

## Attachment 2: Significant Negative Effects

### Governance

There are no proposed significant negative effects for the Governance Group of Activities.

### Sustainable Communities

The following table presents the proposed significant negative effects for the Sustainable Communities Group of Activities.

Significant negative effect	Mitigation
<b>Community resilience</b>	
Response actions could have immediate and/or long-term implications on the environment, economy, infrastructure and/or aspects of cultural significance, due to decisions needing to be made immediately.	Business units provide a liaison to work with the CDEM Controller in the Emergency operations Centre during an emergency event who provide technical expertise to the decision-making and subsequent actions.
Public and private property may be lost/damaged due to works undertaken by Council, in response to ongoing environmental changes caused by climate change and weather events.	An adaptive management programme is in place to address erosion issues, working collaboratively with the Community, Waikato Regional Council and other subject matter experts to address the short- and long-term impacts
<b>Open spaces</b>	
Damage to property and harm to people from falling trees and branches.	Tree maintenance programme is delivered in accordance with industry standards. Increased asset data to capture age and condition of trees to allow proactive maintenance.
Noise and disorderly behaviour issues from events and general use of reserves.	Events applications are managed in alignment with Council's terms and conditions of hire. Bollards and signage installed to discourage undesirable behaviour such as motorbikes and vehicles on reserves.
<b>Property and community facilities</b>	
Some Council owned/managed buildings may contain asbestos, which could cause increased risk.	Council holds a register of all known buildings that contain asbestos and is conducting assessments of assets that were built within the time period when asbestos was used.
Aging facilities lead to an increase in general maintenance costs and could increase likelihood some will need to be closed.	Preventative maintenance schedules, regular asset condition reports and better data capture around usage help with prioritisation of work programmes.
There are no significant negative effects for the economic and community development or customer experience activities.	

### Sustainable Environment

The following table presents the proposed significant negative effects for the Sustainable Environment Group of Activities.

Significant negative effect	Mitigation
<b>Community safety</b>	

Significant negative effect	Mitigation
Animal Control Officers being injured, while carrying out their duties, by dogs, livestock and/or their owners.	Provide ongoing training and support, and ensure the necessary equipment is provided.
Members of the public become disgruntled by enforcement action taken by the Community Safety group.	Professional, consistent and courteous interaction, using the Engagement, Education and Enforcement approach.
Public injury risk from dog attacks.	Ensure Animal Control services are maintained at a level to ensure stray dogs are impounded and attacks responded to quickly.
Monitoring of District Plan requirements may discourage development, affecting the economy in the district.	Embed the Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement Strategy to ensure a reasonable, concise, consistent monitoring process, in line with the requirements of legislation and the District Plan.
<b>Consenting</b>	
Legislation is requiring more Council input into consenting, planning reviews and building inspection, which increases costs and can slow building and development.	We are simplifying the consent process in an effort to reduce timeframes and reduce costs.
<b>Strategic and spatial planning</b>	
Excessive District Plan requirements may discourage development, affecting the economy in the district.	Conduct robust analysis (e.g. Section 32 of RMA) and submission and hearing processes to achieve appropriate levels of regulation.
Planning may increase development costs, through compliance costs, development levies or financial contributions.	Benefits flow back to developers from improved environmental quality, and provision and coordination of services such as infrastructure, and any net negative effect is not significant.
<b>Waste management</b>	
Landfills have potential adverse environmental effects to soil, air, and waterways.	To mitigate, we monitor gas and leachate at closed landfill sites and manage these within the requirements of our resource consent.
Waste disposal costs could contribute to fly-tipping and the illegal dumping of waste, which has negative environmental and health impacts. Clean up and disposal of this waste then incurs additional costs.	Regular monitoring of known illegal activity at sites and areas, erecting signage, public education and enforcement.

## Transport

The following table presents the proposed significant negative effects for the Transport Group of Activities.

Significant negative effect	Mitigation
<b>Transport</b>	
Economically, the cost of desired new infrastructure may exceed the community's ability and/or willingness to pay.	Consult with the community on all costs and options for levels of service through the Long Term Plan process.

Significant negative effect	Mitigation
Aging roading infrastructure leads to maintenance works becoming unaffordable.	Strategic asset management to ensure the timing of maintenance and asset replacement is done at the optimal time to increase the expected lifespan of assets. Advocate to Waka Kotahi for increased subsidy to support the increasing cost of maintenance and renewals.
Potential for road construction to disturb sites of cultural significance, including waahi tapu.	Continue to invest in good relationships with mana whenua to understand sites of cultural significance and implement robust processes for any accidental discoveries.
Danger to people and property and high social cost from road crashes.	Continue to deliver road safety programmes, safety improvements and speed limit changes.
Dust nuisance associated with unsealed roads	Maintain records of complaints, investigate alternative solutions and trial in key areas
Roading construction works can negatively impact receiving environments (e.g. water quality).	Use of approved sediment and erosion control methodologies, and meeting conditions of resource consents where required.

### Three Waters

The following table presents the proposed significant negative effects for the Three Waters Group of Activities.

Significant negative effect	Mitigation
<b>Stormwater</b>	
Discharges to land and waterways have potential cultural impacts.	Understand the root cause(s) and implement process improvements or remediations to Catchment Management Plans and strategic planning and continue to monitor discharges.
Discharge of contaminants to waterways and streams impacting on cultural significances, public health and the environment (includes but not limited to wastewater overflows and stormwater runoff containing sediments, oils, greases, and heavy metals).	Implement improvements (capital related) and ensure compliance with Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications for new developments.
Health and safety risks associated with the operation, maintenance or construction of stormwater infrastructure.	Ensure compliance with legislation and health and safety management plans. Maintain an incidents register.
Construction of waters infrastructure can cause disruption to levels of service and negatively impact receiving environments.	Works will be implemented under resource consent or contract conditions dictating how the service will be maintained (case-by-case basis). Use of a risk register and following management plans.
Contamination of the receiving environment is unacceptable to mana whenua.	Continue to better identify sites of cultural significance, giving regard to the principles of Te Mana o te Wai, Te Mana o te Awa, and actively engaging with mana whenua on alternative discharge solutions.
<b>Wastewater</b>	
Chemical spills at treatment plants.	Ensure procedures are in place for correct identification, storage and handling of chemicals, as per the Material Safety Data Sheet.
Extreme weather events causing pump station overflows.	Investigate causes through stormwater inflow and infiltration studies and provide additional storage through pump station upgrades if required.

Significant negative effect	Mitigation
Health and safety risks associated with the operation, maintenance, or construction of wastewater infrastructure.	Ensure compliance with legislation and health and safety management plans. Maintain an incidents register.
The cost of providing, operating and maintaining the schemes is high due to energy requirements.	Ensure appropriate funded areas and storage facilities are in place. When looking for solutions, consider alternatives to traditional public wastewater systems. Implementing renewable energy and energy reuse systems where appropriate.
Odour from sewage sludge.	Continue to investigate alternatives for the sustainable disposal of sewage sludge.
Creates an ongoing need for the disposal of sewage sludge.	Look to research methods of alternative methods of utilising sewage sludge that creates value.
Unconsented discharges of treated effluent into the receiving environment.	We have an extensive wastewater treatment plant upgrade program in the upcoming long term plan to alleviate this. Reviewing and improving the treatment plant management plans.
<b>Water supply</b>	
Potential contamination of the raw water supply.	Emergency response plans, operational procedures and monitoring of the raw water supply as per the Water Safety Plan (WSP) are all in place.
Discharges of backwash water from treatment plants and chlorinated water from maintenance activities or pipe failures causes contamination.	Compliance with resource consents, Council's management plans and maintenance programme. Reviewing and improving the treatment plant management plans.
Effects on river ecology caused by river water extraction during low flows.	Compliance with resource consents and ongoing monitoring.
Over-extraction of aquifer resources depletes water levels.	Compliance with resource consents to stay within abstraction limits and ongoing monitoring.
Health and safety risks associated with the operation, maintenance, or construction of water supply infrastructure.	Ensure compliance with legislation and health and safety management plans. Maintain incidents register.
Drinking water not meeting Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022.	Continue to monitor water quality and improve processes, if necessary, as per Water Safety Plan. Undertake regular monitoring and reporting to Taumata Arowai.
Inadequate pressure and flow to fight fires.	Carry out and update models, pressure testing and implement recommendations where appropriate. Ensuring that all new service areas have firefighting capability in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509: 2008 New Zealand Fire Service Fire Fighting Water Supplies Code of Practice.
Water abstraction from streams and rivers can have an adverse effect on the mauri (life force) of the water body.	Continue to better identify the cultural significance of water catchments through resource consent conditions and partnerships with iwi and mana whenua.
Insufficient water available during times of drought and emergencies.	Implement conservation measures and prioritise use for public health requirements as per the Drought Management Plan. Improving security of supply over long term through capital reservoir program. Reducing water usage through water education programme.

## Organisational Support

There are no proposed significant negative effects for the Organisational Support Group of Activities.