4445

Hamilton

3247

**Contact Person:**

Dana Carter

**Phone No (Day):** 021 526 053

**Email:**

[Dana.carter@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Dana.carter@gw.govt.nz)

**Mobile No:** 021 526 053

**Phone No (After hours):** 021 526 053

**When was the organisation formed and what are its aims and objectives?**

Our organisation was originally formed in 2003 to act as the national support organisation for the Enviroschools Programme. Toimata Foundation was previously known as The Enviroschools Foundation. In May 2015 we stepped into the name Toimata Foundation.

Toimata Foundation now works in partnership with over 100 organisations to support two nationwide programmes: Te Aho Tū Roa and Enviroschools.

Our aim is to bring about sustainability through learning and action. The outcomes we are seeking are:

- Nationwide awareness and enacting of sustainability, embracing Māori worldviews and incorporating local diversity.

- People and communities engaging in learning and action that is culturally and ecologically anchored and appropriate for New Zealand.
- Attitudes and values of care and stewardship, and empowerment to make change embedded in people's lives and communities.
- A wide diversity of people and communities taking action, using creativity and innovation to address interconnected issues and share solutions to increase the collective pool of knowledge.

One of the supports we provide for the regional Enviroschools network is to act as an umbrella organisation. We do this for Enviroschools Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui- Greater Wellington. The Enviroschools Wellington team work as contractors to Toimata Foundation and we manage and hold the funding from the various partners in the region.

<b>Total number of members in your organisation?</b>	We are not an incorporated society so do not have members.  We have around 200,000 people participating in our programmes. In Enviroschools we work with over 1,100 schools and early childhood centres.
<b>How many full-time equivalent people work in your organisation?</b>	Toimata National 12.5FTE Enviroschools Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui 4 FTE
<b>How many volunteers work in your organisation?</b>	We do not have volunteers at a national level. On the ground in regions both Te Aho Tū Roa and Enviroschools are supported through considerable levels of community engagement. We do not record the numbers of people but it would be thousands.
<b>Date of last AGM?</b>	As a charitable trust we do not have AGMs. Our last board meeting was 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2018
<b>Are you GST registered? Yes</b>	GST No: 85-472-445

<b>Officers of organisation</b>	
<b>Co-Chairs:</b> Apanui Skipper Hilary Chidlow	<b>Phone No:</b> 021 0867 2953 0274 675893
<b>Secretary:</b> Jo Diez	<b>Phone No:</b> 021 216 9431
<b>Treasurer:</b> Julian Inch	<b>Phone No:</b> 027 453 4879



## 2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Specific reason for grant application (e.g. upgrade to facilities/purchase of equipment/one-off event):**

Delivery of the Enviroschools programme in South Wairarapa. The funding predominantly provides for the services of an Enviroschools facilitator to support schools and ECE implement the programme in their schools and centres, along with travel expenses and some catering and venue hire cost for events.

**Where and when will the activity/event take place or what is the anticipated completion date of the project (please note funds cannot be allocated retrospectively)?**

The programme is run across the South Wairarapa throughout the year, and is currently delivered to 6 schools and ECE. A facilitator visits these schools, and also sometimes runs teacher and student events at public venues and locations in the district. The programme has been running since 2006 in the South Wairarapa and we would like it to continue for the foreseeable future so there is no completion date.

**Why should South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) support this project/event?**

Toimata Foundation has undertaken a 5-year research and evaluation programme with external evaluators Kinnect Group. This has involved two national censuses (2014 & 2017), return on investment analysis and a comprehensive evaluation drawing on multiple sources. Highlights are:

- Participating schools and centres are highly engaged in a wide range of environmental actions and sustainability practices.
- Evaluators found that Enviroschools is “a very high-performing programme” that provides a broad range of outcomes covering environmental, social, cultural, education and economic aspects.
- 11% Return on Investment. While only a small number of the outcomes can be monetised, so results are conservative, expert analysis showed a ROI of 11% per annum.

The Enviroschools programme has been successfully delivered in South Wairarapa since 2006 so our programme has a proven track record.

Enviroschools also closely aligns with, and can help achieve all of SWDC’s community outcomes including healthy and economically secure people, educated and knowledgeable people, vibrant and strong communities, sustainable South Wairarapa, and a place that’s accessible and easy to get around.

**Who will benefit from these funds and in what way?**

The students, staff and community associated with the registered Enviroschools that we support will benefit from the programme. Currently these include:

- Featherston
- Greytown
- Pirinoa
- St Teresa’s



- Tukurumuri
- Kuranui College

A wider group of around 7 non registered schools and ECE will also benefit from being able to attend Enviroschools events.

These schools receive the support and guidance of an experienced, knowledgeable facilitator. This helps them to develop and implement an education for sustainability programme in their schools, starting with small steps and actions, and broadening these in range and depth over time. Being part of the Enviroschools programme gives these schools a wealth of resources, ideas, connections and processes for becoming a successful sustainable school, and contributing to sustainable, resilient communities, and empowered students. It also provides them with a network of other schools they can share with and learn from.

**Would you like to speak in support of your application at a meeting of the South Wairarapa District Council? Yes**

I would like to request to speak on May 15 mid morning if possible.

***Submission hearings will be held on 14 & 15 May 2018 at the Council Chambers, Martinborough***

### 3. FINANCIALS

Funding requirements	
Total cost of project	\$11,200
Your organisation's contribution	\$0
Other outside funding (please supply brief details)	Part of \$159,000 (funding received from GWRC for the regional coordination of the Enviroschools programme including regional events and professional development for teachers, and team development)
Amount applied for in this application	\$11,200
Shortfall (please provide brief details of how will balance be found)	\$0
Project income (if applicable), e.g. generated from sales to public	\$0
Is organisation a registered charity?	Yes

<b>Have you applied to SWDC for funding before?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>If yes, when, for what purpose and how much was granted?</b>	Toimata Foundation has been receiving annual funding of \$11,000 from SWDC for a number of years now for the delivery of the Enviroschools programme, and SWDC have funded the Enviroschools programme since 2006.

<b>Bank account details</b>	
<b>Name of bank:</b>	SBS
<b>Account name:</b>	Toimata Foundation
<b>Account No:</b>	03 1355 0708969 00

#### **4. Declarations**

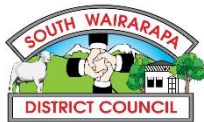
We agree to comply with requests from an officer or councillor from SWDC for additional information in relation to this application.

##### **Statement to comply with the Provisions of the Privacy Act 1993**

The personal information above is collected and will be held by SWDC for the purpose of considering your application for financial assistance. You have the right of access to, and correction of, personal information about you, that we hold.

##### **Authorisation**

- I certify that the information provided in this application form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- I have the authority to make the application on behalf of the organisation.
- I agree that the necessary documentation listed below is attached to this application.
- I confirm that we will complete and return a grant accountability form within two months of the project being completed.
- The organisation will keep receipts and a record of all expenditure for 7 years.
- Any unspent funds will be returned to SWDC.
- All expenditure will be accounted for in the Grant Accountability Form.



Signed:

Signed:

**Full name:** Kristen Price**Designation:** Operations Manager**Date:** 27 April 2018**Full name:** Dana Carter**Designation:** Regional Coordinator**Date:** 27 April 2018**Supporting documentation required for this application**

- Most recent annual accounts including notes and review/audit report.
- Income and expenditure statement for part year and inaugural minutes (if organisation has been operating for less than 12 months)



## South Wairarapa District Council

### 2018/28 Long Term Plan Grant Application

**Conditions of Grant:****Residential eligibility:**

- Organisations, Charitable Trusts & Incorporated Societies must currently operate within South Wairarapa or have a broader Wairarapa-wide benefit.

**Application forms:**

- Will be accepted either in electronic or hard copy form.
- A separate application must be made for each project or event.

**Annual grant:**

- All applications are considered by the South Wairarapa District Council and awarded at their discretion and on the merits of each project for the greater wellbeing of the South Wairarapa community.

- There is no maximum amount for any one grant, however, the SWDC's resources are limited and funding support is not guaranteed on an on-going basis.
- Applicants will need to re-apply each year for consideration of funding to continue.
- There is a 12-month time limit for uplifting the funds from the date of notification of approval.
- After 12 months, if funds have not been uplifted the grant will be rescinded and a new application must be completed and submitted for consideration.
- Unused funds must be returned to SWDC.

**Supporting material:**

- Organisations are required to provide copies of their most recent annual report and financial statements that have either been audited or reviewed by a suitably qualified person.
- Within two months of completion of the project or event, applicants are required to send to the SWDC a completed Grant Accountability form.

**Payments:**

- GST registered applicants must provide a tax invoice to enable the grant to be paid
- Grants will be paid directly into the applicant organisation's designated bank account.
- SWDC may request receipted accounts as evidence of payment in advance of release of this grant.

**Please return the completed by 4.00 pm on Monday 23 April 2018 to:**

South Wairarapa District Council  
PO Box 6  
Martinborough 5741  
Or email: [ltip@swdc.govt.nz](mailto:ltip@swdc.govt.nz)

### Campbell Moon

- Woodburner consents take 20 days at SWDC and only 72 hours at CDC – why can't SWDC do them in 72 hours?
- Why are SWDCs charges for consents higher than the other two councils ?

--Submitter Details--

Name: Martine Bijker

--Ratepayer Details--

Ratepayer: Rural

Organisation:

Do you want to speak to your submission? Yes

Speaking preference: May 14th

--Rates Affordability--

Do you agree with the proposed overall average rates increase for the next 10 years, enabling the proposed expenditure outlined in this document? Disagree

If not what general rates increase do you support? Other

Other:

If you ticked 'disagree' which activity areas do you think we should spend less on? I'm ok with any necessary rates increase but am not ok with exactly how you are proposing to spend it, so this seems an impossible question to answer.

--Future Growth and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below: This should have happened already. So yes I support the development of a spatial plan by competent professionals- on the proviso first priority must be given to Featherston's broken commercial centre.

How can we fix it? The commercial area is long, disjointed, still marred by derelict buildings, and one entire block now comprises an unwanted and unloved concrete Squiracle, a useless shingle pit, and a massive carpark, all taking up valuable commercial land. We need bold leadership and creative change. We need robust consultation on proposed actions. We need a planning team who say 'how can we make it happen together' and have flexible and positive attitudes. We need it now.

--Youth Training and Development--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below: This funding could be partially or fully managed in Featherston by Fab Feathy's co-ordinator/s

--Promoting and Enhancing our District--

Select your preferred option: Option Three

Option Three: Suggested expenditure:

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

The only actual initiative I can see in your supporting documents are that you are going to upgrade your website and update your

logo. This should not cost \$300K over ten years and I'm not sure what else you propose specifically?

I think upgrading the website is a great idea but question it being categorised as promoting and enhancing the district.

I would like to be able to fill in forms online, eg event application docs.

I would like to be able to find minutes from meetings without having to know that you must look under 'M' for meetings on the small A-Z menu. It's way too hard to find information.

Furthermore, in terms of 'promoting and enhancing our district', I want to see Featherston weighted equally- equal content in council newsletters, press releases, social media. Use positive language.

More visits by mayor and council members to our attractions to educate themselves and others, including but not limited to the museums, the lake/wetlands and natural environment, Booktown, cycling, bush walks..

Acknowledge publicly the strengths we have culturally, the sound quality of the Anzac and Kiwi Halls as venues, the creative bent of our businesses, residents and retailers.

Support the Featherston Information Centre financially to at least cover annual running costs with phone and internet, plus resources.

#### --Infrastructure for Visitors--

Select your preferred option: Option One

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

Including Featherston's Lake Domain and surrounds, to support growth on the Remutaka Cycle Trail

#### --Sports Coordination--

Select your preferred option: Option Two

If you have any views on this project please comment below:

There's plenty of organisations who fund sports already. This is not something council need to do.

#### --Reducing Waste Going to Landfills--

a. Do you support provision of kerbside food waste collections?

No

b. Do you support provision of 240 litre wheelie bins for recycling? No

c. Do you support provision of an e-waste service at transfer stations or an advertised collection service scheduled throughout the year? Yes

d. Do you support provision of a recycling/recovery centre at a transfer station? Yes

These ideas are not mutually exclusive, you can support more than one. These ideas are not included in the current rates increase of 5.99% in year one. If you have any views on these ideas please comment below: Rather than larger bins, I would prefer more education on taking your recycling to the transfer station to encourage reduction. Plus a recycling/recovery centre at EACH transfer station to encourage reuse.

#### --Water Conservation--

Select your preferred option: Option One

3. What other options would you like Council to investigate to conserve water in our district?

If you have any views on these ideas please comment below: I applaud any serious consideration council is giving to the effects of climate change and how to mitigate them in our region. This study should be for residential and amenity use not farming and industrial.

#### --Fees and Charges--

Do you have any comments about the proposed changes to fees and charges as outlined on page 14? Fees for schools, community groups and public meetings using council buildings eg Kiwi and Anzac Hall should be scrapped. Plus lower some fees for other users which will encourage more use and give you more money in the long run.

#### --Grants--

If you are applying for a grant please complete the grant application form and attach:

#### --Other Feedback--

Please provide any other comments below:

I don't see anything in the LTP about how you will make the necessary culture change to meet your new mission and vision statements-

South Wairarapa District Council's Vision 'To be an open, energetic and unified community'

South Wairarapa District Council's Mission 'To be future-focussed, growth-oriented and exercise sound judgement'.

Your operational organisation is failing Featherstonians. This is long term, systemic failure. Where does the responsibility lie? Who stands up and says 'this isn't good enough and how can we do better?'. Where is the necessary leadership?



Poor decisions, lack of transparency, failure to consult as required by law, and abysmal communication have affected all the District's towns and rural areas. The District Plan and bylaws are rigidly adhered to, unnecessarily and to the detriment of progressive change. It affects the energy and enthusiasm we have for making successful businesses, events and lives in South Wairarapa, and things often move forward despite council, not because of them.

In Featherston it is most obviously manifested in our town centre, with areas left underdeveloped for years, and an inability or unwillingness to deal effectively with John Broeren. Following a murky land swap with Trusthouse, the use of the prime commercial land gained for an unwanted Town Square, and the recent failure to guide the purchasers of the remaining land to a successful retail development outcome, we are once more asking 'why?'. One side of an entire block of the town's heart now comprises a vast carpark, a useless empty lot it seems cannot be developed, and a barren empty concrete Town Square. And it's taken years to get nowhere.

I have been trying to understand how Featherston got into this mess- and who needs to be held accountable for the land swap and development failures. It's hard to draw a line because your staff turnover rates are so high, and between 2010 and 2013 when the land swap and sale was happening, there was a new Planning Manager every year? I have made an OIA request for proper data from council, but according to my anecdotal evidence since 2013, when the last one started, seven members of the Planning and Environment team have left. Basically half as there's 16 on the team currently. Why have so many people, and some good senior people, left over a 5 year period?

An organisation's culture comes from the top. The current culture of the council organisation is inflexible and overly officious. Good people have been ground down by it and left to work elsewhere. Those who remain must face a public who are fed up, disenfranchised, underserved, and frustrated. It works for nobody. Why has that been allowed to happen by the council leadership?

I don't see anything in this LTP which suggests how council will lead us into an 'open, unified and energetic community.' These are great words and I'd love to see them come true. The Featherston community is incredibly energetic, and inclusive, and diverse, and yes, positive. We are a significant part of your district and we simply want the benefits that come from an equitable amount of Council's time, energy, human resources and funding. There'll only be a unified South Wairarapa when we are all on even footing.

Let's have a council culture which says 'how can we make that work together'.

Upload File:

Upload Additional File:

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<http://www.swdc.govt.nz/node/1029/submission/1065>



TO SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL  
via [ltip@swdc.govt.nz](mailto:ltip@swdc.govt.nz)

SUBMISSION ON  
SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL'S PROPOSED LONG-TERM PLAN  
2018-2028

APRIL 2018

CONTACT DETAILS:  
Hospitality New Zealand Wellington Branch  
Contact: Raewyn Tan  
Phone: 027 550 2558  
Email: [raewyn.tan@hospitalitynz.org.nz](mailto:raewyn.tan@hospitalitynz.org.nz)  
[www.hospitalitynz.org.nz](http://www.hospitalitynz.org.nz)

## 1. About Hospitality New Zealand and the Wellington branch

- 1.1 Hospitality New Zealand (Hospitality NZ) is a member-led, not-for-profit organisation representing approximately 3,000 businesses, ranging across cafés, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, commercial accommodation, country hotels and off-licences.
- 1.2 Hospitality NZ has a 115-year history of advocating on behalf of the hospitality and tourism sector and is led by Chief Executive, Vicki Lee.
- 1.3 The Wellington branch has around 300 members, 12 of which are registered in South Wairarapa District Council.
- 1.4 Any enquiries relating to this submission should be referred to Raewyn Tan, Regional Manager Southern North Island to [raewyn.tan@hospitalitynz.org.nz](mailto:raewyn.tan@hospitalitynz.org.nz) or 027 550 2558.
- 1.5 We do not wish to speak to our submission.

## 2. Future Growth and Development

The South Wairarapa District Council has a population growth forecast of 10% in ten years, and 21% by 2043<sup>1</sup>. Tourism to New Zealand is expected to grow by 4.8% per year till 2023<sup>2</sup>.

With these growth factors in mind, no Council can afford to take a laissez-faire approach to urban planning. The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ is heartened to see South Wairarapa District Council putting a plan in place as the benefits of having a plan outweighs that of ad hoc, reactionary planning that puts pressure on scarce Council resources.

The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ therefore supports the Council's investment in a spatial plan to guide South Wairarapa's long-term planning and sustainability.

Shared further insights into how the proposed \$300,000 earmarked for this project will be spent, may be useful to assure the community that it is an effective and efficient use of their rates.

## 3. Youth Training and Development

The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ supports initiatives aimed at youth training and development. However, without knowing what is planned within the \$75,000 per annum proposed, it is not something we will support without further information.

The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ believes any initiatives aimed at youth training and development needs to be done in consultation and collaboration with the business community, to ensure that the initiatives being rolled out have a legacy beyond the training, into effective employment.

<sup>1</sup>

[https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/LTP%202018\\_2018%20Consultation%20Supporting%20Documents\\_0.pdf](https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/LTP%202018_2018%20Consultation%20Supporting%20Documents_0.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/sectors-industries/tourism/tourism-research-data/international-tourism-forecasts/documents-image-library/forecasts-2017-report-final.pdf>

With acute labour shortages in hospitality at the moment, the Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ is keen to support any youth training and development initiatives that can be fed into the hospitality sector. This will not only assist with supporting youth into gainful employment and set them on a career pathway, but also ease the dependence on immigrant labour.

Martinborough and Greytown have long established themselves as food and wine destinations. This Long-Term Plan has also notably proposed a number of initiatives aimed at supporting tourism. Any hospitality-related youth training and development will therefore have a synergistic benefit for the region.

#### **4. Promoting and Enhancing Our District**

Inbound tourism to New Zealand was up for the fifth consecutive year as at March 2017<sup>3</sup>, and is forecast to continue growing. To leverage this sustained growth, it is important to continue to invest in tourism.

The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ believes that with access to increased promotional funding, the Council will be better placed to invest in Destination Wairarapa. Destination Wairarapa can then do more within its partnership with WREDA (Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency) to market directly in Australia, and with Tourism New Zealand to other offshore markets. Having more resources at hand will also allow Destination Wairarapa to have meaningful conversations regarding product development initiatives to grow the region's visitor offering.

A vibrant tourism industry benefits everyone in the community, not just businesses. The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ therefore supports South Wairarapa District Council's proposal to invest in promoting and enhancing the district, and in fact, would recommend a higher level of investment than the proposed \$300,000 over the next ten years.

As a guide, Tourism New Zealand's campaign to bring visitors from Melbourne to Northland in 2017 had a budget of \$1.8 million<sup>4</sup>, WREDA invested \$390,000 in the latest 'Do Wellington Your Way' campaign<sup>5</sup>, and Ruapehu was part of a digital campaign in Australia that was worth \$900,000<sup>6</sup>. South Wairarapa District Council's proposed \$300,000 over ten years is thus very conservative in comparison to what other regions are doing in the promotional space.

#### **5. Infrastructure for Visitors**

Infrastructure woes elsewhere in New Zealand that are struggling under the weight of tourism, is a lesson in proactively planning for the future, rather than responding to the influx in a knee jerk fashion. For this reason, the Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ supports South Wairarapa District Council's plans to invest \$50,000 per annum over the next 5 years in infrastructure for visitors.

<sup>3</sup> <https://tia.org.nz/assets/Uploads/State-of-the-Tourism-Industry-2017-final.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://tourismticker.com/2017/03/31/tnzs-melbourne-to-northland-campaign-ends-today-how-much-did-it-cost/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.wellingtonnz.com/about-wreda/media/newsroom/diverse-wellington-far-from-being-a-drag-in-new-tourism-campaign/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/BU1803/S00833/ruapehu-part-of-900k-digital-winter-campaign-in-australia.htm>

However, we question if \$50,000 per annum is a realistic amount considering the cost of building. One example is Tekapo, where the cost of building a public block of toilets cost the Mackenzie District Council \$800,000<sup>7</sup>.

The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ would also like to see the Council better utilise the Government's \$25 million Tourism Infrastructure Fund<sup>8</sup>, to extend the use of its limited funding.

## 6. Summary

The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ is submitting on the above categories because we can see a direct relationship with the prosperity and sustainability of our sector. The Wellington Branch of Hospitality NZ therefore supports South Wairarapa District Council's proposed plans to:

- Invest in a spatial plan to inform its future planning,
- Invest in youth training and development,
- Promote and enhance the district, and
- Invest in infrastructure for visitors.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.stuff.co.nz/timaru-herald/news/81299124/mackenzie-district-council-approves-800000-tekapo-toilet-project>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/sectors-industries/tourism/tourism-infrastructure-fund>