

NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL

Agenda

For a Special Meeting of the Council to be held in the Council Chambers,
Northland Regional Council, 36 Water Street, Whangarei,
on Wednesday, 25 June 2008 commencing at 10 am

File 105.2

Opening Prayer

Apologies

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

OPEN MEETING

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NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL

Minutes of Special Meeting of the Council held on
Thursday, 5 June 2008 in the Council Chambers, Northland Regional Council
36 Water Street, Whangarei, commencing at 9.30 am

Files 318.2 and 318.3

PRESENT: Crs Mark Farnsworth, Peter Jensen, John Bain, Craig Brown,
Joe Carr, Lorraine Hill, Bill Rossiter and Ian Walker

IN ATTENDANCE: **Full Meeting**
Chief Executive Officer, Strategic Development Manager,
Finance and Corporate Services Manager, Land Operations
Manager and Council Secretary.

Part Meeting
Monitoring Manager, Consents Manager, Manager Planning
and Policy and Regional Harbourmaster

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Cr Walker declared an interest as President of Farmers New Zealand (Volume 1,
page 117).

1. SUBMISSIONS

Resolved: That the submissions received during the period of public consultation
be received.

Cr Walker : Cr Rossiter

2. LATE SUBMISSIONS TO THE DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008/2009

Resolved: That all the late submissions listed in the report be received and that a
further late submission from the Northland Emergency Helicopter
Trust be received.

Cr Carr : Cr Brown

**Cr Bain declared a conflict of interest with this item and took no part in
discussion or voting on this item.**

Resolved: That the Chief Executive Officer produce policy guidelines on dealing
with late submissions for Council to consider.

Cr Walker : Cr Rossiter

3. HEARING OF SUBMISSIONS TO THE DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008/2009

The Council heard presentations from the following 25 submitters to the Draft Annual
Plan 2008/2009 on the first day of hearings.

Volume One

Page 6	Brian S G Keene
Page 10	Tim Grove
Page 14	Gloria Bruni, Ngunguru Sandspit Protection Society
Page 19	David Lourie on behalf of Bream Bay Action Group Inc
Page 28	Terry Gavin
Page 33	Sophie Edwards
Page 39	Warren Daniel, Ruakaka Community Partnership <i>(Additional supporting information tabled)</i>
Page 43	Nick Mulligan and Steve Westgate, Whangarei Harbour Marina Management Trust and others <i>(Oral submissions also tabled)</i>
Page 58	Jeff Smith, Northland Chamber of Commerce Inc
Page 60	Avan Polo, Surf Life Saving Northern Region
Page 71	J R L Bull

Cr Farnsworth declared an interest on the issue of mangroves and Cr Jensen assumed the Chair for the hearing of this submission. Cr Farnsworth took no participation in discussion on this submission.

ADJOURNMENT

The Council adjourned for lunch from 12.25 pm – 1 pm.

Page 72	Rod Chisholm, McKay Shipping Ltd
Page 74	Neil Tiller, Mayor and Vanessa Arnich, Kaipara District Council
Page 79	Zelka Grammer, Mangakamea Landcare Group
Page 84	Shushila Ajani
Page 86	Shushila Ajani and Zelka Grammer, GE Free Northland (in Food and Environment)
Page 94	Don Hedges
Page 97	Dr Hilary Aikman for Northland Conservator, Department of Conservation

Crs Carr and Brown declared a conflict of interest as they will both be sitting on hearings relating to rodent eradication scheme in the Bay of Islands. They took no part in discussion on this matter.

Page 100	Brian J Craig
Page 104	Stuart Bell and Stuart Middleton, Whangarei BMX Club
Page 114	David Baylis <i>(Additional supporting information tabled)</i>

Cr Farnsworth declared an interest on the issue of mangroves. Cr Jensen assumed the chair for the hearing of this submission. Cr Farnsworth took no participation in discussion on this submission.

Page 117	Bill Guest, Farmers of New Zealand
Page 121	Alan Jeffery <i>(Additional supporting information tabled).</i>
Page 122	J B Dudin

Council Chairman stated he would write to Whangarei District Council Mayor drawing attention to the concerns raised by the submitter.

Page 123

James Kilpatrick, Tutukaka Coast Residents and
Ratepayers Association Inc

The hearing of submissions concluded at 3.20 pm.

Break for afternoon tea.

The meeting resumed at 3.40 pm

CONCLUSION

The Chairman closed the meeting at 4.50 pm.

2. DELIBERATION

The Council considered changes required to the Draft Annual Plan and budget for 2008/2009 arising from submissions.

Aquaculture

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Biodiversity

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Pest management to be reviewed as part of the LTCCP process (including pests to be added to the list).

Consents

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Destination Northland

No increase in funding – leave until review of Enterprise Northland completed.

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Events Centre

Not a topic included in Draft Annual Plan.

Finance

Funding requests:

- Ngunguru Sandspit – any suggestion that NRC contribute towards funding would need to go to the public for consultation.
- CBEC – want to develop relationship with NRC. Refer to Environmental Management Committee for them to look at detailed proposals for financial support. Environmental Management Committee to review where proposals fit with environmental education programme.
- CEO to develop policy proposal for submitters to access the non-Events Centre portion of the Recreational Facilities Rate. This process to be developed outside of the annual planning process. This would cover direct requests for Recreational Facilities Rate Funding received from:
 - BMX Club - \$432,000
 - Baysport Kerikeri - \$50,000
 - Matthew Nisbet, Studio Opuā – Sculptural Walkway - \$10,000
 - Surf Lifesaving - \$43,000

GE Applications

No change required to Draft Annual Plan. Levels of service already allocates \$10,000 as contingency fund.

Hatea River

No change required to Draft Annual Plan. No change to Hatea Dredging Programme.

Iwi Issues

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Kaihu River Management

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

River Management

CEO to review use of \$1.9M for emergency situations – determine if it can cater for needs. A paper to go to the Environmental Management Committee.

Marsden Point Rail Link

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Hatea Channel/Whangarei Navigational Aids

Northland Regional Council needs to continue dialogue with Harbour Authority re navigational aids not well maintained at upper end of harbour.

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Surf Life Saving and Rescue Helicopter

Staff to report to a future Council meeting a recommendation regarding rescue services, how regional funding could be implemented.

No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Other Matters

- Taupo Bay Progressive Group – no change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Tim Grove – no change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- John Bull – PIM/LIM costs for dams. No change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Don Hedges – Ratepayer/referendum on projects approved by NRC. No because of cost – no change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Farmers of New Zealand – no change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Alan Jeffrey – Pre-consultation on Draft Annual Plan before Annual Plan prepared. Staff to review policy before LTCCP. No change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Far North District Council – convey detailed response. No change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Boy Yates – no change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Robin Shepherd -Rangitahi Consultants – No change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- New Zealand Association for Environmental Education – No change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Mary McDonald – Letter already responded to by Management. No change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust – no change required to Draft Annual Plan.
- Tom Parkinson – No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Pest Management

Kaipara District Council issue can go before Environmental Management Committee. No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Planning

Land boundaries – monumental cost to define CMA.

The Chairman vacated the chair during the discussion on mangroves.

The issue of mangroves is to be referred to the Environmental Management Committee to discuss during Regional Coastal Plan and Plan Change Discussions. Upstream of the CMA boundary there is no protection.

The Council will require further direction at the June Council Meeting.

Recreational Facilities Rate

Refer to Finance heading above.

Regional Development

Refer to Ngunguru, Destination Northland, Finance – headings above.

Arts Industry Sector – one off three year grant of \$50,000. Up for review next year. Accountability to see how it has been used over three year period. No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Maritime

Request for banning of jet skis and kite boarders would require a Maritime Safety Bylaw Change. No change required to Draft Annual Plan.

Kaeo/Whangaroa Rate

This requires a change to the Draft Annual Plan.

Change is required to further explain the prioritisation of the River Management Plans. The top "23" rivers are a list of work to be undertaken over the next two years of equal importance not ranked in order of commencement.

Catchment Management

Council directed that a Catchment Management Plan is to be completed within the next two years. There is also to be a total review of the funding policies of the activities with public consultation.

3. DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008/2009

Resolved: That staff make the recommended changes to the Draft Annual Plan as indicated above.

Cr Walker : Cr Bain

CONCLUSION

The Chairman closed the meeting at 2.50 pm.

Proposed Policy - Allocation of the “Other Recreational Facilities” Rate

File: 160.15

Report from Local Government Project Manager Deborah Ryder and Strategic Development Manager Linda Stansfield dated 16 June 2008.

INTRODUCTION

The Northland Community Plan 2006-2016 states that the Recreational Facilities Rate is a targeted rate with the purpose of contributing to the development of, and access to, recreational facilities in Northland which are of regional benefit. Part of this rate, known as the “other recreational facilities” rate, is charged at \$5.00 per ratepayer resulting in approximately \$400,000 GST exclusive of rating income per annum.

The purpose of this paper is to put forward a proposed policy as to how the “other recreational facilities” rate should be distributed amongst the community for the best possible regional benefit. A proposed application form is attached as Appendix One.

POLICY OBJECTIVE

To fund the development of other recreational facilities in Northland which are of regional benefit.

PROPOSED CRITERIA

Funding will be considered for:

- Building new, or improving current recreational facilities in Northland.

The Regional Council will consider funding for proposals that add to recreational facilities in Northland and have the endorsement of the relative district council. Preference may be given to proposals where part of the required funding has been raised by the organisation itself, or it has secured funding from other sources. Funding will only be given to projects for *capital expenditure*.

Funding can be applied for if:

- The proposal is for a non-profit organisation;
- The local district council has endorsed the proposal;
- The proposal is of regional significance or benefit;
- Sufficient demand for the facility can be demonstrated;
- A business plan of the facility demonstrating operational viability can be provided; and
- The applicant is able to demonstrate how it will maintain the facility over the long term.

It is proposed that applications would close on 31st August each year. This would enable groups who request funding via a submission to the Annual Plan or LTCCP to be redirected to this separate process within a reasonable time of the Annual Plan being adopted.

ISSUES FOR COUNCILLOR DISCUSSION

1. Should there be a minimum and/or maximum funding amount?
2. How is regional significance/benefit defined? This list may form part of the criteria that Councillors or a sub committee use to select projects.
 - Of benefit to the people of more than one district in the region
 - Aligns well with regional community outcomes
 - Aligns well with the Northland Regional Sports Facilities Plan (if a sports facility)
 - Adds to the national profile of the region
 - Can potentially result in higher visitor numbers and/or has economic benefits to the region
 - Is the best use of the resources
 - Adds to Northland's potentially becoming a centre of excellence in any sports or recreation activity
 - Provides the region with a facility that it does not currently have
3. Does Council wish to be proactive or reactive in the area of developing recreational facilities?

(In relation to the last two bullet points above, does the Council wish to allow developments of any type and nature throughout the district or should Council be using this process to strategically encourage developments that would result in Northland becoming recognised as a leading region in New Zealand for particular types of recreational or sporting activities. This may be of greater overall benefit to the region long term than ad hoc development of facilities. Although demand may drive applications, demand is not always based on the best outcomes for the region as a whole).

4. What is the timing of applications? Suggest end of August so that requests made for funding through the Annual Plan can be redirected to this process.
5. Assume that NRC does not end up owning any of the facilities – does this need to be made explicit in the application form?

The proposed policy is now set down for discussion.

Recommendation

1. That the report from Local Government Project Manager Deborah Ryder and Strategic Development Manager Linda Stanfield dated 16 June 2008 be received.
2. That the policy for the "other recreational facilities" rate (as amended at this meeting), be adopted.

COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The receiving of this report is provided for in the Council's 2006-2016 Long Term Council Community Plan, and as such is in accordance with the Council's decision making process and sections 76-82 of the LGA 2002.

**APPENDIX ONE: OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES RATE
Proposed Application Form - Applications close 31st August 200X**

Organisation name _____

Project contact person: _____

Organisation Type: (e.g. Trust, sports club, charitable orgs etc)

Organisation address _____

Total funding requirement \$ _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

1. Has your organisation obtained your local District Council's endorsement for this project?

Yes (*Please attach to application*)

No (*Cease application*)

2. In your opinion, how does your proposal benefit Northland as a whole?

3. Will the development of your project result in a facility that is not currently provided for in the region?

Yes

No (*If no, please give details of similar facilities you know of*)

4. What is the current demand for the facility?

(*Current numbers using the facility and where in the region the users come from*)

5. What is the likely future demand for the facility?
(Future user numbers and where in the region they may come from)

6. Has your organisation undertaken its own fund raising for the project?
(Please give details including activities and amounts)

7. What other organisation/s have you secured funding from for this project?
(Name/s, address/s and amount/s of funding).

8. How will you fund and plan ongoing maintenance for the project?
(Please briefly summarise and then give details over the long term in your business plan)

9. Will your project add to an already growing sport or recreational activity in the Northland Region?

10. Can you please tell us who would own the facility once the project is completed?

Please attach your business plan and/or other relevant information (including your endorsement from the District Council) to this application form.

If you have any enquiries in relation to filling out this form please contact.....
Northland Regional Council, Private Bag 9021, Whangarei 0140.
Applications due 31 August 200X

Updated Interim Flood Management Plan for the Kaeo River and for Smaller Whangaroa Catchment Rivers and Streams from Taupo Bay to Te Ngaire

File: 830.1 2

Report by Land Operations Manager Bob Cathcart dated 18 June 2008.

PURPOSE

To adopt a revised and updated interim flood management Plan for the Kaeo River and other rivers and streams that drain to Whangaroa Harbour or directly to the coast between Taupo Bay and Te Ngaire.

INTRODUCTION

The Northland Community Plan 2006-2016 identifies hazard management as contributing to the following Community Outcomes:

Northland residents are safe and healthy, and

Northland's infrastructure is developed in a sustainable way.

This work contributes to all four well-beings – social, economic, environmental and cultural.

Attached is a proposed updated interim management plan the objectives of which are:

- To keep the channels of the Kaeo River and the smaller rivers and streams within the Whangaroa area free of obstructions that are likely to impede flood flows, divert water or cause streambank erosion.
- To manage the sediment load of the rivers so as to reduce the incidence of streambank erosion, silting of the riverbanks and overflows from the channel.
- To investigate longer term, catchment-wide measures to reduce soil erosion and sediment yield, to reduce risks associated with flooding, and to prepare and implement catchment management plans.

The Council has previously prepared or had prepared draft management plans for the Kaeo River, Taupo Bay Stream, and Touwai Stream (Matangirau) had commenced drafting plans for Wainui and Te Ngaire. Work undertaken on the Kaeo River between 2002 and 2004 was within the scope of a Draft Management Plan prepared in 2002, and maintenance has been according to a plan prepared as a condition of resource consents for the work.

Subsequent investigations, storm events between 2002 and the two major events in 2007, and increasing concern at continued development in at risk areas have all emphasised the need for more comprehensive catchment management in the wider Whangaroa area. These, along with requests from landowners and owners or occupiers of flood-affected properties for a greater level of flood risk reduction, have convinced the Council of the need to both update previous management plans and prepare more comprehensive plans.

BACKGROUND

Major storm events in March and July 2007 focused their most intense and prolonged rainfall on the area covered by the former Whangaroa County. The resulting floods inundated dwellings and commercial buildings, particularly in the township of Kaeo and nearby Matangirau and Pupuke, and blocked and damaged roads from Taupo

Bay to Te Ngairi. The events emphasised the need for a greater commitment to and investment in river management and flood risk reduction.

The Northland Regional Council had previously investigated and in some cases drafted river management plans at Taupo Bay, Kaeo, Matangirau, Wainui and Te Ngairi, and had implemented plans involving relatively minor works on the Kaeo River. However there is much of the work proposed in these plans yet to be completed.

In response to public demand, the Council has resolved to over the next two years prepare comprehensive whole-catchment flood risk reduction plans for 23 priority rivers or groups of neighbouring river systems throughout Northland. Included in the Top 23 Rivers are:

- Taupo Bay Stream,
- Kaeo River,
- Pupuke Rivers,
- Two streams draining into Whangaroa Harbour at Totara North,
- Touwai Stream at Matangirau,
- Tauranga Stream which discharge to Tauranga Bay,
- Mahinepua Stream,
- Wainui Stream, and
- Te Ngairi Stream.

While these catchments are being investigated and the management plans are prepared, the Council will undertake works as and when required to maintain the integrity of the stream channel including clearing obstructions from the streams and controlling streambank erosion. The obstructions may include accumulated gravel, debris brought down by floods, and weed species such as crack willow.

FUNDING

The Council proposes to fund these channel maintenance works by way of the Targeted Kaeo River Management Rate, set on a uniform basis across all rateable properties within the former Whangaroa Ward, the area covering the catchments of all of these rivers and streams. The estimated average annual cost of maintaining the integrity of these river and stream channels under this Management Plan is as follows:

Kaeo River	80,000
Taupo Bay Stream	4,000
Totara North Streams	4,000
Pupuke River	10,000
Touwai Stream	2,000
Tauranga Stream	4,000
Mahinepua, Wainui and Te Ngairi Streams	<u>6,000</u>
Total (exclusive of GST)	110,000

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS AND PROCESS FOR COMPLETION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Interim Management Plan also provides for further investigations and the development of more comprehensive management plans for each of these rivers and streams. All nine are included, either individually or collectively, within the Top 23

Rivers for which management plans will be prepared by the Council over the next two years. Investigations, modelling and management plan preparation will be funded by the Northland Regional Council from its region-wide Targeted Land Management Rate.

River channels and floodplains will be surveyed and flood models developed to clearly identify land at risk from flooding, how frequently it floods and to what depth, and evaluation of different river and floodplain management options. The Council will work both directly with affected landowners and residents and with the Kaeo River-Whangaroa Catchment Management Liaison Committee in finalising the more comprehensive management plans and implementing this updated Interim Flood Management Plan.

Recommendation

1. That the report on Updated Interim Flood Management Plan for the Kaeo River and for Smaller Whangaroa Rivers from Taupo Bay to Te Ngairi by the Land Operations Manager Bob Cathcart dated 18 June 2008 be received.
2. That the Council adopts the Updated Interim Flood Management Plan for the Kaeo River and for Smaller Whangaroa Rivers from Taupo Bay to Te Ngairi

COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

The activities detailed in this report are provided for in the Council's 2006-2016 Northland Community Plan, and as such are in accordance with the Council's decision-making process and sections 76-82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

INTERIM FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE KAEO RIVER AND FOR SMALLER WHANGAROA RIVERS AND STREAMS FROM TAUPO BAY TO TE NGAIRE

OBJECTIVES

- To keep the channels of the Kaeo River and the smaller rivers and streams within the Whangaroa area free of obstructions that are likely to impede flood flows, divert water or cause streambank erosion.
- To manage the sediment load of the rivers so as to reduce the incidence of streambank erosion, silting of the riverbanks and overflows from the channel.
- To investigate longer term, catchment-wide measures to reduce soil erosion and sediment yield, to reduce risks associated with flooding, and to prepare and implement catchment management plans.

BACKGROUND

Major storm events in March and July 2007 focused their most intense and prolonged rainfall on the area covered by the former Whangaroa County. The resulting floods inundated dwellings and commercial buildings, particularly in the township of Kaeo and nearby Matangirau and Pupuke, and blocked and damaged roads from Taupo Bay to Te Ngairi. The events emphasised the need for a greater commitment to and investment in river management and flood risk reduction.

While the Northland Regional Council had previously investigated and in some cases drafted river management plans at Taupo Bay, Kaeo, Matangirau, Wainui and Te Ngairi, and had implemented plans involving relatively minor works on the Kaeo River, little progress has been made in completing these projects.

In response to public demand, the Council has resolved to over the next two years prepare comprehensive whole-catchment flood risk reduction plans for 23 priority rivers or groups of neighbouring river systems throughout Northland. Included in the Top 23 Rivers are:

- Taupo Bay Stream,
- Kaeo River,
- Pupuke Rivers,
- Two streams draining into Whangaroa Harbour at Totara North,
- Touwai Stream at Matangirau,
- Tauranga Stream which discharge to Tauranga Bay,
- Mahinepua Stream,
- Wainui Stream, and
- Te Ngairi Stream.

While these catchments are being investigated and the management plans are prepared, the Council will undertake works as and when required to maintain the integrity of the stream channel including clearing obstructions from the streams and controlling streambank erosion. The obstructions may include accumulated gravel, debris brought down by floods, and weed species such as crack willow.

KAEO RIVER CATCHMENT

Kaero township is situated on the floodplain of the Kaero River at about the limit of tidal influence and as far upriver as the flat-bottomed scows could reach at high tide. The Kaero River has a catchment area of 109 square kilometres. Waiare Stream, a major tributary of the Kaero River, drains the eastern and northern slopes of the Puketi Range, flowing in a bouldery channel through rolling hill country and an upper basin before passing through the Waiare Gorge. The upper portions of the catchment are steep, reaching a maximum elevation of 456 metres above sea level on Omataroa Ridge Road in Puketi Forest.

Kaero River from the Opokorau Road area is joined by Waiare Stream as it emerges from the Waiare Gorge. The upper Kaero River and its tributaries drain the northern-western slopes of the Kerikeri-Waipapa Plateau and the south-western edge of the Taraire Plateau falling over soft shale rocks that have been eroded to produce steep slopes and deeply entrenched gullies. The Kaero River then flows through a middle basin containing distinct terraces before passing under Waiare Road. Within the middle basin the river is joined by a number of short, steep-graded streams, each of which drops off the Taraire and the Kerikeri-Waipapa Plateaux, and off a 300 to 400 metre high range on the western edge of the basin, south of Kaero township, with high points at Haunga, Te Painga and Ngarahu. The middle basin is separated from the lower valley by a narrow gorge between Waiare Road Bridge and the end of Green Lane.

After emerging through a narrow gap at the end of Green Lane, the Kaero River flows from just upstream of the schools for approximately eight kilometres on a 500 metre-wide floodplain past Kaero township and down to the Whangaroa Harbour. The river is tidal for the last five kilometres and, in the lower basin between SH10 Bridge and the harbour, is stopbanked between reclaimed tidal flats.

The Puketi Plateau, at 456 metres above sea level and exposed to weather systems from both the east and the west, receives a high annual rainfall, an average of 2250mm per year with more than 190 rain days. The catchment, particularly the eastern half, is prone to high intensity, short duration rainstorms with over 134mm being recorded in two hours in 1974 and over 180mm in the same time in June 2002. From the severity of slipping and debris avalanches resulting from the July 2007 storm, it is most probable that there were even greater rainfall intensities in a band that tracked from west to east across the lower catchment from Takakuri to Huia.

GEOLOGY-GEOMORPHOLOGY

The basement rock across the whole of the Kaero River catchment is greywacke, which is exposed between Waiare Gorge and Kaero, in the Upokorau area and in the catchments of the tributary streams, Waikoura Creek, Pahuhu Creek, Taiwatawa Stream and Waikara Creek, and on a fault block on the catchment boundary in Puketi Forest. Immediately overlying the greywacke and on the surface southwest of Kaero are Mangakahia Group shales and sandstones. Opahi Group shales, greensands, shales and flints, even more erodible rocks, overlie the Mangakahia Group rocks or sit directly over the greywacke between Whangaroa and the south-eastern corner of the catchment. It is these even softer rocks that have been eroded away to form the edges of the plateaux along the northern and eastern side of the catchment.

The range containing the high points Haunga, Te Painga and Ngarahu south of Kaero is formed from Tangihua volcanics, while the high country along the northeastern boundary of the catchment between the SH10-Matauri Bay Road intersection and Huia is formed from Wairakau andesites, the remnants of a volcano that formed and

extended seaward of Whangaroa Heads. The Taraire and Waipapa-Kerikeri Plateau are capped by flows of Horeke basalt, with protruding outcrops of older dacite and rhyolite volcanics.

SEDIMENT

The Kaeo River and its tributaries carry a complex mix of gravel. The gravel is derived from Tangihua volcanics from Puketi, andesite from the inland edges of the formations surrounding Whangaroa Harbour, greywacke, also from Puketi and underlying the north eastern part of the catchment, basalt from the Kerikeri volcanics, volcanic glass (obsidian) from dacite cones, heat-affected rocks from around the numerous volcanic vents and intrusive volcanics, rocks modified by volcanic springs, including deposits of mercury ore, and soft sandstone and shale material. Some of this gravel is very hard and, while ground down into finer particles as it is carried downstream, it remains gravel and is deposited by the river between Kaeo and just downstream of SH10. A mix of softer material and larger, harder gravel is deposited on the inside bends in the river between Upokorau Road and the Waiare Road Bridge. Some of the gravel load is very soft and quickly breaks down to fine fractions, sand silt and clay.

In flood, the river carries a heavy load of fine sand, silt and clays. This material is deposited on or trapped by vegetation on the riverbanks between Waiare Gorge and Green Lane. Floods from the 1981 Kerikeri storm, which had its greatest rainfall intensities along the Kaeo River catchment boundary, deposited large volumes of sediment on the floodplain adjoining Opokorau Road, in places over one metre deep.

As floodwaters spread out across the floodplain of the lower basin, downstream of Waiare Road, the sediment is deposited, the sandy fractions on the immediate stream banks, with deposits becoming shallower and progressively finer textured the further it is carried away from the river channel. Immediately behind the Kaeo Hotel, almost 0.5 metres of silt has been deposited in the last 20 to 30 years, with a buildup of 1.2 metres near the confluence of Waikara Stream and the Kaeo River.

SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT AND THE ROLE OF THE FLOODPLAIN

As is evidenced by the rate at which ground levels on the floodplain are rising throughout the river system, the floodplain is very effectively trapping sediment, particularly sands and silt. Constraining flood flows between stopbanks or in flood channels will prevent this sediment from being trapped in grass on the floodplain and will rapidly increase the rate of silting in the lower river channels and in the harbour. Generally the spread of floodwaters across the floodplain is to be encouraged rather than prevented.

Prior to European settlement the Kaeo River would have managed its sediment load by building up gravel on the inside of bends, eroding away the banks on the outside of the bends and dropping sediment along the top of the banks, steadily raising the land and forming natural levees. The river would have meandered and changed course to get away from choked channels, spilling over onto the lower parts of the floodplain. Depressions and old river loops where the river once flowed can be seen on the floodplain of the Kaeo River downstream of the schools, including the school site.

Clearing trees or bush that previously grew in the streamside areas has encouraged the growth of grasses and low growing vegetation on the riverbanks. Whereas bush streams have vertical banks, streams in predominantly grassed areas have sloping banks on which grasses, such as tall fescue, and bushy vegetation grow and trap

sediment, quickly narrowing the channel and reducing its capacity to carry floodwaters.

Because people have occupied the floodplain, building houses, factories and shops, and because the river is a legal boundary between properties, we now want the river to stay within one channel rather than meandering at will on the floodplain. The fact that the course of the river must pass under roads through the bridges we have built for it also means the course of the river must remain largely as it is now. We cannot allow it to meander to manage its own gravel and sediment load, so we must help the river to manage the sediment.

THE FLOOD PATTERN

Despite the relatively small size of the Kaeo River catchment, rainfall patterns can be very variable with some storms affecting only one tributary of the river and others causing more extensive flooding. The various tributaries draining the slopes of Puketū meet above the Waiare Gorge. Downstream of the gorge, the river flows between distinct terraces, a second terrace some two to three metres above a narrow floodplain, until a few kilometres above the Waiare Road Bridge, where it ponds before flowing through a narrow gap to Green Lane.

After emerging from the gorge at Green Lane the river flows in a loop between distinct terraces until it reaches the schools, although there is a natural high level overflow across the loop. The two schools, Whangaroa College and Kaeo Primary School are situated on the lower floodplain of the river with several of the College buildings sited in a filled cut-off loop of the river. If it were not for a stopbank from behind the Primary School across the back of the College, the river would frequently overflow its right bank through the area occupied by the schools. While State Highway 10 is built on a causeway from in front of the schools to the edge of Kaeo, alongside the Police Station, floodwaters have frequently flowed across the highway at sufficient depth and velocity to damage the road surface. This water flows across SH10 into a low-lying area and then flows back onto SH10 past the Memorial Hall and via the main street of Kaeo before flowing back into the Kaeo River near the Fire Station north of the town centre.

The river has developed distinct natural levees along its banks in the vicinity of Kaeo, with the immediate riverbank area being over one metre higher than the floodplain back towards the foot of the hills or the next terrace. In flood, the river overflows its left (southern/western) bank upstream of the town and flows down the southern/western side of the valley, across Omaunu Road. A proportion of the floodwater flows back into the Kaeo River near its confluence with Mangaiti Stream at the intersection of Omaunu and Dip Roads. The rest flows on down the western/southern side of the valley, across Dip Road and back into the river.

The natural levee on the right (north) bank downstream of Omaunu Road is high enough to restrict overflows and divert most of the floodwaters onto the left bank, Dip Road side. When floodwater does overflow the right bank downstream of Omaunu Road it rejoins the river upstream of Sanford's oyster processing plant, and then overflows again across the loop on Brown's property. Floodwaters continue on down the floodplain on both sides of the river between Brown's and SH10 Bridge, flowing across or along SH10 in several places.

In a major flood, the river overflows its left bank and across SH10 on the northern side of the single-lane bridge and into a stopbanked pocket of farmland north of the road. In a major flood water also overflows the right bank across Whangaroa Road north of Leacock Road and across the extensive flats bounded by Waikoura Road.

The river is then confined between ridges on both sides of the valley before discharging into Whangaroa Harbour, with the ends of the ridges on each side of the valley only some 250 metres apart.

MANAGEMENT OF THE KAEO RIVER

Kaeo, situated at the limit of the effect of the tide on the Kaeo River and at the confluence of the Waikara Stream, is subject to frequent flooding, with larger floods spilling across the highway between the schools and the town and on down the main street. Heavy rain in the catchment of Waikara Creek also causes flooding through the industrial area in School Gully Road and on into the town along SH10. Floodwaters also flow down the western side of the floodplain, closing Omaunu Road, cutting off access to the hospital and the surrounding residential area. SH10 is flooded and is often impassable at several sites north of Kaeo, both south and north of SH10 Bridge. Whangaroa Road can also be impassable and was damaged in July 2007 by fast-flowing floodwaters spilling from the river across into the reclaimed Waikoura basin.

Records show that Kaeo has always flooded. The earliest shops were built on the hillside on the north side of SH10 but the town was gradually moved down onto the floodplain and nearer the river. Gravel from the river was used to surface local roads and has been used to build the causeways on which SH10 and Whangaroa Road are sited. The demand for river gravel declined with the sealing of roads and a requirement that unsealed roads be surfaced with better quality aggregate. Whangaroa County Council managed the river alone until 1984. Between 1984 and 1988 the County Council's work would have been eligible for Government subsidy assistance via the Northland Catchment Commission had the County Council sought such assistance.

After 1984 gravel extraction was managed using the Northland Catchment Commission Bylaw 1967, a simple no-fee consent system, until the passing of the Resource Management Act in 1991 when the bylaw became a transitional regional rule and an application fee was charged. The charging of a fee for consent to take gravel was interpreted locally as a 'ban' on gravel extraction, which along with gravel not being taken for roading meant that little or no gravel was being extracted from the river.

In 2002 the Northland Regional Council sought public comment on a draft Kaeo River Flood Management Plan prepared by consultants Environmental Business Group Ltd. This comprehensive document, with a flood model based on channel and floodplain surveys, described the flooding pattern and listed a number of measures that could be used to reduce flood risk, and options for achieving different levels of protection. It also accurately defined land at risk from flooding. Based on feedback, including a well attended public meeting in Kaeo, a decision was made to proceed with the cheapest option, little more than maintaining previous works.

It was noted that there are still 20 buildings within or near the township that will be inundated above floor level in a flood of greater than a 1 in 50-year (2% A.E.P.) flood. That is, there is a 2% probability of these buildings being flooded in any year. While this is a lower level of protection than is generally accepted, property owners and occupiers in Kaeo in 2002 considered this was all that they could afford and were prepared to accept the additional risk.

The stream clearance work undertaken by the Northland Regional Council between 2002 and 2004 did not attempt to stop all flooding in Kaeo or on the Kaeo River

floodplain. Instead, by removing some of the accumulated gravel from the river channel, removing infestations of willows, logs, and other debris from the channel, clearing privet and other weeds, shrubs and trees from the riverbanks, and lowering sections of road to channel flood water flowing across the floodplain, the frequency, depth and duration of flooding would be reduced.

Resource consents were obtained and the work was completed by 2004 after two construction seasons. The cost of surveying, modelling, design, gaining resource consents and undertaking the works was shared equally, one-third each, between the Northland Regional Council, Far North District Council and the Whangaroa Community. The community share was funded by way of a targeted \$20 per rateable property rate, ending in 2006.

MAINTENANCE

The total cost of maintenance work, some \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year during 2005-06 and 2006-07 for gravel management, removal of fallen trees, debris and gravel, and eradication of the invasive weed Chinese mugwort, was met by the Northland Regional Council from its region-wide targetted Land Management Rate. Limited amounts of gravel were taken by local residents from dry deposits adjoining Waiare Road and by a local contractor and an adjoining landowner working in the river channel near SH10 Bridge under the Regional Council's resource consent.

A management plan, prepared as a condition of the resource consents and discussed with the local Main Street group of business people, notes that:

- There will be an ongoing need to remove gravel from the Kaeo River.
- There will also be a need to control crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), privet, Chinese mugwort and yellow ginger (*Hedychium flavescens*), all of which are very common weeds in this area, trapping sediment and obstructing flood flows.
- Willow trees, while performing an important streambank stabilisation role on the Kaeo River, particularly on the outsides of bends where the fibrous root system of this species is preventing the banks from eroding, are also obstructing flood flows. The willows are also shading the stream, helping to reduce water temperature. The objective, at least in the short to medium term, is not to eradicate crack willow but to manage it by keeping trees trimmed so that they do not impinge on the channel or become unstable. Twigs and small branches breaking off the willow trees, particularly when attacked by possums or when damaged by wind or flood, readily take root. It is important that the river is checked annually and unwanted willows removed, either physically or by spraying with herbicide. In the longer term, crack willow should be replaced with other, less invasive willow varieties or with other exotic or with native species.
- Privet species, both the smaller leafed Chinese privet and the larger leafed tree privet, are spread by birds. There are dense infestations of privet in the Kaeo area and short of a community pest control scheme, under which all privet is cleared from an extensive area, there will be ongoing re-infestation of the riverbanks, particularly where they are fenced to exclude stock. Again, there will be a need in the short to medium term for annual spraying of privet seedlings along the stream banks. In the longer term the whole Kaeo area would benefit from a privet control programme.
- Yellow ginger grows on the riverbanks from the Waiare Gorge down to near the Sanford processing plant. Sediment is trapped in the dense mass of plants, quickly reducing the size of the river channel. Unlike kahili ginger, which is spread mainly by bird-dispersed seed, yellow ginger is spread solely by

vegetative means. It can be spread by home gardeners dumping garden waste on roadsides and riverbanks, by contamination of earthmoving machinery and by dumping spoil cleared from roadside slips and drain cleanings. Once established on the riverbanks, ginger is dislodged by floodwaters and carried downstream by floodwaters. Pieces are buried in sediment on the streambanks and the infestation spreads. A survey of the Kaeo River suggests that the yellow ginger is only on the banks downstream of the Waiare Gorge. A community pest control area, within which the Regional Council undertakes and funds initial control and then subsidises maintenance from its targetted Land Management Rate, has been established to eradicate ginger from the Kaeo River banks.

- Chinese mugwort, which forms dense infestations and traps large volumes of sediment on the riverbanks along Dip Road, has proved to be a very difficult weed to kill, but a combination of rotary slashing and herbicides has brought this species under control.

REMEDIAL WORKS

Following the two major floods in March and July 2007 the Council, after consultation with the Far North District Council, the Ministry of Civil Defence Emergency Management/Department of Internal Affairs, and the local community, resolved to undertake remedial works to repair damage to the existing scheme and provide immediate local benefits while undertaking more extensive investigations into catchment management and greater levels of flood risk reduction.

The remedial works, completed between April and July 2008 have included:

1. Using large willow poles to stabilise the riverbanks at the end of Green Lane;
2. Widening an existing overflow across a loop in the river upstream of the schools;
3. Stabilising and raising low sections of the stopbank between the river and the schools;
4. Clearing fallen trees and cutting riverbank willows back to ground level between Green Lane and Sanford's factory;
5. Constructing a low timber wall to reduce the frequency of flood overflows in low spots across the footpath and SH10 from near the Bowling Club to the Police Station;
6. Enlarging and re-aligning Waikara Creek from the upstream end of the industrial area in School Gully Road through to its confluence with the Kaeo River;
7. Strengthening and protecting the stopbank between Mangaiti Stream and the houses and Marae buildings in Mangaiti settlement.
8. Lowering the natural levee on the right, northern, bank of the river immediately downstream of Omaunu Road to allow floodwaters to overflow on that side of the river rather than being forced across and down Dip Road; and
9. Further lowering and concreting the driveway to the Brown's house to allow floodwaters to overflow the right bank of the river, reducing pressure on the Dip Road area.

This work has been funded one-third each by the Northland Regional Council, from its Emergency Fund, the Far North District Council and the Ministry of Civil Defence Emergency Management.

MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR PAST AND REMEDIAL WORK

Any Time

1. Encourage harvesting of gravel from dry gravel banks along Waiare Road.

2. Check volume of gravel at Waiare Road and the lower river in August and February.
3. Remove fallen trees or logjams within one week of being advised, or immediately when the integrity of structures are at risk. **Estimated annual cost \$5,000**
4. Check structural integrity of the schools stopbank and Green's Overflow, and promptly undertake repairs when required. **Estimated annual cost \$5,000**

Annually

1. Excavate gravel from lower river sites, that is immediately upstream and 300 metres downstream of SH1 Bridge, under existing resource consent (January to April). **Estimated cost \$55,000**
2. Inspect for and spray any re-growth wild ginger, privet, and wildling willows (November to April) from Green Lane to SH10 Bridge. **Estimated cost \$1,000**
3. Slash/spray streambank infestations of Chinese mugwort from Kaeo along Dip Road in February-March each year. **Estimated cost \$500**
4. Inspect river from Waiare Road to 300 metres downstream of SH10 Bridge to determine whether gravel excavation is required in the subsequent year.
5. Maintain existing and undertake new streambank stabilisation plantings where required in June and July each year. **Estimated cost \$1,500**
6. Maintain Green's Overflow. **Estimated cost \$3,000**
7. Maintain Mangaiti Stopbank. **Estimated cost \$4,000**
8. Maintain Waikara Creek so as to facilitate flood flows and stabilise stream banks. **Estimated cost \$5,000**

Estimated total cost \$80,000

DEVELOPMENT OF A KAEO RIVER CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The two major floods during 2007 reinforced the need for a much more comprehensive plan to reduce the risks to buildings and roads of flooding, and to reduce the sediment load in the Kaeo River. In addition to the remedial works currently being undertaken in the vicinity of Kaeo township, the Council is undertaking land surveys and has consultants revising and enhancing the river flood model. This will enable a more informed consideration of the effects of:

River Gravel – Surveying has been completed and a more accurate calculation is being made of the volume of gravel that needs to be removed from the river channel between Janet's Diner and the harbour. This work will not prevent the floodwaters flowing down the valley from flooding the floodplain and the tide will still hold back the floodwater causing it to pond in the lower valley. Improvements to the channel will help to more quickly drain the ponded floodwaters away once the tide drops.

Road embankments and stopbanks downstream of SH10 Bridge and SH10 Bridge – The model will help to quantify the effects of SH10, north and south of the Whangaroa Road intersection, of the embankment of Whangaroa Road itself, of stopbanks around farmland, of SH10 Bridge, and of the eucalyptus plantation on the flow of floodwaters through the lower basin. Earlier modelling suggested that these embankments are having a backwater effect on river and floodplain flows when the tide is out and water is flowing. The consultants have been asked to quantify each of these effects individually and their combined effect flood discharge generally, on ponding when the tide is in, and on the rate at which ponded water flows from the valley once the tide has receded.

Mangroves – There are claims that there has been a rapid spread of mangroves and these are obstructing flood flows. It is also claimed that mangroves are growing on an island in the middle of the channel where previously they did not grow. Navigation charts from as far back as 1812 show the river channel where it is now and mangroves on the island in the river. The charts also show the extent of mangroves on both sides of the river within the lower basin. The model will be used to assess the effects of removing or managing the mangroves along the banks of the river.

Siltation in the harbour – There are also claims that oyster farms in the Whangaroa Harbour are trapping sediment and diverting the flow of the river. Again, while the channel is in the same position on all the charts, aerial photographs and satellite imagery, the Council has a project to measure siltation in Whangaroa Harbour, both that in the vicinity of the oyster farms and that generally within the harbour.

Erosion within the catchment – Council staff have carried out reconnaissance surveys within the Kaeo River catchment in an attempt to identify sources of sediment. Investigations to date suggest that the heavy sediment load carried by the river is the result of natural erosion and particularly the re-working of previously eroded and deposited material by streambank erosion, rather than any form of accelerated erosion due to land abuse. Almost 30% of the whole catchment is in native bush, 24% in native scrub and 18% in exotic forest, with only 27% in pasture. Surveys suggest that there is little difference in the incidence of slipping and debris avalanche erosion between the various land uses during high intensity, short duration extreme rainfall events. Investigations will continue into measures to trap sediment from natural erosion and to control streambank erosion.

Further development on the floodplain - Given the frequency of flooding and the rate at which sediment is building on the floodplain, there is a strong argument for preventing any further buildings on the floodplain. One of the questions that must be

considered in developing a flood risk reduction plan for the Kaeo River is whether buildings should be restricted to terraces that are high enough above flood levels that can be expected over the next 100 years, having regard to the fact that datum, in this case the elevation of the floodplain at any building site, is not constant, it is rising.

The presumption behind the one 1:50-year floor level (2% AEP) in the Building Act is that a building only has a useful life of 50 years and that people are prepared to take the risk of their building not flooding within that time. Given that one building flooded in 2007 for the first time in 171 years and another two buildings of about the same age were also flooded showed that this presumption is questionable. Buildings have a useful life of much more than 50 years and successors in title may not have the same perception of risk as the first owner. A higher minimum floor level is therefore worth considering.

Not only are the integrity of the building and its contents at risk during a flood but so too are its residents, particularly in fast flowing water. As well, flooding of septic tanks, foul and gray water gully traps, and stored fuel and chemicals all result in contamination of floodwaters. Rather than run these risks, there is a strong case for banning the erection of any further buildings on the defined floodplain of the river. Those buildings already on the floodplain and at risk from flooding should be lifted on wooden piles and provision made for further lifting in the future as freeboard is lost to the rising floodplain. To reduce the risk of these piled structures being damaged by floating debris, earth-topped gravel mounds could be constructed around (and under?) the piled structures.

An alternative would be to move all the at-risk buildings to one or more cluster developments on higher land, either naturally higher or land that has been filled to raise it well above future flood levels. Whether that involves progressively moving the town as has previously been suggested is a matter for the residents of Kaeo to decide. These same arguments need to be considered in respect of Kaeo Primary School and Whangaroa College.

Over the next two years the Northland Regional Council will work with the various stakeholders and the local communities to develop and implement plans to achieve these sediment control and flood risk reduction objectives.

In the meantime the Council will manage these rivers under this interim plan.

KAEO RIVER-WHANGAROA CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT LIAISON COMMITTEE

To assist the Council to develop a Catchment Management Plan for the Kaeo River and each of the smaller rivers within the Whangaroa area, and to facilitate communication between the parties, the Council has established the Kaeo River-Whangaroa Catchment Management Liaison Committee.

The role of this Committee is to advise and make recommendations to the Northland Regional Council, via the Environmental Management Committee, on all matters pertaining to the development and implementation of the Kaeo River Management Plan and plans for other Whangaroa area rivers.

In particular, the Committee will:

- Provide a stakeholder forum for the development of policies and plans for the reduction of flood risk within the Kaeo River catchment and the wider Whangaroa Area.
- Enable stakeholders to participate in the ongoing management of flood control with the Kaeo River catchment and the wider Whangaroa Area.
- Facilitate communications between the Northland Regional Council, which is ultimately responsible for the development and implementation of Management Plans to reduce flood risk, and the residents and landholders within the catchment.
- Advise the Northland Regional Council on all matters relating to the development and implementation of the Kaeo River Management Plan.

OTHER WHANGAROA AREA RIVERS

TAUPO BAY STREAM

Taupo Bay Stream drains steep, largely scrub and bush-clad hill country to the north of Whangaroa Heads. The hills at the north western end of the catchment, formed from greywacke are in scrub and pine forest while the steeper formations at the eastern end of the Bay are Wairakau and Tangihua volcanics. There is large-scale slumping where springs are draining out of colluvial material perched in basins on the edges of the volcanics.

A number of tributary streams drop quickly off the hills and then flow between parallel greywacke ridges in narrow, sometimes swampy valleys which join into one channel upstream of the camping ground. Draining and filling of the valleys, construction of access roads, and general intensification of land use within the catchment is already reducing the time of concentration of floodwaters, increasing the frequency of flooding. Development has spread onto land that was previously a ponding area where the stream meets the tide. Land has been filled and buildings constructed in the ponding area, further reducing flood storage.

Being relatively high land exposed to the north and east, the catchment of Taupo Bay Stream is subjected to high intensity, short duration rainstorms. Falls of over 180mm in two hours have been recorded, causing debris avalanches even in bush-clad areas and flash flooding in Taupo Bay Stream.

Both the Far North District Council and the Northland Regional Council have had consultants draft catchment management plans but neither has undertaken consultation or formally adopted the plans. In both cases there has been an

identified need to closely link land use planning and future development with the need to both cope with increased storm runoff and to, wherever possible, require development to control the rate of runoff.

The Taupo Bay Progressive Association, a local community group, has raised funds and organised clearing of vegetation and debris from Taupo Bay Stream. The Regional Council has provided limited financial support for this work. The Regional Council is also obtaining a coastal permit to enable the outlet of the stream to be cleared of sand as and when required following storm surge events. The Regional Council is also in discussions with the District Council over restrictions to flood flows caused by inadequate private bridging.

All the Interim Plan provides for is support for the local residents in maintaining Taupo Bay Stream free of obstructions and supporting works to open the stream mouth on average once or twice each year. Annual expenditure for this financial support would be in the order of **\$3,000**.

TOTARA NORTH

Two small streams draining the steep hill country west of Totara North Road flow down between dwellings, under the road and out into the harbour. There is a need to remove accumulated gravel from the lower reaches of these streams following heavy rainfall events. The gravel builds up where the grade begins to flatten just upstream of the road and in the channel downstream of the road. If the gravel is not removed, floodwaters and streambank erosion threatens buildings and the road.

The average annual cost of this work is estimated at **\$4,000**.

PUPUKE RIVER

The Pupuke River drains a large farmed and forested catchment to the southwest of Whangaroa Harbour. In its lower reaches the river meanders on a narrow floodplain alongside Pupuke Road. The river is clogged with willows and debris has built up against the willows.

Unfortunately houses have been built on the floodplain and several houses were severely damaged by the 2007 floods. The interim Management plan will involve removing the worst of these blockages and maintaining a relatively free flow of water. In the longer term there is a need for a much more comprehensive plan involving management of the river channel, definition of flood susceptible land and controls over development/building.

The average annual cost of maintenance work on this channel is estimated at **\$10,000**.

MATANGIRAU (TOUWAI STREAM)

The Northland Regional Council has surveyed and modelled flood flows in the Touwai Stream and has prepared a management plan. The Touwai Stream drops steeply off the Taraire Plateau, through a gorge in greywacke hill country onto a narrow floodplain. Matangirau settlement is sited largely on the floodplain just upstream of where the stream is affected by the tide.

Several houses within the settlement are affected by flooding and one has already had an above-flood-level addition. Modelling has shown that Wainui Road, the approaches of which were raised some five years ago as part of the upgrade and sealing programme, is damming flood flows and raising flood levels amongst at least some of the houses. This concern has been raised with Far North District Council.

Also exacerbating the flooding is an infestation of willows and an accumulation of gravel approximately 200 metres downstream of Wainui Road. The Regional Council has had a contractor remove the blockages and clear the channel through this stretch. Annual maintenance will involve ensuring accumulated gravel is cleared from this stretch of river and any willow regrowth is controlled.

The average annual cost of maintenance work on this channel is estimated at **\$2,000.**

TAURANGA STREAM (Tauranga Bay)

Tauranga Stream, like Touwai Stream, drains the north-western side of the Taraire Plateau. It descends from the plateau in a bouldery gorge before opening out into Tauranga Valley. The stream then runs for three kilometres on a 200 to 300 metre-wide floodplain through to the estuary at Tauranga Bay. The stream channel has been highly modified on sections of the floodplain, with stopbanks and constructed channels redistributing floodwaters and sediment.

The local community has gained a coastal permit and has carried out channel work within the estuary in an attempt to prevent flooding, erosion of the estuary edges, and to gain access for small craft. The local concern is that mangroves, whose growth and distribution has been enhanced by fine sediment being channelled to the estuary, have colonised what was largely a sandy estuary.

Tauranga Stream is another for which the Regional Council will be preparing a comprehensive management plan within two years under its Top 20 Rivers programme. In the meantime the objective of this interim management plan is simply to remove obstructions from the channel following storm events and to assist the community to maintain channels through the estuary. The Council is seeking a resource consent to open the sand bar on the coast as and when required.

The average annual cost of maintenance work on this channel is estimated at **\$4,000.**

MAHINEPUA STREAM, WAINUI STREAM AND TE NGAIRE STREAM

Each of these streams drains northward from the Taraire Plateau, dropping steeply in gorges through greywacke hill country and discharging via an estuary into the sea. Each is subject to flash flooding from north-easterly weather systems, each carries a gravel load of greywacke origin, and each has a narrow and very active floodplain. There is a need to clear flood debris and logs from the channels, and to redistribute or harvest gravel to restore the stream channels after major storm events.

In both Wainui and Te Ngaire catchments development has extended onto the floodplain and buildings are flooded. In the longer term development will need to be restricted in these hazard zones but in the short term this interim Plan provides only for channel maintenance.

The average annual cost of maintenance work across these three channels is estimated at **\$6,000.**

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE ANNUAL MAINTENANCE WORKS PROGRAMMES

Kaeo River	80,000
Taupo Bay Stream	4,000
Totara North Streams	4,000
Pupuke River	10,000
Touwai Stream	2,000
Tauranga Stream	4,000
Mahinepua, Wainui and Te Ngaire Streams	<u>6,000</u>
Total (exclusive of GST)	110,000

G:\Order Paper Items\2008\Attachment 1 - Interim Flood Management Plan for the Kaeo River and for Smaller Whangaroa Catchment Rivers and Streams from Taupo Bay to Te Ngaire.doc

Annual Plan 2008/2009

File 318.2

Report from Strategic Development Manager Linda Stansfield dated 16 June 2009.

Submissions on the Draft Annual Plan 2008/2009 were considered by Councillors at meetings on 5 and 6 June 2008. The Council suggested the following changes to the wording of the plan arising from submissions.

Plan page to change	Details of the variations DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09																								
Pg 5 Pg 11 Pg 15	<p>Welcome to the Annual Plan 2008-09 Revise to reflect the main decisions made as a result of the public submissions.</p> <p>Chairman and CEO's Foreword Update as above.</p> <p>Update to reflect committee changes made at meeting of 18 June.</p>																								
Pg 29	<p>Add new wording as follows:</p> <p>Kaeo River Management Rate Reserve From 1 July 2008 a targeted Kaeo River Management Rate was set. Any unspent rate at year end is transferred to this reserve. The reserve can only be spent on Kaeo River Management activities.</p>																								
Pg 37	<p>Funding of the Hatea River Channel Works Update text to reflect the increase in the Fixed Environment Rate and user charges described in the Draft Annual Plan 2008-2009.</p>																								
Pg 39	<p>State of the Environment Monitoring Add new wording as follows: "In addition, the Council intends: To budget \$20,000 to help fund investigations for the review of the harvesting classification of the Waikare Inlet".</p> <p>The notes to the Statement of Prospective Financial Performance on page 40 and the Group Income Statement on page 74 will be updated accordingly.</p>																								
Pg 43	<p>River Management Plans (remove word "prioritisation" from heading) Remove existing text and replace with:</p> <p>"The Council has identified the top 23 Rivers in Northland that carry the highest level of flood risk as follows:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Awanui</td> <td>Otaika</td> <td>Waima</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Awapokonui (Pakanae)</td> <td>Panguru</td> <td>Waipapa-Kerikeri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Awaroa-Rotokakahi</td> <td>Pawarenga Streams</td> <td>Wairau (Maungaturoto)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hatea</td> <td>Punakitere-Otaua</td> <td>Waitangi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kaeo</td> <td>Pupuke</td> <td>Whangarei Heads Streams</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kaihu</td> <td>Waiarohia-Raumanga</td> <td>Whangaroa Streams</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kawakawa</td> <td>Waihou (Panguru)</td> <td>Whirinaki</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ngunguru</td> <td>Waihou (Rahiri-Rangiahua)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Awanui	Otaika	Waima	Awapokonui (Pakanae)	Panguru	Waipapa-Kerikeri	Awaroa-Rotokakahi	Pawarenga Streams	Wairau (Maungaturoto)	Hatea	Punakitere-Otaua	Waitangi	Kaeo	Pupuke	Whangarei Heads Streams	Kaihu	Waiarohia-Raumanga	Whangaroa Streams	Kawakawa	Waihou (Panguru)	Whirinaki	Ngunguru	Waihou (Rahiri-Rangiahua)	
Awanui	Otaika	Waima																							
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Plan page to change	Details of the variations DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09
	<p>Please note: This list is <u>not</u> in order of priority.</p> <p>\$800,000 per annum for the next two years will be set aside from the targeted land management rate to fund the development (or update as appropriate), of river management plans for the rivers listed above in order to mitigate future flood risk and damage to property.</p> <p>In addition, the Council intends to review all relevant funding and catchment management policies for public consultation as part of the 2009 Long Term Council Community Plan.</p> <p>Within two years of commencement, the Council intends to complete the river management plans. The Council will then undertake a public process, including consultation with the relevant District Council's and affected communities, over the prioritisation and implementation of the completed plans.</p> <p>Specific catchment works detailed in the completed river management plans will be funded from a further targeted rate levied on those properties that benefit from the works. No specific catchment works or setting of new rates will occur without full consultation with affected communities.</p>
Pg 45	<p>Regional Development – Regional Growth Strategy</p> <p>Add new wording as follows under the heading "In addition the Council intends: To build on work already undertaken to develop a Regional Growth Strategy for Northland. The Strategy will provide a clear vision and strategic direction for sustainably managing the regions future growth prospects."</p> <p>A budget addition of \$250,000 will be made. The notes to the Statement of Prospective Financial Performance on page 46 and the Group Income Statement on page 74 will be updated accordingly.</p>
Pg 51	<p>Amendments to the Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2007</p> <p>A separate agenda item follows.</p>
Pg 100	<p>Add new section as follows:</p> <p>Changes to Rating Policy</p> <p>The Northland territorial authorities collect Northland Regional Council rates on our behalf. In order to minimise collection costs, the Northland Regional Council agreed to harmonise rating policies with the respective territorial authorities. Section 2(f) of the Rating Policies set out in the Northland Community Plan 2006-16, states:</p>

Plan page to change	Details of the variations DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09
	<p>2(f) Rates collection <i>The Northland Regional Council's rating resolutions will be consistent with the collection agency agreement reached with all Northland territorial authorities to collect the regional rate, in order to minimise the marginal costs of collection. The dates for payment of instalments of rates shall be as resolved by the Far North District Council, the Kaipara District Council and the Whangarei District Council.</i></p> <p>The Far North District Council and the Kaipara District Council have amended their rating policies. These amendments are to take effect in the 2008/09 financial year. The Rating Policy of the Northland Regional Council must now be amended to ensure the Northland Regional Council rating policies continue to be aligned with the territorial authorities. The amendments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kaipara District Council – Change to Instalment due dates To simplify the due date regime, The Kaipara District Council have amended their policy for instalments to reflect one common date for all six instalments. The policy change is for the due dates for all six instalments to become 20 August, October, December, February, April and June. This amends section 5.2 of the Rating Policies set out in the Northland Community Plan 2006-16. - Far North District Council – Removal of early payment discount The Far North District Council has removed the discount for early payment with effect from 30 June 2008, i.e. the early payment discount will not apply in respect of the 2008/09 rating year and onwards. This amends section 4.17 of the Rating Policies set out in the Northland Community Plan 2006-16.

The above changes to the wording of the Plan will be made to give effect to those decisions made following hearings on the Draft Annual Plan 2008/2009. Corresponding changes to the financial information and policies contained in the Draft Annual Plan 2008/2009 will also be required to reflect the changes arising from the above decisions. These changes are detailed in separate agenda items. Any other text changes are minor editorial items.

The Council is now required to formally approve the Annual Plan 2008/2009 with those changes and other minor corrections which have been identified since the draft Annual Plan was first published.

Recommendations

1. That the Annual Plan 2008/2009 be amended to give effect to the decisions made at the Special Council meeting on 25 June 2008.
2. That the consequential financial statements, policies and graphs be amended to provide for the changes in expenditure agreed by the Council following the hearing of submissions.
3. That the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer be authorised to make any required corrections and minor editorial changes to the document prior to its publication.
4. That the Northland Regional Council Annual Plan 2008–2009 as amended, be formally adopted.

COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The Annual Plan 2008-2009 has been prepared in accordance with sections 82, 95 and Part 2 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, and adopted using the provisions of sections 83 and 85, being use of the special consultative procedure in relation to an Annual Plan.

Annual Financial Plan 2008/09

File 318.1

Report from Finance and Corporate Services Manager Lisa Aubrey dated 18 June 2008.

Council received 175 submissions, of those 25 submitters were heard at the hearing held at Whangarei on 5 June and 12 submitters were heard at the hearing held in Kaeo on 6 June. A further 18 late submissions were received with 10 submitters requesting to be heard.

This report sets out the proposed alterations to the budget to reflect the direction given by Council on the changes to be made to the draft Annual Plan. Additionally, some minor changes have been made to the capital items that carry forward to the next financial year to reflect expenditure to date on the projects that cannot be completed by 30 June 2008. Other cost neutral changes have been made, where Council is expecting to receive funding to carry out certain functions and activities.

The changes are explained below in Forecast Income Statement showing the Draft and Proposed figures for 2008-2009. Attached are the draft Capital Expenditure budget, the rate calculations that are part of the Funding Impact Statement and the Forecast Income Statement, Forecast Balance Sheet, Forecast Statement of Cash Flows and the Forecast Statement of Changes in Equity.

COUNCIL OPERATIONS

The key changes that have been made to the draft budget since 19 March are described below. The proposed budget summary is set out overleaf, illustrating the variances. There is no impact or change to the rates as published in the draft Annual Plan.

1. Harbour Safety and Navigation

Due to a delay in obtaining the necessary resource consent, the Hatea dredging budgeted to take place in the 2007/08 financial year has not yet been carried out. It is proposed to carry forward this budgeted expenditure of \$100,000 into the 2008/09 financial year. The carry forward of this budget is cost neutral to Council as the dredging of the Hatea was to be funded from reserves in 2007/08 and to be repaid thereafter.

2. Regional Economic Development

Council intends to build on work already undertaken to develop a Regional Growth Strategy for Northland. A budget addition of \$250,000 will be made to the Regional Economic Development group of activities.

3. Biosecurity

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have advised that \$200,000 has been allocated for the Northland Manchurian Rice Grant programme. This has resulted in a budgeted increase in sundry income of \$200,000 and a corresponding budgeted increased in biosecurity expenditure of \$200,000.

4. Hazard and Emergency Management

To reduce the immediate flood risk in Kaeo, agreement in principle was reached on a three-way sharing of costs between the Northland Regional Council, the Far North District Council and Ministry of Civil Defence Emergency Management. The total estimated cost of these remedial measures is \$422,000, giving a one-third share of \$140,667 for each partner. The Northland Regional Council has undertaken the first stage of these works during the 2007/08 financial year. Provided the funding of \$282K is made available, the outstanding work will be completed during the 2008/09 financial year.

5. State of the Environment

State of the Environment budgeted expenditure is increased by \$20,000, to help fund investigations for the review of the harvesting classification of the Waikare Inlet.

6. River Management Works

The \$800,000 budget for the prioritisation and development of river management plans is currently included in Land Operations under the the River Management Works activity. This budget should be transferred within the Land Operations group to Hazard and Emergency Management activity. This transfer of budget will ensure the activities correctly align with the Revenue and Financing Policy as per the Northland Community Plan 2006-16.

Forecast Income Statement

	Note	DRAFT 2008-09 Annual Plan \$(000)'s	Changes	2008-09 Annual Plan \$(000)'s	Explanation
OPERATING REVENUE					
Fees and Charges					
Consents		680,869		680,869	
Environmental Monitoring & Maritime	1	1,796,082		1,796,082	
Planning and Policy	2	321,331		321,331	
Total Fees & Charges		2,798,281		2,798,281	
Total Grants and Subsidies	2	629,827		629,827	
RATES					
Targeted Fixed Environmental		4,018,798		4,018,798	
Targeted Land Management	3	3,747,721		3,747,721	
Infrastructure Rate	4	542,275		542,275	
Awanui River		433,440		433,440	
Kaihu River	5	73,340		73,340	
Kaeo River	6	110,000		110,000	
Regional Recreational Facilities		1,746,793		1,746,793	
		10,672,368		10,672,368	
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		14,100,476		14,100,476	
OTHER INCOME					
Dividends		1,700,000		1,700,000	
Forestry Revenue	7	450,000		450,000	
Interest	8	3,449,976		3,449,976	
Rents	9	2,831,375		2,831,375	
Sundry Income		334,053	482,000	816,053	Increased revenue received from Government \$200K to manage Manchurian Rice Grass. Funding expected from FNDC and DIA \$121K each as one third contribution of the \$422K agreed expenditure to repair storm damage in Kaeo. This is corresponding offsetting expenditure for these revenue streams.
Sale of Assets/Gain (Loss)		-		-	
		8,765,404	482,000	9,247,404	
GROSS REVENUE		22,865,881	482,000	23,347,881	
LESS EXPENDITURE					
Strategic Development	10	3,051,813	250,000	3,301,813	Growth Strategy review.
Consents		2,040,945		2,040,945	
Environmental Monitoring & Maritime Operations		5,900,363	120,000	6,020,363	Hatea River dredging carried forward from 2007/08 \$100K (to be initially funded from reserves as per the 2007/08 Annual Plan). Review of harvesting classifications of the Waikare Inlet, \$20K.
Land Operations	11	5,895,883	482,000	6,377,883	Expenditure to manage Manchurian Rice Grass, \$200K. Kaeo Storm Damage Repairs \$242K, based on total expenditure of \$422K to be funded 1/3 FNDC and 1/3 DIA. Expenditure will be conditional on the receipt of funding from FNDC and DIA. This is corresponding offsetting expenditure for these revenue streams.
Planning and Policy	12	3,417,391		3,417,391	
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		20,306,395	852,000	21,158,395	
Commercial		307,365		307,365	
GROSS COST OF SERVICES		20,613,760	852,000	21,465,760	
NET UNADJUSTED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		2,252,120	(370,000)	1,882,120	\$250K Growth Strategy, \$100K Hatea dredging, \$20K review of Waikare harvesting classification.
Unrealised Fair Value Changes		1,303,167		1,303,167	
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		3,555,287	(370,000)	3,185,287	
Depreciation included in expenditure		1,264,752		1,264,752	
Interest expense included in expenditure		1,000		1,000	
Total Surplus		3,555,287	(370,000)	3,185,287	
Less Fair Value Adjustment (Revaluation Increase)		(1,303,167)		(1,303,167)	
NET UNADJUSTED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		2,252,120	(370,000)	1,882,120	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Due to a revision of the carry forwards, the total capital expenditure budgeted for 2008/09 has increased from \$5,640,780 to \$ 6,360,310. The capital budget was published on page 28 of the 2008/09 Draft Annual Plan.

The increase of \$719,529 is a result of increased carry-overs and is not due to additional capital projects. The increased carry over values have arisen predominantly due to expenditure expected to transpire by 30 June 2008 not eventuating.

The carried forward Capital budgets are as follows:

Information Technology:	\$1,778,679
Commercial Property :	\$2,939,914
Monitoring :	\$37,000
Planning & Policy :	\$5,000

Table 1 details the full capital expenditure budget for 2008/09.

Table 1

Group of Activities:	Finance & Information Systems \$	Council and Strategic development	Commercial \$	Consents \$	Environmental Monitoring \$	Land Operations\$	Planning and Policy \$	Total \$
Buildings & Property		145,759	2,794,155					2,939,914
Information Systems	2,517,929							2,517,929
Plant and Equipment	13,000	80,000			251,917	307,200	17,350	669,467
Vehicles (net of sales)					233,000			233,000
Total	2,530,929	225,759	2,794,155	0	484,917	307,200	17,350	6,360,310

Recommendation

1. That the amendments to the Financial Plan 2008/09 and corresponding changes to the Funding Impact Statement, Forecast Income Statement, Forecast Balance Sheet, Forecast Statement of Cash Flows, Forecast Statement of Changes in Equity and departmental cost of activity statements be approved for the 2008/09 financial year.
2. That the formal financial statements, as amended, be included in the Annual Plan.

COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION MAKING PROCESS

These activities are presented in compliance with sections 83, 93 and the 10th Schedule of the Local Government Act 2002, and therefore comply with the decision making requirements of the Act.

Financial Plan 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

18-Jun-08

File:G:\Finance\Excl\data\budget\Budget 2007-2008\Draft\Annual Plan Consolid(sheet AP S

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY : ALL DEPTS

FINANCIAL PLAN - 1 JULY 2008 - 30 JUNE 2009

	Council & Strategic	Consents	Land Operations	Finance & Information	Environmental Monitoring	Planning & Policy	2008-2009 TOTAL	2007-2008 TOTAL
	EXPENDITURE (GST Exclusive)							
Labour	707,869	995,287	1,538,154	1,376,254	2,459,737	1,230,839	8,308,141	7,973,998
Council Members & Committees	464,774	68,597	10,185	10,964	5,065	33,356	592,941	673,605
Operating Costs	1,595,915	369,703	2,228,059	652,469	1,190,645	1,400,076	7,436,866	19,215,982
Repairs & maintenance	12,000	0	1,372,777	43,117	262,811	0	1,690,705	358,569
General administration costs	289,849	11,627	211,679	1,239,044	4,710	74,605	1,831,514	2,431,780
Fixed Costs	28,104	6,738	8,982	263,388	39,150	0	346,362	311,571
Depreciation	19,101	11,001	78,000	881,701	265,599	9,350	1,264,752	1,204,750
							0	
GROSS EXPENDITURE	3,117,612	1,462,953	5,447,836	4,466,938	4,227,715	2,748,225	21,471,280	32,170,254
Add Finance/Admin Overheads	491566	577992	930047	-4466938	1792648	669166	(5,519)	
GROSS COST OF SERVICES	3,609,178	2,040,945	6,377,883	0	6,020,363	3,417,391	21,465,760	32,170,254
LESS REVENUE								
User Fees and charges	31,500	680,869	762,685	7,591	1,782,312	321,331	3,586,288	2,965,400
Grants & subsidies	0	0	0	0	119,827	500,000	619,827	546,386
Investment property income	2,855,651	0	0	0	13,770	0	2,869,421	3,248,375
Investment interest income	0	0	0	2,984,976	0	0	2,984,976	2,343,861
Interest - JV	465,000	0	0	0	0	0	465,000	0
Dividend	0	0	0	1,700,000	0	0	1,700,000	1,595,664
Forestry	450,000	0	0	0	0	0	450,000	578,053
Targeted Fixed Environmental Rate	1,217,308	471,216	0	0	681,020	1,649,255	4,018,798	3,685,024
Land Management Rate	0	0	3,747,721	0	0	0	3,747,721	2,775,105
Awanui River Rate	0	0	433,440	0	0	0	433,440	420,000
Kaihu River Rate	0	0	73,340	0	0	0	73,340	71,063
Kaeo River Rate	0	0	110,000	0	0	0	110,000	0
Regional Infrastructure Rate	542,275	0	0	0	0	0	542,275	0
Recreational Facilities Rate	1,746,793	0	0	0	0	0	1,746,793	1,681,906
TOTAL REVENUE	7,308,527	1,152,085	5,127,187	4,692,568	2,596,929	2,470,586	23,347,881	19,910,837
NET COST OF SERVICES TO FUND, or (NET SURPLUS)	(3,699,349)	888,861	1,250,696	(4,692,568)	3,423,434	946,805	(1,882,120)	12,259,417

Reconciliation of Total Rates				34,260	11,820	36,738	82,818
	Net	Gst	Total 2008-09	Far North	Kaipara	Whangarei	Rate \$
Fixed Environmental Rate	4,018,798	502,350	4,521,148	1,663,207	676,442	2,181,498	4,521,148
Land Management Rate LV	3,747,721	468,465	4,216,187	1,945,734	583,493	1,686,960	4,216,187
Subtotal - Regional Rates	7,766,520	970,815	8,737,335				8,737,335
Awanui River Rate	433,440	54,180	487,620	487,620			487,620
Recreational facilities rate	1,746,793	218,349	1,965,142	385,425	132,975	1,446,742	1,965,142
Kaihu River Rate	73,340	9,167	82,507		82,507		82,507
Kaeo River Rate	110,000	13,750	123,750	123,750			123,750
Infrastructure Rate	542,275	67,784	610,059	281,537	84,428	244,094	610,059
TOTAL RATES	10,672,368	1,334,046	12,006,414	4,887,273	1,559,846	5,559,294	12,006,414

Forecast Statement of Cash Flows

Forecast Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Draft 2008-09 Annual Plan \$(000)'s	Changes	2008-09 Annual Plan \$(000)'s	Explanation
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash is provided from:					
Receipts from Customers	1	6,413,710	-	6,413,710	
Receipts from Subsidies & Grants	1	629,827	-	629,827	
Receipts from Dividends		1,700,000	-	1,700,000	
Receipts from Interest	2	3,449,976	-	3,449,976	
Receipts from Rates	3	10,672,368	-	10,672,368	
		<u>22,865,881</u>	-	<u>22,865,881</u>	
Cash is applied to:					
Payments to Suppliers and staff	4	19,348,009	370,000	19,718,009	Increased costs, Growth Strategy, Hatea Dredging and Waikare.
Interest Payments	5	1,000	-	1,000	
		<u>19,349,009</u>	370,000	<u>19,719,009</u>	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u>3,516,872</u>	(370,000)	<u>3,146,872</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash is provided from:					
Sale of Fixed Assets		-	-	-	
Sale of Investments		-	-	-	
		<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	
Cash is applied to:					
Purchase of Fixed Assets	6	5,640,780	719,530	6,360,310	Increased carry over of capital expenditure
Purchase of Investments		-	-	-	
		<u>5,640,780</u>	719,530	<u>6,360,310</u>	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		<u>(5,640,780)</u>	(719,530)	<u>(6,360,310)</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash is provided from:					
Proceeds from Stadium Loan		-	-	-	
		<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	
Cash is applied to:					
Repayment of Debt	5	-	-	-	
		<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		<u>(2,123,908)</u>	(1,089,530)	<u>(3,213,438)</u>	Increased operating costs and increased capital purchases.
Add opening cash brought forward		9,824,284	720,000	10,544,284	Increased opening cash balance due to delay in capital expenditure
CLOSING CASH BALANCE		<u>7,700,376</u>	(369,530)	<u>7,330,846</u>	

Forecast Statement of Changes in Equity

	Note	Draft 2008-09 Annual Plan \$(000)'s	Changes	2008-09 Annual Plan \$(000)'s	Explanation
Net surplus/(deficit) for the period		3,555,287	- 370,000	3,185,287	increased operating costs, for Growth Strategy, Waikare Inlet and Hatea Dredging.
Fair value changes		-	-	-	
Other reserve transfers		-	-	-	
Total recognised income and expenditure		<u>3,555,287</u>	- 370,000	<u>3,185,287</u>	
Plus Opening Equity		126,386,402	-	126,386,402	
CLOSING EQUITY AT 30 JUNE		<u><u>129,941,689</u></u>	- 370,000	<u><u>129,571,689</u></u>	
Represented by		-	-	-	
Accumulated Funds		-	-	-	
Opening Balance	1	120,061,730	-	120,061,730	
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	2	3,555,287	- 370,000	3,185,287	
Increases/(Decreases) Recreational Facilities Reserve	3	1,671,793	-	1,671,793	
Increases/(Decreases) Awanui River Rate Reserve		-	-	-	
Increases/(Decreases) Kaihu River Rate Reserve		-	-	-	
Increases/(Decreases) Investment Reserve		-	-	-	
Other Increases/(Decreases) for the year	4	34,210	-	34,210	
Closing Balance		<u><u>125,323,020</u></u>	- 370,000	<u><u>124,953,020</u></u>	
Forestry Income Equalisation Fund		-	-	-	
Opening Balance		2,504,636	-	2,504,636	
Increases/(Decreases) for the year		225,000	-	225,000	
Closing Balance		<u><u>2,729,636</u></u>	-	<u><u>2,729,636</u></u>	
Land Management Rates Reserve		-	-	-	
Opening Balance	6	1,789,033	-	1,789,033	
Increases/(Decreases) for the year		100,000	-	100,000	
Closing Balance		<u><u>1,889,033</u></u>	-	<u><u>1,889,033</u></u>	
CLOSING RESERVES AT 30 JUNE		<u><u>129,941,689</u></u>	- 370,000	<u><u>129,571,689</u></u>	

Rates for Year 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

File 315.4

Report from Finance and Corporate Services Manager Lisa Aubrey dated 17 June 2008.

The Northland Regional Council is scheduled to adopt its Annual Plan (as amended by the submission process) at the meeting to be held on 25 June 2008.

The formal prerequisites for striking rates for the next financial year, pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 include the following steps:

1. The rates have been publicly notified in the draft Annual Plan that will be confirmed following public consultation and adoption.
2. The estimated rates, any differentials, land values and information on categories of land for calculating rates have been detailed in the Funding Impact Statement included in the draft Annual Plan.
3. Rating Policies, including those for any new targeted rates and policies proposed for rates relief and postponement have been notified in the draft Annual Plan, must be adopted prior to striking the rates for the 2008/09 year.
4. Rates shall be set by an ordinary resolution of a local authority following the adoption of the policies and plans set out above.
5. A certified copy of the rates resolution must be sent to the Secretary of Local Government within 20 working days of making the rates resolution.
6. A copy of the rates resolution is notified to the three Northland district councils pursuant to the Rates Collection Agreement.

SUBMISSIONS

After consideration of the submissions on the Statement of Proposal to amend the Northland Community plan 2006-2016, the only changes to the rating policies are those required to ensure the Northland Regional Council rating policies continue to align with the three Northland District councils. The Kaipara District Council has amended the due payment dates, the due dates for all six instalments is to become 20 August, October, December, February, April and June. The Far North District Council has removed the discount for early payment with effect from 30 June 2008.

There were no other changes recommended as a result of the submissions received on rating matters.

VALUATIONS

No material changes to valuations or the total number of net rateable properties for the territorial districts have been notified and the Rating Information Databases were made available for public inspection during May 2008.

Following the adoption of the Annual Plan 2008/09, all formal requirements to resolve the rates for the year ended 30 June 2009 are in place and permit the following resolution to proceed.

The full details of the rates calculations and rates collected from each constituent district of the Northland Region will be as tabled:

District Valuation Rolls		
	Capital Value	Land Value
	30 June 2008	30 June 2008
District	\$000s	\$000s
Far North	15,650,318	10,427,298
Kaipara	4,890,316	3,126,972
Whangarei	16,802,003	9,040,514
Total Valuation	37,342,637	22,594,784

	Far North	Kaipara	Whangarei	Total Region
No. of Rating Units	34,260	11,820	36,738	82,818
Fixed Environmental rate per rating unit	\$48.54	\$57.22	\$59.38	GST Inclusive

Allocation of Rates	Far North	Kaipara	Whangarei	Total Rate \$
Fixed Environmental Rate	1,663,207	676,442	2,181,498	4,521,148
Land Management Rate	1,945,734	583,493	1,686,960	4,216,187
Regional Infrastructure Rate	281,537	84,428	244,094	610,058
Northland Regional Recreation Facilities Rate	385,425	132,975	1,446,742	1,965,142
Awanui River Management	487,620			487,620
Kaihu River Management		82,507		82,507
Kaeo River Management	123,750			123,750
Total Per District	4,887,273	1,559,845	5,559,294	12,006,412

Where appropriate, all rates and the quantum of rates revenue must be stated at their GST inclusive sums.

Recommendation

That the Northland Regional Council resolves to make the following rates as authorised by the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the financial year commencing 1 July 2008 and ending 30 June 2009.

1. Targeted Fixed Environmental Rate

A targeted fixed rate as authorised by sections 16 to 18 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, differentiated by location in the Northland Region and based on the capital value of each constituent district will be applied as a fixed amount per rating unit.

A rate of **\$48.54** (GST inclusive) will be applied to each separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit in the **Far North District**.

A rate of **\$57.22** (GST inclusive) will be applied to each rating unit in the **Kaipara District**.

A rate of **\$59.38** (GST inclusive) will be applied to each separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit in the **Whangarei District**.

2. Targeted Land Management Rate

A targeted rate as authorised by sections 16 to 18 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, based on the land value of every rating unit in the Northland Region will be calculated as **0.0001866** cents per dollar of rateable land value of each rating unit, **(being \$18.66 per \$100,000 of land value)**.

3. Targeted Northland Regional Recreational Facilities Rate

A targeted, fixed Regional Recreation Facilities Rate as authorised by sections 16 to 18 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, differentiated by location in the Northland Region and based on the number of separately used and inhabited parts of each rating unit in the Far North and Whangarei districts and each rating unit in the Kaipara District as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District Council	\$11.25
Kaipara District Council	\$11.25
Whangarei District Council	\$39.38

4. Targeted Regional Infrastructure Rate

A targeted rate as authorised by sections 16 to 18 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, based on the land value of every rating unit in the Northland Region will be calculated as **0.000027** cents per dollar of rateable land value of each rating unit, **(being \$2.70 per \$100,000 of land value)**.

5. Targeted Awanui River Management Rate

A targeted rate set under sections 16 to 18 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, differentiated by location and area of benefit as follows:

Including GST

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) Urban rate class UA (floodplain location) \$116.10 direct benefit plus \$11.25 indirect benefit, total per each separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit | \$127.71 |
| (b) Urban rate classes UF (higher ground) \$11.61 direct benefit plus \$11.61 indirect benefit, total per each separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit: | \$23.22 |
| (c) Commercial differential factor: | \$3.00 |
| (d) Rural rate differentiated by class, \$11.61 per each separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit of indirect benefit
plus a rate per hectare for each class of the land in the following defined Kaitaia Flood Rating District described below, being \$11.61 including GST plus: | |

Class Description	Rate per Ha/\$
A1/A2 Maximum benefit; peat basins, low-lying reclaimed tidal areas and alluvial land at risk from frequent ponding and flooding \$25.00 plus GST:	\$29.025

B1/B2	High benefit land subject to floodwater flows but not ponding as floods recede - \$18.75 plus GST:	\$21.76
C	Moderate benefit; land floods less frequently and water clears quickly - \$12.50 plus GST:	\$14.51
E	Land in flood ways and ponding areas that receive no benefit and land in native bush that performs watershed protection function.	Nil
F	Contributes runoff waters from land and increases the need for flood protection - \$1.00 plus GST:	\$ 1.161

6. Targeted Kaihu River Management Rate

A targeted rate set under sections 16 to 18 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, differentiated by location and area of benefit as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
(a) Class A \$22.50 per hectare of land on the floodplain and side valleys downstream of Waihue Road, Mamaranui:	\$23.22
(b) Class B \$11.25 per hectare of land on floodplain and tributary side valleys between Ahikiwi and Mamaranui:	\$11.61
(c) Catchment Rate \$1.65 per hectare of land within the Kaihu River rating area:	\$1.74
(d) Urban Contribution \$5,160 from the Kaipara District Council Instead of a separate rate per property	\$5,160 per annum

7. Targeted Kaeo River Management Rate

A targeted rate set under sections 16 to 18 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, set on a uniform basis in respect of each separately used or inhabited parts of rating units falling within the former Whangaroa Ward (falling between rating rolls 100-199), will be levied as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Former Whangaroa Ward	\$61.31

8. Rating Powers Delegated to Constituent Local Authorities

The Far North District Council, the Kaipara District Council and the Whangarei District Council are hereby delegated powers to discount, remit and add penalties to the regional rates resolved herein, as described in resolution 4, and to act as the authorised agent of the Northland Regional Council for approving rates relief under the separate policies included in the Northland Regional Council Rating Policies adopted for the year commencing 1 July 2008.

9. Payment Dates for Rates, Discount and Additional Charges

The dates and methods for the payment of instalments of rates and any discount and/or additional charges applied to the regional rates shall be the same as resolved by the Far North District Council, the Kaipara District Council and the Whangarei District Council and shall apply within those constituencies of the Northland Region. Penalty rates are GST exclusive.

An additional charge of ten per cent (10%) will be applied to all rates for previous rating years remaining unpaid after 1 July 2008 and a further charge of ten per cent (10%) will be applied to rates remaining unpaid at six-monthly intervals thereafter, as may apply, on the same basis and dates as resolved by the Far North District Council, the Kaipara District Council and the Whangarei District Council.

Pursuant to section 53 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the regional rates are collected by the territorial authority for the district in which the land is situated. The territorial authorities whose districts are in the district of the Northland Regional Council are the Far North District Council, the Kaipara District Council and the Whangarei District Council.

COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION MAKING PROCESS

These activities are presented in compliance with sections 83, 93 and the 10th Schedule of the Local Government Act 2002 and section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and therefore comply with the decision making requirements of the Act.

Bylaw Charges Made Pursuant to section 684B(h) of the Local Government Act 1974

File 300.1 and 220.6

Report from Finance and Corporate Services Manager Lisa Aubrey dated 18 June 2008.

Following the Council's approval on 11 March 2008 of the bylaw amendment set out in the Council's Draft Annual Plan including the Statement of Proposal to amend the Northland Community Plan 2006-2016 for the Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2007, the bylaw is resubmitted herewith for resolution as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

Recommendation:

A. That changes to the Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2007 are made as follows:

That the Council's Bylaw Charges made pursuant to section 684B(h) of the Local Government Act 1974 be amended as follows:

1. The **NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL** under and in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by sections 650A-H, 650J and 684B-F of the Local Government Act 1974 as inserted by section 7 of the Local Government Amendment Act (No. 2) 1999, Schedule 18 of the Local Government Act 2002 and all other Acts, amendment Acts and powers vested in it, **HEREBY MAKES AND PASSES** the following bylaw amendment.
2. **By rescinding** and replacing the following clause of the Northland Regional Council Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2007:

7. (a) Pilotage	GST Exclusive
(i) Inwards/outwards to wharf, Opuā	\$2,000.00
(ii) Ships to anchor in Bay of Islands	\$2,000.00
(b) Pilotage – Navigation and Safety Services Fee	
Per ship regardless of which pilotage organisation or company actually services the vessel	\$3,000.00
(c) Pilotage – Navigation and Safety Services Fee	
Per ship when the Master is exempt from compulsory pilotage	\$3,000.00

3. **By inserting the following new clause in place of that clause rescinded above:**

7. (a) Pilotage	GST Exclusive
(i) Inwards/outwards to wharf, Opuā	\$3,250.00
(ii) Ships to anchor in Bay of Islands	\$3,250.00

GST Exclusive**(b) Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee**

Per ship visiting the Bay of Islands regardless of which pilotage organisation or company actually services the vessel \$3,000.00

(c) Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee

Per ship visiting the Bay of Islands when the Master is exempt from compulsory pilotage \$3,000.00

(d) Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee

Per ship visiting Whangaroa Harbour except when the ship is also visiting the Bay of Islands during the same voyage \$1,000.00

4. By inserting the following new clause:**10. Hatea River Channel Fees**

User charges to assist with the funding of ongoing navigation safety activities on the Hatea River between Victoria Bridge and Main 4. The activities include the provision of additional aids to navigation and dredging but exclude the Town Basin Marina consented area.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) Individual berths in the Town Basin and Riverside Drive Marinas | \$80.00 |
| (b) Individual boatsheds and other structures | \$80.00 |
| (c) Individual marina berths at Kissing Point | \$80.00 |
| (d) All other individual marina berths at Kissing Point | \$10.00 |
| (e) Large businesses that derive a direct benefit through improved access to their facility. These are consent numbers; 20040629912, 20050860302, 19950746801, 20050557501 and 19990626203 | \$800.00 |
| (f) Small businesses that derive a direct benefit through improved access to their facility. These are consent numbers; 20061639201, 199507704401, 20010917502, 19600643101 and 19600659801. | \$400.00 |

5. By rescinding and replacing the following clause of the Northland Regional Council Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2007:

11. These bylaw fees shall apply for the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 and will continue to apply until superseded by a subsequent bylaw charge fixed by resolution and publicly notified or by the review required by Section 158 of the Local Government Act 2002.

These bylaws were made at a meeting of the Council held on 20 June 2007, sealed, and publicly notified pursuant to Sections 83 and 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

6. By inserting the following new clause in place of that clause rescinded above:

12. These bylaw fees shall apply for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and will continue to apply until superseded by a subsequent bylaw charge fixed by resolution and publicly notified or by the review required by Section 158 of the Local Government Act 2002.

These bylaws were made at a meeting of the Council held on 25 June 2008, sealed, and publicly notified pursuant to Sections 83 and 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

B. THAT the revised bylaw shall be as follows:

THE NAVIGATION, WATER TRANSPORT AND MARITIME SAFETY BYLAW CHARGES 2008

These bylaws shall be known as the Northland Regional Council **Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2008:**

1. These bylaws shall apply throughout the region of the Council.
2. In these bylaws, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Maritime facility” means any jetty, jetty berth, wharf, ramp, slipway, boatshed, marina berth, pontoon or pile or swing mooring, whether private, commercial or a recreational public facility.

“Owner” includes:

- (a) in relation to a vessel, the agent of the owner and also a charterer; or
- (b) in relation to any dock, wharf, quay, slipway or other maritime facility, means the owner, manager, occupier or lessee of the dock, wharf, quay, slipway or other maritime facility.

3. Navigation Safety Bylaw Fees

For the period specified hereunder and for each year thereafter until amended or superseded by a subsequent bylaw charge, the owner of every maritime facility in the region shall pay to the Council an annual navigation fee fixed herein.

GST Exclusive

- (a) The navigation fee shall be payable on the number of berths available at the maritime facility, whether or not all berths are used. The Council’s Harbourmaster shall determine the number of berths available at any maritime facility.
- (b)
 - (1) For every jetty, jetty berth, boatshed, ramp, minor slipway, private pontoon, pile and swing moorings and berths in marinas containing 24 berths or less. \$50.00
 - (2) For every berthholder not otherwise included herein a fee for the recovery of the cost of the navigation safety equipment in the upper Hatea River, per berth. \$50.00
 - (3) (a) For every berth in marinas containing more than 75 berths provided that if the fee is not paid within 60 days of invoice, the fee shall revert to \$50.00 per berth. \$40.00

GST Exclusive

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (b) For every berth in marinas containing 24 or more, but less than 75 berths, provided that if the fee is not paid within 60 days of invoice, the fee shall revert to \$50.00 per berth. | \$46.00 |
| (4) Boatsheds, per additional berth. | \$50.00 |
| (5) Community and boating club structures, jetties and private accommodation in the coastal marine area. | \$50.00 |
| (6) Marine farms | \$50.00 |
| (7) High use structures and jetties, marine-related, not more than 300m ² in plan area within the coastal marine area. | \$300.00 |
| (8) High use commercial slipways with a maximum capacity of less than 50 tonnes. | \$300.00 |
| (9) High use structures and jetties, marine-related and more than 300m ² but not more than 1000m ² in plan area within the coastal marine area. | \$1,300.00 |
| 10) High use structures and jetties, marine-related and more than 1,000m ² in plan area within the coastal marine area. | \$2,300.00 |
| (11) High use commercial slipways with a maximum capacity of more than 50 tonnes. | \$2,300.00 |
| (12) Commercial vessels operating in Northland harbours not serviced by a port company, as defined in the Port Companies Act 1988. | |
| (a) Intra harbour movements between harbours under control of the Council are to be charged half rate out and half rate in at each harbour. | |
| b) Butter, skim milk, buttermilk, whole milk powder casein per tonne | \$0.53 |
| (c) Cement, coal, coke, diatomaceous earth, fireclay, kaolin, gypsum glass (sheet or plate) per tonne. | \$1.23 |
| (d) Phosphate rock, sulphur, potash per tonne. | \$1.23 |
| (e) Gravel, shingle, lime rock, lime, dolomite, serpentine rock, clinker, soda ash. Other manures and fertilisers, silica sand (>80% silica) per tonne or m ³ as appropriate. | \$1.00 |

GST Exclusive

(f) Meats and fish, fresh, frozen or chilled, other agriculture produce, vegetables, fresh fruit per tonne.	\$0.53
(g) Timber (sawn hewn or in logs) per cubic metre.	\$1.16
(h) Wood chips per BDU. Paper per tonne; wood pulp per tonne.	\$1.16
(i) Bitumen, refining residues, crude oil, naphtha, syngas per 1,000 litres.	\$1.60
(j) Motor spirits, diesel oil, jet fuel, kerosene per 1,000 litres.	\$1.54
(k) Refined oil products for overseas export per 1,000 litres.	\$0.53
(l) Other sand per tonne.	\$0.26
(m) Empty containers.	\$13.18
(n) Motor vehicles and trailers up to 4 tonnes per vehicle.	\$17.77
Over 4 tonnes per vehicle.	\$31.11
(o) Livestock per head.	\$1.00
(13) Where any sum becomes due and owing to the Council pursuant to the provisions of bylaw clause (3)(b)(1) and remains unpaid for a period of one calendar month, the Council may remove and hold the facility until such time as the sum owing is paid, together with any expenses incurred in lifting any pile, mooring or movable facility.	
4. Hot Work Permits	
For vessels alongside wharves or at anchor, per permit	68.00
5. Safe Operating Licences	
For all Northland harbours, unpowered craft not subject to a maritime rule and available for lease or hire, including: dinghies, kayaks, canoes, aqua-cycles, surf cats or similar commercially available craft, an inspection fee to verify the adequacy of flotation and safety equipment, up to one hour.	68.00

Where inspection time exceeds one hour, the charge shall be at the rate of \$65.00 per hour plus vehicle running costs at the rates approved from time to time by the Inland Revenue Department.

GST Exclusive

6. **Jet Ski Registration Fees**
As resolved and prescribed by the Auckland Regional Council which undertakes this function on behalf of the Northland Regional Council under delegated authority.
7. (a) **Pilotage**
- | | |
|--|------------|
| (i) Inwards/outwards to wharf, Opua | \$3,250.00 |
| (ii) Ships to anchor in Bay of Islands | \$3,250.00 |
- (b) **Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee**
Per ship visiting the Bay of Islands regardless of which pilotage organisation or company actually services the vessel \$3,000.00
- (c) **Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee**
Per ship visiting the Bay of Islands when the Master is exempt from compulsory pilotage \$3,000.00
- (d) **Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee**
Per ship visiting Whangaroa Harbour except when the ship is also visiting the Bay of Islands during the same voyage. \$1,000.00
8. **Navigation and Safety Services Fee**
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (a) North Port Ltd | \$110,000.00 |
| (b) Swing/pile moorings (non consented) outside Marine 4 Management Areas (in addition to the navigation fee) | \$68.00 |
| (c) Swing/pile moorings within Marine 4 Management Areas which meet the permitted activity criteria (in addition to the navigation fee) | \$68.00 |
| (d) For water transport operators not serviced by a port company, at actual time and cost. | |
| (e) Where the actual costs on a labour time and plant recovery basis exceed the annual fee, the Council will recover any balance on an actual cost basis. | |
9. **Special Events**
Clause 3.9 of the Navigation Safety Bylaw 2001 states that any person intending to conduct a race, speed trial, competition or other organised water activity in any area to which the Bylaw applies may apply in writing to the Harbourmaster to:
- (a) temporarily suspend the application of Clause 3.2 (Speed of Vessels) in that area during the conduct of the race, speed trial, competition or other organised water activity; and

	GST Exclusive
(b) temporarily reserve the area for the purpose of that activity,	
Special Event processing fee	\$120.00

The Council shall recover from the applicant all actual and reasonable costs incurred in arranging for the publication of a public notice. These costs are additional to the above fee.

10. Hatea River Channel Fees

User charges to assist with the funding of ongoing navigation safety activities on the Hatea River between Victoria Bridge and Main 4. These activities include the provision of additional aids to navigation and dredging of the Hatea Channel, but do not include dredging the Town Basin Marina consented area.

(a) Individual berths in the Town Basin and Riverside Drive Marinas	\$80.00
(b) Individual boatsheds and other structures	\$80.00
(c) Individual marina berths at Kissing Point	\$80.00
(d) All other individual moorings and marina berths in Whangarei Harbour	\$10.00
(e) Large businesses that derive a direct benefit through improved access to their facility. These are consent numbers; 20040629912, 20050860302, 19950746801, 20050557501 and 19990626203	\$800.00
(f) Small businesses that derive a direct benefit through improved access to their facility. These are consent numbers; 20061639201, 19950770401, 20010917502, 19600643101 and 19600659801	\$400.00

11. All navigation and other fees specified herein are exclusive of Goods and Services Tax.

12. These bylaw fees shall apply for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and will continue to apply until superseded by a subsequent bylaw charge fixed by resolution and publicly notified or by the review required by Section 158 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The bylaws will be sealed, publicly notified pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 and confirmed at a meeting of the Council on 25 June 2008. Following confirmation, the bylaws come into force on 1 July 2008.

COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The procedures for amending and adopting the foregoing bylaw followed the requirements of sections 86 and 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 and accordingly comply with the decision making requirements of the said Act.

Charging Policy 2008/2009

File 300.1

Report from Finance and Corporate Services Manager Lisa Aubrey dated 18 June 2008.

INTRODUCTION

The fee amendments proposed for the 2008/2009 year were publicly notified following the Council's approval on 19 March 2008, that the proposed fees be included in the draft Annual Plan for public notification, consultation and formal approval on 25 June 2008.

The proposed changes have been included in the Charging Policy Summary in the Draft Annual Plan, and following adoption, will be published on the website as an update to the Charging Policy edition that is included in the Northland Community Plan 2006-2016.

Following approval and adoption of the Annual Plan, the new edition of the Charging Policy will be issued to staff in early July for use in the new financial year.

SUBMISSIONS

Submissions addressing the proposed amendments to the Charging Policy have been received for the Council's consideration. After careful consideration of submissions received, Council resolved that no material changes would be made to the draft 2008/2009 Charging Policy.

For convenience, the relevant fee changes proposed and approved for public notification on 19 March 2008 are detailed below.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO FEES AND CHARGES 2008/09

Amended or New Charges

2.8 General Policies for Charges

The Council has amended the following clause to remove the penalty charge for late payment.

- (ii) The charge for each consent may be increased by 10%, should payment not be made within 60 days of invoice.

4. Resource Consent Holder Charges

The Council has reviewed the following sections within Resource Consent Holder Charges:

4.2 Introduction

Under section 36(1)(c) of the Resource Management Act, the Council may charge for costs associated with the:

- (a) administration, supervision and monitoring of resource consents; and
- (b) for carrying out its resource management functions under section 35 of the Act.

Administration covers how the Council records and manages the information it has on the resource consents it grants. The Council is obliged to keep "records of each resource consent granted by it" under section 35(5)(g) of the Act, which must be "reasonably available [to the public] at its principal office" [section 35(3)] of the Act. The Council keeps this information

on hard copy files and electronic databases. The costs of operating and maintaining these systems are substantial.

The minimum fee recovers some of the costs of the administration of resource consents.

Supervision covers functions that the Council may need to carry out in relation to the ongoing management of resource consents. This can include the granting of approvals to plans and other documentation, review and assessment of self monitoring results provided by the Consent Holder, provision of monitoring information and reports to consent holders, meetings with consent holders relating to consent compliance and monitoring, and participation in liaison and/or peer review groups established under consent conditions or to address issues relating to the exercise of resource consents.

Monitoring is the gathering of information to check consent compliance and to ascertain the environmental effects that arise from the exercise of the resource consents. The Council is obliged to monitor "the exercise of the resource consents that have effect in its region" under section 35(2)(d) of the Act.

In determining charges under section 36 of the Resource Management Act, the Council has given consideration to the purpose of the charges and the Council's functions under the Act. It is considered that consent holders have both the privilege of using resources and responsibilities for any related effects on the environment. It is the Council's role to ensure that the level of effects is managed, monitored and is acceptable, in terms of sustainable management and the community's values. The annual charges for the administration, monitoring and supervision of resource consents are based on the assumption that those consents will be complied with and exercised in a responsible manner.

Annual resource consent management charges will be based on a set minimum fee plus, charges for consent supervision and/or monitoring undertaken by Council staff, and where appropriate a portion of costs associated with State of The Environment monitoring of resources used by consent holders, e.g., the costs of running Council's hydrological sites, water quality monitoring networks and associated surveys such as macro invertebrate and fish monitoring. This particularly applies to water take consents both surface and groundwater and marine farms.

4.2 Annual Charges

4.2.1 Basis of Charges

The charges reflect the nature and scale of consented activities. In general, those activities having greater actual or potential effects on the environment require greater supervision and monitoring from the Council. In setting these charges, the Council has duly considered that their purpose is to recover the reasonable costs in relation to the Council's administration, supervision and monitoring of resource consents and for undertaking its functions under section 35 of the Resource Management Act. The estimated full costs of the Council's supervision role and planned monitoring of consents will be recovered.

In respect of the Council's administration role a standard minimum annual charge will apply to cover some of the costs of operating and maintaining its consents-related information systems.

Where appropriate, a proportion of the costs of **monitoring the state of the environment** (section 35(2)(a)) is incorporated in the charge to the consent holder. In such cases, the Council has had particular regard to section 36(4)(b)(iii), i.e., the extent that the monitoring relates to the likely effects of consent holder's activities or the extent that the likely benefit to consent holders exceeds the likely benefit of the monitoring to the community. The costs to the Council associated with this activity may be shared between consent holders and the community. This recognises that there is value and benefit to the community of work the Council undertakes with respect to monitoring the state of the environment. In the Council's judgement this is a fair and equitable division.

In relation to swing/pile moorings within the Marine 4 Management Areas which meet the permitted activity criteria, the costs of providing Council services will be recovered through the Navigation and Safety Bylaw Charges outlined in section 10.

In relation to swing/pile moorings outside the Marine 4 Management Areas without consent (non-consented), costs will be recovered through the Navigation and Safety Bylaw until consent is gained. Application for consent must be in accordance with Council's programme for applications.

Under section 36(1), charges "shall be either specific amounts or determined by reference to scales of charges or other formulae fixed by the (Council)". The Council has fixed charges by all these methods in the past.

Specific amount fees are not often charged for larger activities and the preferred method is to apply the formulae specified in section 4.2.3 to determine the expected costs of both scale fees and the expected costs of monitoring larger consents as outlined in the appendices.

4.2.3 Large Scale Activities

Consents that do not fall into the classes listed in section 4.2.2 will be for larger scale activities or activities with high potential adverse effects (estimated monitoring costs of \$1,000 and over per year inclusive of GST). In most cases these consents will generally be subject to comprehensive monitoring programmes, regular inspections and involve routine sampling and testing or audit monitoring functions or contribute towards the costs of the Council's State of the Environment Monitoring as is the case for many of the larger water take consents. Large scale activities may require more monitoring inspections. As the sampling and testing requirements for these consents will vary so will the costs incurred by the Council to carry out those monitoring programmes.

Annual charging for the monitoring of these consents is calculated using the following formulae and/or the actual and reasonable historical costs:

Labour (staff time) + Sampling and Testing Costs + Monitoring Equipment Costs + Administration Fee = Annual Charge

Labour (standard charge rates includes mileage) **per Hour**

▪ Monitoring Officer Scale 1	\$65.00
▪ Monitoring Officer Scale 2	\$75.00
▪ Senior Monitoring Officer	\$85.00
▪ Manager/Harbourmaster/On-Scene Commander	\$135.00

Sampling and Testing Costs

▪ Internal Costs	per Clause 2.1-2.7
▪ External Costs	at cost

Monitoring Equipment Costs

Generally applied to consents where special equipment has been installed to monitor those consents. For example, hydrometric stations on rivers from which water is taken for irrigation purposes, water quality monitoring sounds and/or automatic sampling equipment.

Administration Fee

Per consent or consent "package"	\$68.00
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State of the Environment Costs

Where appropriate the addition of a specified amount contributing towards the recovery of costs incurred by Council as part of its State of the Environment monitoring.

The estimated monitoring costs are then rounded to an appropriate sum which becomes the expected annual charge. These formulae and the historical cost data of monitoring like consents provides a reasonable estimate of the actual costs of monitoring consents each year and will be used to provide the expected costs of monitoring in the forthcoming years. These expected costs of monitoring are itemised in the fee schedules included in appendices outlined below:

▪ Major Industries	(Appendix 9)
▪ Timber Treatment Plants	(Appendix 10)
▪ Major Effluent Discharges	(Appendix 11)
▪ Refuse Landfills	(Appendix 12)
▪ Large Scale Discharges to Air	(Appendix 13)
▪ Major Coastal Activities	(Appendix 14)
▪ Large Scale Water Takes	(Appendix 15)

4.2.4 Additional Supervision Charges

Introduction

The annual consent charges outlined in section 4 above are based on the assumption that the consents they relate to will be complied with and exercised in a responsible manner, and recover the cost of work undertaken each year by the Council in the administration, monitoring and supervision of those consents.

The purpose of additional supervision charges is to recover costs of additional supervisory work that is required to be undertaken by Council when people, including consent holders, do not act in accordance with consents or Councils rules relating to resource use. Additional supervision charges relate to those situations where:

- consent conditions are not being met or adverse effects are resulting from the exercise of a consent; or
- unauthorised activities are being carried out.

Procedure

When consent non-compliance or an unauthorised activity is found, the person is, if possible, given the opportunity to remedy the situation and is informed that costs of additional supervision will be recovered. Such activity may also be subject to abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders or prosecutions.

Calculation

Charges for additional supervision will be calculated on an actual and reasonable basis.

The costs that make up the charge will include:

- labour costs; officers' actual recorded time spent, including travel time, in following up the non-compliance matter or unauthorised activity (charged at the appropriate hourly rate listed in section 4.2.3); plus
- any sampling and testing costs incurred; plus
- any equipment costs (excluding vehicle running costs) associated with the monitoring of the non-compliance; plus
- any external costs incurred (e.g., external consultants, hire of clean-up equipment).

For consent holders only, no additional supervision charge will be applied where the annual charges for their consents are sufficient to cover the costs incurred in following up their consent non-compliance.

In the case of water takes annual charges are estimated on the basis of normal summer flows and consequently during drier than normal years further monitoring may be required in the form of flow or water level measurements. The costs of this further work will be charged to the consent holder in the form of additionally supervision charges as outlined above.

4.2.5 Invoicing – Non-scale Fees

The majority of large scale activities or activities with high potential adverse effects (where annual monitoring costs exceed \$1,000, GST inclusive) and certain small scale activities such as short term earthworks consents, will be monitored, the results recorded/reported and subsequently invoiced to the consent holder on a cost recoverable basis.

Invoices will be generated once the costs of any work have exceeded a prescribed sum. This will be determined by the scale of the activity. Costs will be invoiced in a timely manner during the progress of the work to ensure that large amounts of costs do not accrue.

In the case of significant water takes charges will generally be invoiced in line with section 4.5 and any further supervisions charges will be invoiced on a regular basis as costs are incurred by Council.

4.4 Change in Resource Consent Status

Where any resource consent is approved during the year, and will be liable for future annual charges, the actual costs of monitoring activities will be charged to the applicant. The annual minimum fee will continue to apply per the Council's general policy 2.8(vi).

For large scale activities where a resource consent expires, or is surrendered, during the course of the year and the activity or use is not on-going, then the associated annual charge will be based on actual and reasonable costs incurred to the date of expiry or surrender, including costs incurred as a result of monitoring and administration activities associated with the expiry or surrender of the consent. The annual minimum fee will continue to apply.

Where a resource consent expires during the course of the year but the activity or use continues and is subject to a replacement process, then the annual charges will continue to apply.

4.5 Timing

Invoicing of consent annual charges will be in the quarter following the adoption of the Long Term Council Community Plan or Annual Plan by the Council or until after monitoring of the consent has been undertaken (post billing).

In some cases, invoicing of charges may be deferred until after the Council has completed all, or a significant portion of its planned monitoring of a consent.

5. Biosecurity Act 1993

6. Local Government Act Charges

The council has reviewed the following sections within Resource Consent Holder Charges:

6.2 Permitted Activity Dairy Shed Effluent Systems – Fees

These charges are made to recover the costs of inspecting farm dairy effluent systems, wintering barns or pad discharges to determine compliance with the permitted activity rules in the Regional Water and Soil Plan. The inspections are conducted in order that the Council adequately carries out its functions and responsibilities pursuant to sections 30(1)(f), 35(2)(a) and 332 of the Resource Management Act. The fees are set according to section 150 of the Local Government Act.

The charges are as follows:

- | | | |
|------|---|--------------------|
| (i) | Annual inspection and monitoring fee (all grades), fixed fee | \$113.00 |
| (ii) | Second and subsequent visits and inspections, (for non-complying or inadequately treated discharges, grades 4 and 5) *depending which technical officer assigned per charge out rates in section 6.1. | (per hour) \$65.00 |

* minimum

plus the actual and reasonable cost of any specific water quality testing (see Appendix 16).

Note: For annual charges for consented farm dairy effluent discharge consents, refer to Appendix 5.

7. **Charges set by Regional Rules**
8. **Provision of Information and Technical Advice**
9. **Fee to consent lessee to transfer a lease and fee to consent lessee to enter into a sublease**

The council has introduced the following sections within Fee to consent lessee to a transfer a lease and fee to consent lessee to enter into a sublease:

Pursuant to the general provisions in section 12 of the Local Government Act and section 227 (2) of the Property Law Act 2007, Council can require a charge to cover reasonable legal or other expense of the lessor in giving consent.

The charges are as follows:

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|----------|
| (i) | transfer or assign the lease | \$135.00 |
| (ii) | enter into a sublease | \$135.00 |

10. **Standard Charges under the Building Act 2004**
11. **Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2008**

These bylaws shall be known as the Northland Regional Council **Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaw Charges 2008**:

The Council has reviewed the following clauses within the Navigation, Water Transport and Maritime Safety Bylaws:

7.	(a) Pilotage	GST Exclusive
	(i) Inwards/outwards to wharf, Opuia	\$3,250.00
	(ii) Ships to anchor in Bay of Islands	\$3,250.00
	(b) Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee	
	Per ship visiting the Bay of Islands regardless of which pilotage organisation or company actually services the vessel.	\$3,000.00
	(c) Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee	
	Per ship visiting the Bay of Islands when the Master is exempt from compulsory pilotage.	\$3,000.00
	(d) Shipping – Navigation and Safety Services Fee	
	Per ship visiting Whangaroa Harbour except when the ship is also visiting the Bay of Islands during the same voyage.	\$1,000.00

10. Hatea River Channel Fees

User charges to assist with the funding of ongoing navigation safety activities on the Hatea River between Victoria Bridge and Main 4. The activities include the provision of additional aids to navigation and dredging but exclude the Town Basin Marina consented area.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| (a) | Individual berths in the Town Basin and Riverside Drive Marinas as defined by consent number in Appendix 17, level one charges. | \$80.00 |
| (b) | Individual boatsheds and other berths as defined by consent number in Appendix 17, level one charges. | \$80.00 |
| (c) | Individual marina berths at Kissing Point as defined by consent number in Appendix 17, level one charges. | \$80.00 |
| (d) | Mooring Holders in the Whangarei Harbour, including Marsden Cove Marine; | \$10.00 |
| (e) | Large businesses that derive a direct benefit through improved access to their facility; as defined by consent number in Appendix 17, level two charges. | \$900.00 |
| (f) | Small businesses that derive a direct benefit through improved access to their facility; as defined by consent number in Appendix 17, level three charges | \$400.00 |

12. These bylaw fees shall apply for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and will continue to apply until superseded by a subsequent bylaw charge fixed by resolution and publicly notified or by the review required by section 158 of the Local Government Act 2002.

These bylaws will be made at a meeting of the Council held on 25 June 2008, sealed, and publicly notified pursuant to sections 83 and 147 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Appendix 1: Resource Consent Minimum Application Fees/Deposits and Consents Staff Hourly Processing Rates

Consents Hourly Processing Rates: Description	Hourly Rate GST Excl.	Hourly Rate GST Incl.
• Secretarial/Admin	55.00	61.88
• Consents Officer Scale 1	70.00	78.75
• Consents Officer Scale 2	80.00	90.00
• Consents Officer Scale 3	90.00	101.25
• Team Leader Scale 1	90.00	101.25
• Team Leader Scale 2	100.00	112.5.
• Consents Manager	150.00	168.75
• Consultants	Up to 150.00	Up to 168.75

Appendix 2: Standard Charges under the Building Act 2004

Council has removed clauses relating to building consents, where these applications will now be administered by Waikato Regional Council. Council has added clauses enabling infringement offence notices, enforcement orders or prosecutions to be undertaken as provided for under the Building Act 2007, Building (Infringement Offences, Fees and Forms) Regulations 2007.

Charges fixed under the Building Act 2004 are resolved by the Council and fixed pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 process until subsequently amended.

1. Project and Land Information Memoranda (PIM/LIM)

Estimated Value of Work	Minimum Estimated Charge (MEC) \$ GST Excl.	(MEC) \$ GST Incl.
All Applications	1000.00	1112.50

- Notes:**
- MEC is payable upon application for a PIM/LIM.
 - Final actual and reasonable costs are payable upon uplifting the PIM/LIM.

2. Building Consents and Certificates of Approval

Incorporating receipt of a building consent application, the issue of a building consent, including project information memorandum, payment of a Building Research Levy and/or Department of Building and Housing Levy (where applicable) and the issue of a code compliance certificate (where applicable).

Under section 244 of the Building Act 2004, Council has decided to transfer the Building Act functions for consenting dams to the Waikato Regional Council (WRC). Fees will be charged in accordance with the Fees and Charges policy set by WRC. All fees and charges for consent processing will be invoiced directly to the applicant by WRC.

3. Requests for Information on Building Consents

Charges will be the actual and reasonable costs.

Note: Payable on uplifting the information.

4. Issue of a Notice to Fix

Minimum Estimated Charge	95.00	106.88
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Note: All inspections and other actions necessary to confirm compliance with notice charged at cost and payable on invoice.

5. Action to be Taken in Respect of Buildings Deemed to be Dangerous or Insanitary

Charged at cost.

Note: Payable upon invoice.

6. Inspections

Inspections carried out by Council officers (per hour) 95.00 106.88

Inspections by specialist consultants: charged at cost to Council + 5%

Note: Payable upon completion of inspection and/or prior to the issue of a code compliance certificate.

7. Technical Processing and the exercising of other functions, powers and duties under the Building Act 2004

Carried out by Council officers (per hour) 95.00 106.88

Carried out by specialist consultants charged at cost to Council + 5%

Note: Payable upon the exercise of the function, power or duty. Progressive charging may be used where costs are greater than \$500 (excluding GST).

When building consent non-compliance or an unauthorised activity is found, the person is, if possible, given the opportunity to remedy the situation and is informed that costs of additional supervision will be recovered. Such activity may also be subject to, infringement offence notices, enforcement orders or prosecutions.

An enforcement officer who observes a person committing an infringement offence or has reasonable cause to believe that an infringement offence is being or has been committed is authorised and warranted under section 229 of the Building Act 2004 to issue an infringement notice. The Building (Infringement Offences, Fees, and Forms) Regulations 2007 were made by Order-In-Council on 17 December 2007, and come into force on 1 July 2008. Fines are set per the Building (Infringement Offences, Fees and Forms Regulations) 2007 and range from \$250 to \$2000.

Appendix 3: Small to Moderate Scale Water Takes

Charges relating to the State of the Environment Charges have now been included:

Scale of Annual Charges for Consents for Small to Moderate Scale Water Takes

Fee Level	Description/Criteria	Charge \$\$ GST Excl.	Charge \$\$ GST Incl.
8	Negligible effect: minor abstraction in plentiful surface resource; low level allocation of a small surface resource; minor abstraction of groundwater; no monitoring (Minimum Fee)	68.00	76.50
10	Minor effect: minor abstraction; moderate level of allocation of a small surface resource; minor abstraction from a fully allocated surface resource with little potential demand; moderate abstraction from groundwater; water use returns	85.00	95.63
12	Moderate effect: minor abstraction from fully allocated surface resource with potential demand; moderate abstraction from a small resource with moderate levels of allocation; major abstraction from groundwater resource; water use returns; resource monitoring by Consent Holder; potential effect on other users; low level monitoring by the Council	110.00	123.75
15	Medium effect – short inspection time: moderate abstraction from a small resource with a high level of allocation; major abstraction from a large plentiful resource; water use returns, resource monitoring by Consent Holder; continuation flow condition(s) requiring occasional monitoring by the Council.	160.00	180.00

Fee Level	Description/Criteria	Charge \$ GST Excl.	Charge \$ GST Incl.
	Total estimated inspection/flow monitoring, water use record management and reporting of consent compliance between 1½ to < 2 hours		
19	Medium effect – moderate inspection time: same criteria as Category 4, but total estimated staff time for inspection/flow monitoring, water use record management and reporting of consent compliance between 2 to < 3 hours	210.00	236.25
22	Medium effect – significant inspection time: Total estimated staff time for inspection/flow monitoring, water use record management and reporting of consent compliance between 3 to < 4 hours. Some contribution to Council's hydrometric network where appropriate	260.00	292.50
24	Medium– significant inspection time – SOE charges: significant total estimated staff time for inspection/flow monitoring, water use record management and reporting of consent compliance. Contribution to Councils hydrometric network where appropriate. Data benefits consent holder for management and/or replacement of consent	300.00	337.50
26	Medium to high potential effect – SOE charges: Large abstraction total estimated staff time for inspection/flow monitoring, water use record management and reporting of consent compliance is significant > 4 hours. Contribution to Council's hydrometric network data used for compliance purposes and or management of exercise of consent	350.00	393.75

Appendix 4: Minor to Moderate Discharges to Air, Water and Land, and Land Use Activities including Quarries

Appendix 5: Farm Dairy Effluent Charges

This is a fully revised scale of charges:

Scale of Charges for Consents for Farm Dairy Effluent Discharges

Sampling and testing required where indicated.

Fee Level	Description/Criteria	Charge \$ GST Excl.	Charge \$ GST Incl.
4	Single yearly inspection – (no sampling or testing)	180.00	202.50
4	Single yearly inspection – (single sample only)	222.00	249.75
4	Single yearly inspection – (two samples)	265.00	298.12
4	Single yearly inspection – (three samples)	308.00	346.50
4	Single yearly inspection – (four samples)	350.00	393.75
4	Single yearly inspection – (five samples)	394.00	443.25
4	Single yearly inspection – (six samples)	437.00	491.62

The charge for follow-up inspections for non-complying discharges will be at \$65.00 per hour plus GST, plus the actual and reasonable cost of any specific water quality testing and/or enforcement action required.

Note: For fees charged under the Local Government Act for the inspection of non-consented dairy effluent discharge systems, refer to section 6.2.

Appendix 6: Coastal Structures (Post Construction or Installation)

The Cable and Pipes charge has been amended:

Fee Level	Description/Criteria	RMA \$ GST Excl.	Nav & Safety Service Fee \$ GST Excl.	Navigation & Safety \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Incl.
100	Swing moorings, pile moorings, jetty and marina berths (per berth) with consents	68.00		50.00	118.00	132.75
101	Swing/pile moorings (non-consented) outside of the Marine 4 Management Area		68.00	50.00	118.00	132.75
101	Swing/pile moorings within Marine 4 Management Area		68.00	50.00	118.00	132.75
1	Pile moorings and jetty berths owned by one organisation, comprising 25 berths or more, but no more than 75 berths (per berth). Note: No additional charge will be set for those structures which are an integral part of the mooring area, so long as those facilities and activities do not give rise to any significant adverse environmental effects	40.00		50.00	90.00	101.25
1	Marinas comprising more than 75 berths. Navigation fee reverts to \$50.00 if fees are not paid within 60 days (per berth)	-		40.00	40.00	45.00
1	Marinas comprising 24 or more, but less than 75 berths. Navigation fee reverts to \$50.00 if fees not paid within 60 days (per berth)	-		46.00	.46.00	51.75
8	Dinghy pulls	68.00		-	68.00	76.50
8	Seawalls and reclamations	68.00		-	68.00	76.50
100	Boat ramps up to 15 m x 4.5 m	68.00		50.00	118.00	132.75
102	Boat ramps/slipways over 15 metres and grids	120.00		50.00	170.00	191.25
103	Boatsheds	205.00		50.00	255.00	286.88

Fee Level	Description/Criteria	RMA \$ GST Excl.	Navigation & Safety \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Incl.
104	Boatsheds with Additional Berth	235.00	50.00	285.00	320.62
13	Cables and Pipes	76.50	-	76.50	86.00
13	Private accommodation in the coastal marine area	125.00	-	125.00	140.63
100	Minor structures not more than 10 m ² in plan area within the coastal marine area (no more than minor environmental effects)	68.00	50.00	118.00	132.75
102	Minor structure and jetties: more than 10 m ² and up to 300 m ² in plan area	120.00	50.00	170.00	191.25
102	Community and boating club structures and jetties, and non-commercial public structures	120.00	50.00	170.00	191.25
105	Marine farms and offsite farms	260.00	50.00	310.00	348.75
18	High use structures and jetties not marine related	200.00	-	200.00	225.00

Fee Level	Description/Criteria	RMA \$ GST Excl.	Navigation & Safety \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Incl.
106	(a) High use structures and jetties, marine-related and not more than 300 m ² in plan area within the coastal marine area, and	200.00	300.00	500.00	562.50
	(b) Slipways with a maximum capacity of not more than 50 tonnes	200.00	300.00	500.00	562.50
115	High use structures and jetties, marine-related, more than 300 m ² but not more than 1,000 m ² in plan area within the coastal marine area	200.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,687.50
125	(a) High use structures and jetties, marine-related and not more than 1,000 m ² in plan area within the coastal marine area, and	200.00	2,300.00	2,500.00	2,812.50
	(b) Slipways with a maximum capacity of more than 50 tonnes	200.00	2,300.00	2,500.00	2,812.50

Note: All structures that are subject to a discharge permit may be subject to an additional charge that recovers the costs incurred by the Council for monitoring the discharge. Where the costs of monitoring the structure and discharge exceed the annual charge herein, the Council will recover the balance in accordance with section 36(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent Holders of multiple structures authorised under a single resource consent for contiguous facilities, will be charged one annual fee for the most significant structure authorised by that consent.

Appendix 7: Coastal Structures (Construction or Installation Phase)

Appendix 8: Land Use Consents for Boating-related Structures in Waters Upstream of the Coastal Marine Area (Post Construction)

This is a fully revised scale of charges:

Fee Level	Description/Criteria	RMA \$ GST Excl.	Navigation & Safety \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Excl.	Total Fee \$ GST Incl.
100	Minor structures and jetties: not more than 10 m ² in plan area.	118.00		118.00	132.75
102	Jetties and other structures: more than 10 m ² in plan area.	170.00		170.00	191.25

Note: 1. Consents for new boat-related structures or to alter boat related structures in waterbodies will be subject to an inspection charge of \$65.00 per hour (plus GST) per officer during their construction phase.

2. Refer to section 4.2.2 for bases of charges.

Appendix 9: Major Industries

Appendix 10: Timber Treatment Plants

Appendix 11: Major Effluent Discharges or Discharges to Sensitive Receiving Environments

Appendix 12: Refuse Landfills

Appendix 13: Large Scale Discharges to Air

Appendix 14: Major Coastal Activities

Appendix 15: Large Scale Water Takes

This is a fully revised scale of charges:

Water Takes

Consent Holder	Consent No(s)	Annual Charge \$ GST Excl.	Annual Charge \$ GST Incl.
Far North District Council	4369	2,000.00	2,250.00
Whangarei District Council	7398	1,000.00	1,125.00
Kaipara District Council	8032	600.00 ¹	675.00
Whangarei District Council	2960	2,000.00	2,250.00
Fonterra Kauri	3221	2,300.00 ²	2,587.50
Whangarei District Council	7404	2,500.00	2,812.50
Mangawhai Golf Club	2344	600.00 ¹	675.00
Kaipara District Council	7582	750.00 ²	843.75
Kaipara District Council	8134	700.00 ²	787.50
Omana Water Supply	3994	1000.00 ²	1125.00
Maungatapere Water Supply Co	4607	450.00 ²	506.00
Murphy Prosperity Trust	4715	450.00 ²	506.00
North Power	4845	750.00 ²	843.75
Kokich & Anderson	4965	600.00 ²	675.00
Northern Dairylands Ltd	5004	700.00 ²	787.50
A B Kevey & L J Christie	5014	450.00 ²	506.25
McBeth Farms Ltd	5021	450.00 ²	506.25
Brown Trust Partnership	5022	450.00 ²	506.25
Leeuwenburg J A & G M Leewenburg	5027	450.00 ²	506.25
The Robert Harding Family Trust	7330	700.00 ²	787.50
Whangarei District Council	7405	800.00 ²	900.00
Woodbury Farming Ltd	7411	800.00 ²	900.00
Burke Farms Ltd	7642	600.00 ²	675.00

¹ Includes a charge of \$500 pursuant to section 36(1)(c) towards the costs of operating NRC SOE groundwater monitoring site (See section 4.1).

² Includes a charge towards the costs of operating an NRC SOE flow monitoring site (see section 4.1).

Note: For the basis of charging, refer section 4.2.3.

Appendix 16: Miscellaneous Management Charges

The Council has reviewed the following clauses within Miscellaneous Management charges:

3.5 Floating Plant – Standard Rates

(a) Workboat Hire	\$ GST Excl.	\$ GST Incl.
Workboat – Waikare per hour	450.00	506.25
Standby - Waikare per hour	250.00	281.25

For significant commercial projects, the Council will negotiate hire, standby and total costs with contractors and other parties.

(b) Small Launch Hire	\$ GST Excl.	\$ GST Incl.
BOI Patrol Boat Gemini II per hour	150.00	168.75
Standby – Gemini II per hour	100.00	112.50
5 metre Lazercraft per hour	140.00	157.50
Standby – Lazercraft per hour	90.00	101.25
5.8 metre Inflatable (Tai Ao) per hour	170.00	191.25
Standby – Tai Ao per hour	120.00	135.00

All labour and transport costs incurred in the hire of vessels, are additional and charged at \$65.00 per hour per crew member.

Note: (Additional rates may apply in overtime hours).

Other Plant Not Specified Above

Each request to hire other Regional Council plant or equipment is to be referred to the appropriate Manager for approval, who shall apply a realistic charge-out rate and notify the Finance Manager so that an invoice can be raised.

7. Biosecurity – Sale of Pest Control Products

Northland landowners are entitled to a one off free issue of 2.5kg bag of Pestoff and 2kg bag of rabbit pindone. Landowners are also entitled to a one off free issue of a 5-gram sachet of herbicide to control wild ginger.

All other pest control products such as traps, pesticides, prefeed, bait stations, and associated equipment are resold at a 10% mark-up on the price they are purchased from the manufacturer. This 10% mark-up is to cover the administrative costs of supplying these products.

Appendix 17: Whangarei Harbour Channel fees

Council has established the following scale of charges:

Level 1 Fee Scale

Consent Number	Description	Annual Charge \$ GST Excl.	Annual Charge \$ GST Incl.
19990615002	Berth between sheds 19 & 20	\$80.00	\$90.000
20020993801	Boat ramp, Limeburners Creek	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050817101	Boat ramp, pontoon etc, Hatea River	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060963701	Boat shed, Pohe Island	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617001	Boatshed # 1, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617701	Boatshed # 10, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617801	Boatshed # 11, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050614801	Boatshed # 17, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617101	Boatshed # 2, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617201	Boatshed # 3, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20070557601	Boatshed # 5 & 6, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617601	Boatshed # 9, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20020616403	Boatshed #1, Limeburners Creek	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060569601	Boatshed #12a, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060618001	Boatshed #14, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060672101	Boatshed #15, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060672001	Boatshed #16, Kissing Point.	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671901	Boatshed #17, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671801	Boatshed #18 & 18A, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
19990615001	Boatshed #19, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
19600616501	Boatshed #2, Limeburners Creek	\$80.00	\$90.000
19600614901	Boatshed #2, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671701	Boatshed #20, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671601	Boatshed #21 & 22, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671401	Boatshed #23, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20040615602	Boatshed #24, at Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671301	Boatshed #24, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671201	Boatshed #25, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671101	Boatshed #26, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060671001	Boatshed #27, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060670901	Boatshed #28, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060670801	Boatshed #29, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
19600616601	Boatshed #3, Limeburners Creek	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060670701	Boatshed #30, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20020615101	Boatshed #5, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20010615201	Boatshed #6, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617401	Boatshed #7, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060617501	Boatshed #8, Kissing Point	\$80.00	\$90.000
20070614701	Boatshed berth (jetty and piles), Port Road	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060614601	Boatshed, Pohe Island	\$80.00	\$90.000

Consent Number	Description	Annual Charge \$ GST Excl.	Annual Charge \$ GST Incl.
20060615901	Boatshed, Pohe Island	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060616001	Boatshed, Pohe Island	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060616101	Boatshed, Pohe Island	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060616901	Boatshed, Pohe Island	\$80.00	\$90.000
2005 615401	Boatshed, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060615502	Boatshed, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20010615301	Boatshed, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060615701	Boatshed, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060615801	Boatshed, Riverside Drive	\$80.00	\$90.000
19600557301	Gangway & pontoon & ramp	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050643801	Jetty and piles, Waiarohia River	\$80.00	\$90.000
19600563001	Jetty, Hatea River.	\$80.00	\$90.000
20010910901	Jetty, Hatea River	\$80.00	\$90.000
19601034201	Jetty, Hatea River	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060660102	Jetty, upper Hatea River	\$80.00	\$90.000
20000889802	Jetty, Upper Hatea River	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050644301	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050644302	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050644501	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050644701	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050954401	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050643901	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050644001	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050644101	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20060644201	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050898701	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20070643701	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050809401	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050944101	Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050644901	Mooring piles, Waiarohia River	\$80.00	\$90.000
20050865901	Ticket office, deck, landing pontoon, Town Basin	\$80.00	\$90.000
19980527201	Various structures	\$80.00	\$90.000
19960795801	Marina – Whangarei Town Basin (264 Marina's @ \$80 excl GST)	\$21,120.00	\$23,760.000
20060792601	Marina, jetty, piles and associated consents (24 Marina's @ \$80 excl GST)	\$1,920.00	\$2,160.000

Level 2 Fee Scale

Consent Number	Description	Annual Charge	Annual Charge
		\$ GST Excl.	\$ GST Incl.
2004062991 2	Barge repair berth and boat ramp, Hatea River	\$800.00	\$900.00 0
2005086030 2	Dock facilities and a boat ramp	\$800.00	\$900.00 0
1995074680 1	Floating dock, Hatea River	\$800.00	\$900.00 0
2005055750 1	Slipway, Hatea River	\$800.00	\$900.00 0
1999062620 3	Slipway, Hatea River	\$800.00	\$900.00 0

Level 3 Fee Scale

Consent Number	Description	Annual Charge	Annual Charge
		\$ GST Excl.	\$ GST Incl.
20061639201	Pontoon, walkway and piles, Waiarohia Canal	\$400.00	\$450.000
19950770401	Kaituna barge canal	\$400.00	\$450.000
20010917502	Slipway	\$400.00	\$450.000
19600643101	Slipway & Jetty, Waiarohia Canal	\$400.00	\$450.000
19600659801	Slipway, Hatea River	\$400.00	\$450.000

Recommendation

That the proposed amendments to the Charging Policy be approved and adopted in conjunction with the Annual Plan 2008/09, subject to any amendments arising from submissions as approved by the Council.

COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

The formalities required by sections 83 and 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 for the fixing of statutory charges have been complied with as detailed herein, and accordingly are in accordance with the Council's decision-making process and sections 76-82 of the Local Government Act 2002.