Agenda for a meeting of the Raglan Community Board to be held in the Supper Room, Town Hall, Bow Street, Raglan on **TUESDAY 8 MARCH 2016** commencing at **2.00pm**.

Note: An Open Forum will be held at **1.30 pm** prior to the commencement of the meeting.

Information and recommendations are included in the reports to assist the Board in the decision making process and may not constitute Council's decision or policy until considered by the Board.

1. APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

2. CONFIRMATION OF STATUS OF AGENDA ITEMS

Jose Borreo and Adam Munro will be in attendance. Agenda Item 6.4 refers.

3. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES 3

Meeting held on Tuesday 9 February 2016

5. MATTERS ARISING FROM MINUTES

6. REPORTS

6.9	Summary of Community Board Survey Results	128
6.10	Report withdrawn from agenda	
6.11	Raglan Naturally Report	132
6.12	Report withdrawn from agenda	
6.13	Pre-Meeting Forum	*Verbal*
6.14	Chairperson's Report	152
6.15	Councillor's Report	*Verbal*

7. BOARD MEMBERS' REPORTS

7.1	Board and Stakeholder Relationships	*Alan*
7.2	CBD Plan	
7.3	Civil Defence	*Bob*
7.4	Cultural Liaison	*Boyde* *Lisa*
7.5	Placemaking	*Lisa*
7.6	Communications	*Kelly*

G J Ion
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
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Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	GJ Ion Chief Executive
Date	22 February 2016
Prepared By	RJ Gray Council Support Manager
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1462464
Report Title	**Confirmation of Minutes**

1. Executive Summary

To confirm the minutes of a meeting of Raglan Community Board held on Tuesday 9 February 2016.

2. Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the meeting of the Raglan Community Board held on Tuesday 9 February 2016 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

3. Recommendation

Minutes

MINUTES of a meeting of the Raglan Community Board held in the Supper Room, Town Hall, Bow Street, Raglan on **TUESDAY 9 FEBRUARY 2016** commencing at **6.00pm.**

Present
Mr A Vink (Chairperson)
Cr JC Baddeley
Mr BT Dixon
Mr R MacLeod
Ms K Murphy *[until 8.22pm]*
Ms L Thomson

Attending
Mr V Ramduny (Acting General Manager Strategy & Support)
Mrs RJ Gray (Council Support Manager)
Mr N Cantlon (Roading Asset Engineer)
Ms F Edwards (Chairperson Harbour Care)
2 staff members
17 members of the public

RCB1602/01 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

All members were present.

RCB1602/02 CONFIRMATION OF STATUS OF AGENDA ITEMS

RCB1602/02/1 **Resolved: (Mr Vink/Ms Thomson)**

THAT the agenda for a meeting of the Raglan Community Board held on Tuesday 9 February 2016 be confirmed and all items therein be considered in open meeting;

AND THAT the Board resolves that the following item be considered under agenda item 7.4 *[Discretionary Funding]* as a matter of urgency as advised by the Chairperson:

- Raglan Events & Multisport Trust Funding Application.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/03 DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

Ms Thomson advised members of the Board that she would declare a

conflict of interest in the additional item *[Raglan Events & Multisport Trust Funding Application]*.

RCB1602/04 **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Resolved: (Mr MacLeod/Ms Thomson)

THAT the minutes of a meeting of the Raglan Community Board held on Tuesday 1 December2015 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/05 **MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES**

There were no matters arising from the minutes.

RCB1602/06 **SPEAKER**

Ms Fiona Edwards, Chairperson of Harbour Care addressed the Board and provided an overview.

RCB1602/07 **REPORTS**

RCB1602/07/1 Community Board Vacancy
Item 7.1

It was agreed that Mr Peter Howarth would fill the existing vacancy. The Chair would advise him of his appointment and extend an invitation to him to attend the next meeting. It was noted that a public notice would be placed in the local newspaper advising of the board's decision and that an extraordinary meeting would be held to confirm the appointment through another resolution.

Resolved: (Mr MacLeod/Ms Thomson)

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Community Board Vacancy* - be received;

AND THAT the Raglan Community Board approves the filling of the extraordinary vacancy and appoints Mr Peter Howarth to the position of Board member for the remainder of the 2013-2016 Triennium.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/2 Appointment of Deputy Chairperson
Item 7.2

Resolved: (Ms Thomson/Ms Murphy)

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Appointment of Deputy Chairperson* - be received;

AND THAT Mr Bob MacLeod be appointed Deputy Chairperson for the Raglan Community Board.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/3 Time of Board Meetings
Item 7.3

The Chair provided an overview of the challenges associated with the timing of meetings held in the past and discussion ensued. The Chair invited the members of the public for their preference.

Resolved: (Mr Vink/Mr MacLeod)

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Time of Board Meetings* – be received;

AND THAT the Raglan Community Board meetings commence at 2.00pm following an open forum held at 1.30pm.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/4 Discretionary Fund Report to 25 January 2016
Item 7.4

Discussion was held on the expenditure for the Community Board Chairs' Workshop that the Chair attended. Members noted that the Board did not pass a resolution for the payment of $86.96 from the discretionary fund. The Acting General Manager Strategy & Support will look into how this payment was made.

It was also requested that a community board targeted rate summary be provided to the next meeting.

RCB1602/07/4/1 **Resolved: (Mr MacLeod/Ms Thomson)**

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Discretionary Fund Report to 25 January 2016* – dated 25 January 2016 be received.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/4/2 Tabled: Discretionary Funding Application Form (Raglan Events & Multisport Trust)

Ms Thomson declared a conflict of interest in this item. Ms Thomson provided an overview of the application and then refrained from discussion and voting on this item.

Resolved: (Mr MacLeod/Ms Murphy)

THAT $200 be granted from the Raglan Community Board Discretionary Fund to the Raglan Events Multi Sport Trust to cover the cost of bike checks for the Raglan Cycle Challenge.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/5 Survey Results – Engagement with Community Boards
Item 7.5

It was noted that there is no need for a Community Board Advisor to act as a central point of contact with Council as the General Manager Strategy & Support is already fulfilling this role.

It was requested that community boards meet for an annual refresher to discuss items eg delegations etc, in the near future. The Council Support Manager was requested to organise this and to email the Chairs, Mayor and Executive Team for agenda items and a suitable date. It was agreed that a summary report of all respondents from the community boards be provided to the next meeting.

Resolved: (Mr Vink/Ms Thomson)

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Survey Result - Engagement with Community Boards* - be received;

AND THAT a community board forum be organised with the five community boards as part of an annual refresher on operational issues and board delegations.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/6 Raglan Community Board Long Term Plan 2015-2025 Priority List
Item 7.6

The Acting General Manager Strategy & Support provided an overview on this report.

Resolved: (Mr Vink/Mr MacLeod)

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Community Board Long Term Plan 2015-2025 Priority List* – be received.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/7 Raglan Bus Transport Service
Item 7.7

The Roading Assets Engineer provided an overview of the submissions for bus services in Raglan. Regular meetings are being held with staff from Waikato Regional Council. Funding for the service comes from the District Council, Waikato Regional Council and NZ Transport Agency. A business case has been prepared for funding and to engage with stakeholders. The Waikato Regional Council has undertaken a tender process for providing a number of flexible bus transport service routes and costs. The awarded contract would not commence until 2017.

Resolved: (Mr Vink/Ms Thomson)

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Bus Transport Service* – be received;

AND THAT the board convene a workshop with Waikato Regional Council, Waikato District Council, and New Zealand Transport Agency representatives for open dialogue and feedback from the Raglan Community Board to be arranged for Monday 22 February 2016 at 3pm or Tuesday 23 February at 6pm at the Raglan Town Hall. The Roading Asset Engineer, will liaise with the relevant people from Waikato Regional Council and New Zealand Transport Agency to attend this workshop.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/8 Raglan Works & Issues Report
Item 7.8

It was agreed that the Board would put in a submission of support for Plan Change 14 (Raglan Rezoning).

Additional items discussed:

- James Street parking sign to be more prominent.
- Papakainga subdivision wastewater reticulation.
- I-Site administered by Huntly Enterprise Agency that reports to Council. To advertise that Wi-Fi is available.

Resolved: (Mr Vink/Mr MacLeod)

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Works & Issues Report* – be received.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/9 Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes, 14 December 2015
Item 7.9

It was noted that consultation was carried out on the Sound Splash Event and good feedback was received following the event.

Resolved: (Cr Baddeley/Ms Thomson)

THAT the report of the General Manager Service Delivery – *Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes – 14 December 2015* - be received.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/10 Parking Activity in Raglan During the Peak Summer Period
Item 7.10

A workshop will be scheduled on the long term effects of the volume of visitors that come into Raglan.

Resolved: (Mr Vink/Mr MacLeod)

THAT the report of the General Manager Customer Support – *Parking Activity in Raglan During the Peak Summer Period* – be received.

CARRIED on the voices

Ms Murphy retired from the meeting *[8.22pm]* during discussion on the above report and was not present when voting took place.

RCB1602/07/11 Raglan Land Company - Private Plan Change 12 to the Waikato District Plan and Change of Consent Conditions to Construct the Opotoru Causeway and to Extend the Lapse Date
Item 7.11

Resolved: (Mr MacLeod/Ms Thomson)

THAT the report of the Acting General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Land Company – Private Plan Change 12 to the Waikato District Plan and change of consent conditions to construct the Opotoru Causeway and to extend the lapse date* – be received.

CARRIED on the voices

RCB1602/07/12 Pre-Meeting Forum
Item 7.12
A moment's silence was held for the passing of Richard Karameta and the Board acknowledged him, his family, friends, the emergency services and the tragedy this has brought to the greater community. It was agreed that the board would respond to any request to hold a meeting to discuss issues regarding the Opotoru Bridge.

The following issues were raised at the forum:

- Community board vacancy.
- Request for facilities and area for overflow of camper vans around the mountain at Ruapuke Beach.
- Launching ramp at Wharf. Request for an extension of the apron up the harbour towards the poles and located below the riparian rights.
- Request that Bow Street be one-way from Orca Restaurant to the roundabout near the Town Hall (from west to east) and roundabout from fire station to Hotel (from south to north).
- Waingaro Hot Springs – update provided by Cr Baddeley.
- Raglan Bus Service – update provided by Cr Baddeley and the Roading Assets Engineer
- Use of spraying the berms with glyphosate and alternative use.
- Violet Street sign – to mark as no parking on yellow lines on bend.

RCB1602/07/13 Chairperson's Report
Item 7.13

The Chairperson spoke of the off-site meeting regarding the repair of the sea wall at Manu Bay.

RCB1602/07/14 Councillor's Report
Item 7.4

Cr Baddeley gave a verbal report Issues raised were as follows:

- parking issues
- public places bylaw
- infrastructure meeting.

RCB1602/08 BOARD MEMBERS' REPORTS

RCB1602/08/1 Board and Stakeholder Relationships
Item 8.1

Nil to report.

RCB1602/08/2 CBD Plan
Item 8.2

Nil to report.

RCB1602/08/3 Civil Defence
Item 8.3

Mr MacLeod provided an update on the emergency plan that was ready to be released. He advised of some dramatic changes that have occurred recently and a meeting has been scheduled by the Council Local CDEM Coordinator to discuss these.

RCB1602/08/4 Cultural Liaison
Item 8.4

Nil to report.

RCB1602/08/5 Placemaking
Item 8.5

Ms Thomson spoke of a meeting held recently with new processes in place and working on plans to submit to the Senior Policy Planner and the Community Development Coordinator to streamline the lines of community between Council and other parties. The Placemaking Project Team are investigating a potential placemaking idea for the reserve area opposite the Raglan Library.

RCB1602/08/6 Communications
Item 8.66

Nil to report.

There being no further business, the meeting was declared closed at 8.51pm.

Minutes approved and confirmed this day of 2016.

A Vink
CHAIRPERSON
Minutes2016/RCB/160209 RCB M.docx

REPORT
Item Number:

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TW Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	23 February 2016
Prepared By	RJ Gray Council Support Manager
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1463196
Report Title	**Raglan Community Board Extraordinary Vacancy Appointment**

1. Executive Summary

An extraordinary vacancy occurred for the Raglan Community Board from the resignation of a board member.

The Raglan Community Board resolved at its meeting on Tuesday 9 February 2016 to fill the vacancy by appointing a new board member. It was agreed to fill the position with the candidate that received the next highest ranking recorded in the by-election held on 29 June 2015.

On 9 February 2016 the Board resolved to appoint Peter John Haworth to the Board vacancy. This appointment will be advertised in the Raglan Chronicle on Friday 4 March 2016. The Board now needs to confirm the appointment within 30 days of this advertisement.

2. Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Community Board Extraordinary Vacancy Appointment* be received;

AND THAT the Raglan Community Board confirms Peter John Haworth, who is qualified to be an elected member under section 25 of the Local Electoral Act 2001, be appointed to fill the Raglan Community Board extraordinary vacancy.

DECLARATION BY MEMBER

I, **PETER JOHN HAWORTH**, declare that I will faithfully and impartially, and according to the best of my skill and judgement, execute and perform, in the best interests of the Waikato District the powers, authorities and duties vested in or imposed upon me as a member of the Raglan Community Board by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

Dated at Raglan this 8th day of March 2016.

……

Signed in the presence of:

……..
TG Whittaker
GENERAL MANAGER STRATEGY & SUPPORT

J\Agendas\2016\RCB\Declaration

REPORT
Item Number:

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	24 February 2016
Prepared By	J Calambuhay Management Accountant
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1465558
Report Title	**Discretionary Fund Report to 24 February 2016**

1. Executive Summary

To update the Board on the Discretionary Fund Report to 24 February 2016.

2. Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Discretionary Fund Report to 24 February 2016* – dated 24 February 2016 be received.

Attachment(s) - Discretionary Fund Report to 24 February 2016

RAGLAN COMMUNITY BOARD DISCRETIONARY FUND 2015/2016

		1.206.1704
2015/16 Annual Plan		14,271.00
Carry forward from 2014/15		11,730.00
	Total Funding	**26,001.00**
Expenditure		
01-Jul-2015	Raglan Chamber of Commerce - towards Matariki Festival	1,000.00
23-Nov-2015	Raglan Lions Club - towards the cost of the New Year's Eve parade	1,775.00
24-Nov-2015	Surfside Christian Life Centre - towards the cost of the 'Christmas in the Park" event	3,000.00
Total Expenditure		**5,775.00**
Income		
Total Income		**-**
Net Expenditure		**5,775.00**
Net Funding Remaining (Excluding commitments)		**20,226.00**
Commitments		
10-Mar-2015	St Peter Anglican Church Raglan - towards cost of repairing the heritage stained glass windows (RCB1503/07/2)	3,000.00
09-Feb-2016	Raglan Events Multi Sport Trust - cover cost of bike checks for Raglan Cycle Challenge (RCB1602/07/4/2)	200.00
Total Commitments		3,200.00
Net Funding Remaining (Including commitments) as of 24 February 2015		**17,026.00**

COMMUNITY BOARD TARGETED RATE SUMMARY:

	2015-2016 BUDGET		
	Actual CB targeted rate strike for Raglan properties 2015/16		37,406.29
	Less: Annual Community Board Salaries	26,418.00	
	Discretionary Funds 2015-2016	14,271.00	40,689.00
	Surplus (Deficit) of CB Targeted Rate income for Raglan properties		**(3,282.71)**
	2015-2016 Actual Costs as of 24 February 2016		
	Actual CB targeted rate strike for Raglan properties 2015/16		37,406.29
	Less: Community Board Salaries to date	15,895.21	
	Discretionary Funds expenditure	5,775.00	21,670.21
	Remaining Targeted Rate to date		15,736.08
	Less: Forecast costs		
	Salaries	10,522.79	
	Discretionary Funds expenditure	8,496.00	19,018.79
	Surplus (Deficit) of CB Targeted Rate income for Raglan properties		(3,282.71)

NOTE: Unspent balance of the discretionary funds carried forward will be funded by targeted rates

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	25 February 2016
Prepared by	L van den Bemd Community Development Coordinator
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	The Raglan House
Report Title	**Application for Funding – Raglan House**

1 Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to present an application for funding from the Raglan House towards the cost of hosting a two day workshop on suicide prevention and awareness.

2 Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Application for funding Raglan House* – be received;

AND THAT an allocation of $_____ is made to the Raglan House towards the cost of hosting a two day workshop on suicide prevention and awareness;

OR

AND THAT the request from the Raglan House towards the cost of hosting a two day workshops on suicide prevention and awareness is declined/deferred until _____ for the following reasons:

3 Background

The Raglan House is hosting a two workshop on suicide prevention and awareness.

Lifeline Aotearoa will facilitate and train participants on how to respond to someone at risk of suicide in a safe and effective way. The workshop is practical and interactive - aimed at teaching suicide prevention skills, knowledge and building the confidence to identify and help a person with suicidal thoughts and feelings.

The Raglan House has been running the workshops since 2012. They house advocates on behalf of the Raglan community on a number of issues of which educating the community on suicide awareness and prevention is one of the focus areas.

The two day workshop will take place when all funds have been secured.

4. Options Considered

1) That the application is approved and an allocation of partial or full funding requested be made.
2) That the application is declined.
3) That the application is deferred.

5. Financial

Funding is available to allocate for the year.

The project is noted to cost **$7,234.78.** The Raglan House is seeking funding of **$2,000.00** towards the cost of the two day workshop.

GST Registered			**Yes**
Set of Accounts supplied			**Yes**
Previous funding has been received by this organisation			**Yes**
Discretionary & Funding Committee	Summer Santa	November 2014	$500.00
Raglan Community Board	Community Bus	May 2015	$500.00
Discretionary & Funding Committee	Snow on the Beach	June 2014	$1,800.00

6. Policy

The application meets the criteria set in the Discretionary & Grants Policy one of which is that grants up to $5,000.00 can be funded up to 100% at the discretion of the relevant community board or committee or Council's Discretionary & Funding Committee. For grants above $5,000.00 a funding cap of 75% applies (whichever is the greater).

7. Conclusion

Consideration by the Board is required with regard to this funding request

Attachment

Application for funding from the Raglan House

Waikato DISTRICT COUNCIL

DISCRETIONARY FUNDING APPLICATION FORM

Important notes for applicant:

- *It is recommended that, prior to submitting your application, you contact the Waikato District Council's community development co-ordinator, on 07 824 8633 or 0800 492 452, to discuss your application requirements and confirm that your application meets the eligibility criteria.*
- *Please read the Guidelines for Funding Applications document to assist you with completing this application form.*
- *Please note that incomplete applications WILL NOT be considered. All parts of the application MUST be completed and all supporting information supplied.*
- *All applications must be on this application for funding form. We will not accept application forms that have been altered.*
- *Please ensure you complete the* ***checklist on page 5.***

Which fund are you applying to: *(Please tick appropriate box)*

Discretionary and Funding Committee ☑ Project ☐ Event

OR

Community Board / Committee Discretionary Fund

Raglan ☑ Taupiri ☐ Onewhero-Tuakau ☐

Ngaruawahia ☐ Huntly ☐ Te Kauwhata ☐ Meremere ☐

Section 1 – Your details

Name of organisation

The Raglan House

What is your organisation's purpose?

The Raglan House is a progressive organisation committed to serving the needs of the Raglan community. Our vision is "Whaingaroa – a safe and healthy community"

Address: (Postal)

PO Box 171, Raglan 3265

Address: (Physical *if different from above*)

45 Bow St, Raglan 3225

Contact name, phone number/s and email address

Chrissy Hodkinson, 0718258142
chrissy.hodkinson@theraglanhouse.co.nz

Charities Commission Number: *(If you have one)* 36108

Are you GST registered? No ☐ Yes ☑ GST Number 55/459/649

Bank account details 03/1563/0003656/00

Bank Westpac **Branch** Raglan

The following documentation is required in support of your application:

- A copy of the last reviewed or audited accounts (whichever applies) for your organisation/group/club
- Encoded deposit slip to enable direct credit of any grant payment made
- A copy of any documentation verifying your organisations legal status

Section 2 – Community wellbeing and outcomes

Which community wellbeing will your project contribute to?
(See the guidelines sheet for more information on this section).

Social ☑ **Economic** ☐ **Cultural** ☐ **Environmental** ☐

Which of the five community outcomes for the Waikato district does this project contribute to?
(See the guidelines sheet for more information on this section.)

Accessible ☐ **Safe** ☑ **Sustainable** ☐ **Thriving** ☐ **Vibrant** ☐

Section 3 – Your event/project

What is your event / project, including date and location ? *(please provide full details)*

A two day workshop facilitated by Lifeline Aotearoa called ASIST (applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training) aimed at teaching participants how to respond to someone at risk of suicide in a safe and effective way. It is a practical, interactive workshop and will be held at the Raglan Town Hall. A date cannot be set until we secure funding

Who is involved in your event / project?

The Raglan House, Lifeline Aotearoa and community members who attend the workshop

How many volunteers are involved?

none

What other groups are involved in the project?

Lifeline Aotearoa

How will the wider community benefit from this event/project?

This is a continuation of the suicide prevention work we have been doing since 2012. Participants will receive skills, knowledge and confidence to identify, help someone with suicidal thoughts. This will help to keep our community safe

Section 4 – Funding requirements

Note : *Please provide full details of how much your event/project will cost, how much you are seeking from the Waikato District Council and other providers, details of other funding and donated materials/resources being sourced, and current funds in hand to cover the costs of the event/project.*

Please complete all of the following sections	**GST Inclusive Costs** *(use this column if you are not GST registered)*	**GST Exclusive Costs** *(use this column if you are GST registered)*
TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT/EVENT	$	$ 7234.78
Existing funds available for the project **Total A**	$	$ 7234.78

Funding being sought from Waikato District Council

Project Breakdown *(itemised costs of funding being sought)* *If there is insufficient space below please provide a breakdown of costs on an additional sheet.*	$	$
Workshop	$	$ 2000.00
	$	$
	$	$
	$	$
	$	$
	$	$
Total Funds being sought from WDC **Total B**	$	$ 2000.00

Has funding been sought from other funders? **Yes** ☑ **No** ☐
If 'Yes', please list the funding organisation(s) and the amount of funding sought

a) Len Reynolds Trust (confirmed)	$	$ 3000.00
b) Meridian Energy	$	$ 1034.78
c) Cost to Participants @$50 per person	$	$ 1200.00
d)	$	$
Total of other funds being sought **Total C**	$	$ 5234.78

Total Funding Applied for (Add totals A, B & C together to make Total D) **Total D** *Note : This total should equal the Total Cost of the Project/Event*	$	$ 7234.78

Describe any donated material / resources provided for the event/project:

None

Section 5 – Previous Funding Received from Waikato District Council

If you have received funding from or through the Waikato District Council for any project in the past two years, please list below:

Project	Amount received	Date
Summer Santa	$500	Nov 14
Community Bus - new tyres	$500	May 15 *

Please confirm that a 'Funding Project Accountability' form has been completed and returned to Waikato District Council for the funds listed above. Note : this will be checked and confirmed by council staff.

I confirm that an accountability statement has been completed and returned

* accountability has not yet been done as tyres not yet purchased by [illegible] Club

Signed: [illegible] Name: [illegible]

I certify that the funding information provided in this application is correct.

Signature: ______________________ **Date:** 19/1/2016

Position in organisation *(tick which applies)* Chairman ☑ Secretary ☐ Treasurer ☐

Signature: ______________________ **Date:** 19 / 01 / 16

Position in organisation *(tick which applies)* Chairman ☐ Secretary ☑ Treasurer ☐

Checklist

Please ensure you have completed all parts of the funding application form by marking the boxes below and include copies of all accompanying documentation required.

Please also ensure you attach the completed checklist with your application.

Items Required	Enclosed ✓
Read and understood the guidelines for funding applications document	✓
Discussed your application with the Waikato District Council community development co-ordinator	✓
Nominated the fund you are applying for	✓
Completed Section 1 – Your details	✓
Enclosed a full copy of the last reviewed or audited accounts (whichever applies) for your organisation/group/club	✓
Enclosed an encoded deposit slip to enable direct credit of any grant payment made	✓
Enclosed a copy of any documentation verifying your organisations legal status	✓
Included copies of written quotes	✓
Completed Section 2 - community wellbeing and outcomes	✓
Completed Section 3 – details of your event/project	✓
Completed Section 4 – Funding requirements	✓
Completed Section 5 where funding has been received in the previous 2 years	✓
Obtained two signatures on your application	✓

Please note: Incomplete applications will not be considered. Applicants will be requested to submit relevant outstanding information within 5 days or their application will be returned.

Quote FOR ASIST WORKSHOP

Proposal Date	3 November 2015
Organisation	
Contact name	Chrissy Hodkinson
Venue Address	TBC
Proposed Workshop Date	TBC
Number of Attendees	24
Trainers	2
Provisional Trainers	0
Kaumatua	1

COURSE COSTS

Includes Workbook, wallet card, eHandbook, printed resources and folder, trainer fees and admin, travel and accommodation

	Quote	Standard Price Quote
Total EXCLUDING GST	**$7,234.78**	$9,370.43
GST	**$1,085.22**	$1,405.57
Total	**$8,320.00**	$10,776.00

Terms and Conditions:
Quote EXcludes: venue, morn/aft tea and includes 20 x NGO / Community rate @ $380.00 ; 4 x Lifeline Special @ $230.00

Standard Price is $449.00 per person
NGO / Community Rate is $380.00 per person
Lifeline Special $230.00 per person

TERMS
This priced proposal is valid for 90 [ninety] days only from: **3 November 2015**
Proposal Author Claudine Muru

Raglan Community House

Society Incorporated

Annual Accounts for period ended

31st March 2015

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Annual Report
for the Twelve months ended 31st March 2015

Index

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Annual Report
for the Twelve months ended 31st March 2015

Directory

Society Management

Chairperson	
Grant Cushman	**Appointed 17th March 2015**
Genny Wilson	Appointed 25th May 2010 Resigned 10th June 2014
Veita Harding	Appointed 17th June 2014 Resigned 17th March 2015
Deputy Chairperson	
Veita Harding	**Appointed 17th March 2015**
Secretary	
Pat Marfleet	Appointed 25th March 2014 Resigned 19th August 2014
Amy Hanna	Appointed 19th August 2014 Resigned 18th February 2015
Treasurer	
Graeme Law	Appointed 25th May 2010 Resigned 5th February 2015
Committee Members	
Frederic Ralaimihoatra	**Appointed 20th December 2011**
Amy Hanna	**Appointed 22nd July 2014**
Iris Porter	Appointed 1994 Resigned 27th September 2014
Veita Harding	Appointed 15th November 2011 Now deputy Chairperson
Grant Cushman	Appointed 19th June 2015 Now Chairperson

Bank

Westpac Bank New Zealand Limited – Raglan Branch

Auditor

John M Mills CA – Hamilton

Solicitor

Jon Webb – Hamilton

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Annual Report
for the Twelve months ended 31st March 2015
Statement of Accounting Policies

General Accounting Policies

A] The measurement basis adopted is that of the modified Historical Cost system

B] Accrual accounting is used to match revenue and expenses. Reliance is placed on the fact that sufficient funds are or will be available to allow the Raglan Community House Society Incorporated to continue operating as a going concern.

C] These Financial Statements have been prepared applying differential reporting exemptions. The organisation qualifies for these exemptions on the grounds:

- It is not publicly accountable.
- Owners and governing bodies are not separated.
- The entity is small.

Particular Accounting Policies

D] **Fixed Assets**
Fixed Assets are recorded at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation as calculated based on useful life.

E] **Grant & Contract Funding**
When grants are received they are recognised as income to the extent that the conditions of the grant have been met. Where at the end of the year there are unmet conditions then that part of the grant is detailed in the Balance Sheet as a Grant in Advance.

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Annual Report
for the Twelve months ended 31st March 2015
Statement of Accounting Policies

F] Depreciation

Depreciation has been charged in the financial statements on the following basis to write off the cost of assets over their expected useful life. The following rates have been applied for the year:

Buildings	2.50% D.V.
Equipment	20.00% D.V.
Computer VDU's	40.00% D.V.
Whiteware Appliances	10.00% D.V.

G] Goods and Services Tax

All items in the Revenue Statement for 2015 have been shown exclusive of Goods & Services.

H] Capital Commitments

As at 31st March 2015 Raglan Community House Society Incorporated had entered into no commitments for any Capital Expenditure.

I] Contingent Liabilities

As at 31st March 2015 Raglan Community House Society Incorporated was unaware of any Contingent Liabilities for which any provision or disclosure is required.

J] Differential Reporting

The Society qualifies for differential reporting as it is not a publically accountable, and is not large as defined in the Framework for Differential Reporting. Raglan Community House Society Incorporated has taken advantage of all available differential reporting exemptions.

J] Changes in Accounting Policies

There has been no change in Accounting Policies in the period ending 31st March 2015.

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Annual Report
for the Twelve Months ended 31st March 2015
Notes to Accounts

1. Fixed Assets

The attached detailed listing is of all Assets owned by Raglan Community House Society Incorporated.

2. Bank Accounts

	2013	*2014*	*2015*
Westpac Cheque A/c	10,521	10,500	**3,912**
Westpac Business Online Saver A/c	190,314	46,899	**84,489**
Westpac Term Deposit		60,000	**60,000**
Westpac Term Deposit		40,000	**40,000**
	$ 200,835	**$ 157,399**	**$188,401**

3. Accounts Payable

	2013	*2014*	*2015*
IRD - PAYE	1,902	1,680	**1,680**
Audit Fees	1,840	1,840	**1,840**
Counseling	2,230	1,720	**2,215**
General Suppliers	1,526	1,205	**2,159**
	$ 7,498	**$ 6,445**	**$ 7,894**

4. Income Tax

As a community group, registered as an incorporated society and holding a Tax Exemption from the IRD the group not liable for Income Tax.

5. Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable are recorded at net realisable value.

	2013	*2014*	*2015*
Contract Fees	-	-	-
Casual Facility Hire	2,027	2,335	**6,257**
	$ 2,027	**$ 2,335**	**$ 6,257**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Annual Report
for the Twelve Months ended 31st March 2015
Notes to Accounts

6. Grants/Sponsorship Received

Incl GST as applicable	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*
GST Inclusive			
NZ Lottery Grants Board	24,150	13,340	**37,375**
COGS	8,050	6,900	**6,900**
MSD – CIR			**7,967**
Waikato District Council	4,775	2,012	**4,140**
Health Promotion Agency (HPA)			**22,333**
ANZ NZ Staff Foundation			**1,950**
Meridian	2,000	3,023	**1,000**
Te Rau Matatini			**7,464**
			89,129
Tindal Foundation	-	2,000	**500**
Trust Waikato	8,000	8,000	**15,000**
John Illot Trust	-	-	**1,500**
Community Waikato – Tindal Foundation (CW-TF)	1,828	-	**3,800**
WEL Energy Trust	8,000	8,000	**12,000**
Meridian			**2,309**
Raglan Lions	200	-	**1,000**
Raglan RSA			**50**
DV Bryant			**3,000**
Trillian Trust			**3,900**
Sir John Campbell	-	4,680	-
SKYCITY Hamilton Community Trust	-	3,900	**3,000**
Norah Howell Trust	-	2,000	**2,000**
Supervalue Community	-	350	
			48,059
	$ 57,003	**$ 54,205**	**$ 137,188**

7. MSD Contract In Advance (excl GST)

B.fwd		*Received*	*Applied*	*Unapplied*
-	General			
6,046	Counseling	32,494	32,493	**6,047**
8,956	Budgeting	24,513	25,264	**8,205**
$ 15,002		**$ 57,007**	**$ 57,757**	**$ 14,252**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Annual Report
for the Twelve Months ended 31st March 2015
Notes to Accounts

8. Grants/Sponsorship Applied and Carried Forward

B.fwd		*Received*	*Applied*	*Unapplied*
	NZ Lottery Grants Board	32,500	30,731	**1,769**
	Trust Waikato	15,000	15,000	
	WEL Energy Trust	12,000	7,711	**4,289**
	C W – Tindal Foundation	3,800	1,142	**2658**
265	Tindal Foundation	500	265	**500**
	Trillian Trust	3,900	3,900	
	COGS	6,000	6,000	
	Meridian	2,308	446	**1,863**
200	Raglan Lions	1,000	700	**500**
	MSD CIR	6,928	2,562	**4,366**
	Sky City	3,000	-	**3,000**
	Norah Howell Trust	2,000	2,000	
	Raglan RSA	50	50	
	CAAF			**7,248**
	- Meridian	870	870	
	- HPA	19,420	12,172	
	Te Rau Matatini	6,490	6,490	
	John Illot Trust	1,500	1,500	
	ANZ NZ Staff Foundation	1,696	1,696	
	Waikato District Council	3,600	3,600	
	D V Bryant Trust	3,000	3,000	
$ 465		**$ 123,253**	**$ 99,835**	**$ 26,193**

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9. Analysis of Committed Funds

2014 $		*2015 $*		
		Added	**Used**	**Balance**
23,478	Equipment Replacement			**23,478**
32,065	Building Replacement			**32,065**
60,000	Contingency			**60,000**
Nil	Contract Fees			**Nil**
Nil	Tagged Funds			**Nil**
$115,503		**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 115,503**

Contract Fees fully accrued as a commitment as part of Contracts not applied.

Reconciliation of Cash Funds Available and Committed Funds

2013 $	2014 $		2014 $
		The following Funds are available:	
10,521	10,500	Westpac Current A/c	**3,912**
190,314	146,899	Westpac Bus Online & Term Deposits	**184,489**
7,027	2,335	Accounts Receivable	**6,257**
822	Nil	GST	**Nil**
203,684	159,734		**194,658**
		To meet the following Commitments:	
7,498	6,445	Creditors	**7,894**
21,634	15,467	Grants/ Contracts not Applied	**40,445**
156,677	115,503	Committed Funds	**115,503**
Nil	206	GST	**3,152**
185,809	137,621		**166,994**
$ 17,875	$ 22,113	**Net Uncommitted Funds (Deficit)**	**$ 27,664**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Income & Expenditure Account (Facility Hire)

for the Twelve Months ended 31st March 2015

2013 $	*2014* $	*HIRE of FACILITY*	*2015* $
		Income	
9,349	8,085	Use of Facility	8,063
3,281	2,625	Public Toilet Contract	4,105
12,630	**10,710**	**Total Income**	
		Less Expenditure	
2,727	2,052	Cleaning & Wages	1,639
1,762	4,276	Insurance & Rates	3,778
1,884	1,835	Power	1,725
2,788	2,342	Toilet & House Cleaning	3,093
3,816	3,914	Repairs & Maintenance Plant	4,049
12,977	**14,419**	**Total Expenses**	**14,284**
($ 347)	**($ 3,709)**	**Surplus / (Deficit)**	**($ 2,116)**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Income & Expenditure Account

for the Twelve Months ended 31st March 2015

2013 $	*2014* $	*General Income & Expenditure*	*2015* $
		Income	
128,145	120,369	Grants & Contracts applied	161,586
7,036	3,950	Interest Income	6,247
7,735	8,330	Donations	3,011
307	468	Frozen meals	-
-		Stall, Catering & Market Day	
23,353	21,542	Basement – Donated items sold	18,349
370	1,103	Photocopy & Sundry Income	2,522
2,352	2,373	Van trust Administration	2,427
30	50	Wheel Chair, Mobility Scooter	78
169,328	**158,185**	**Total Income**	**194,220**
		Less Expenditure	
1,586	1,828	ACC	969
2,463	1,443	Advertising	2,031
1,600	1,600	Audit Fee	1,600
3,268	3,883	Bank Fees & General	3,419
28,809	18,570	Budget Costs	15,500
-	4,490	Consultancy/Catering	3,163
2,619	3,862	Community & House Events	4,064
394	565	Computer Costs & Equipment	2,408
43,600	33,685	Counseling Fees	29,708
670	429	Discretionary Fund Payments	8,336
-	-	Legal fees	-
2,363	1,690	Mileage	1,602
2,232	1,299	Stationery & Office Costs	3,029
1,153	1,206	Telephone	1,259
3,219	1,117	Travel & Training	3,826
-	-	Volunteer Costs	-
1,906	5,938	Workshop / Courses Provided	5,951
102,464	98,603	Coordinators & Admin Wages	97,433
198,346	**180,208**	**Total Expenses**	**184,298**
($29,018)	**($22,023)**	**Surplus / (Deficit)**	**$ 9,922**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Summary of Financial Results

for the Twelve Months ended 31st March 2015

2013 $	*2014* $		*2015* $
(347)	(3,709)	From Facility Hire	(2,116)
(29,018)	(22,023)	From General Operations	9,922
(29,367)	**(25,732)**	**Total Operating Surpluses**	**7,806**
5,204	4,727	Less: Depreciation (non cash)	4,194
(34,569)	**(30,459)**	**Total Operating Surpluses**	**3,612**
(10,945)	(7,040)	Building Repaint	
		New Flag	475
		Repaint/Re-branding	1,810
	(4,134)	Renewal of Window Blinds	
(5,302)		Building designs	
(16,247)	(11,174)		(2,285)
($ 50,816)	**($ 41,633)**	**Surplus / (Deficit)**	**$ 1,327**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Movements in Equity

for the Twelve Months ended 31st March 2015

2013 $	*2014* $		*2015* $
358,404	307,588	Opening Equity	265,955
(50,816)	(41,633)	From Income & Expenditure	1,327
		Movement for the Period	
$ 307,588	**$ 265,955**	**Closing Equity**	**$ 267,282**

.....**Signature** 15 May 2015 .....**Date**

Chair .....**Position**

L.H Harding .....**Signature** 19 May 2015 .....**Date**

Deputy chair .....**Position**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Balance Sheet

as at 31st March 2015

2013 $	*2014 $*		*Note*	*2015 $*
		Current Assets		
10,521	10,500	Westpac – Current Account	2	3,912
190,314	146,899	Westpac – Business Online Saver	2	184,489
2,027	2,335	Accounts Receivable	5	6,257
278	278	Inventory of Frozen Food		278
822	-	GST		
203,962	**160,012**			**194,936**
		Current Liabilities		
7,498	6,445	Accounts Payable	4	7,894
6,632	465	Grants in Advance	7	26,193
15,002	15,002	Contract Payment in Advance	8	14,252
-	176	GST		3,152
29,132	**22,088**			**51,491**
180,005	**137,924**	Net Working Capital		**143,445**
		Fixed assets		
11,946	9,876	Plant, Furniture & Equipment		8,273
330,164	327,507	Buildings		324,916
342,110	**337,383**			**333,189**
		Term Liabilities		
-	-	Loans		-
-	-			-
$ 516,940	**$ 475,307**	**Nett Assets**		**$ 476,634**
		Represented By:		
209,352	209,352	Revaluation Reserve		209,352
307,588	265,955	Equity		267,282
$ 516,940	**$ 475,307**	**Closing Equity**		**$ 476,634**

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Detail of Fixed Assets and Depreciation as at 31st March 2015

	Purchase Date	Govt Valuation	Opening Cost/Valn	Book Value	Accum Deprn	Cost of Additions	Sale Value	Profit/(Loss) on Sale	Capital Gain	Mths	Depreciation Rate & Type	Type	Curr Year Deprn	Closing Book Value
Plant, Furniture & Equipment														
Sundry Equipment			3,823.00	262.00	3,561.00					12	20.00	D.V.	52.00	210.00
Software			556.00	11.00	545.00					12	20.00	D.V.	2.00	9.00
Television			497.00	18.00	479.00					12	20.00	D.V.	4.00	14.00
Aerial & Shelving			750.00	40.00	710.00					12	20.00	D.V.	8.00	32.00
Lawn Mower			436.00	15.00	421.00					12	20.00	D.V.	3.00	12.00
Wheel Chair			355.00	15.00	340.00					12	20.00	D.V.	3.00	12.00
Floor Coverings			3,756.00	367.00	3,389.00					12	20.00	D.V.	73.00	294.00
Curtains			658.00	65.00	593.00					12	20.00	D.V.	13.00	52.00
Filing Cabinet			156.00	10.00	146.00					12	20.00	D.V.	2.00	8.00
Fridge			800.00	52.00	748.00					12	20.00	D.V.	10.00	42.00
Pool Table			350.00	46.00	304.00					12	20.00	D.V.	9.00	37.00
Piano			150.00	21.00	129.00					12	20.00	D.V.	4.00	17.00
Filing Cabinet			142.00	14.00	128.00					12	20.00	D.V.	3.00	11.00
Computer Desk			227.00	22.00	205.00					12	20.00	D.V.	4.00	18.00
Trestle Tables			204.00	22.00	182.00					12	20.00	D.V.	4.00	18.00
Fax machine			279.00	31.00	248.00					12	20.00	D.V.	6.00	25.00
Computer			1,373.00	184.00	1,189.00					12	20.00	D.V.	37.00	147.00
Mobility Scooter			3,289.00	354.00	2,935.00					12	20.00	D.V.	71.00	283.00
Trestle Tables			*155.00*	*21.00*	*134.00*					12	*20.00*	D.V.	*4.00*	*17.00*
Dishwasher			622.00	268.00	354.00					12	10.00	D.V.	27.00	241.00
Fridge			1,156.00	498.00	658.00					12	10.00	D.V.	50.00	448.00
Computer			1,182.00	198.00	984.00					12	20.00	D.V.	40.00	158.00
Computer			1,150.00	302.00	848.00					12	20.00	D.V.	60.00	242.00
Coolers (x2)			600.00	158.00	442.00					12	20.00	D.V.	32.00	126.00
Heat pump			3,510.00	920.00	2,590.00					12	20.00	D.V.	184.00	736.00
DVD Player			200.00	53.00	147.00					12	20.00	D.V.	11.00	42.00
Manniquin			160.00	85.00	75.00					12	10.00	D.V.	9.00	76.00
Nurses Alam & Extinguisher			376.00	200.00	176.00					12	10.00	D.V.	20.00	180.00
Misc Items			415.00	246.00	169.00					12	10.00	D.V.	25.00	221.00
Signage			1,235.00	1,235.00	0.00					12	0.00	D.V.	0.00	1,235.00
Brochure Holders			480.00	480.00	0.00					12	0.00	D.V.	0.00	480.00
Computer CPU (only)			200.00	26.00	174.00					12	40.00	D.V.	10.00	16.00
Budget Chairs	*2010/11*		*896.00*	*367.00*	*529.00*					12	*20.00*	D.V.	*73.00*	*294.00*
Budget Laptop	2010/11		860.00	352.00	508.00					12	20.00	D.V.	70.00	282.00
Budget Monitor	2010/11		320.00	126.00	194.00					12	20.00	D.V.	25.00	101.00
Admin Computer	2010/11		1,810.00	741.00	1,069.00					12	20.00	D.V.	148.00	593.00
Admin Software	2010/11		209.00	86.00	123.00					12	20.00	D.V.	17.00	69.00
Simpson Washing Machine	Aug-11		832.61	470.00	362.61					12	20.00	D.V.	94.00	376.00
Simpson Dryer	Aug-11		509.13	288.00	221.13					12	20.00	D.V.	58.00	230.00
Office Chair	Jul-12		199.00	135.00	64.00					12	20.00	D.V.	27.00	108.00
Laminator	Dec-13		216.52	162.00	54.52					12	20.00	D.V.	32.00	130.00
New Office Computer	May-12		1,270.00	482.00	788.00					12	40.00	D.V.	193.00	289.00
Office Chair - Coordinator	Feb-13		146.96	113.00	33.96					12	20.00	D.V.	23.00	90.00
Footrest - Coordinator	Feb-13		78.26	60.00	18.26					12	20.00	D.V.	12.00	48.00
Mobile Desk Drawer Unit - Coordinator	Feb-13		173.04	134.00	39.04					12	20.00	D.V.	27.00	107.00
Work Desk - Coordinator	Feb-13		155.74	121.00	34.74					12	20.00	D.V.	24.00	97.00
					0.00					1	20.00	D.V.	0.00	0.00
			36,918.26	9,876.00	27,042.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				1,603.00	8,273.00
Buildings														
Buildings		195,000.00	195,000.00	60,846.00	134,154.00					12	2.50	D.V.	1,521.00	59,325.00

Varandah		2,230.00	2,230.00	1,466.00	764.00					12	2.50	D.V.	37.00	1,429.00
Revaluation of Bldgs		223,905.00	223,905.00	223,905.00	0.00									223,905.00
Versatile Garage Series 600	Jun-11		22,794.00	21,263.00	1,531.00					12	2.50	D.V.	532.00	20,731.00
Lining and shelving to Garage	Jun-11		3,043.48	2,838.00	205.48					12	2.50	D.V.	71.00	2,767.00
Interior Upgrade	Aug-11		9,418.26	8,823.00	595.26					12	2.50	D.V.	221.00	8,602.00
Enclosing Stairs & Coverd Rubbish	Jun-11		8,969.56	8,366.00	603.56					12	2.50	D.V.	209.00	8,157.00
					0.00					1	2.50	D.V.	0.00	0.00
			465,360.30	327,507.00	137,853.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				2,591.00	324,916.00
			$ 502,278.56	$ 337,383.00	$ 164,895.56	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -				$ 4,194.00	$ 333,189.00

Total Claimed for Depreciation		$ 4,194.00

J & G Mills Ltd
Financial Services

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the financial Statements of Raglan Community House Society Incorporated on pages 5 to 16 which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2015, and the income statement and statement of changes in equity for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Committee Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and for such internal control as the Committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

It is my responsibility to express an independent opinion on the financial report presented by the Committee and report my opinion to you.

Basis of Opinion

My responsibility is to express an opinion on those financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An Audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluation the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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Email: jgmills@clear.net.nz or jmil@clear.net.nz

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion

Other than in my capacity as auditor I have no relationship with or interests in Raglan Community House Society Incorporated.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements on pages 5 to 16 present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Raglan Community House Society Incorporated as at 31st March, 2015, and its financial performance for the year ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

My audit report was completed on Tuesday, May 12, 2015 and my unqualified opinion is expressed as at that date

JOHN MILLS, C.A.
Director
Email: jmil@clear.net.nz
Tuesday, May 12, 2015

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Email: jgmills@clear.net.nz or jmil@clear.net.nz

Companies Office

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

RAGLAN COMMUNITY HOUSE SOCIETY INCORPORATED
361649

This is to certify that RAGLAN COMMUNITY HOUSE SOCIETY INCORPORATED was incorporated under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908 on the 13th day of October 1987.

Registrar of Incorporated Societies
11th day of December 2007

REGISTRAR OF INCORPORATED SOCIETIES NEW ZEALAND

For further details visit www.societies.govt.nz

Certificate printed 11 Dec 2007 13:35:08 NZT

1 of 1

charities commission
Komihana Kaupapa Atawhai

Certificate of Registration

Raglan Community House Society Incorporated

This is to certify that Raglan Community House Society Incorporated was registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005 on 30 June 2008.

Registration number: CC36108

Sid Ashton
Chair

Trevor Garrett
Chief Executive

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	S Duignan General Manager Customer Support
Date	23/02/2016
Prepared By	Kelly Newell – CDEM Coordinator
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1465877
Report Title	**West Coast Tsunami Study**

1. Executive Summary

The West Coast Tsunami Study, jointly funded by Waikato District Council, Waikato Regional Council and WEL Networks, has now been completed by Jose Borrero of Raglan-based eCoast.

The study was completed as part of Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) activities to improve understanding of the risk to the community and to apply this to emergency planning.

This report advises the key findings of the study and the potential impact of a tsunami on Port Waikato, Raglan Harbour and Aotea Harbour. The study focused primarily on very large earthquakes and the size of the resulting tsunami wave heights. The modelling has indicated that even with a very large earthquake, wave heights generated are expected to be relatively small; however the currents produced by the wave activity will be potentially dangerous and persisting for many hours after the earthquake.

2. Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Customer Support – *West Coast Tsunami Study* be received.

3. Overview

The study has focused primarily on 'near source' and 'regional source' tsunami generated by very large (Magnitude 9) earthquakes on known fault systems in and around the Tasman Sea and South West Pacific. This included tsunami generated by earthquakes in the Solomon Islands, along the New Hebrides trench directly north of New Zealand, along the Tonga-Kermadec trench to the east of the North Island and along the Puysegur Trench south and west of the South Island.

The study has also considered 'distant source' tsunami generated along the west coast of South America, focusing on the largest known historical events of 1868 and 1960 – each with earthquake magnitudes greater than 9 – in northern and southern Chile respectively.

The study was undertaken to identify the risk of tsunami affecting Port Waikato, Raglan Harbour and Aotea Harbour and has found wave heights will be relatively small, but inundation may affect low-lying areas. However, tsunami may still produce strong currents, particularly at the entrance to the harbours, making it dangerous to be on or in the water.

The tsunami study has found that for Waikato's west coast:

- tsunami wave heights from all sources modelled are relatively small
- inundation of low lying areas may occur if the tsunami occurs during a high tide
- tsunami arrival times for 'regional' sources are between 3 and 6 hours, but with the peak tsunami activity occurring several hours after the first arrival
- tsunami arrival times for 'distant' sources are between 15 and 17 hours.

Despite the relatively small tsunami heights, all of the scenarios produced potentially dangerous currents and surges, particularly at the entrance to each harbour. In each case, these dangerous currents persisted for many hours after the arrival of the largest waves.

4. Conclusion

The results of the West Coast Tsunami study are important in understanding the risk to our communities and provide valuable information for CDEM planning and public education.

Attachment(s) – *Numerical modelling of Tsunami Effects at Port Waikato, Raglan and Aotea Waikato West Coast, New Zealand by e-coast Marine Consulting and Research*

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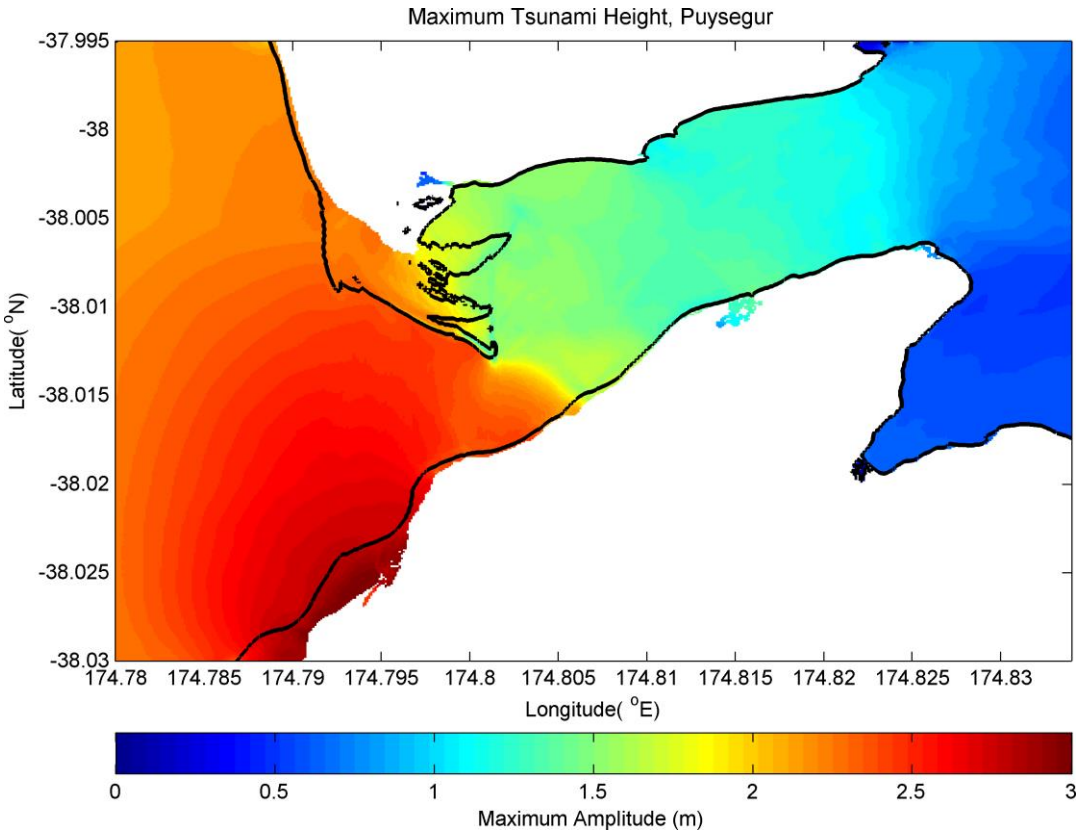
Numerical modelling of Tsunami Effects at Port Waikato, Raglan and Aotea
Waikato West Coast, New Zealand



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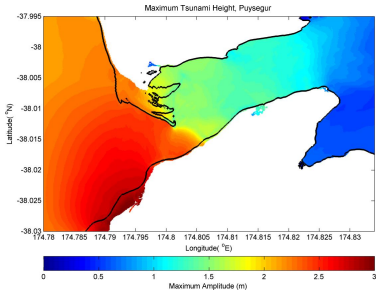
Numerical modelling of Tsunami Effects at Port Waikato, Raglan and Aotea Waikato West Coast, New Zealand

Report Status

Version	Date	Status	Approved By:
V 1	13 October 2015	DRAFT	JCB/SMO
V 2	4 December 2015	FINAL	JCB/RL
V 2	3 February 2016	FINAL – R1	JCB

It is the responsibility of the reader to verify the currency of the version number of this report.

Jose C. Borrero Ph.D.
Sam O'Neill M.Sc.



Cover Picture: Maximum tsunami heights at the entrance to Aotea Harbour generated by an earthquake on the Puysegur Trench

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF FIGURES

TABLE OF TABLES

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the assessment of tsunami effects resulting from regional and distant tectonic (earthquake) sources at Port Waikato, Raglan (Whaingaroa) Harbour and Aotea Harbour located on the west coast of New Zealand's North Island (Figure 1.1). These effects include the quantification of maximum and minimum tsunami wave heights, the extents of tsunami inundation and tsunami induced current speeds. The results from this study are intended to guide emergency management and evacuation planning activities. As such, this study focuses primarily on extreme tsunami scenarios in an effort to define likely maximum credible events for the purposes of planning evacuation routes and increasing public awareness. This report extends tsunami inundation and hazard studies previously completed by Borrero (2013, 2014). This study also carries on from the works of Power *et al.* (2011) and Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015). The former analysed the tsunami hazards posed to New Zealand from the Tonga-Kermadec and Southern New Hebrides subduction margins, while the latter reviewed the history of tsunamis on the west coast of New Zealand over the past 700 years.

1.1 Definition of Tsunami Source Regions

Tsunami sources are generally grouped according to the tsunami wave travel time from the source region to the site of interest. For the New Zealand context, Power (2013) groped sources according to the following definitions:

- Distant source – more than 3 hours travel time from New Zealand
- Regional source – 1–3 hours travel time from New Zealand
- Local source – 0–60 minutes travel time to the nearest New Zealand coast

This study focuses on tsunamis generated by sources located in the Solomon Islands and along the Southern New Hebrides, Tonga-Kermadec and Puysegur Trenches (see Figure 1.2). Strictly speaking, based on these definitions and the computed travel times (presented in Section 3) for the west coast of the Waikato, the Southern New Hebrides, Tonga-Kermadec and Puysegur trench sources would be considered 'regional' while the Solomon Island sources would be considered 'distant source'. However, considering the geography of the southwest Pacific and when comparing arrival times in New Zealand for tsunamis coming from South America (arrivals in 14-17 hours, see Section 4), it is advantageous to consider tsunamis emanating from the Solomon Islands sources as 'regional' and to cluster these events with the other source regions located in the southwest Pacific.

For the regional/distant source events located in the south western Pacific, we consider a large magnitude (M9.0) event located along each subduction zone plate boundary, constructed with uniform slip distribution. For the Solomon and Tonga-Kermadec Trenches, two separate cases are considered, accounting for portions with differing strike orientations along the former, and to observe the differing effects associated with shifting the source region along the latter (see Figure 2.1).

For the distant source events, we consider only South American tsunamis for two reasons; firstly, sensitivity studies for Pacific Rim tsunamis conducted by Borrero et al. (2014) suggest that for a given earthquake size, tsunamis originating from South America have a larger impact in New Zealand than do tsunamis originating form most

other parts of the Pacific Rim, and secondly, the South American Subduction Zone (SASZ) has a well-known history of producing very large earthquakes (>M8.5) and is likely to produce another such event in coming decades. While the sensitivity study of Borrero et al. (2014) show that tsunamis originating from Central America produce somewhat larger tsunami heights in New Zealand than a South American source of equivalent magnitude, the subduction zone offshore of Central America has never produced an earthquake with sufficient magnitude to generate a trans-pacific tsunami. For this reason, tsunamis from Central America are not considered here, nor are large magnitude events from other parts of the Pacific Rim. Given the historical record and the results from Borrero *et al.* (2014) we assume that the cases modelled here represent the maximum credible far-field events.

We use the current state-of-the art tsunami modelling tools (ComMIT: Titov et al. 2011) and the most recent scientific literature on the relevant tsunami source mechanisms. Model results are compared quantitatively and qualitatively to available historical information.

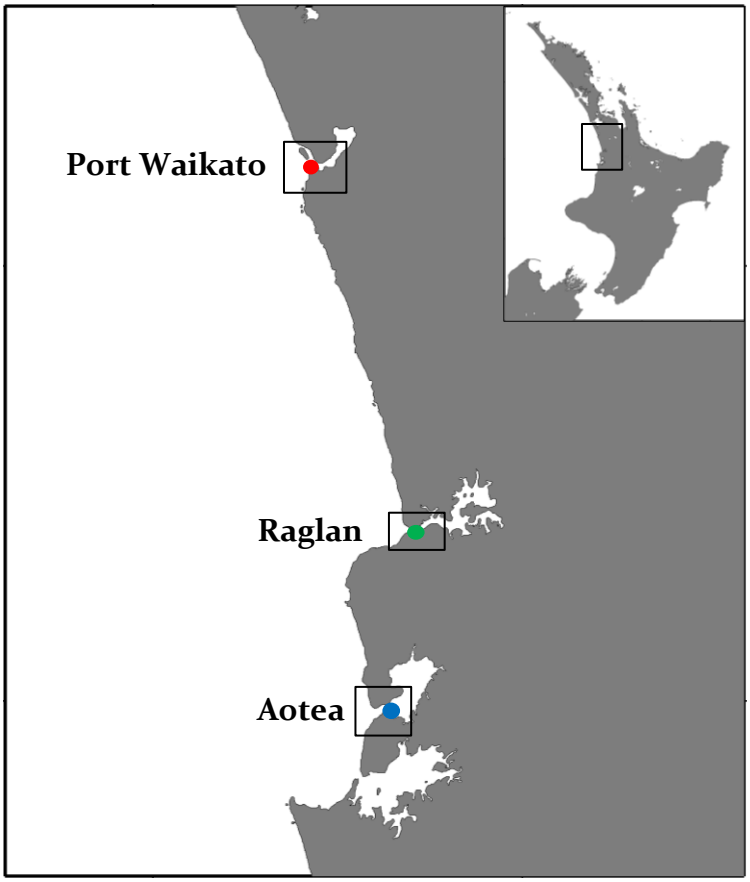


Figure 1.1 The location of Port Waikato (red dot), Raglan (green dot) and Aotea (blue dot) on the west coast of the Waikato Region, North Island, New Zealand. Boxes bounding the coloured dots indicate the extents of the three model C grids.

1.2 Review of Recent and Historic Literature

As noted above, this study extends the work of Power *et al.* (2011) and Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) and provides tsunami wave height estimates for additional areas along the Waikato west coast for both regional and far-field sources.

Important results that came from the Power *et al.* (2011) study include:

- The Tonga-Kermadec Trench has produced two subduction thrust events of ~M8.0 in the last century and GPS data suggests that strong interseismic coupling to approximately 30 km depth may be indicative of the potential for larger (>M8.0) events to occur there.

- Based on thrust events on the Kermadec Arc between 1976 and 2009, the frequency of occurrence of earthquakes greater than or equal to M8.0 is about once per century on average.

- Numerical results for a M8.9 tsunami generated on the middle portion of the Kermadec subduction margin indicate that wave amplitudes of 3 – 5 m occur on the south-western coast of Northland. A result of the merging of separately

diffracted wave chains around the top of the North Island. In particular, fast-moving diffracted waves travelling through the South Norfolk and Reinga Basins catch up to the slow-moving diffracted waves travelling between Great Island (Three Kings Islands) and Cape Reinga.

- The Southern New Hebrides Trench produced a large ~M8.4 earthquake in 1901 and is shown to converge at a rate of 48 – 50 mm/year.

- Based on thrust events on the Southern New Hebrides Arc between 1976 and 2009, the frequency of occurrence of earthquakes greater than or equal to M8.0 is about once every 28 years on average.

- Numerical results for a M8.8 tsunami generated on the Southern New Hebrides subduction margin indicate that wave amplitudes of 3 – 5 m occur on the south-western coast of Northland. This effect is larger than that on Northlands east coast because of the wave-guiding effects of the Norfolk and Three Kings Ridges (see Figure 1.2).

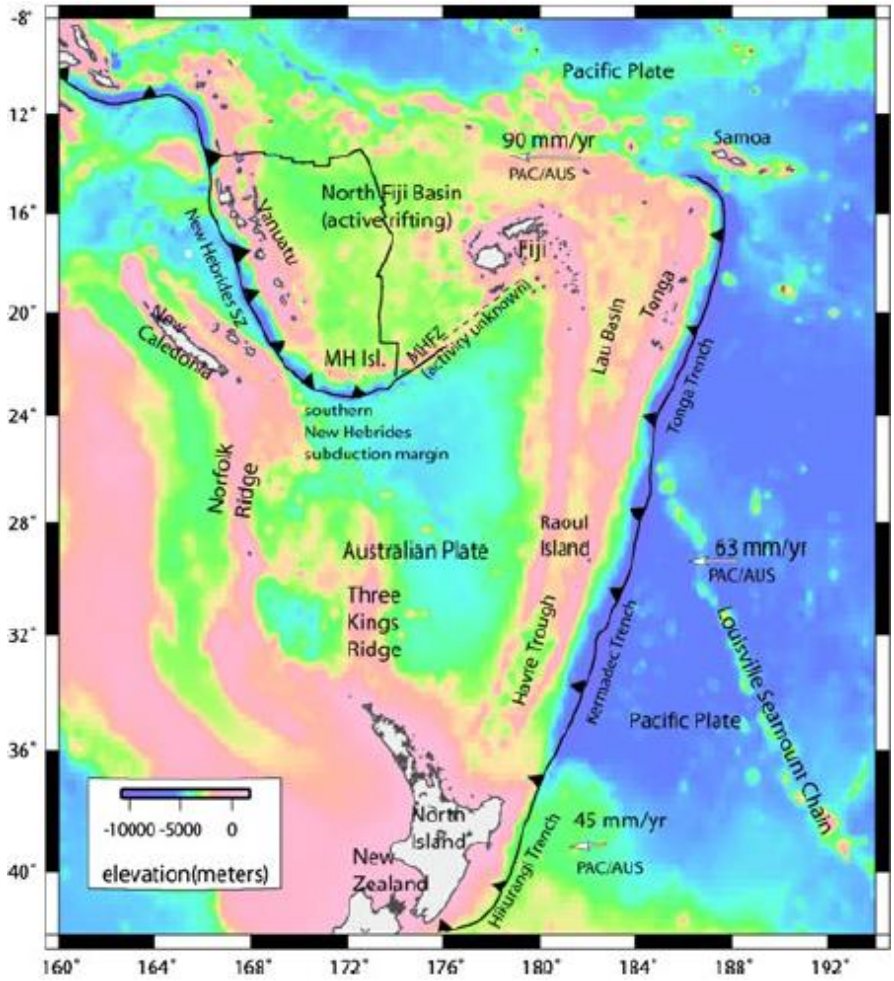


Figure 1.2 Tectonic setting of the Kermadec and New Hebrides plate margins. Black triangles signify the over-riding plate at the regions' subduction margins. White arrows show predicted motion of the Pacific Plate relative to the Australian Plate (taken from Power et al. (2011)).

Important results from the Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) study include the identification of three (possibly 4) separate tsunami events along the west coast of New Zealand. These include an event in the modern era (August 1870) in Westport that was possibly misidentified and mis-associated with a tsunami that occurred in August 1868 and was caused by the great 1868 Arica Earthquake in Northern Chile and Southern Peru. A newspaper account of the event written in 1912 describes a significant series of waves starting as a 'huge bank of water about 40 feet high' that rushed up the river, retreating and returning two more times resulting in the destruction of several buildings and businesses as well as the flooding of the local cemetery resulting in the uncovering of and transport coffins. This event was believed to have occurred in 1868 as a result of the 1912 account stating that the year of the event's occurrence was "*when the Dominion of New Zealand was only twenty-seven years old*". As Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) point out however, the 'Dominion of New Zealand' was only designated in 1907, however it became a separate British Crown colony in 1841, and this may be the reference year for the article thereby suggesting that the 'tidal wave' event occurred in 1868.

However, additional evidence presented by Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) casts some doubt on the year in which this event occurred. This includes information from the register of New Zealand Historic Places Trust indicating that the building which housed the Bank of New South Wales in Westport was moved after it was "*inundated by a tidal wave in 1870*" before being relocated again in 1872 due to river flooding and ultimately destroyed a few years later by another river flood before being rebuilt in 1877 at a safer site. This evidence is important since it clearly differentiates between river flooding and the 'tidal wave' that first damaged the building. Also, it notes 1870 as the year for the 'tidal wave event' event, thus suggesting that the 1912 newspaper account was written by someone who confused the 1868 tsunami (which was well observed throughout New Zealand) with this unique one-off event in 1870. Interestingly, the Sydney tide gauge does show that a tsunami of negligible height and of unknown origin was recorded on August 12, 1870 (Goff and Chagué-Goff, 2014).

These details not withstanding, based on our modern understanding of tsunami wave propagation and far field effect, it is highly unlikely that the 1868 Arica earthquake and tsunami was capable of producing ~12 m, highly destructive surges in Westport. On the other hand it does seem strange that such a destructive and unusual event (destruction of several buildings, businesses, wharves and the cemetery!) did not garner more accurate, descriptive or widespread contemporary accounts. There fore, the source mechanism for this event remains a mystery. Given the extreme, highly localised wave heights, the very small tsunami height recorded in Sydney and the fact that there were no earthquakes recorded nearby on that day, points to a submarine landslide as a possible mechanism. Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) point to slope failures on the Gilbert Seamount or within the Cook Canyon as possible sources, however no detailed studies on these sources have been conducted.

The fact that a relatively large and destructive, yet highly localized tsunami occurred on the west coast of New Zealand is in itself troubling. However, Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) go on to describe evidence for two (or possibly 3) other events. One (or two) of these may have occurred in the South Taranaki Bight and and/or the Westland Coast between 1470 and 1510 AD. The last event described by Goff and

Chagué-Goff (2015) and most relevant to this study is that which may have occurred on the west Waikato coast between 1320 and 1450 AD affecting approximately 150 km of coastline between Albatross Point and Waikawau. A marked central region exists around Marokopa where most estimated wave run-ups are ~30 m above sea level and decrease significantly over 30 – 50 km alongshore to the north and south. This event is troubling in that it corresponds to extreme tsunami runup heights (~60 m maximum at Ngararahae) and because identifying a likely source for the wave is very difficult.

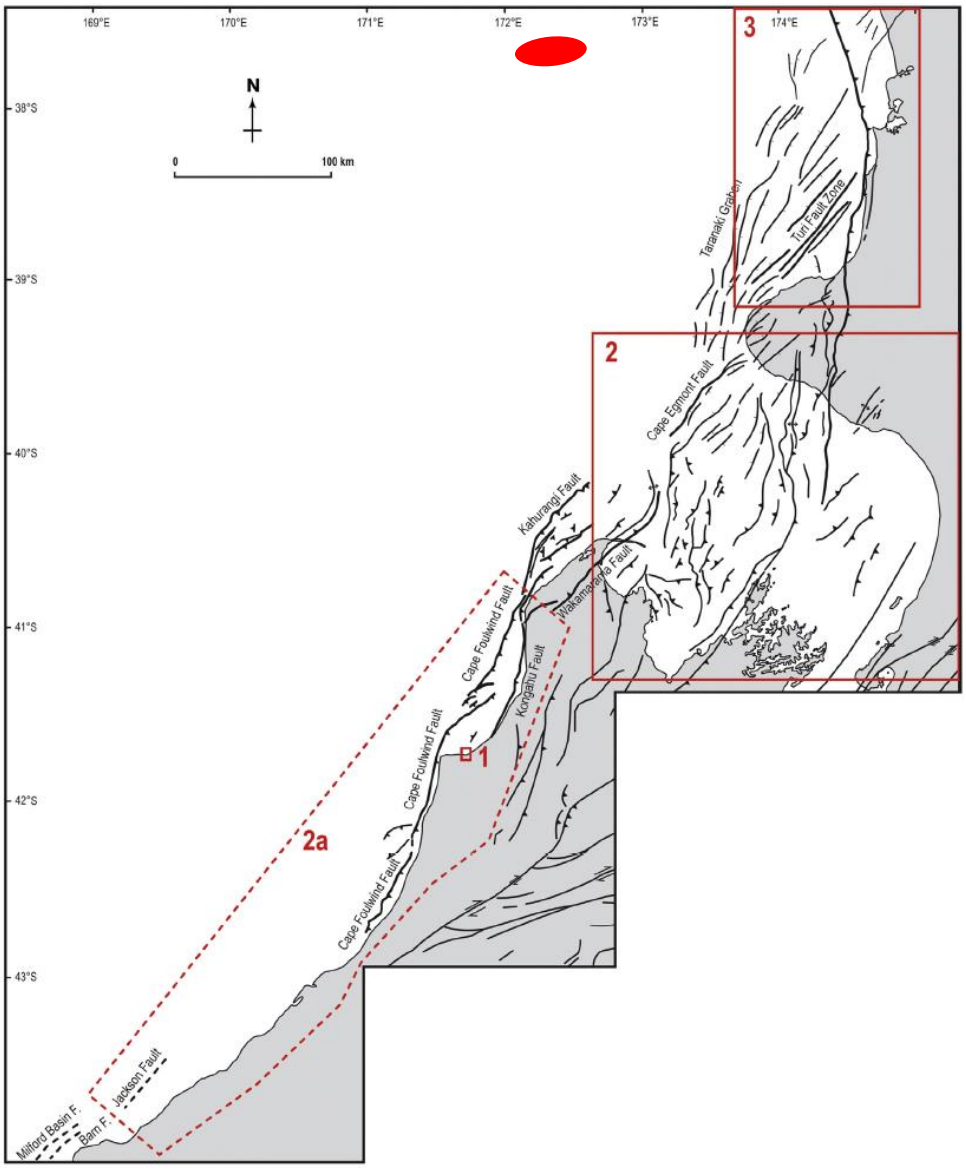


Figure 1.3 Main faults of the central west coast of New Zealand (taken from Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015)). The red ellipse indicates the approximate location of the Aotea seamount (37.6˚ S, 172˚ E)

While the distribution of the estimated runup heights corresponds to that created by a submarine slope failure, the local bathymetry does not contain significant slope failure source regions. Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) point to the Aotea Seamount as a possible source, however they note that this feature rises approximately 1200 m from the surrounding seafloor reaching its peak in approximately 1000 m of water.

Given the scale of the Aotea Sea Mount and the depths in which it lies, it would require an extraordinarily large slope failure to generate an initial wave large enough to produce the 30 to 60 m on shore tsunami heights. We assess this with a numerical modelling study in Section 5 below.

As a final note, we point another tsunami event that may have occurred on the Waikato west coast and is described in de Lange and Healy (1986). They report that in June 1891: "*following an earthquake located offshore from the mouth of the Waikato River, the local Maori population reported that water within Aotea Harbour was greatly agitated and large waves were observed entering the harbour."*

However, there were no reports from Raglan or Manukau Harbours and official reports from Manukau Harbour "*make no mention of unusual tides".*

1.3 Modelling Approach

The numerical modelling presented in this study was carried out using the Community Model Interface for Tsunamis (ComMIT) numerical modelling tool. The ComMIT model interface was developed by the United States government National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Centre for Tsunami Research (NCTR) following the December 26, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami as a way to efficiently distribute assessment capabilities amongst tsunami prone countries.

The backbone of the ComMIT system is a database of pre-computed deep water propagation results for tsunamis generated by unit displacements on fault plane segments (100 x 50 km) positioned along the world's subduction zones. Currently, there are 1,691 pre-computed unit source propagation model runs covering the world's oceans included in the propagation database. Using linear superposition, the deep ocean tsunami propagation results from more complex faulting scenarios can be created by scaling and/or combining the pre-computed propagation results from a number of unit sources (Titov *et al.,* 2011). The resulting trans-oceanic tsunami propagation results are then used as boundary inputs for a series of nested near shore grids covering a coastline of interest. The nested model propagates the tsunami to shore computing wave height, velocity and overland inundation. The hydrodynamic calculations contained within ComMIT are based on the MOST (Method Of Splitting Tsunami) algorithm described in Titov and Synolakis (1995, 1997) and Titov and Gonzalez (1997). The ComMIT tool can also be used in conjunction with real time recordings of tsunami waveforms on one or more of the deep ocean tsunameter (DART) stations deployed throughout the oceans to fine tune details of an earthquake source mechanism in real time. An iterative algorithm that selects and scales the unit source segments is used until an acceptable fit to the observed DART data is met.

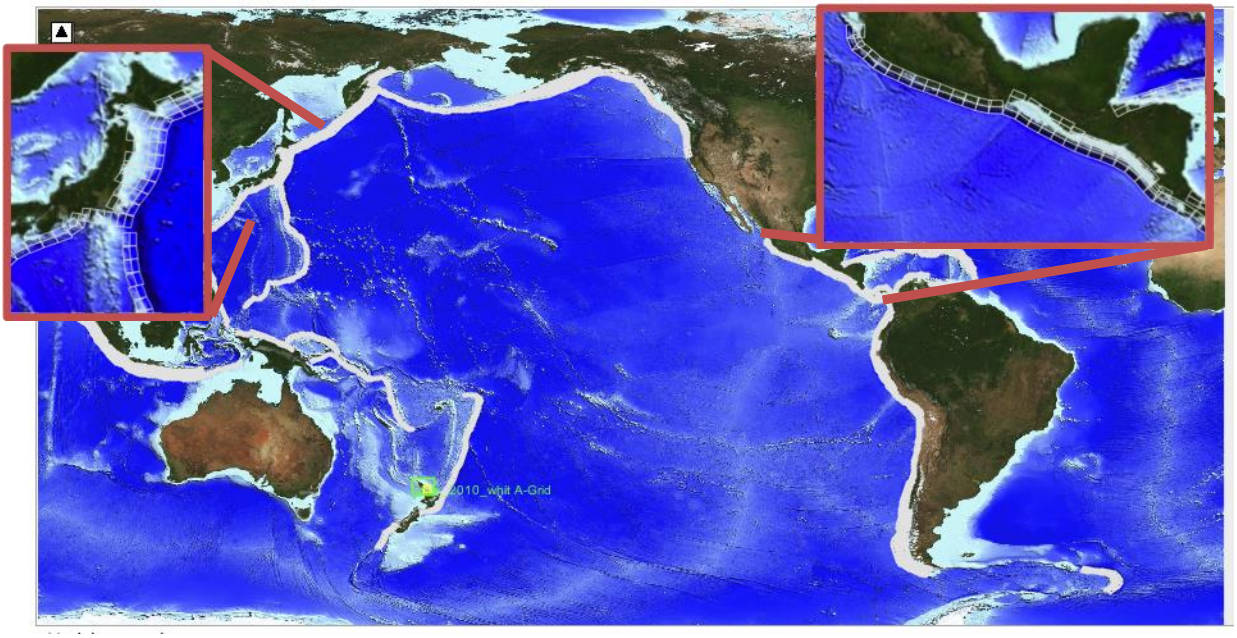


Figure 1.4 The ComMIT propagation model database for tsunamis in the world's oceans. Insets show the details of the source zone discretization in to rectangular sub-faults.

1.4 Numerical Modelling Grids

The Waikato Regional Council (WRC) provided raw bathymetry and LiDAR topography data for construction of the numerical modelling grids. The data were provided with a reference datum of MSL, a WGS84 projection and were combined with additional data sets covering the regional offshore bathymetry and on land topography. This included the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 90 m resolution topography and nautical chart data from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ). An additional survey dataset of the Port Waikato central channel, also supplied by WRC, was used to complement the LiDAR there. The coverage areas of the various datasets are shown in Figure 1.5. The data were combined in to a master set of “x, y, z” triplets and then gridded in to different resolutions and coverage areas using a Kriging algorithm. The highest resolution C level model grids (10 m) are shown in Figure 1.6. Model grids were set up for both mean sea level (MSL) and mean high tide (HT).

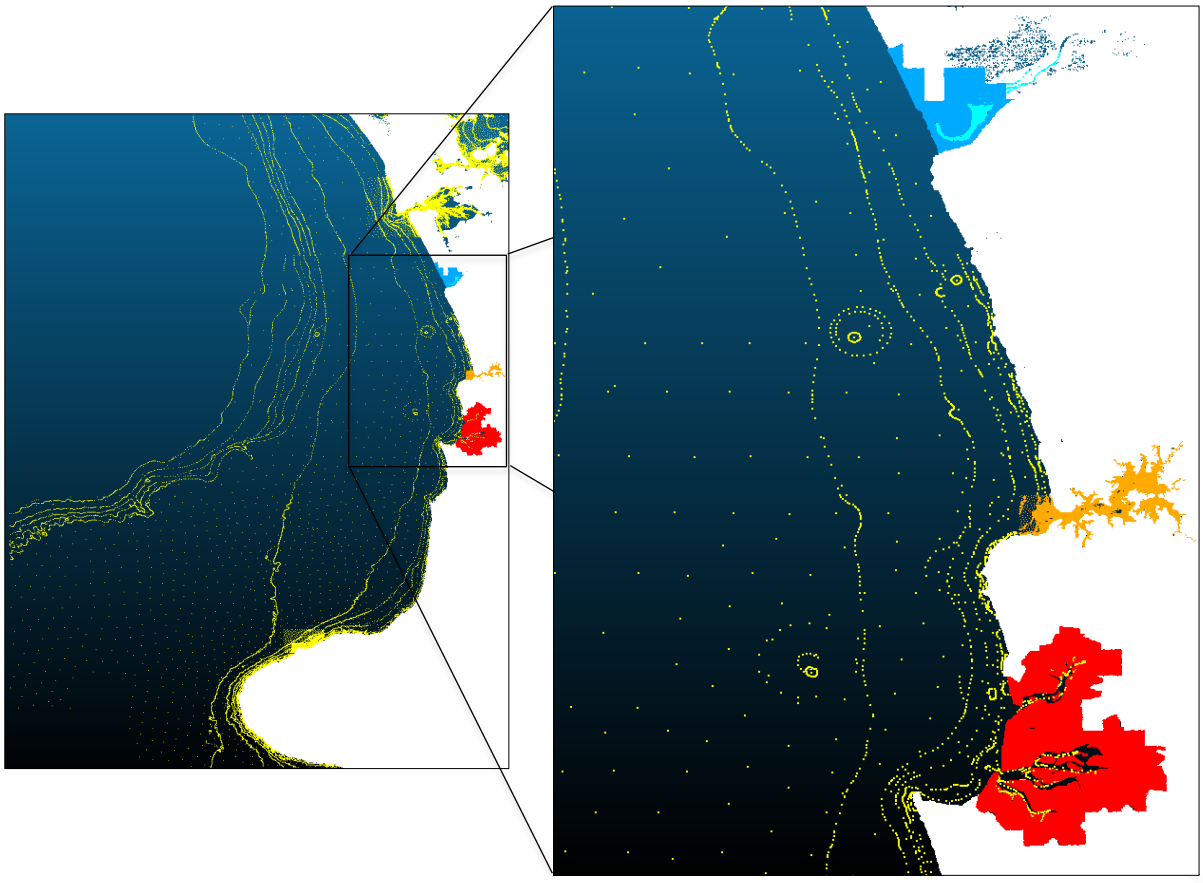


Figure 1.5 Coverage area of the different bathymetry data sets. White: SRTM topography, Yellow: LINZ digitised chart contours and sounding points, Red, Orange and Blue: LiDAR topography, Light Blue: WRC survey.

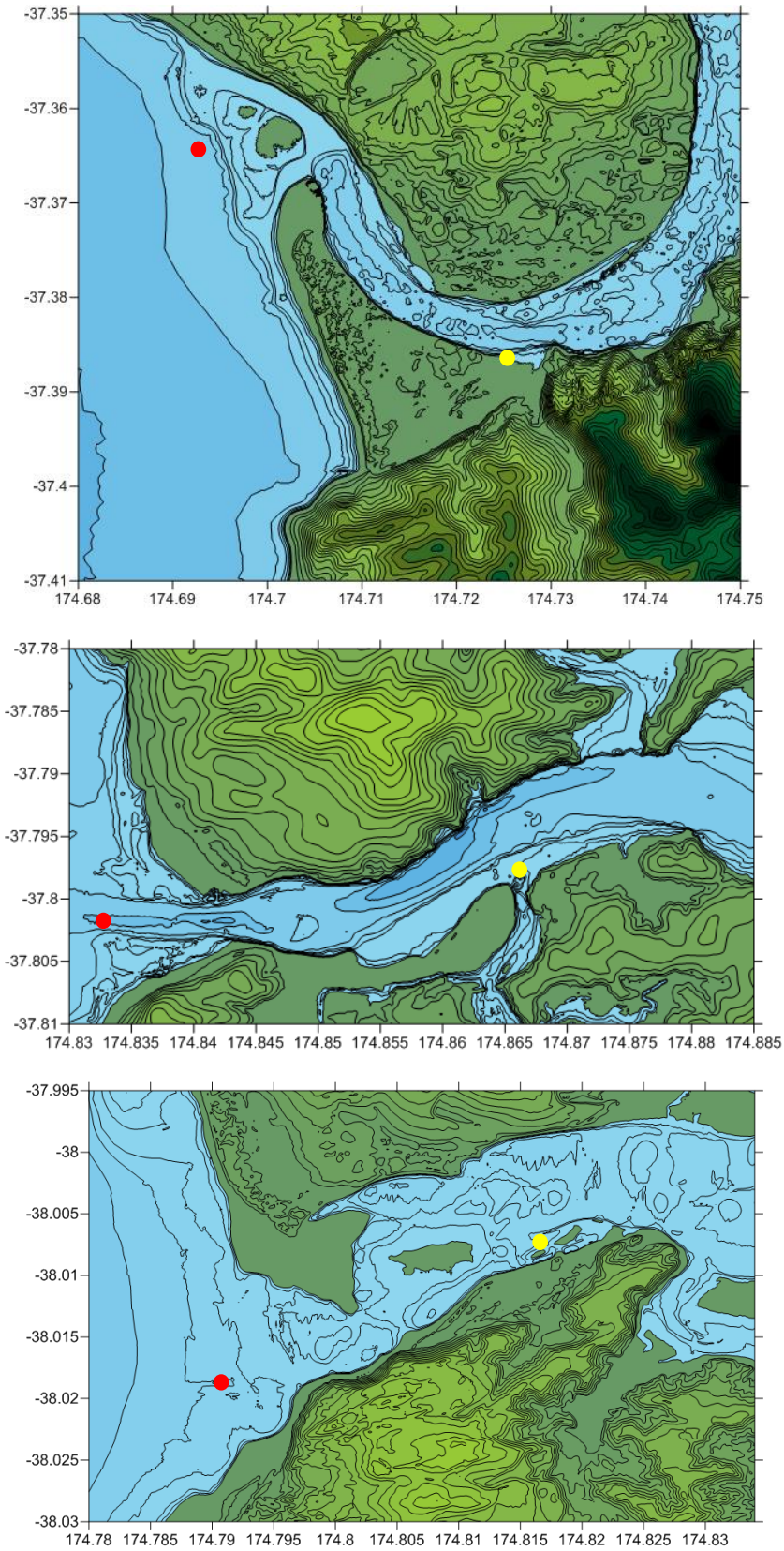


Figure 1.6 The final numerical modelling C grids (MSL) at 10 m resolution: Port Waikato (top), Raglan (middle) and Aotea (bottom). The red and yellow dots indicate the locations where water level time-series are extracted outside and inside each harbour respectively.

1.5 Aotea Harbour Bathymetry

It should be noted that the LiDAR data used to build the Aotea Harbour modelling grid was based on data collected in 2007-2008. As a result, the bathymetry does not reflect the current configuration of the northern spit at the entrance to Aotea Harbour. Changes in the morphology of the Aotea Harbour entrance are presented in Figure 1.7 and Figure 1.8. It is apparent that the data used here satisfactorily represents the shape of the northern spit in 2008, however significant changes are apparent over subsequent years. As of the most recent image (August 2015) the spit appears to be returning to the general shape seen in the 2008 imagery and data.

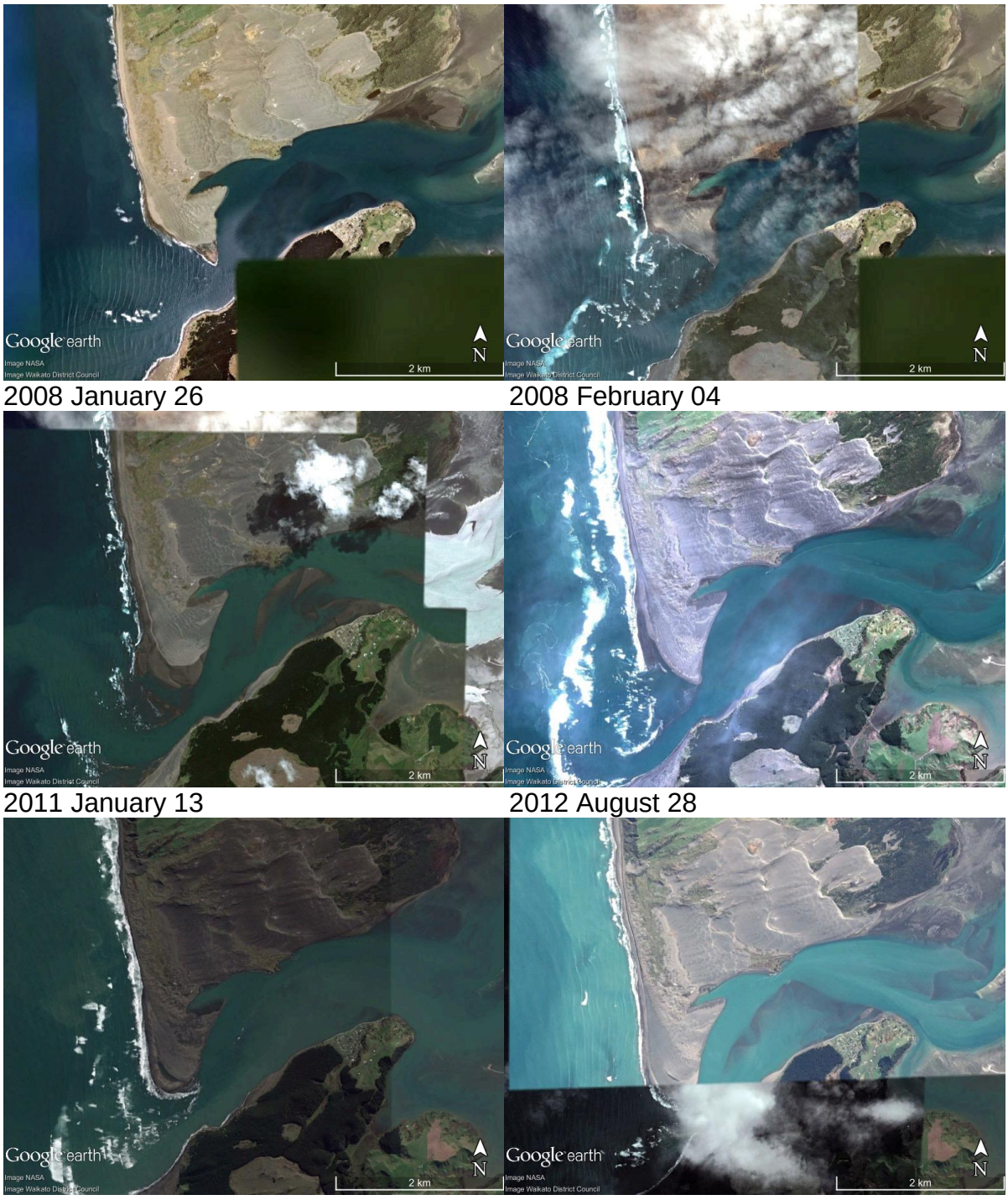


Figure 1.7 Changes in the morphology of the Aotea Harbour bar from 2008 - 2013

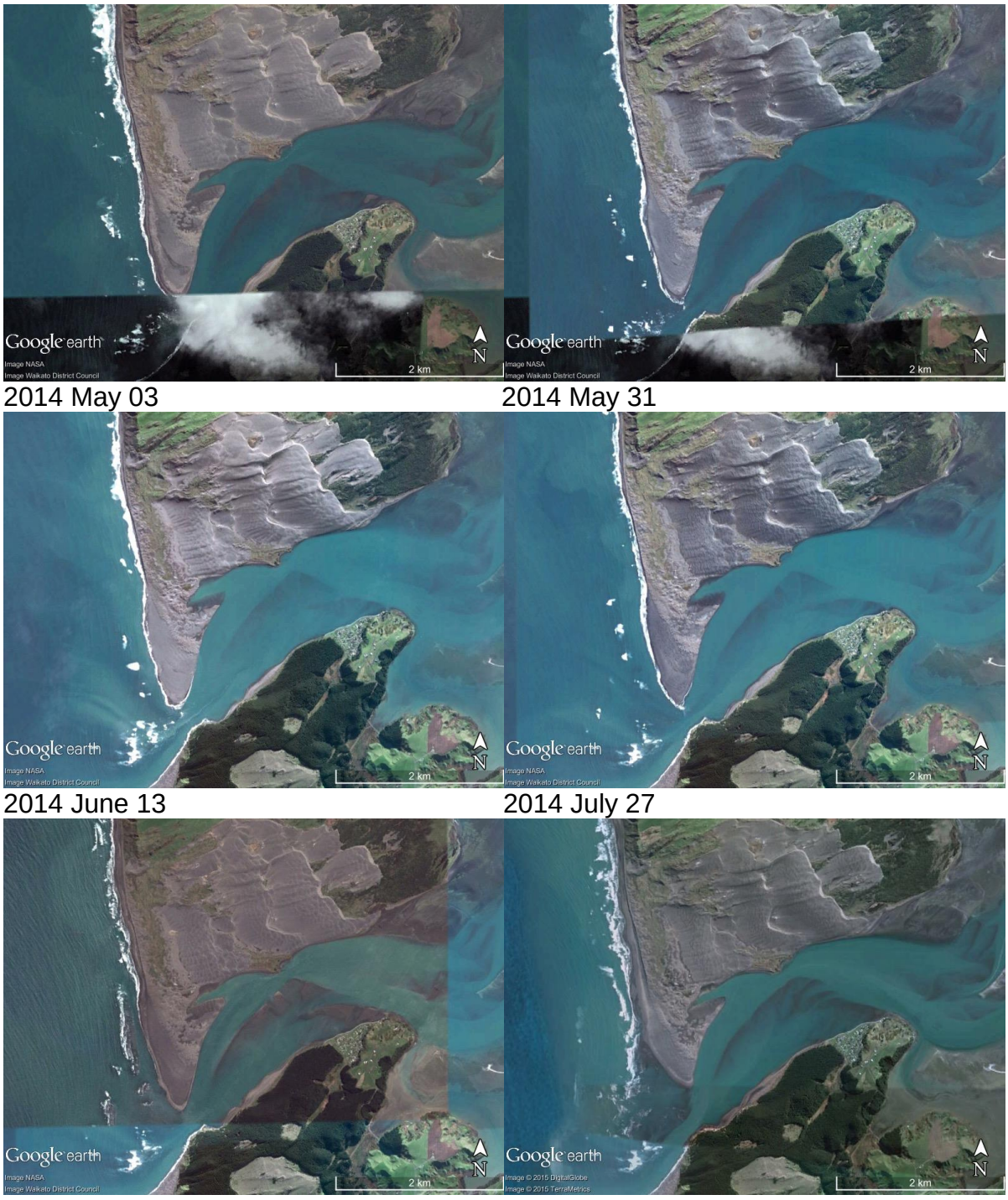


Figure 1.8 Changes in the morphology of the Aotea Harbour bar from 2013 - 2014

2 TSUNAMI SOURCE MODELS

For this study we focus on tsunamis generated by tectonic sources on both regional and far-field subduction zone plate margins. For the regional sources we use a suite of hypothetical earthquake scenarios of with magnitude M 9.0 positioned on the southern New Hebrides, Tonga-Kermadec and Puysegur Trenches, (Figure 2.1).

A similar approach is used for tsunami sources in the Solomon Islands, while these tsunamis strictly speaking are 'distant source' due to the >5 hr travel times to our study sites, for geographic consistency, we group them with the regional sources below.

We also explore the effects of distant sources tsunami including the 1960 Valdivia, Chile earthquake and the 1868 Arica Chile earthquake.

2.1 Regional/Distant Source Scenarios in the South-western Pacific

These tsunami sources are based on the assumption that any subduction zone on earth is capable of producing a very large (i.e. M_W 9.0) earthquake. Although the subduction zones investigated in this study have not produced such large events in historical times, the possibility of such an event occurring cannot be discounted. Indeed the recent very large earthquakes occurring on the Sumatra subduction zone in December 2004 and offshore of northern Japan in March 2011 were not considered as plausible events based on historical seismicity and our present seismological understanding of these source regions.

As noted above, Power et al. (2011) studied the tsunami hazard for New Zealand from the Tonga-Kermadec trench and the southern New Hebrides subduction zone. In their assessment they also used hypothetically large earthquakes as the tsunami source with a M 8.8 event on the southern New Hebrides Trench and up to a M 9.4 event on the Tonga-Kermadec Trench. Here we adopt a similar approach, however we use a suite of identical earthquake sources positioned along the different subduction zones as indicated in Figure 2.1. Each tsunami source is represented by an earthquake with a fault plane area of 400x100 km and 22 m of uniform slip, corresponding to an earthquake with magnitude of M9.

Table 2.1 Regional tsunami sources used for the study.

Case Number	Name	Code
1	Southern New Hebrides	HEB 1
2	Puysegur Trench	PUY 1
3	Tonga-Kermadec south	TK 1
4	Tonga-Kermadec north	TK 2
5	Solomon Islands East	SOL 1
6	Solomon Islands Central	SOL 2
7	Solomon Islands West	SOL 3

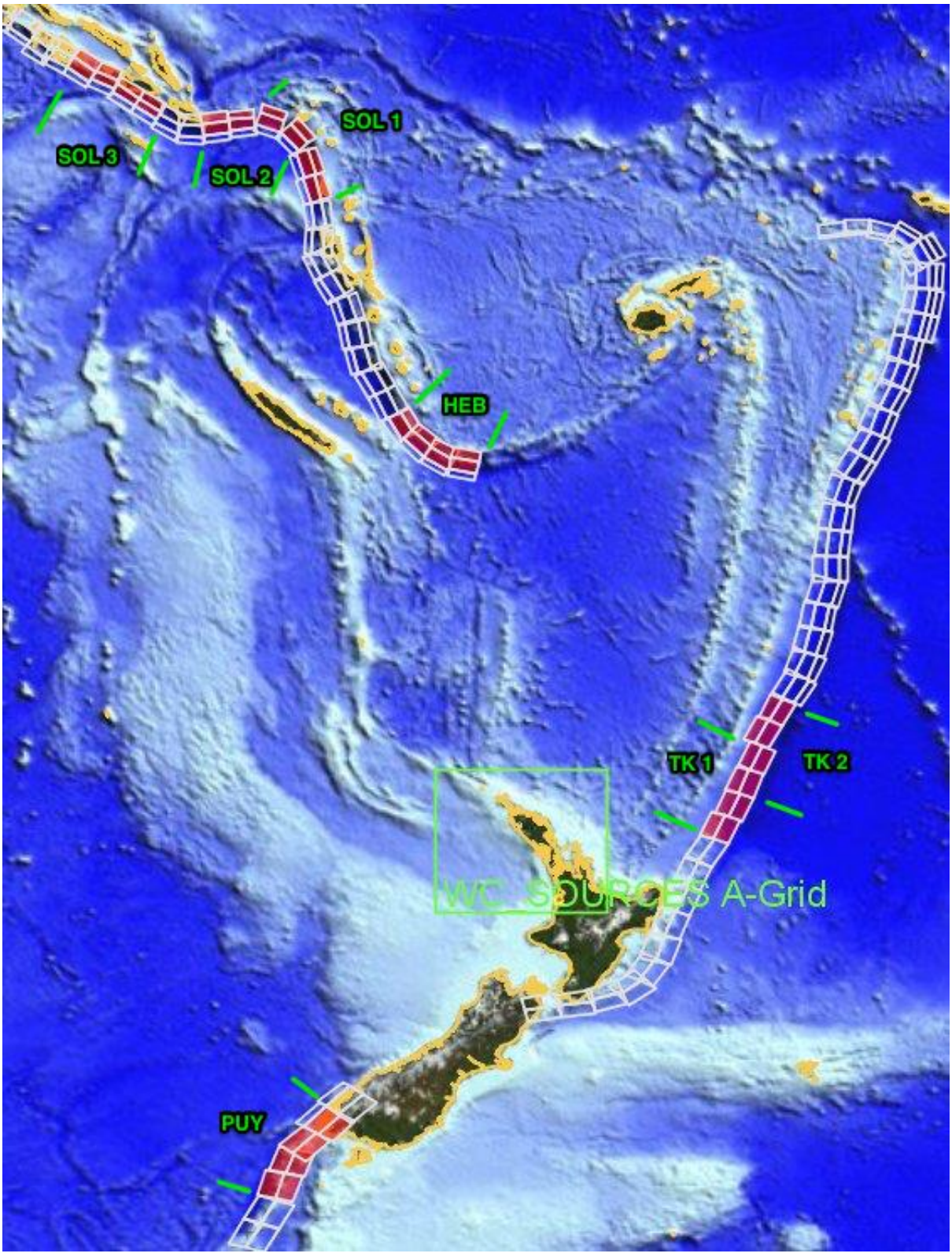


Figure 2.1 Regional tsunami source regions. *SOL* Solomon Trench, *HEB* New Hebrides Trench, *TK* Tonga-Kermadec Trench and *PUY* Puysegur Trench.

2.2 Distance Source Scenarios

In this report, two distant source tsunami scenarios are considered. These are based on the 1868 Arica and 1960 Valdivia historical Chilean events. The rationale for focussing on these two sources only is discussed in Section 4 below.

Borrero (2013) conducted a detailed analysis of the effects of the 1960 tsunami at Whitianga. In that study he compared the numerical model results from 6 different versions of the tsunami source for that event to eyewitness accounts and observations of inundation at Whitianga. The results of that study suggested that the earthquake slip distribution proposed by Fujii and Satake (2012) provided the best fit to the overall observed effects. However, it was necessary to increase the overall slip amounts by 20% to most accurately reproduce the observed inundation. The fault segments, initial seafloor deformation and slip amounts used for that source are shown in Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2.

For the 1868 Arica event, we used source segments corresponding to a rupture extending from Arica, Chile, 600 km northward into southern Peru. This source uses uniform slip of 39.6 m over the fault plane. This source mechanism produced the best fit to the available observations of the 1868 tsunami in Lyttelton Harbour as discussed in Borrero and Goring (2015).

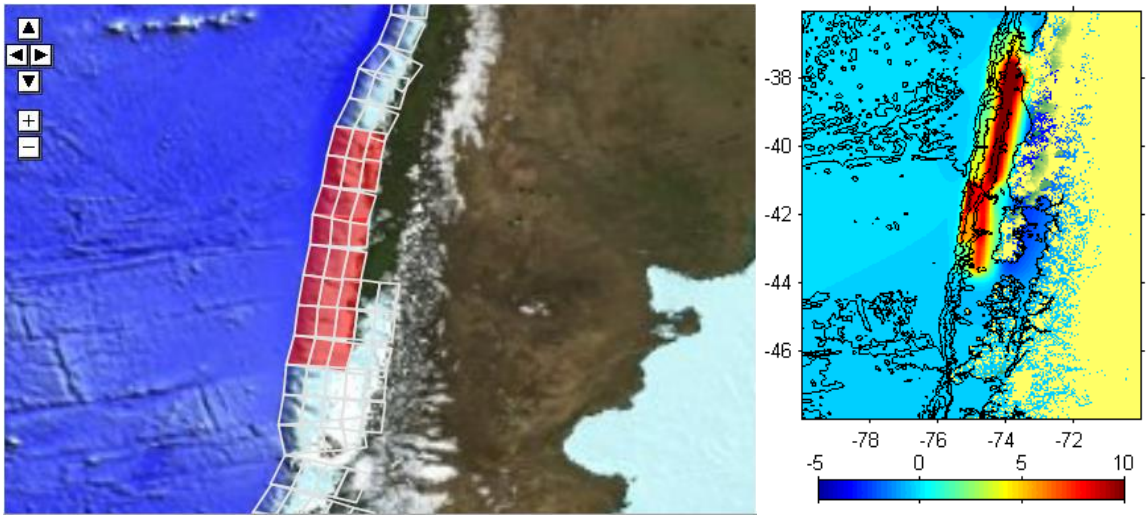


Figure 2.2 (left) Unit source segments used to define the 1960 Chilean Earthquake suite of events. (right) Initial sea floor deformation at the source region.

Table 2.2 Faults segment slip amounts for the 1960 Chilean tsunami.

Fault Segment Slip Amounts		
5.0	12.9	1.2
6.6	36.1	21.0
2.8	31.1	11.3
4.9	29.6	11.5
7.8	32.9	6.6
25.7	17.8	6.2
15.3	21.7	5.5
3.7	20.5	2.7

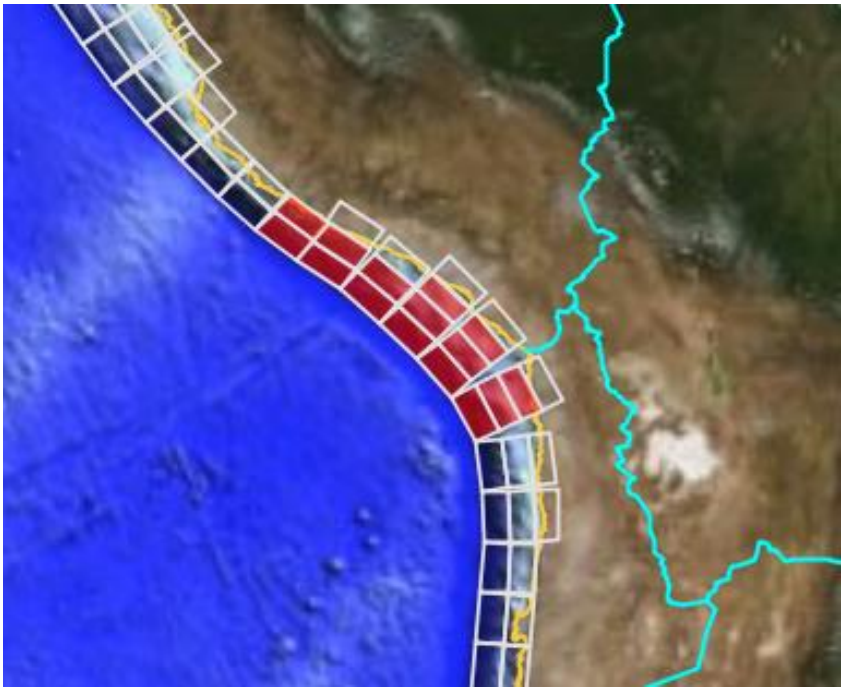


Figure 2.3 Source segments used for the 1868 Arica tsunami.

3 MODEL RESULTS: REGIONAL/DISTANT TSUNAMIS SOURCES IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC

3.1 Propagation Models

Tsunami water levels and current speeds for the sources described above were modelled at Port Waikato, Raglan and Aotea. For each of the cases, we have plotted the modelled tsunami wave heights in the southwest Pacific (Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2). The regional propagation plots show the strong influence bathy metric features have on guiding tsunami wave energy towards the west coast. This is particularly true for the three Solomon Islands cases with the Solomon 3 cases showing a strong focussing effect along the Lord Howe Rise (Figure 3.2). Also evident is how the west coast is largely shielded from the brunt of the wave energy produced by either of the two Tonga-Kermadec trench sources. From these plots we can also see that the Puysegur source transmits significant tsunami wave energy toward the west coast despite its southerly position and near parallel orientation relative to the west Waikato coastline.

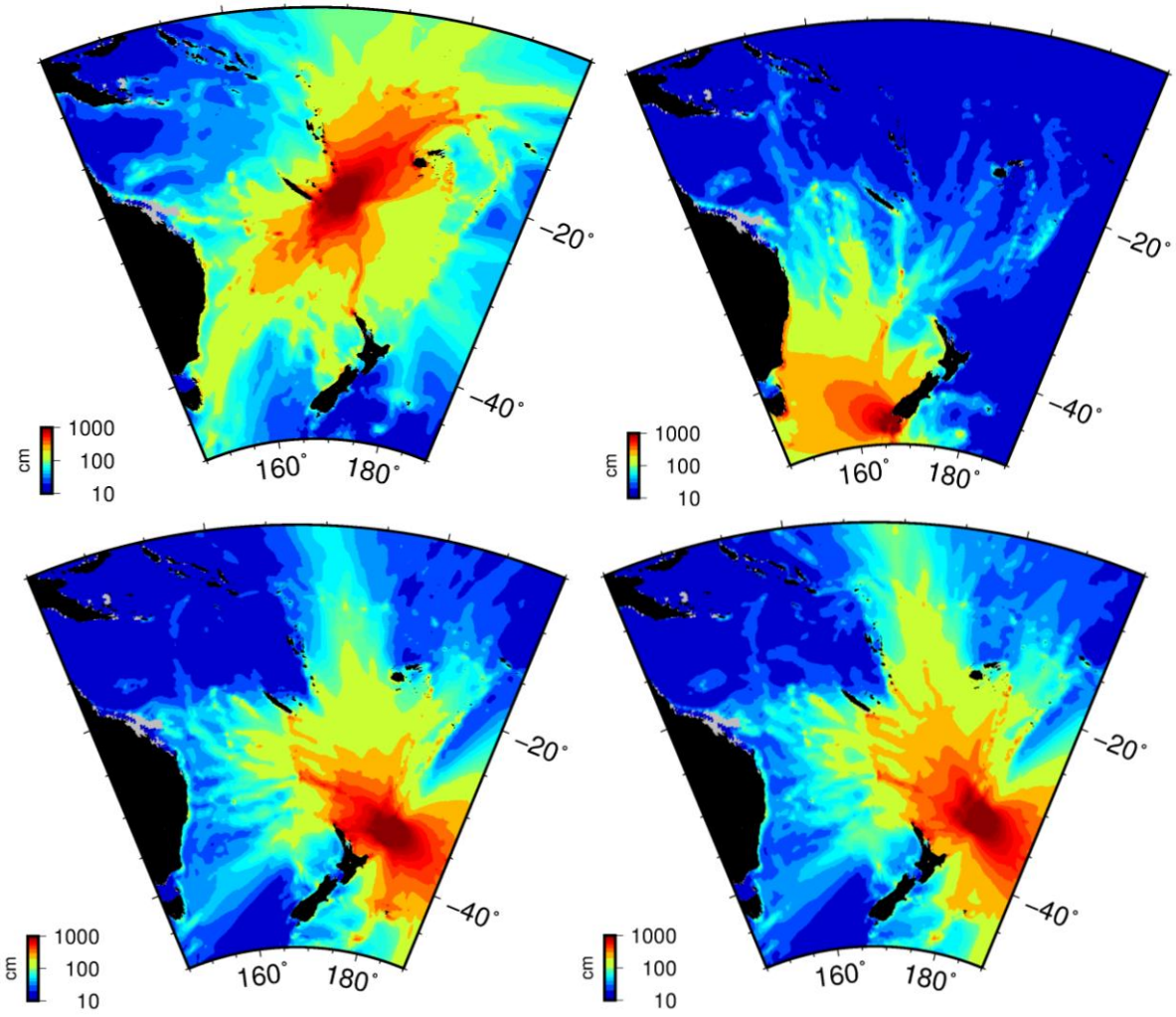


Figure 3.1 Maximum computed tsunami heights over the southwest Pacific region for the Southern New Hebrides (top left), Puysegur (top right), TK 1 (bot. left) and TK 2 (bot right) sources.

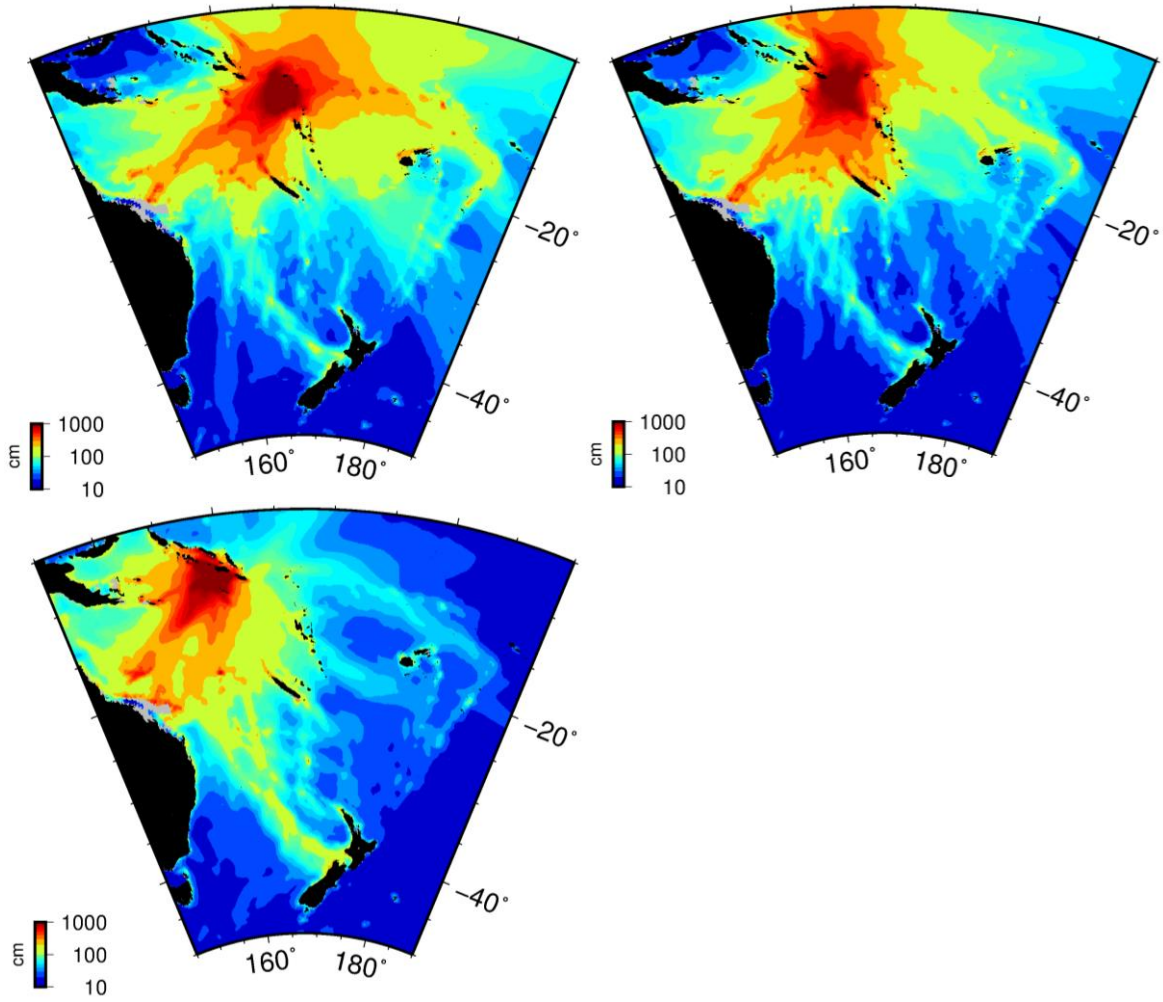


Figure 3.2 Maximum computed tsunami heights over the southwest Pacific region for the Solomon 1 (top left), Solomon 2 (top right) and Somolon 3 (bot. left) sources.

3.2 Tsunami Arrival Times and Heights

An important consideration for the regional tsunami hazard is a clear understanding of the tsunami arrival time. 'Tsunami arrival' however can be defined in a number of ways, whether it is the time of the first water level change (rise or drop) or the time of the maximum wave height.

As discussed above, tsunami sources are generally grouped according to the tsunami wave travel time from the source region to the site of interest. For the New Zealand context, Power (2013) groped sources according to the following definitions:

- Distant source – more than 3 hours travel time from New Zealand
- Regional source – 1–3 hours travel time from New Zealand
- Local source – 0–60 minutes travel time to the nearest New Zealand coast

For the different tsunami sources, we depict the tsunami arrival times and time series of the water levels throughout the tsunami simulations in Figure 3.4 through Figure 3.7. In these plots we see that the first withdrawal of the water surface begins approximately 3 – 3.5 hours after the earthquake for the Southern New Hebrides, Puysegur and two Tonga-Kermadec sources, and around 5 – 5.5 hours after the earthquake for the two Solomon sources.

Strictly speaking and using the definitions above, all of these events could be classified as 'distant source' relative to the west coast of the Waikato (just marginally so for the Tonga-Kermadec, Puysegur and Southern New Hebrides sources). However, since tsunamis from these source regions would be affecting other parts of New Zealand in much less time (i.e. Northland for the Solomon Islands and Southern New Hebrides, the Coromandel Peninsula and Bay of Plenty for the Tonga-Kermadec and Southland for the Puysegur Trench), and for geographic regions, we consider this group of sources to be 'regional' here.

For the first Tonga-Kermadec case at all three harbours, the initial withdrawal is followed by the largest positive surge (equal largest at Port Waikato), a result that is in line with that presented by Power *et al.* (2011) for the west coast of Northland. In contrast however, all other cases show that significant surges continue for several hours after tsunami arrival. Notably, the Solomon 1 scenario shows a significant surge occurring 14-15 hours after the earthquake. That this surge is not evident in the Solomon 2 scenario results is indicative of the strong role wave focussing and de-focussing over large bathymetric features has on tsunami induced water levels.

The timing of the tsunami first arrival, peak tsunami activity and largest tsunami surge are summarised in Table 3.1.

Plots of the maximum computed tsunami heights are presented in Figure 3.9 for the Solomon 1 and Puysegur tsunami sources. The complete set of modelled maximum tsunami heights are presented in the various appendices. The highest modelled tsunami heights across the simulations occurs for the Puysegur scenario. This scenario produces tsunami heights of up to 3.1 m at the shoreline just south of the entrance to Aotea Harbour, 3.0 m just north of the river mouth at Port Waikato and 2.4 m to the north of Raglan Harbour.

This Puysegur scenario is the only one that produces any appreciable overland inundation and in Figure 3.10 we present flow depth plots showing the extent and depth of the inundation for the three sites for this case. In general the inundation is limited to the beach areas of the open coast and does not affect the populated areas inside the harbours or up the river. The exception being the Kopua Domain area inside of Raglan Harbour where the model results suggest that this area is susceptible to flooding for the Puysegur scenario.

Table 3.1 Summary of Tsunami arrival and timing of peak tsunami activity for regional sources. All times are approximate and determined through visual inspection of the time series plots.

	First Arrival (hrs)	Peak Activity (hrs)	Largest Surge (hrs)
Port Waikato			
HEB	3.5	3.5-4	9
PUY	3	3-9	4.8
TK 1	3	3-12	6.5
TK 2	3	3-16	6.5
SOL 3	6	6-16	14
SOL 2	6	6-16	11
SOL 3	6	6-18	13
Raglan			
HEB	4	4-11	10
PUY	3.5	3.5-9	5
TK 1	3	3-12	3.5
TK 2	3	3-12	3.5
SOL 3	6	6-20	9
SOL 2	6	6-20	11
SOL 3	6	6-20	19
Aotea			
HEB	4	4-13	6
PUY	3.5	3.5-11	7
TK 1	3	3-14	3.5
TK 2	3	3-14	6
SOL 3	6	6-20	10
SOL 2	6	6-18	10
SOL 3	6	6-20	10

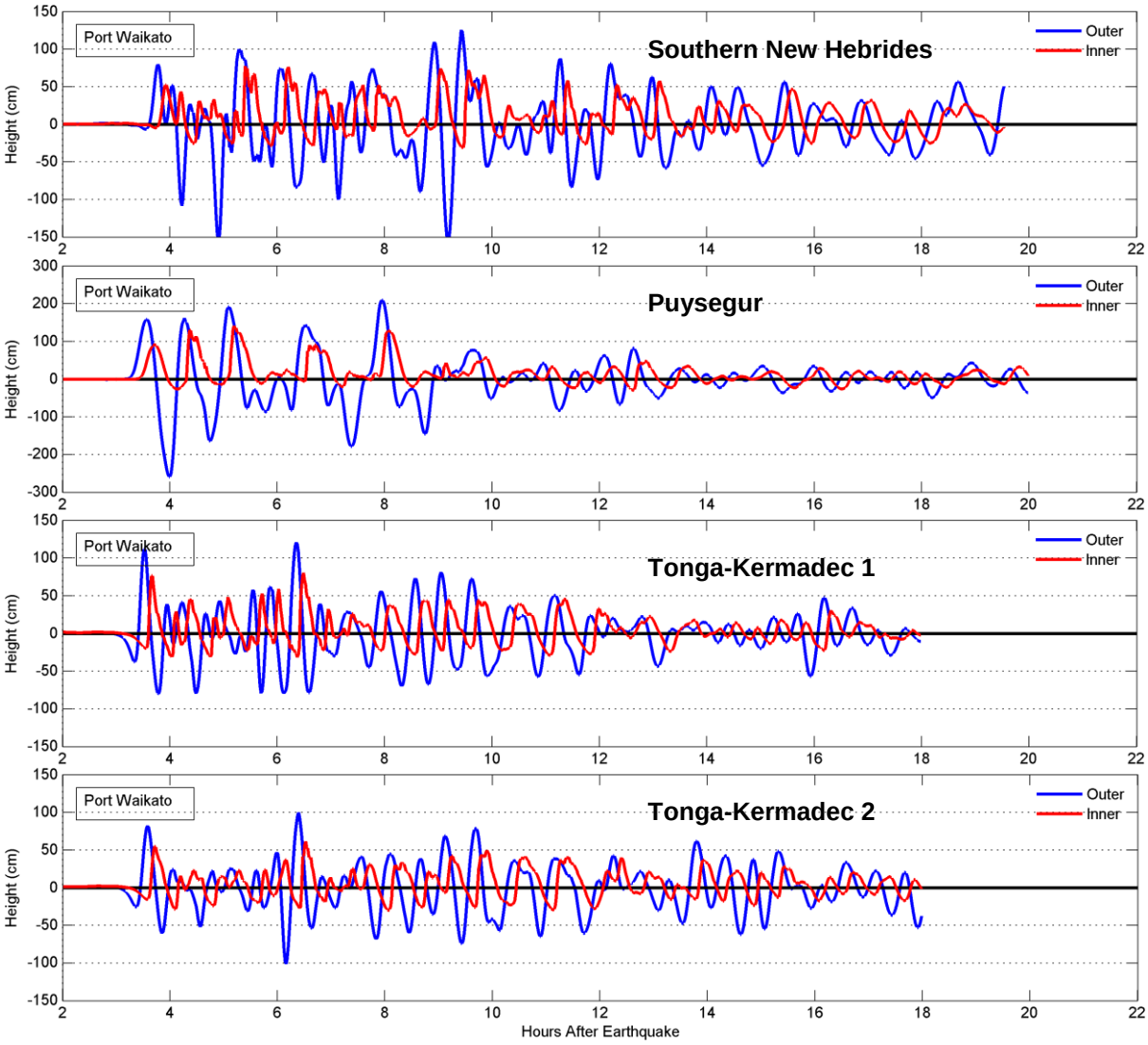


Figure 3.3 Water level time series plots for each regional source at Port Waikato. Top to bottom: New Hebrides, Puysegur, Tonga-Kermadec 1 and Tonga-Kermadec 2. Blue lines represent the outer harbour while red lines represent the inner harbour. Time series locations are indicated by the red and yellow dots in Figure 1.5. Note the different height axis for the Puysegur event.

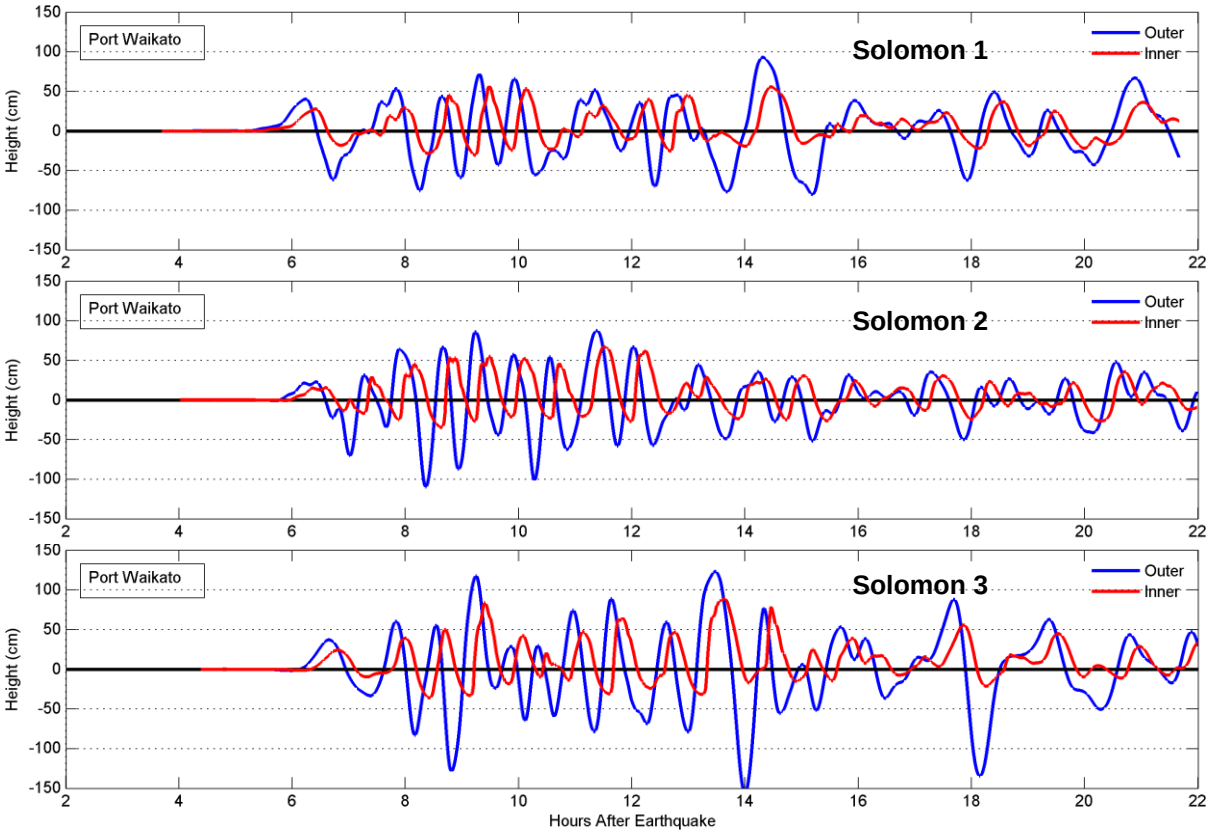


Figure 3.4 Water level time series plots for each regional source at Port Waikato. Top to bottom: Solomon 1, Solomon 2, Solomon 3. Blue lines represent the outer harbour while red lines represent the inner harbour. Time series locations are indicated by the red and yellow dots in Figure 1.5. Note the different height axis for the Puysegur event.

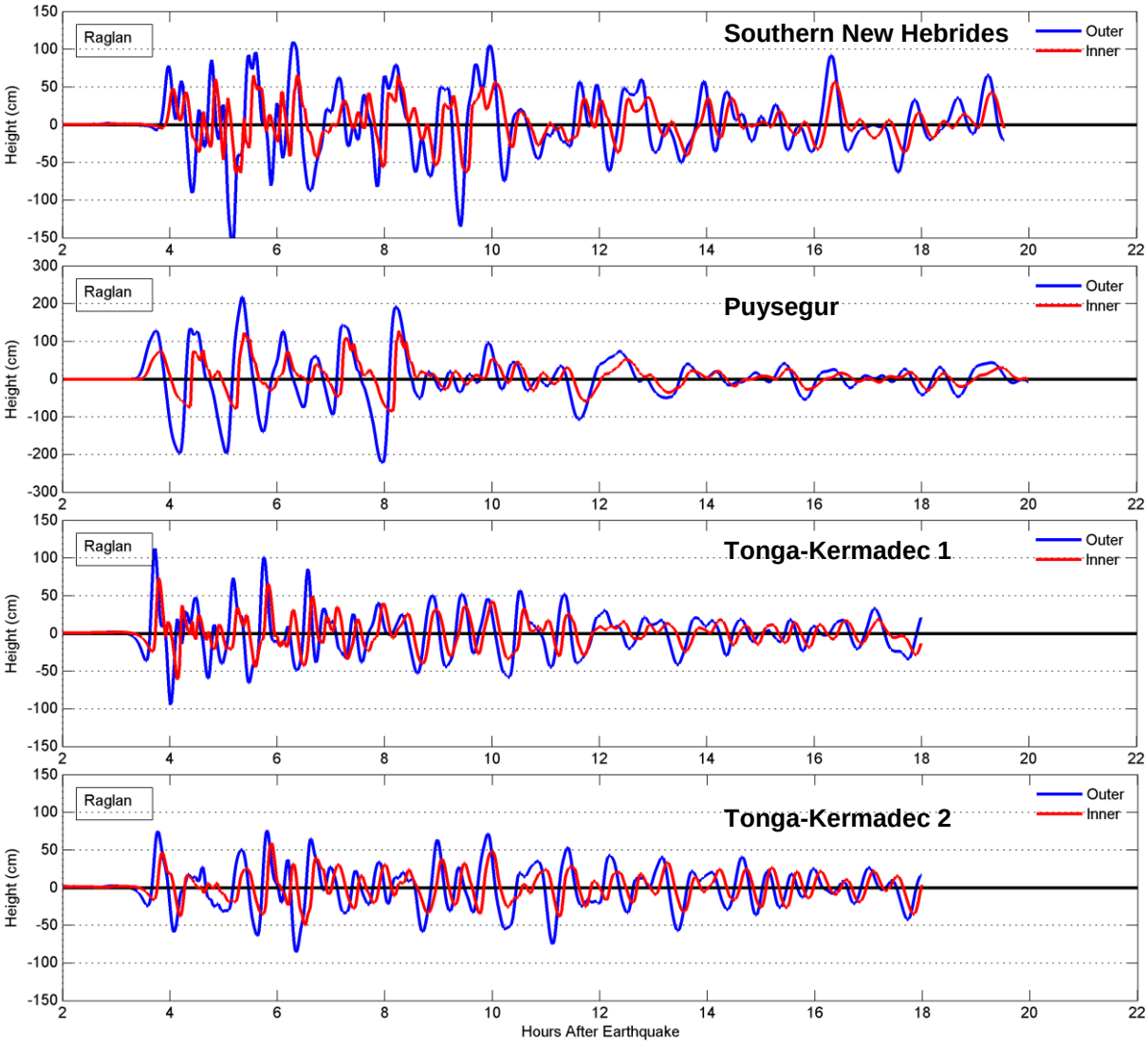


Figure 3.5 Water level time series plots for each regional source at Raglan Harbour. Top to bottom: New Hebrides, Puysegur, Tonga-Kermadec 1 and Tonga-Kermadec 2. Blue lines represent the outer harbour while red lines represent the inner harbour. Time series locations are indicated by the red and yellow dots in Figure 1.5. Note the different height axis for the Puysegur event

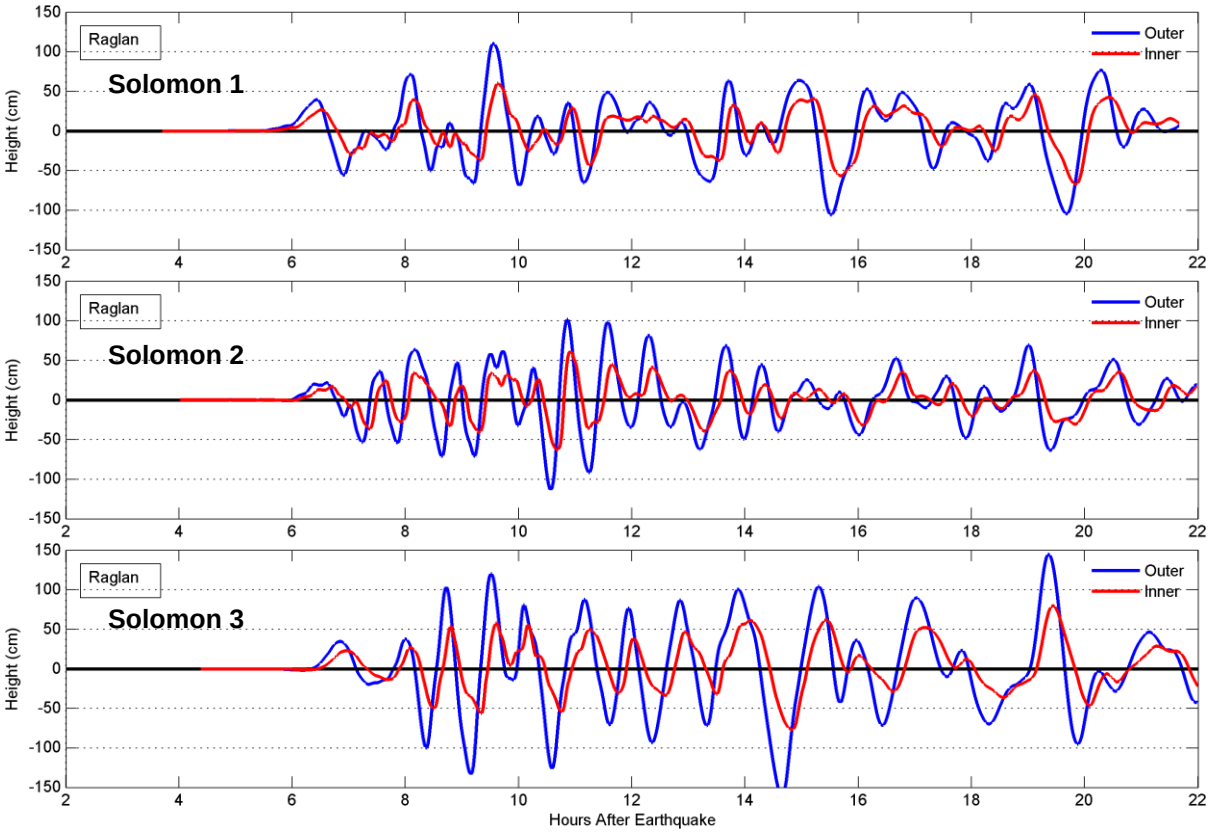


Figure 3.6 Water level time series plots for each regional source at Raglan Harbour. Top to bottom: Solomon 1, Solomon 2, Solomon 3. Blue lines represent the outer harbour while red lines represent the inner harbour. Time series locations are indicated by the red and yellow dots in Figure 1.5. Note the different height axis for the Puysegur event.

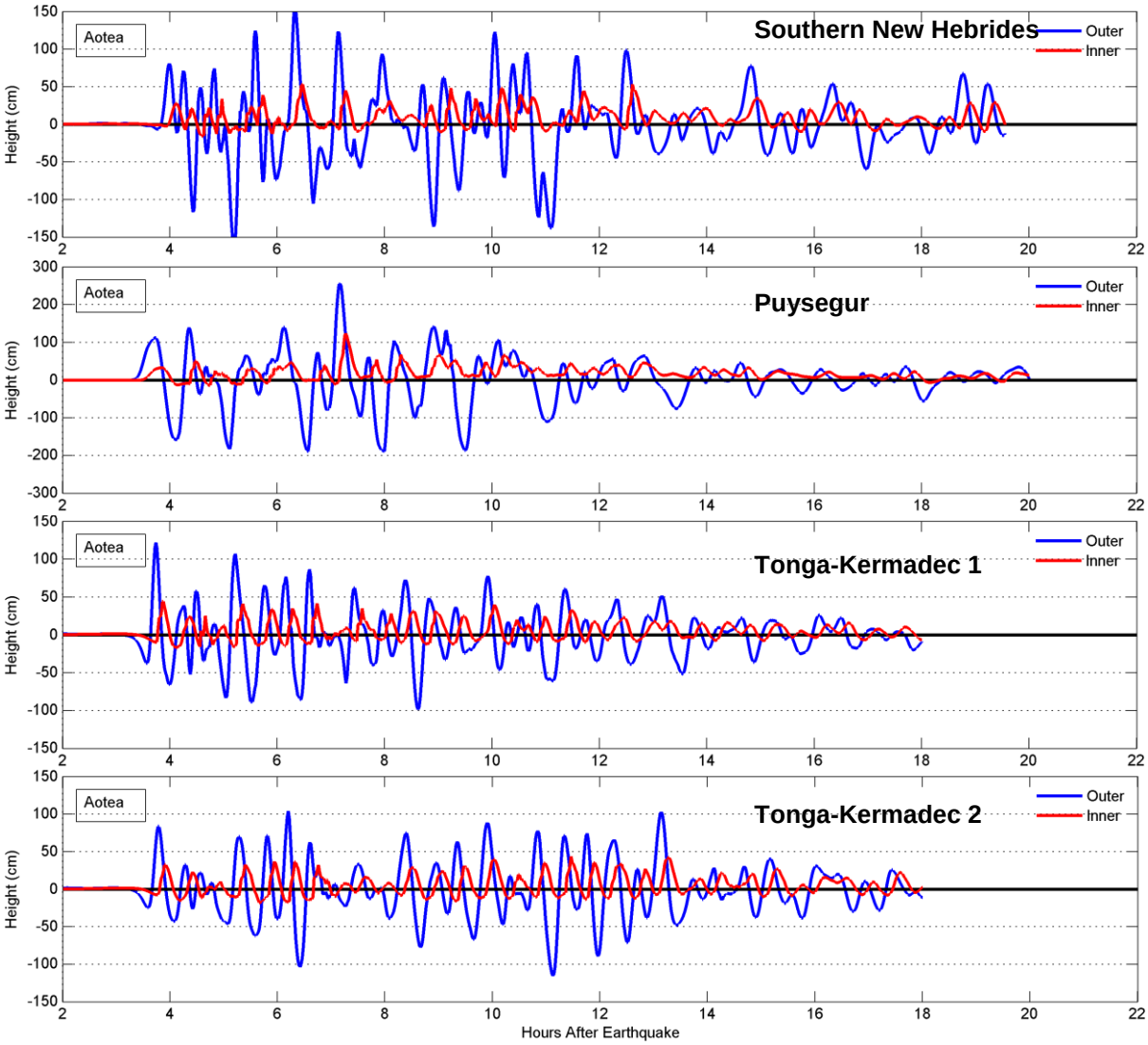


Figure 3.7 Water level time series plots for each regional source at Aotea Harbour. Top to bottom: New Hebrides, Puysegur, Tonga-Kermadec 1 and Tonga-Kermadec 2. Blue lines represent the outer harbour while red lines represent the inner harbour. Time series locations are indicated by the red and yellow dots in Figure 1.5. Note the different height axis for the Puysegur event

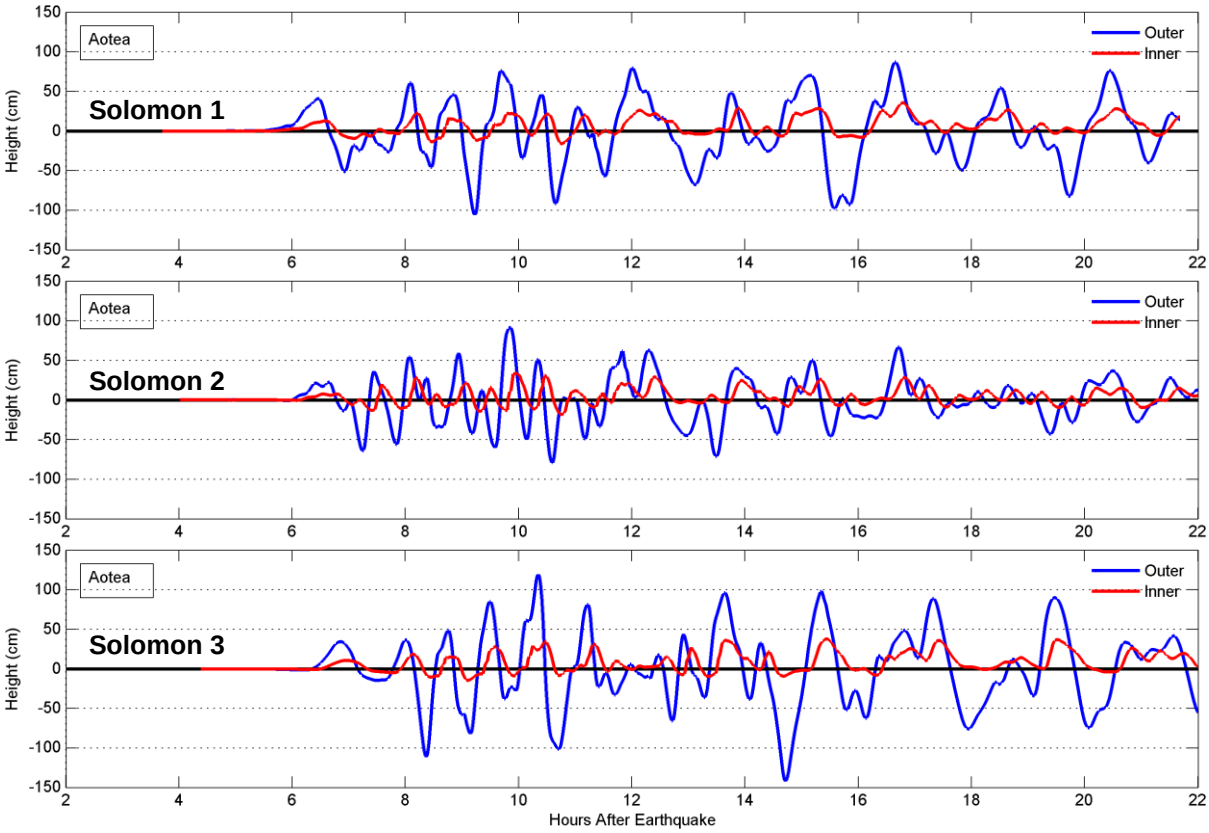


Figure 3.8 Water level time series plots for each regional source at Aotea Harbour. Top to bottom: Solomon 1, Solomon 2, Solomon 3. Blue lines represent the outer harbour while red lines represent the inner harbour. Time series locations are indicated by the red and yellow dots in Figure 1.5. Note the different height axis for the Puysegur event.

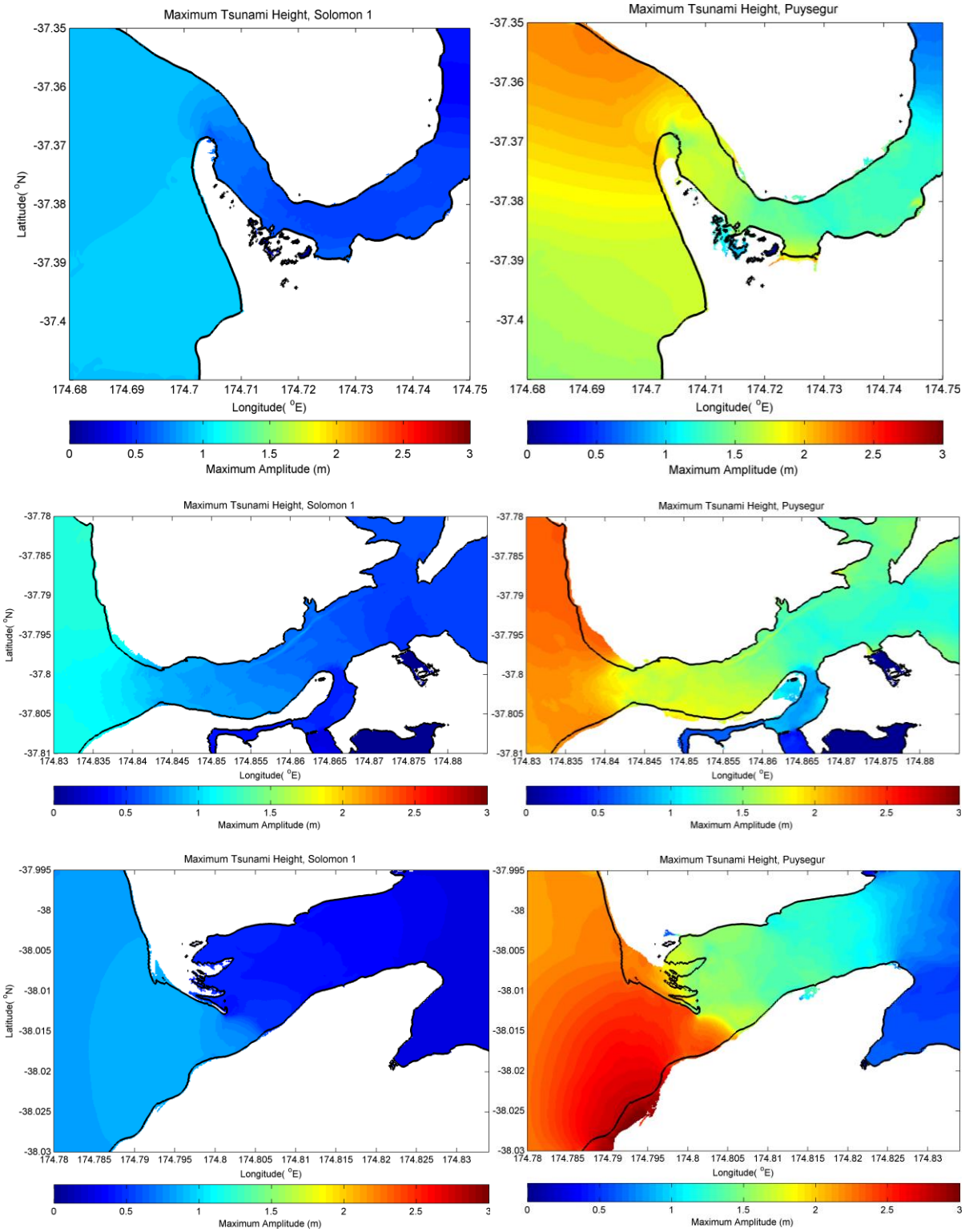
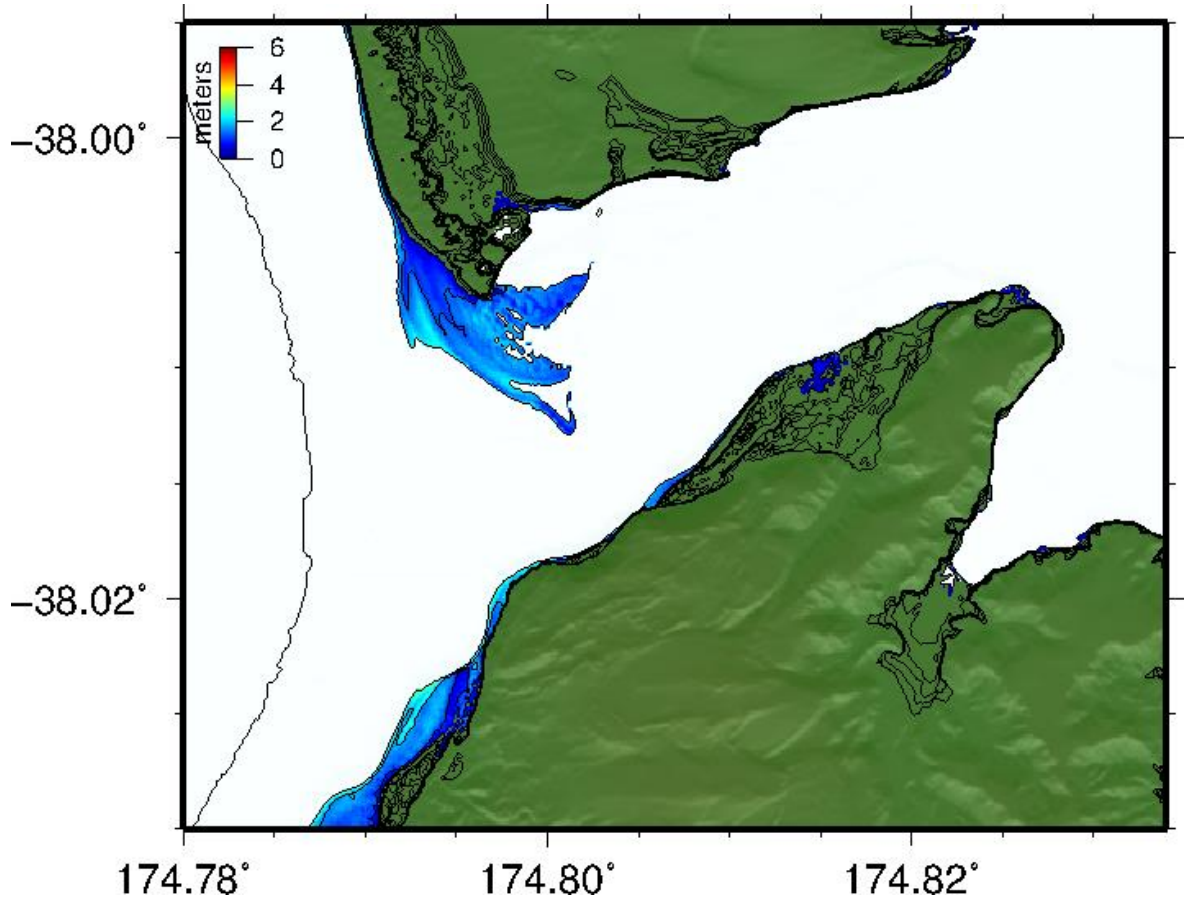
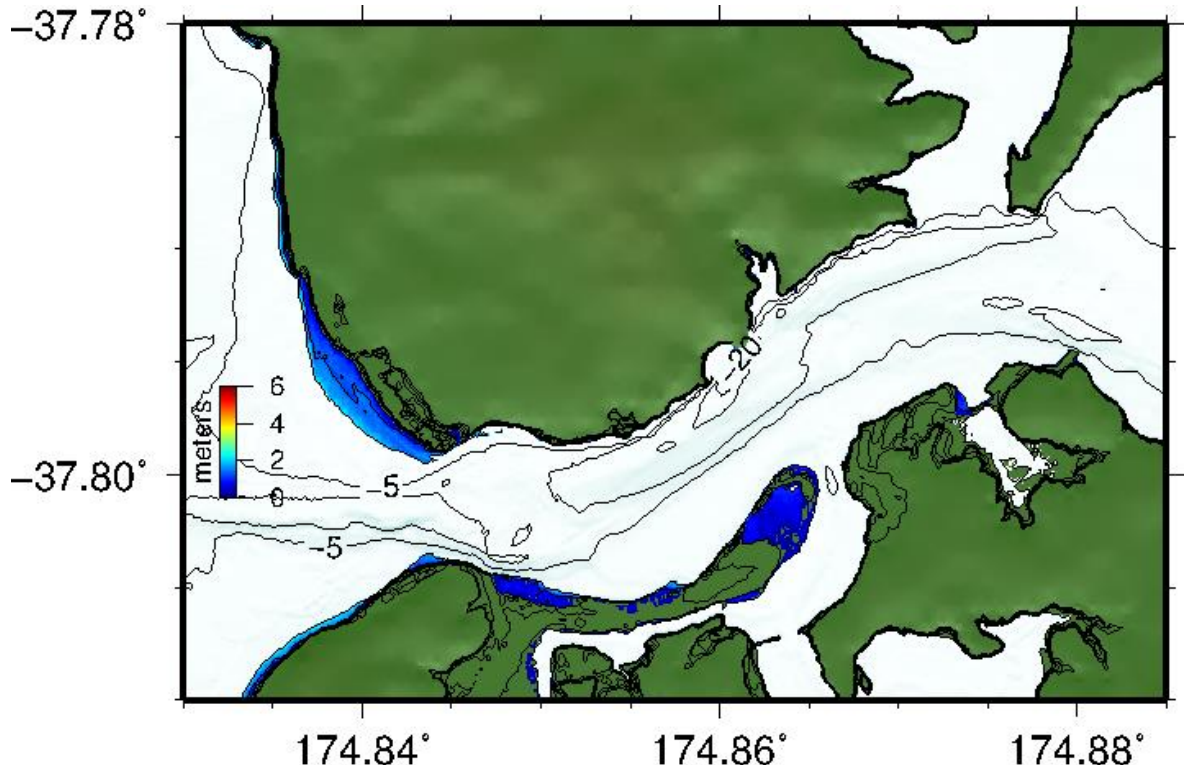


Figure 3.9 Maximum computed water levels for scenarios Solomon 1 (left) and Puysegur (right) at Aotea, Port Waikato and Raglan (top to bottom respectively); each case run at high tide.

AOTEA HARBOUR



RAGLAN HARBOUR



PORT WAIKATO

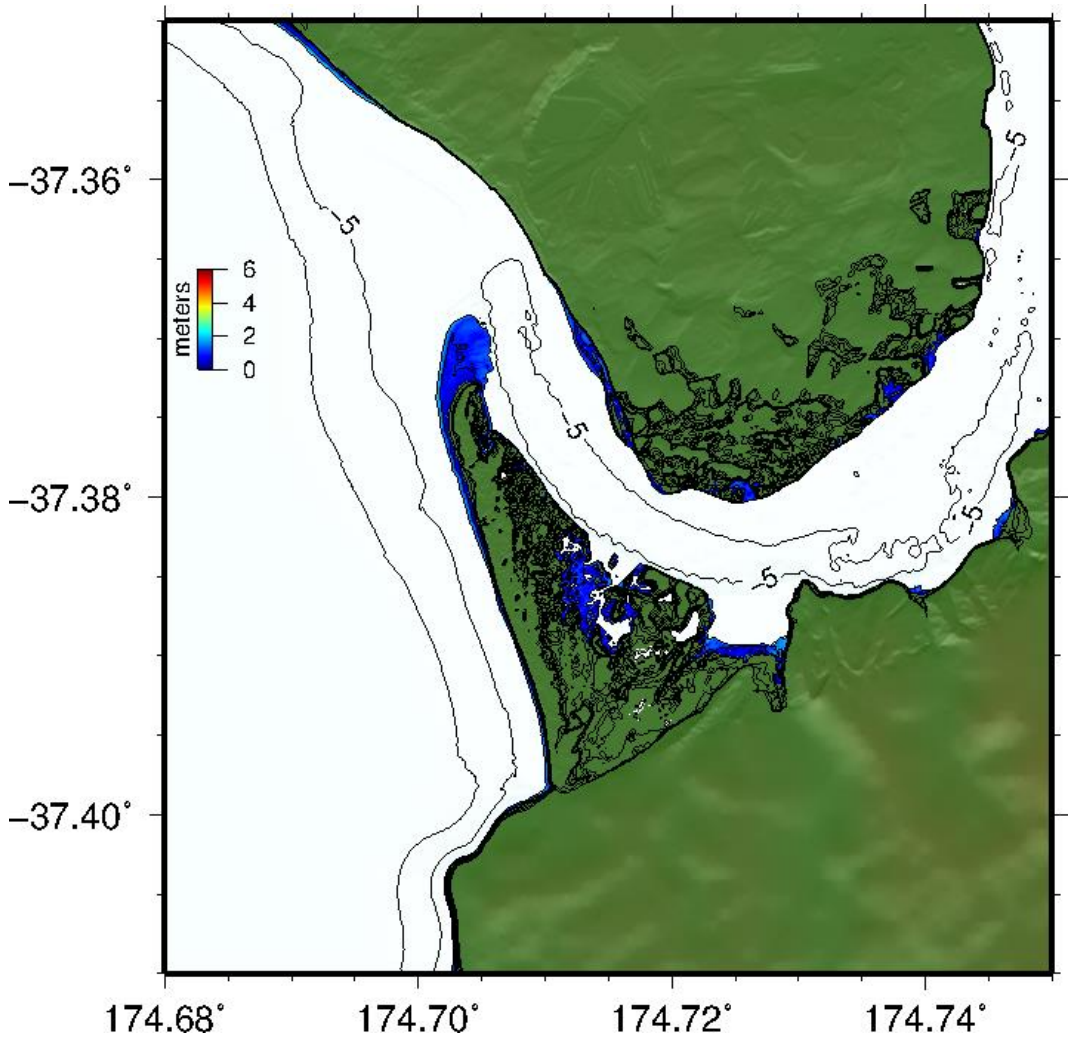


Figure 3.10 Flow depth plots for areas inundated by the Puysegur scenario at high tide at Aotea and Raglan Harbours (previous page) and Port Waikato (above).

3.3 Tsunami Current Speeds

Given the narrow entrances to Port Waikato, Raglan and Aotea Harbours, large current speeds are to be expected for some of the modelled tsunami scenarios. The variations in current speeds at these locations between the least and most severe scenarios (Solomon 1 and Puysegur respectively) are shown in Figure 3.11.

Perhaps more important than simply knowing the maximum current speeds, is also knowing the potential duration of strong currents. This concept is illustrated in the time-current-threshold maps shown in Figure 3.12. In this figure, we choose a particular current speed threshold and plot, as a colour, the time (in hours) over which that threshold is exceeded.

We emphasize here that this does not mean currents of this threshold are exceeded continuously over the time span indicated, but rather that the particular current speed threshold is exceeded at least once in that time period. In Figure 3.12 we compare the time-current threshold results between the Solomon 1 and Puysegur cases. The plots suggest that the Solomon 1 source has the potential to produce strong currents for up to 16 hours after tsunami arrival, however, this occurs only over relatively small areas in the Aotea and Port Waikato runs with a somewhat larger area affected in the Raglan case. In the Puysegur results however, we see that while the 3 knot threshold is exceeded over a larger portion of the harbour entrances, the duration generally lasts less than 12 hours. In the case of the Solomon 1 scenario, inspection of the water level time series plots above show a late arriving large surge that is likely the cause of the strong current late in the time series. Looking at the water level time series for the Puysegur case we see that the strongest tsunami effects occur between 3 and 9 hours after the earthquake. The full set of time-current-threshold maps is contained in the various appendices..

Current hazard plots are presented in Figure 3.13 through Figure 3.15. In these figures we plot the maximum computed current speeds for each source scenario using a banded colour palette. Presented this way, we can see which regions of the model domain are susceptible to what level of currents. The complete set of current hazard zone plots are presented for the three sites in the appendices.

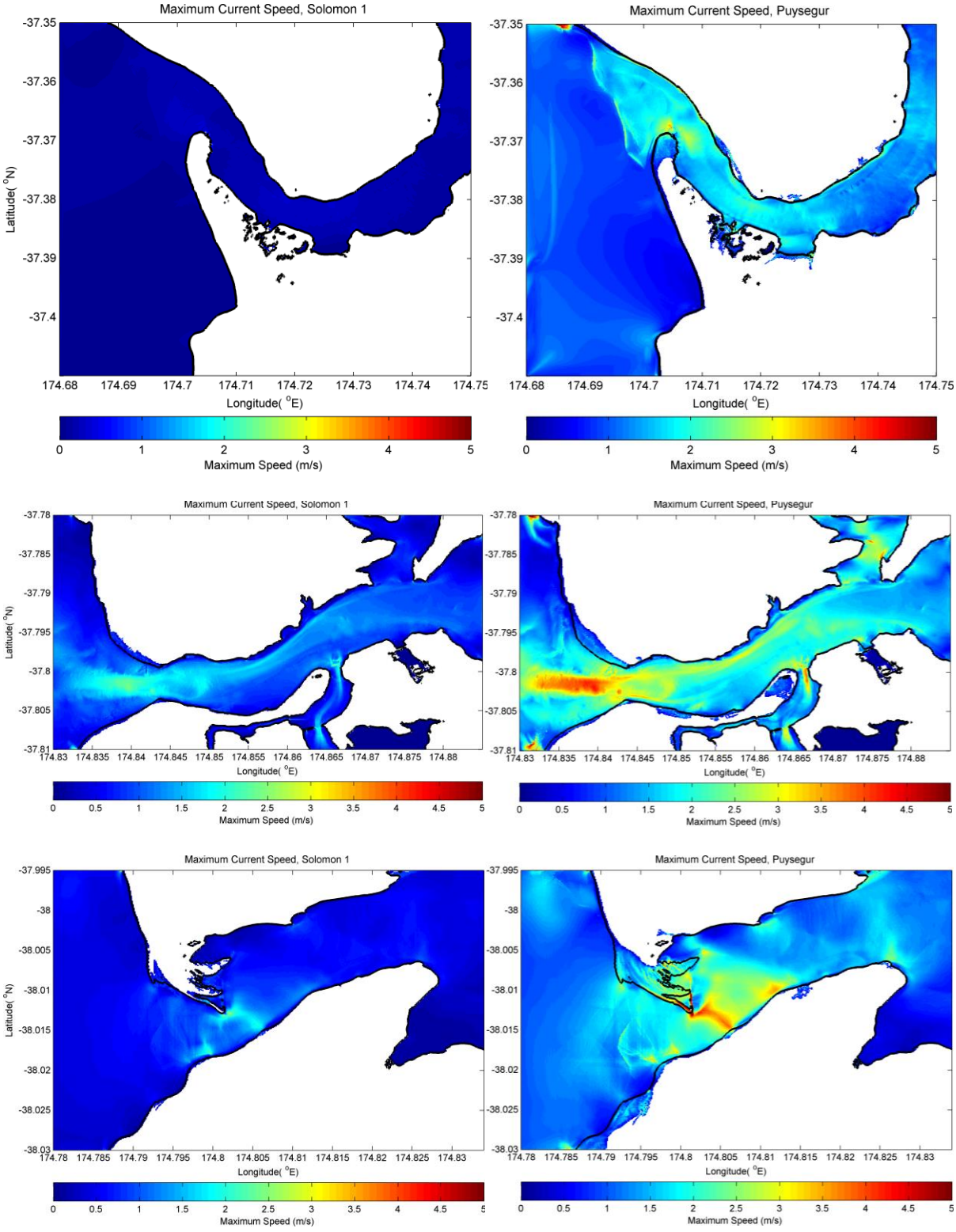


Figure 3.11 Computed maximum current speeds for scenarios Solomon 1 (left) and Puysegur (right) at Aotea, Port Waikato and Raglan (top to bottom respectively); each case run at high tide.

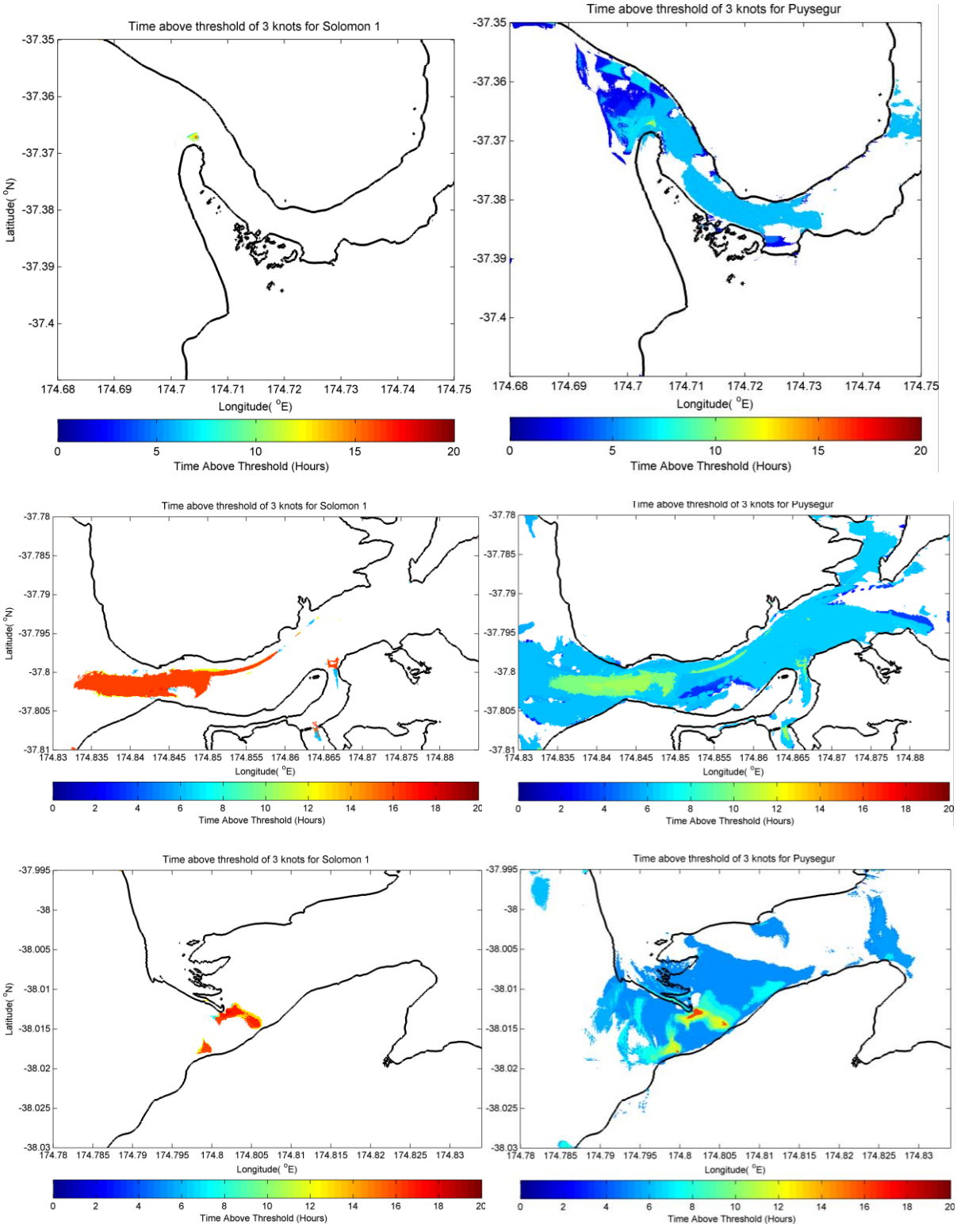


Figure 3.12 Time-current-threshold maps for scenarios Solomon 1 (left) and Puysegur (right) at high tide.

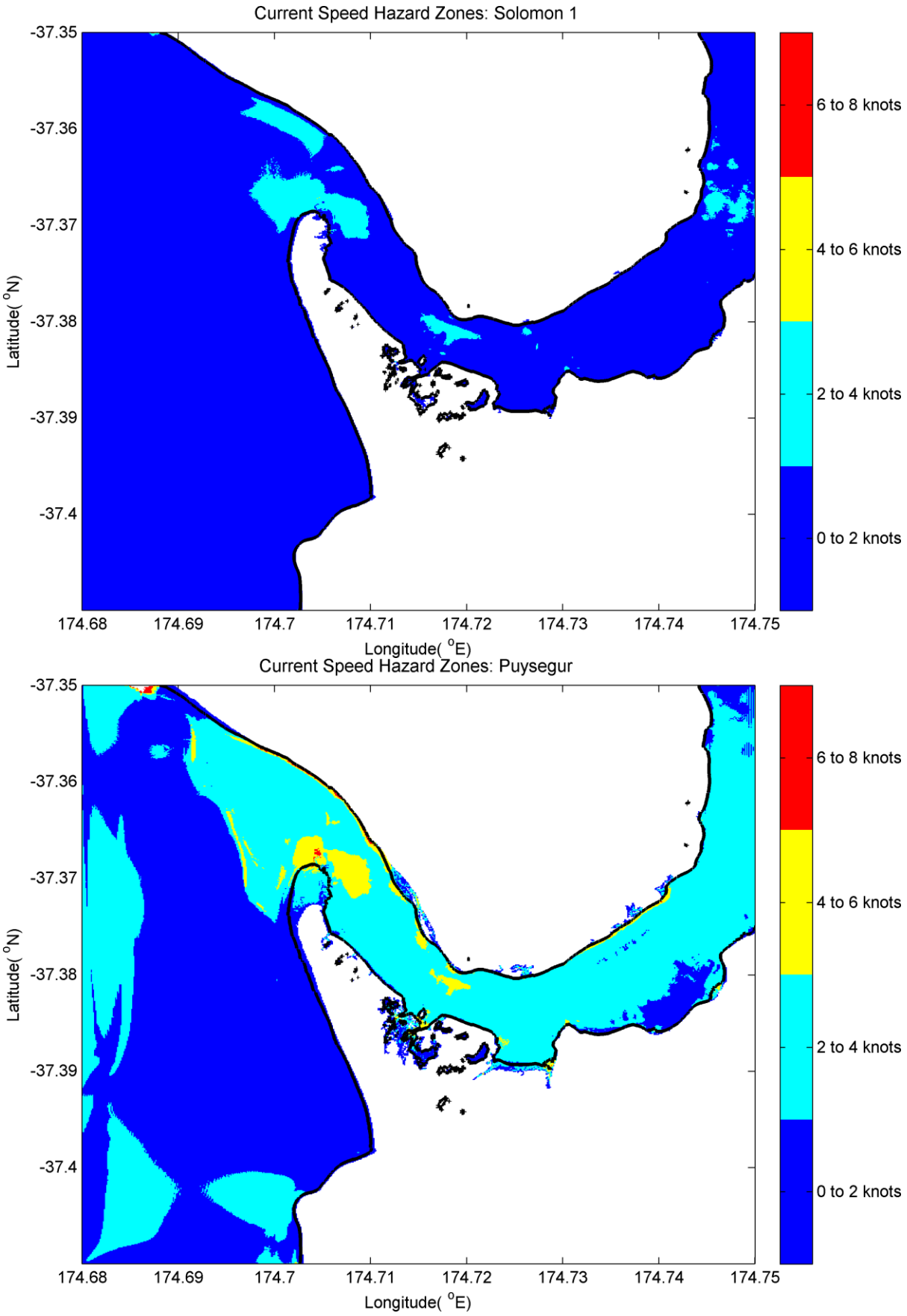


Figure 3.13 Tsunami induced current speed hazard areas at Port Waikato for the Solomon 1 (top) and Puysegur (bottom) tsunami sources.

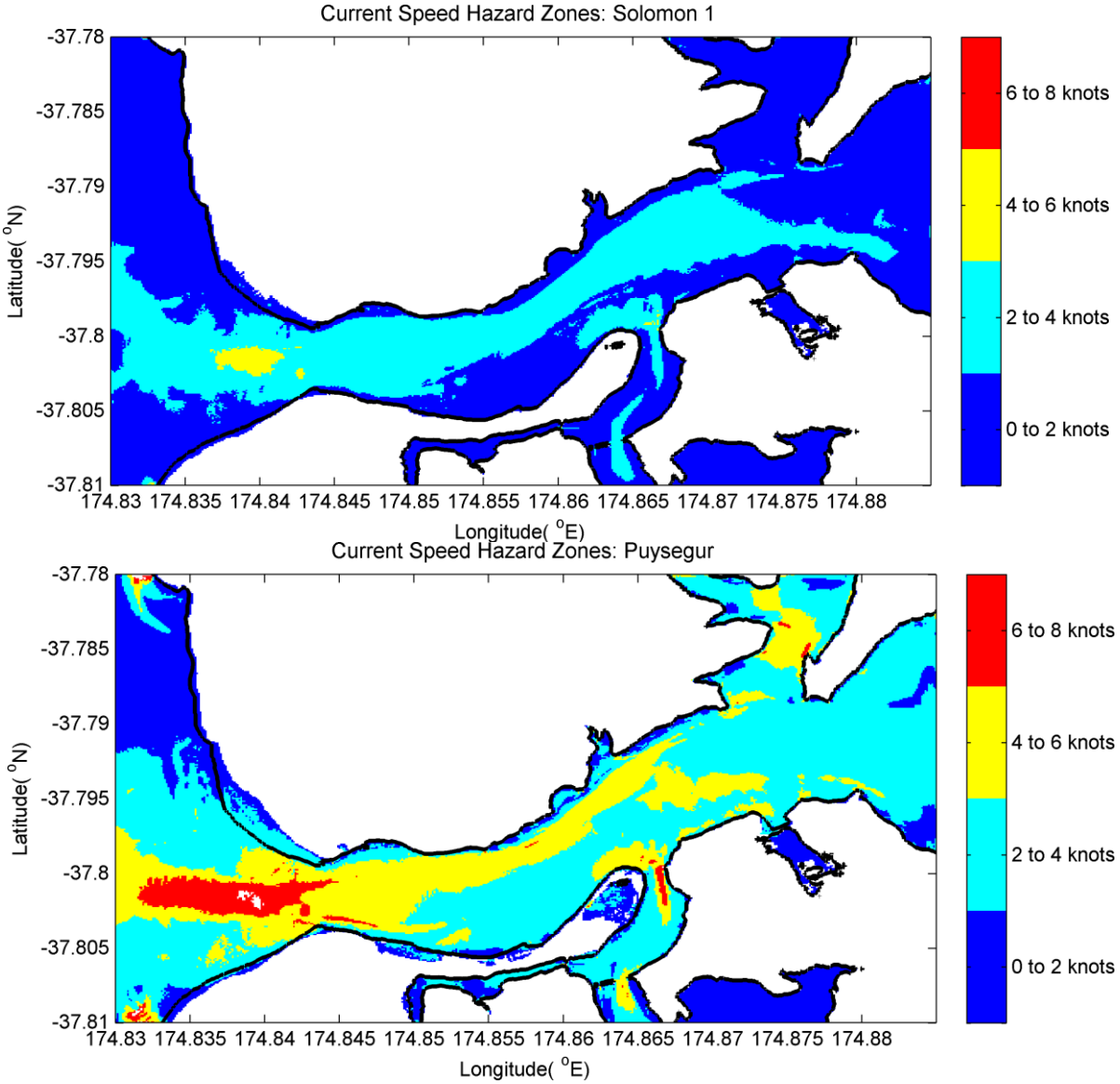


Figure 3.14 Tsunami induced current speed hazard areas at Raglan Harbour for the Solomon 1 (top) and Puysegur (bottom) tsunami sources.

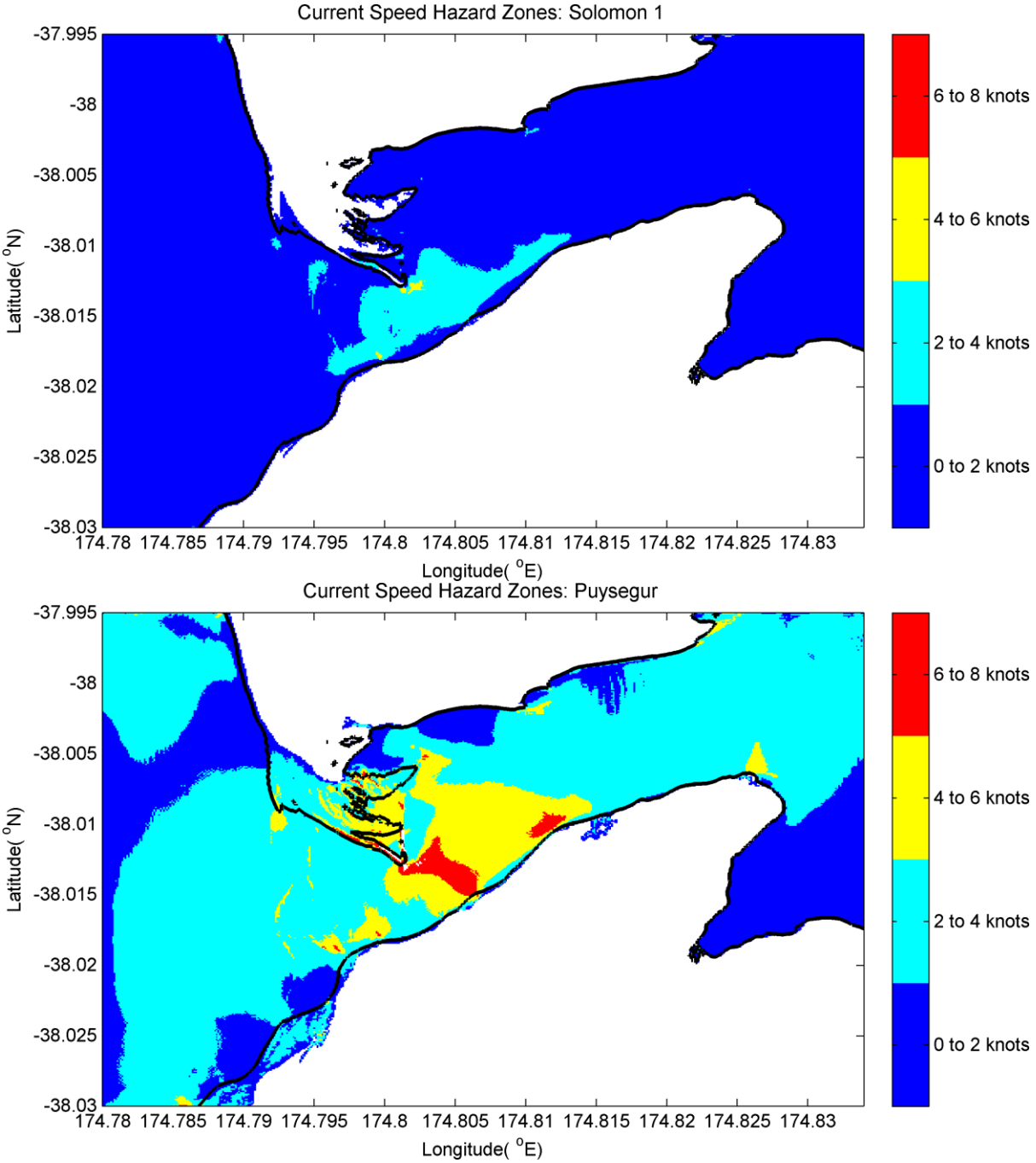


Figure 3.15 Tsunami induced current speed hazard areas at Aotea Harbour for the Solomon 1 (top) and Puysegur (bottom) tsunami sources.

4 MODEL RESULTS: DISTANT SOURCE TSUNAMIS

It is generally accepted that tsunamis generated along the Pacific rim would cause the strongest effects in New Zealand along the east and north facing coasts. The west coast of New Zealand is somewhat protected from north Pacific tsunamis by the shallow island chain ridges running from the Solomon Islands to Fiji. These shallow areas and complex bathymetric features act to reduce and scatter the incident tsunami wave trains. This effect is shown in Figure 4.1 for four large tsunamis (M9 earthquake source) emanating from the north Pacific region. However, the wave guide effect of the Lord Howe Rise and the Norfolk and Three Kings Ridges (see Figure 1.2) will still cause tsunami wave focussing and can lead to locally higher wave heights in some areas, yet we see in Figure 4.2 for the north Pacific case, the offshore tsunami heights are generally less than 1 m along the west coast of the North Island. For this reason, we focus our attention on tsunamis generated along the west coast of South America.

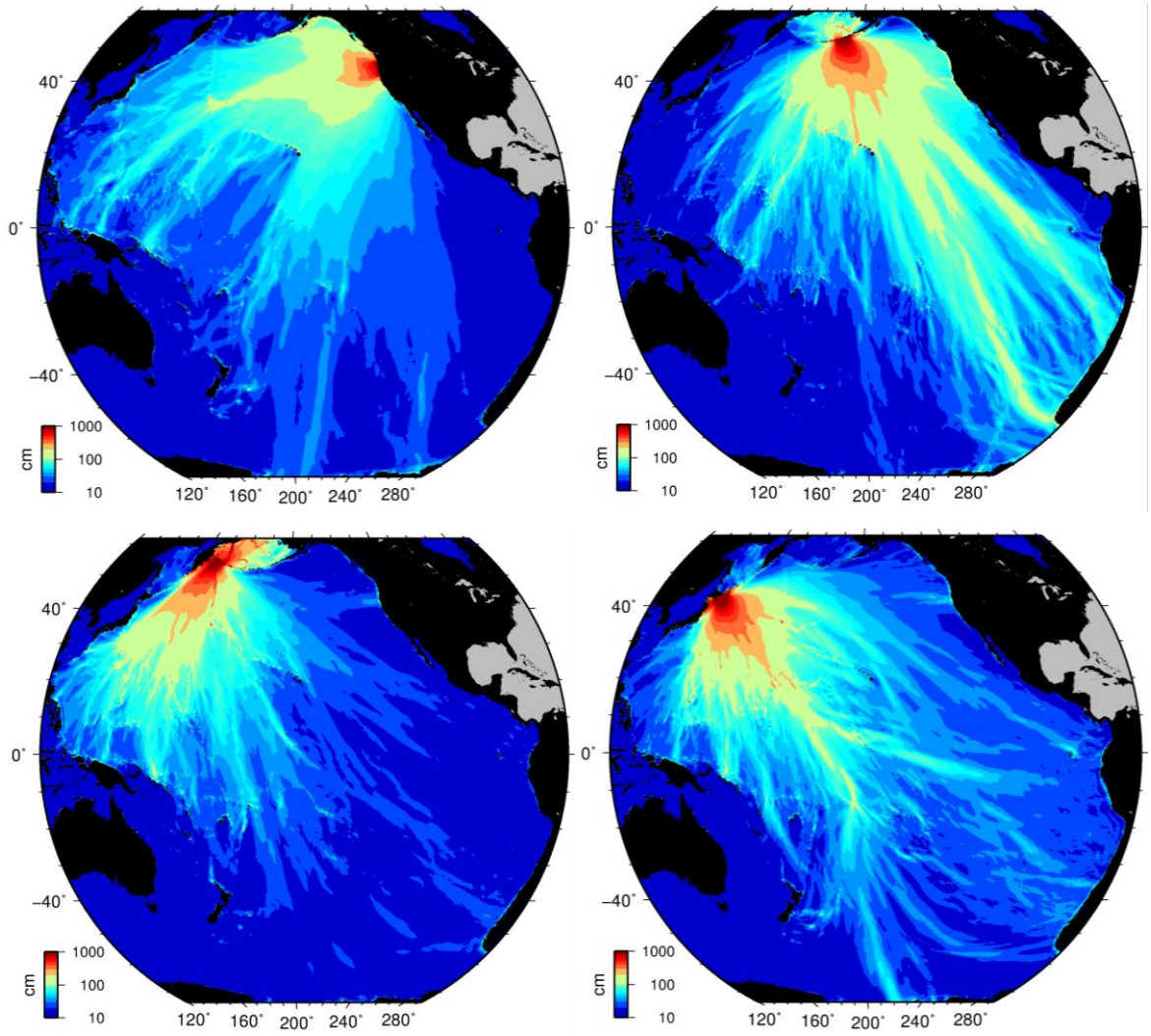


Figure 4.1 Modelled trans-Pacific tsunami wave heights for tsunami emanationg from the north Pacific.

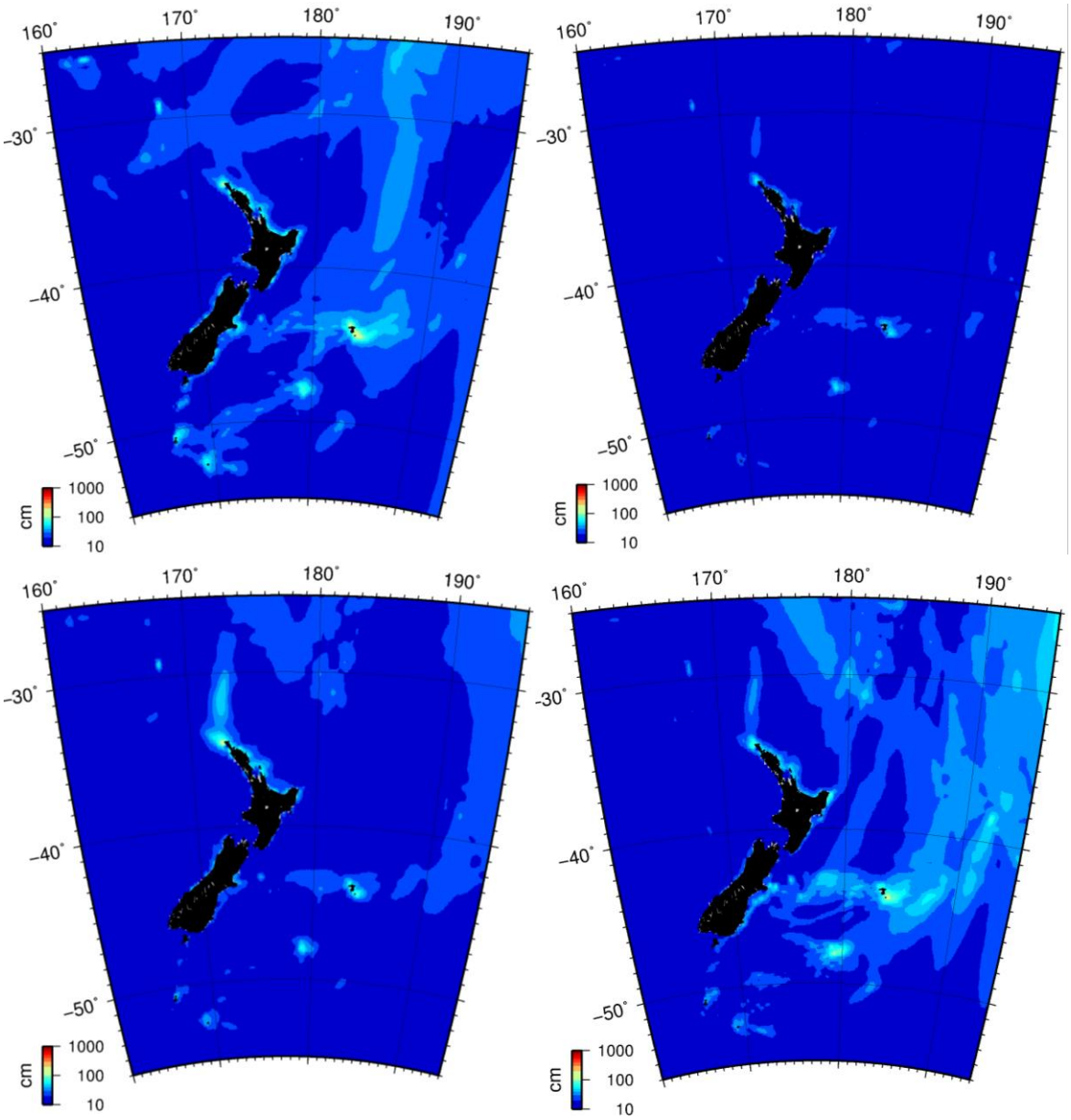


Figure 4.2 New Zealand regional tsunami wave heights from the four north pacific tsunami scenarios depicted in Figure 4.1.

4.1 Propagation Models

For tsunami sources along the west coast of South America, the strongest impact in New Zealand are again along the east coast of the North and South Islands. However, as seen in Figure 4.3, the west coasts are significantly sheltered from the tsunami waves. Thus, for this assessment, we conducted detailed modelling for the two largest tsunami sources available in the historic record, namely the 1960 Valdivia earthquake in southern Chile and the 1868 Arica earthquake that occurred in southern Peru and Northern Chile.

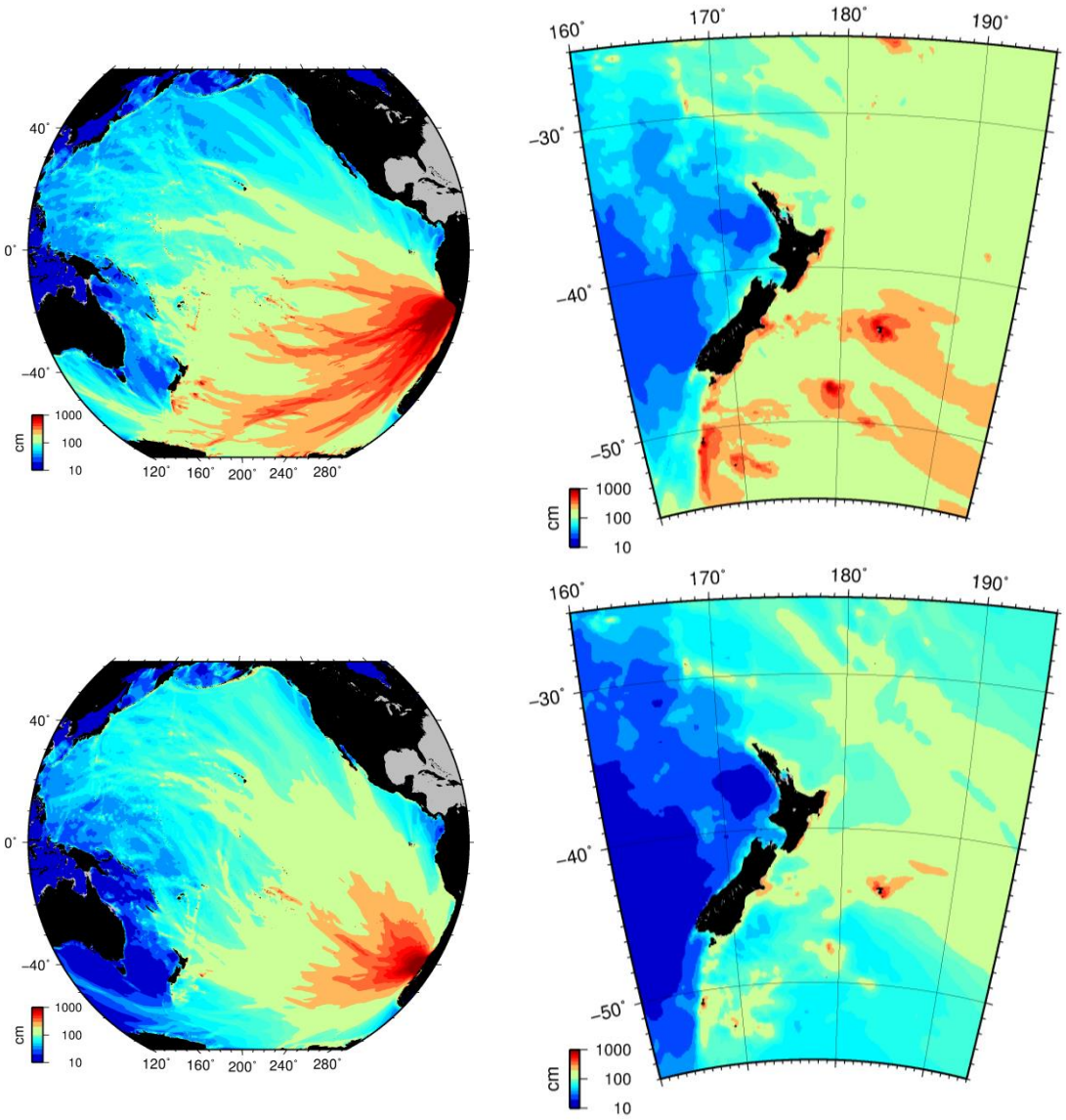


Figure 4.3 Trans-pacific and regional propagation plots for the 1868 Arica (top) and 1960 Valdivia tsunamis from Chile.

4.2 Arrival Times and Tsunami Heights

Modelled time series of water level at the entrance to and inside of Port Waikato, Raglan and Aotea Harbours for each of the far-field cases are presented in Figure 4.6 through Figure 4.6. We note that the 1960 southern Chile event arrives somewhat earlier than the 1868 Arica event, however it is also important to note that at each location, the largest surge occurs between many hours after tsunami arrival.

Tsunami heights are generally leas than 50 cm and do not cause any substantial inundation. This is consistent with the historical record which does not report any significant tsunami effects along the New Zealand west coast for far-field Pacific basin tsunamis.

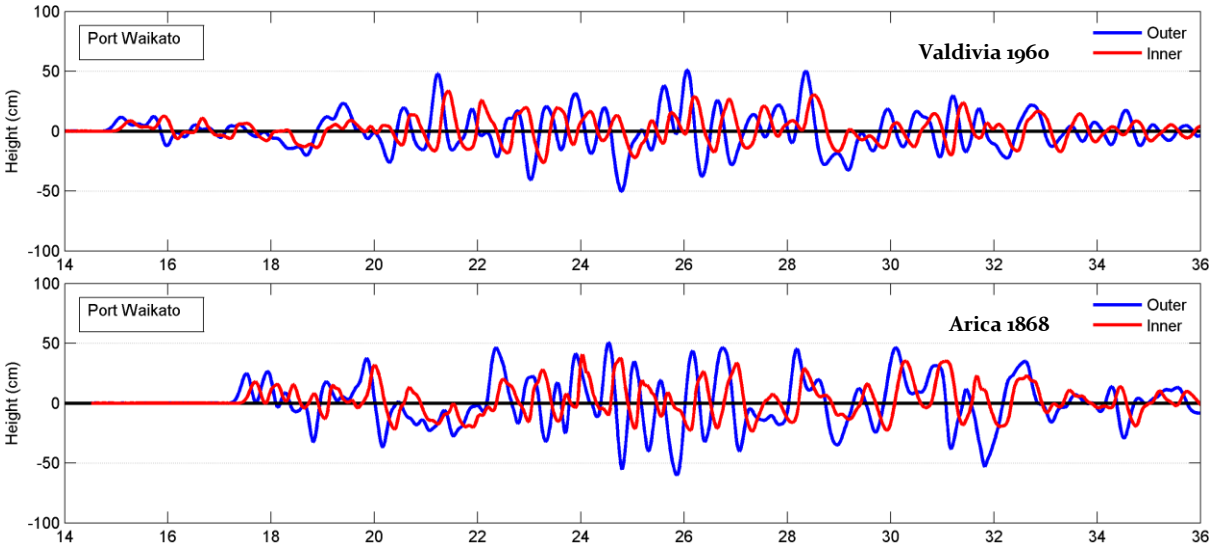


Figure 4.4 Water level time series for the 1960 (top) and 1868 (bottom) tsunamis at Port Waikato.

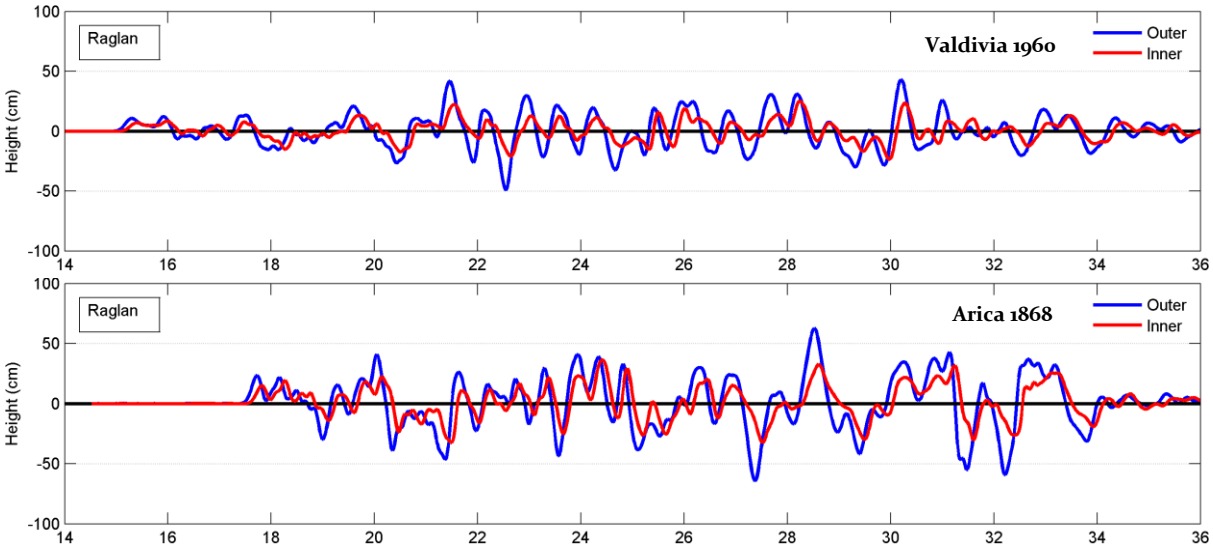


Figure 4.5 Water level time series for the 1960 (top) and 1868 (bottom) tsunamis at Raglan Harbour.

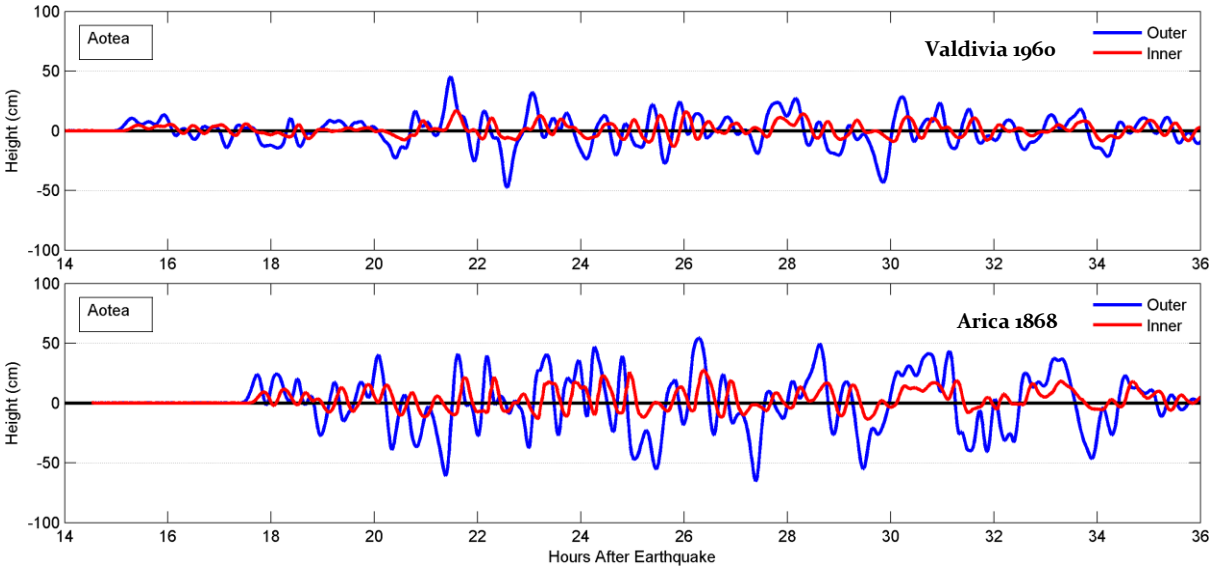


Figure 4.6 Water level time series for the 1960 (top) and 1868 (bottom) tsunamis at Aotea.

4.3 Tsunami Current Speeds

Consistent with the relatively small wave heights, the far field sources also produce overall low current speeds. Modelled maximum current speeds are generally less than 1.5 m/s (3 knots). Time-speed threshold plots show however that these currents speeds can persist for up to 20 hours after tsunami arrival (Figure 4.7).

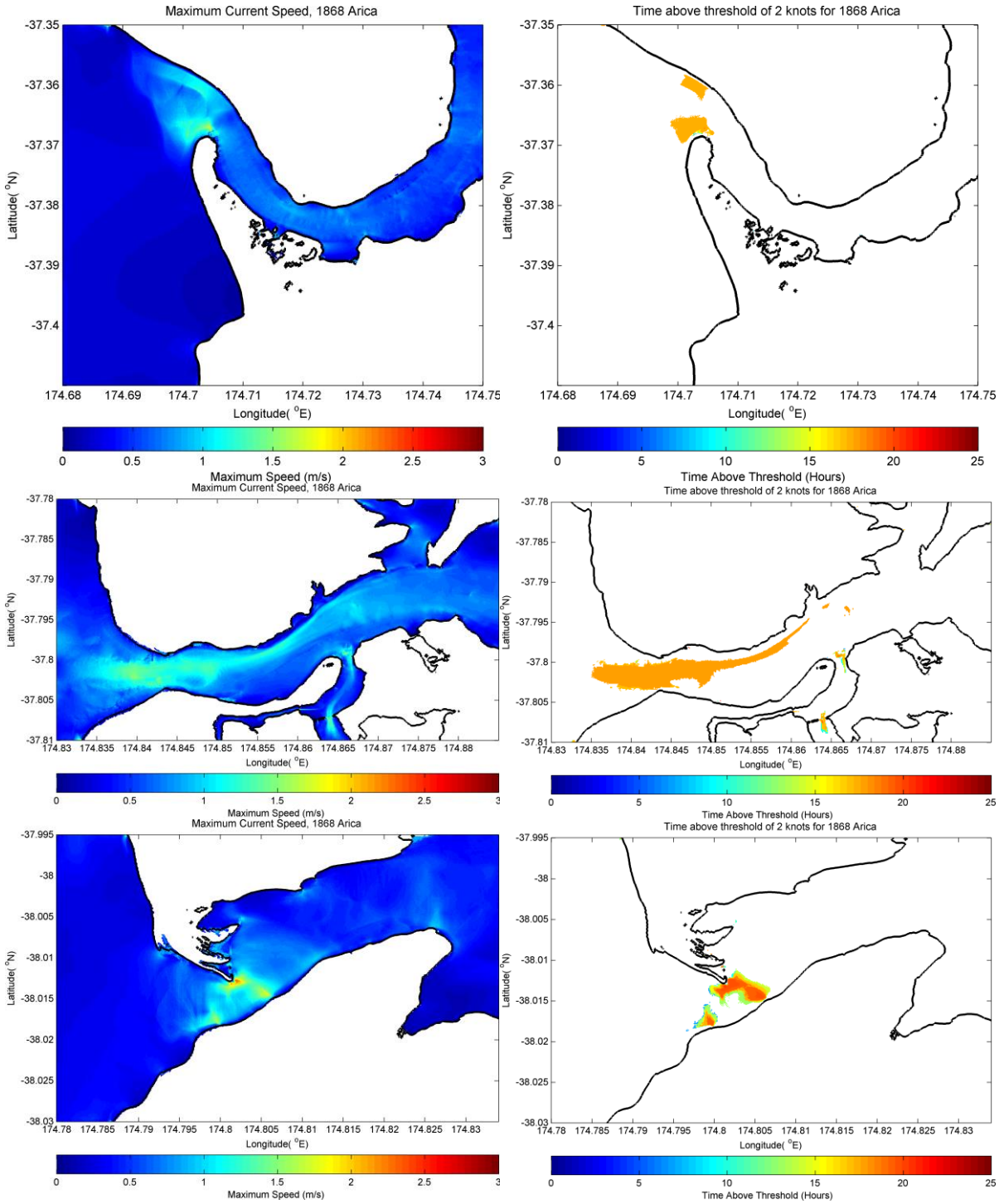


Figure 4.7 Maximum modelled current speeds and time-speed threshold plots for the 1868 Arica tsunami at the three study locations.

5 MODELLEING PREHISTORIC WEST COAST TSUNAMIS

Focussing on the enigmatic west coast tsunami of 1320-1450 AD hypothesized by Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015), we use a numerical modelling approach to investigate the tsunami propagation patterns of a landslide-type source occurring on or around the location of the Aotea Seamount. Although we do not rigorously simulate the dynamic formation of a landslide induced wave, we do model an initial condition that is reminiscent of a large landslide generated wave in terms of scale, i.e. 10's km rather than the 100's of km typical of a tectonic tsunami source. Furthermore, our tsunami source is of a dipole shape characteristic of landslide induced water waves.

For the modelling presented here we produced a static displacement of the water surface with an initial positive displacement of ~7 m and a negative displacement of ~4 m. The initial wave shape is positioned proximal to the Aotea seamount with the positive water surface deformation positioned towards shore representative of a translational slide or rotational slump moving down slope. We trialled three different slide orientations (striking 105˚, 120˚ and 135˚ along the long axis) to assess the sensitivity of the model results and determine areas of possible coastal focussing and defocussing of wave heights.

The results presents in Figure 5.1 show that for a given initial wave height of the scale of the Aotea Seamount, the initial wave heights are significantly reduced between the source and the coastline. For initial wave heights of ~11 m (+7 and -4), the wave heights at the coast are generally less than 1 m in height. This is likely the result of the relatively shallow bathymetry and the highly dispersive nature of the short, steep initial wave condition. There is some evidence of wave focussing producing larger wave heights in the southern corner of the Taranaki Bight, but there is no evidence of the extreme wave focussing needed to produce the 60 m runup heights at Ngararahae as hypothesized by Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015). In Figure 5.2 we show the effect of doubling the height of the dipole initial condition (~22 m height range, +14 m to -8 m). While this produces noticeably larger wave heights at the coast, it is still insufficient to produce the 30 to 60 m heights discussed by Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015).

For illustrative purposes, in Figure 5.2 we also show the effect of a longer, wider source model, representative of an earthquake-type dislocation centred on the Aotea Seamount. It is apparent that the longer source produces more concentrated and larger wave heights along the shoreline. However, this type of earthquake source does not exist in the Tasman Sea.

Ultimately, it is very difficult to reconcile the geologic evidence presented by Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) suggestive of 30 to 60 m tsunami runup heights along the coast of south west Waikato with numerical modelling of potential tsunami source whether they be regional or near field.

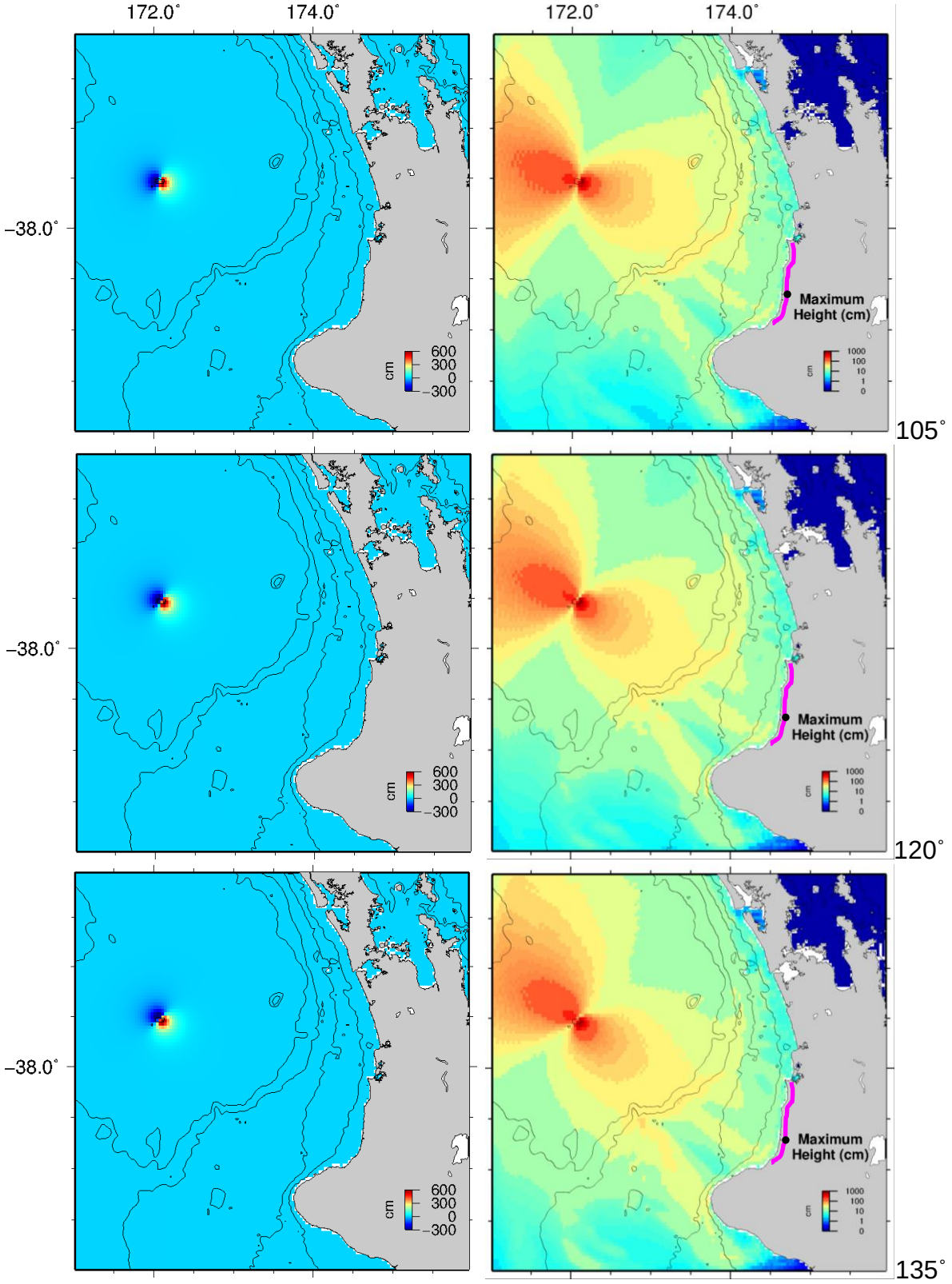


Figure 5.1 Initial surface displacements and maximum modelled wave heights (log scale) for hypotehtical tsunami sources on the Aotea Sea Mount for three different source orientations. The section of coast highlighted in magenta is the region where Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015) have estimated runup heights of 30 m or greater. The Black dot is Ngarahae, location of 60 m estimated runup heights.

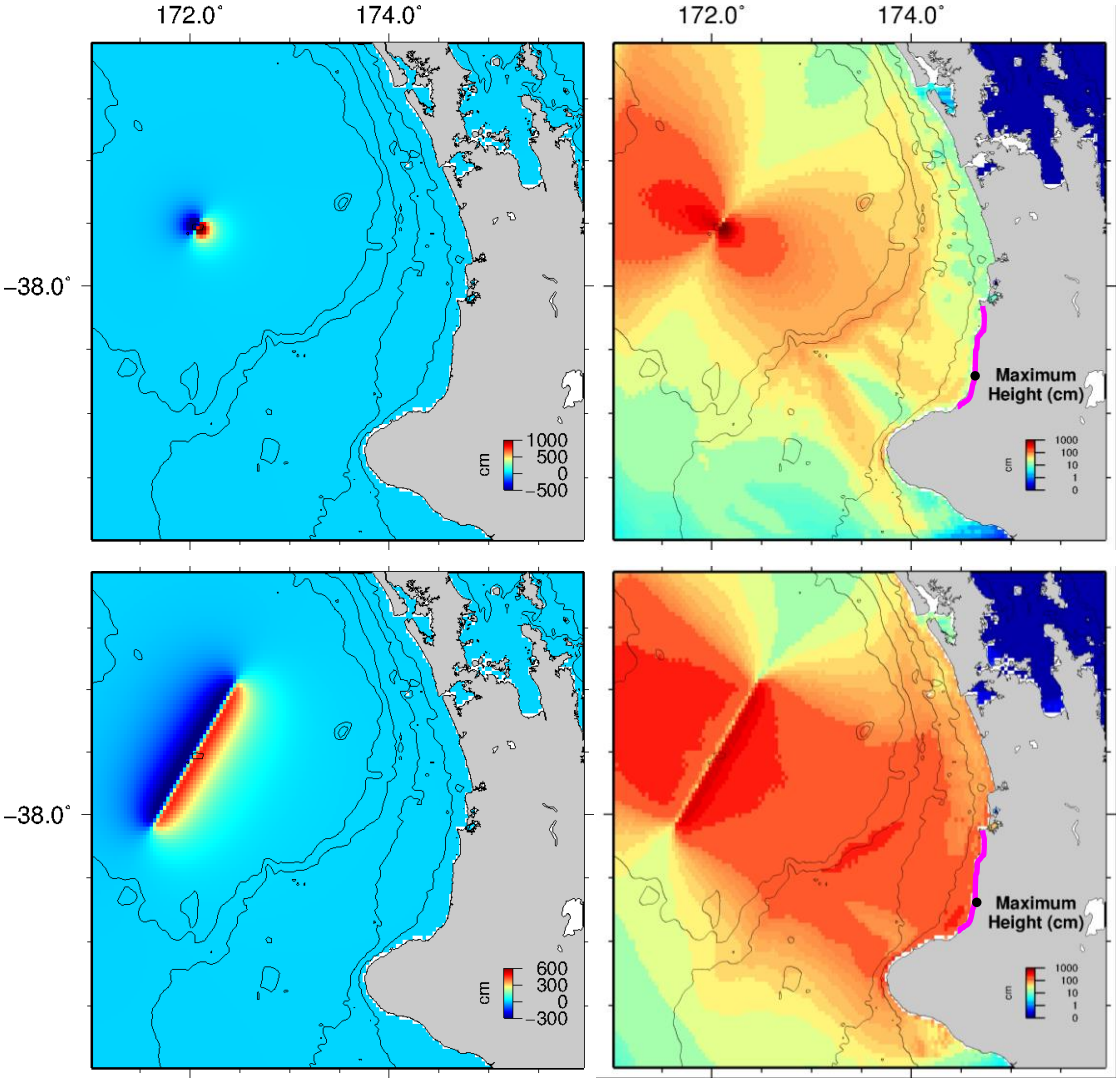


Figure 5.2 Comparing results for a dipole source with twice the inintial wave height (top) and a long source (representative of an earthquake rupture).

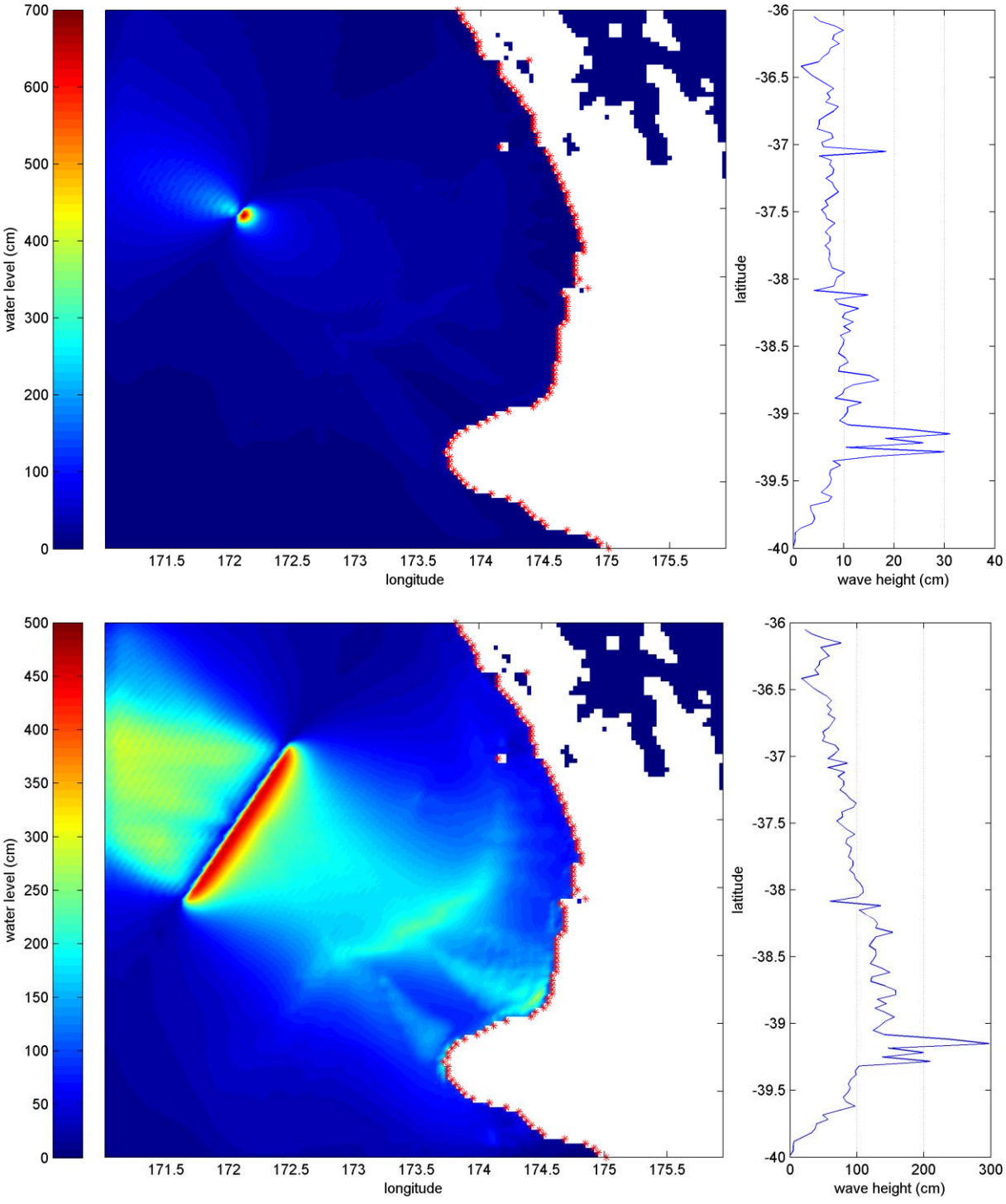


Figure 5.3 Comparison of along shore unup heights from a dipole source (top) and a longer, wider source (bottom). Note the different scales on the runup plots to the right.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have evaluated the tsunami hazards at three locations on the west coast of North Island New Zealand; Port Waikato, Raglan Harbour and Aotea Harbour for several regional and far-field tsunami sources. The assessment includes maximum tsunami wave heights, tsunami inundation and tsunami induced current speeds. We also assessed nearshore tsunami heights along the west coast as a result of possible near field landslide or slump sources. These model results will be used by the Waikato Regional Council and the Waikato District Council as part of evacuation planning and emergency management activities as well as for education and outreach activities amongst the potentially affected populations.

For the regional sources we focus on the Southern New Hebrides, Solomon, Puysegur and Tonga-Kermadec Trenches, and consider a large magnitude (M9.0) events located along each subduction zone plate boundary. Source models were based on interpolate subduction earthquakes with a fault plane of 400 km x 100 km and uniformly distributed slip of 22 m. Of the cases modelled, only the Puysegur event produces significant wave heights at the study sites and are seen to be in the order of 2 to 2.5 m. All scenarios however produce potentially dangerous tsunami currents, particularly at the entrance to each harbour, and persist for many hours after the arrival of the largest wave. The arrival times from these regional sources is relatively short, approximately 3 – 5.5 hours for the initial withdrawal of the water surface with the first tsunami peak arriving some 15 to 30 minutes afterwards. In most cases at all three harbours, the first wave was not the largest of the tsunami wave train. The exception was this was for the TK 1 scenario which produced the first arriving wave as the largest. Furthermore, for these sites, the overall characteristics of the tsunami wave train were much more varied and complex with surges of significant height persisting for many hours after tsunami arrival.

For the far-field sources, we consider two large magnitude earthquake sources along the South American subduction zone representing the 1868 Arica and 1960 Valdivia, historical Chilean events. Neither of these scenarios produce significant tsunami wave heights at Port Waikato, Raglan or Aotea. For both of these modelled cases, the peak tsunami wave height occurred more than 6.5 and as much as 11 hours after tsunami arrival. This is an important consideration for tsunami warnings for large, far-field events. In terms of tsunami induced current speeds, the far-field sources produce lower peak current speeds than the regional sources, however, the duration of the currents is much longer, with current speeds of more than 2 knots persisting for up to 16 hours after tsunami arrival.

Finally, we conducted a preliminary numerical modelling investigation in to the source of the very large (30 – 60 m) tsunami runup heights along the western Waikato coast as hypothesized by Goff and Chagué-Goff (2015). The results suggest that if the causative mechanism were a slump on the Aotea Seamount, initial water surface displacements would need to be of the order of 100 m to produce runup heights anywhere near the 30 m (let alone 60 m!) heights required. However, sources with larger dimensions (i.e. longer and wider) produce proportionally larger nearshore tsunami heights as compared to the short, steep wave heights produced from submarine slumps or landslides. If the findings of Goff and Chagué-Goff (2105) are to be believed, then the possible source for such a wave remains a mystery.

7 REFERENCES

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Item Number:

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	11 February 2016
Prepared By	J Calambuhay Management Accountant
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1148517
Report Title	**Community Board Discretionary Fund & Targeted Rate Summary**

1. Executive Summary

To update the Board on its Discretionary Fund expenditure and provide a summary of targeted rate allocation for 2015/16 (and up to 11 February 2016).

2. Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Community Board Discretionary Fund & Targeted Rate Summary* - be received.

3. Attachment

Discretionary Fund and Targeted Rate Summary

RAGLAN COMMUNITY BOARD DISCRETIONARY FUND 2015/2016

		1.206.1704
2015/16 Annual Plan		14,271.00
Carry forward from 2014/15		11,730.00
	Total Funding	**26,001.00**
Expenditure		
01-Jul-2015	Raglan Chamber of Commerce - towards Matariki Festival	1,000.00
23-Nov-2015	Raglan Lions Club - towards the cost of the New Year's Eve parade	1,775.00
24-Nov-2015	Surfside Christian Life Centre - towards the cost of the 'Christmas in the Park" event	3,000.00
26-Nov-2015	LGNZ CPEC Community Board Chairs Workshop - S Stewart/A Vink	86.96
Total Expenditure		**5,861.96**
Income		
Total Income		**-**
Net Expenditure		**5,861.96**
Net Funding Remaining (Excluding commitments)		**20,139.04**
Commitments		
10-Mar-2015	St Peter Anglican Church Raglan - towards cost of repairing the heritage stained glass windows (RCB1503/07/2)	3,000.00
Total Commitments		3,000.00
Net Funding Remaining (Including commitments) as of 31 January 2015		**17,139.04**

COMMUNITY BOARD TARGETED RATE SUMMARY:

2015-2016 BUDGET		
Actual CB targeted rate strike for Raglan properties 2015/16		37,406.29
Less: Annual Community Board Salaries	26,418.00	
Discretionary Funds 2015-2016	14,271.00	40,689.00
Surplus (Deficit) of CB Targeted Rate income for Raglan properties		**(3,282.71)**

2015-2016 Actual Costs as of 11 February 2016		
Actual CB targeted rate strike for Raglan properties 2015/16		37,406.29
Less: Community Board Salaries to date	15,895.21	
Discretionary Funds expenditure	5,861.96	21,757.17
Remaining Targeted Rate to date		15,649.12
Less: Forecast costs		
Salaries	10,522.79	
Discretionary Funds expenditure	8,409.04	18,931.83
Surplus (Deficit) of CB Targeted Rate income for Raglan properties		(3,282.71)

NOTE: Unspent balance of the discretionary funds carried forward will be funded by targeted rates

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	26 February 2016
Prepared by	SL Jenkins PA Strategy & Support
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1465894
Report Title	Raglan Service Request Report

1 Executive Summary

To provide the community board with service request report for the period 01 September 2015 to 26 February 2016.

2 Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Service Request Report* – be received.

3 Attachments

Raglan Service Request Report

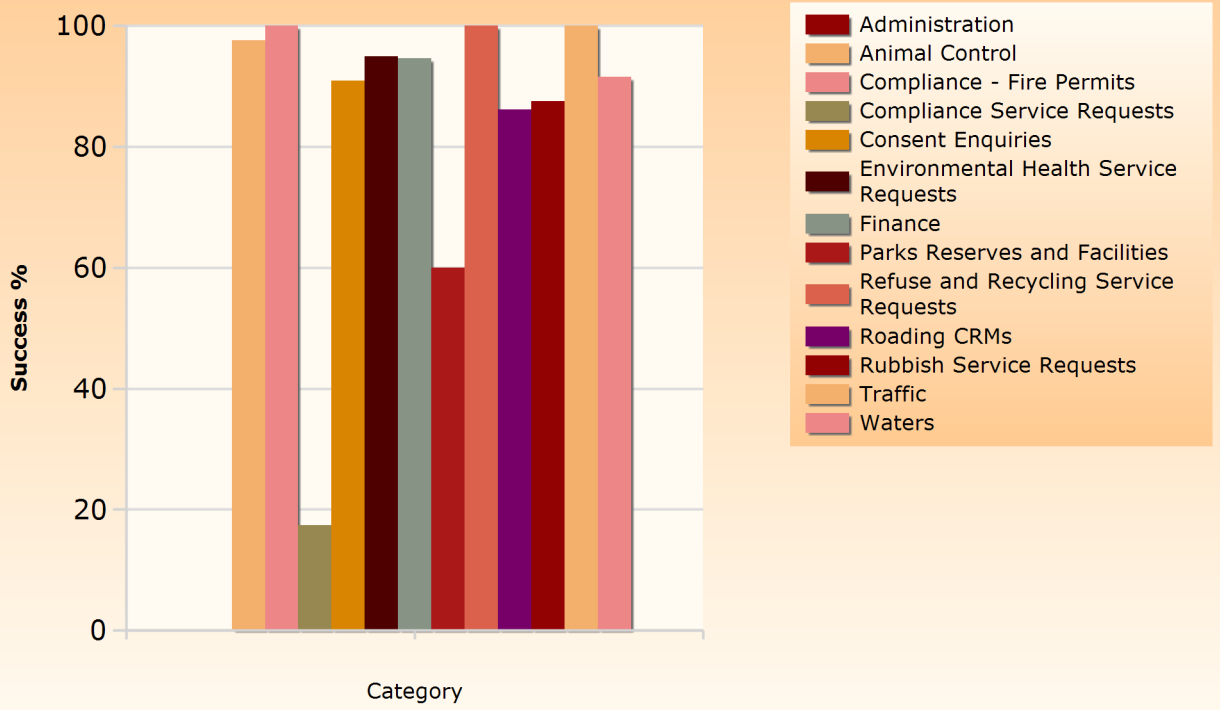
Service Request Time Frames By Ward for RAGLAN

Date Range: 01/09/2015 to 26/02/2016

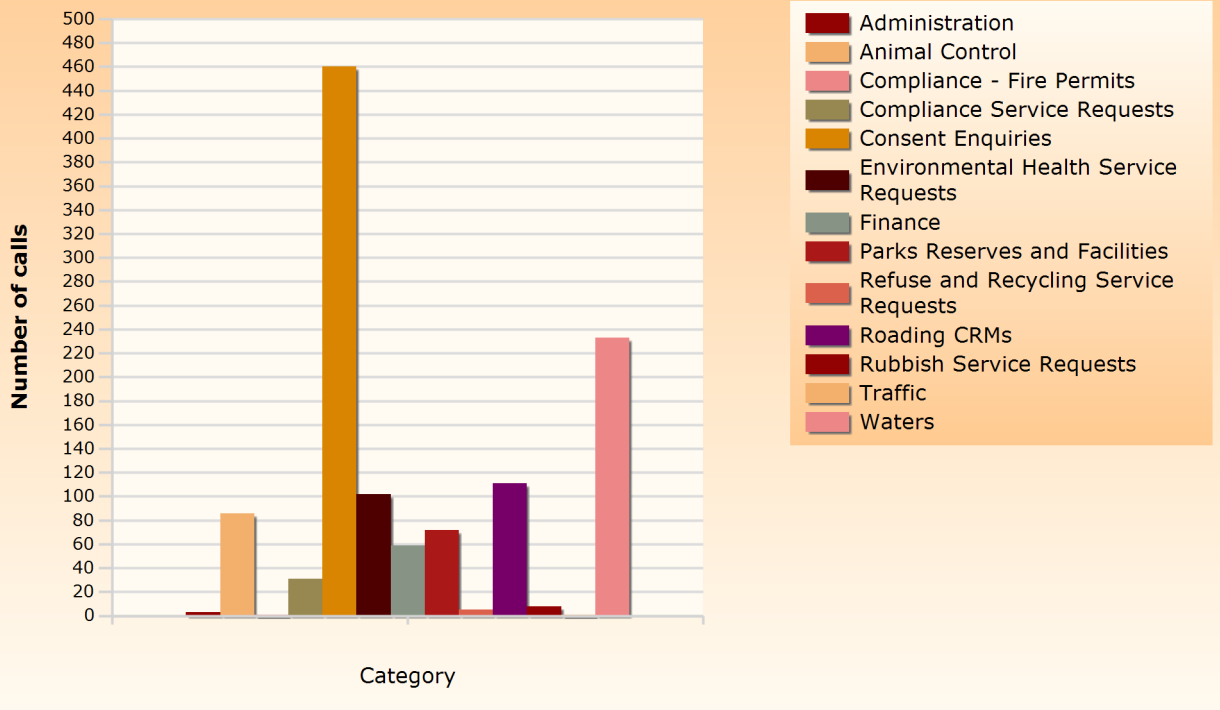
The success rate excludes Open Calls as outcome is not yet known.

2/26/2016 1:10:23 PM

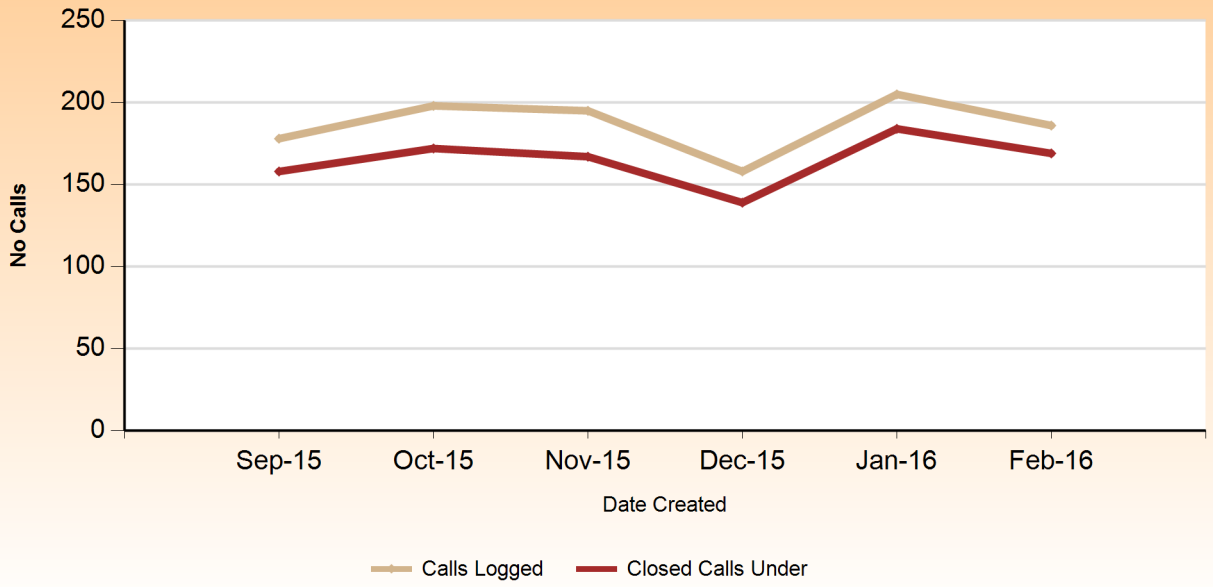
Call % Success by Type



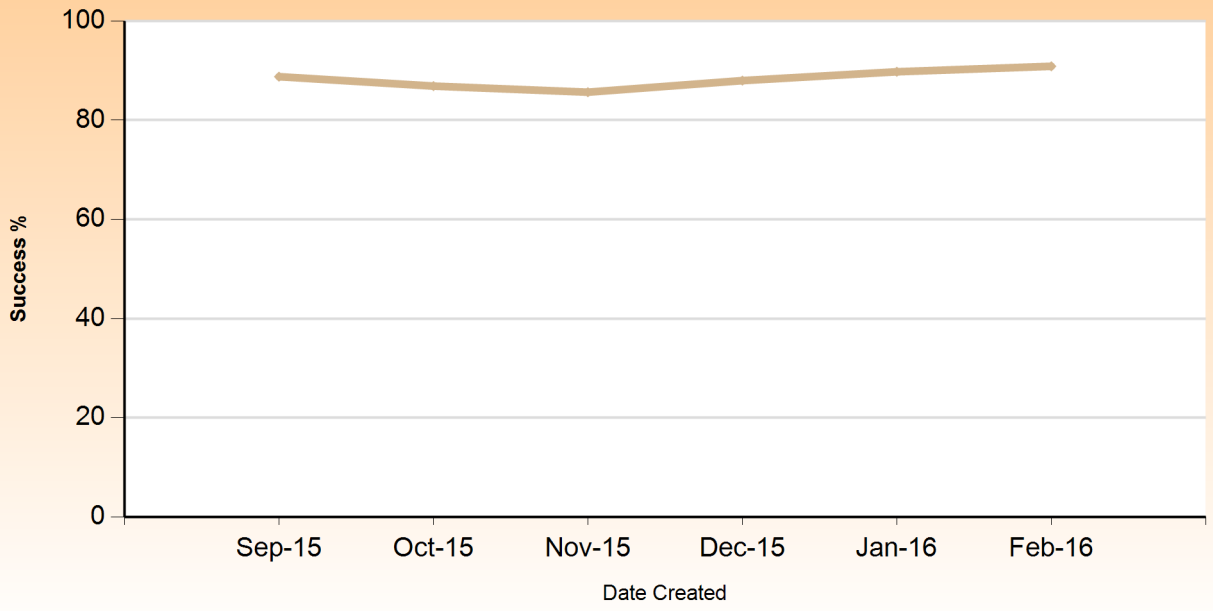
Number of Calls logged by Type



Volume of Calls Closed vs Calls Closed in Time



Completion Success per month



			Open		Closed		
		Calls Logged	Open Calls Over	Open Calls Under	Closed Calls Over	Closed Calls Under	Success Rate
Administration							
	Summary	**3**	**3**				**NaN**
	Trade Waste	3	3				NaN
Animal Control							
	Summary	**86**		**1**	**2**	**83**	**97.65%**
	Animal Charges	8				8	100.00%
	Dog / Cat Trap Required	1				1	100.00%
	Dog Property Visit	22				22	100.00%
	Dog Straying - Current	16			2	14	87.50%
	Dog Straying - Historic	5				5	100.00%
	Dog Welfare - Not immediate threat to life	1				1	100.00%
	Dog/Animal Missing	11				11	100.00%
	Dogs Aggression - Current	3				3	100.00%
	Dogs Aggression - Historic	3				3	100.00%
	Dogs Barking Nuisance	14		1		13	100.00%
	Livestock Trespassing - Current	2				2	100.00%
Compliance - Fire Permits							
	Summary	**1**				**1**	**100.00%**
	Fire permits	1				1	100.00%
Compliance Service Requests							
	Summary	**31**		**8**	**19**	**4**	**17.39%**
	Compliance - Animal By Law	1			1		0.00%
	Compliance - Unauthorised Activity	24		7	17		0.00%
	Illegal parking	6		1	1	4	80.00%
Consent Enquiries							
	Summary	**460**		**8**	**41**	**411**	**90.93%**
	Land Hazard Enquiries	2				2	100.00%
	Onsite Services	29		3	4	22	84.62%
	Planning Process	17			1	16	94.12%
	Property Information Request	236		4		232	100.00%
	Zoning and District Plan Enquiries	176		1	36	139	79.43%
Environmental Health Service Requests							
	Summary	**102**		**3**	**5**	**94**	**94.95%**
	Environmental Health Complaint	5		1	4		0.00%
	Noise Complaint - Environmental Health	1				1	100.00%
	Noise complaints straight to contractor	96		2	1	93	98.94%

		Open			Closed		
		Calls Logged	Open Calls Over	Open Calls Under	Closed Calls Over	Closed Calls Under	Success Rate
Finance							
	Summary	**59**		**3**	**3**	**53**	**94.64%**
	Rates query	59		3	3	53	94.64%
Parks Reserves and Facilities							
	Summary	**72**		**2**	**28**	**42**	**60.00%**
	Parks & Reserves - Beach Issues	1				1	100.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Buildings	2			1	1	50.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Cemetery Complaints (not mowing	1				1	100.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Council owned land	5		1	3	1	25.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Graffiti	10			4	6	60.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Park Furniture	2			1	1	50.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Raglan Wharf Issues	1				1	100.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Reserve Issues	46		1	18	27	60.00%
	Parks & Reserves - Urgent Public Toilet Issues	3			1	2	66.67%
	Parks & Reserves-Council owned buildings on reserv	1				1	100.00%
Refuse and Recycling Service Requests							
	Summary	**5**				**5**	**100.00%**
	Refuse & Recycling Contractor Complaints	1				1	100.00%
	Refuse & Recycling Enquiries	4				4	100.00%
Roading CRMs							
	Summary	**111**	**3**	**14**	**13**	**81**	**86.17%**
	Bridge Maintenance Non-Urgent	1				1	100.00%
	Footpath Maintenance - Non_Urgent	7		1		6	100.00%
	New Vehicle Entrance Request	4				4	100.00%
	Request 4 new street light path sign etc	9		1	3	5	62.50%
	Road Culvert Maintenance	17		2		15	100.00%
	Road Marking Sign & Barrier Maint Marker Posts	6		1		5	100.00%
	Road Safety Issue Enquiries	3		1	1	1	50.00%
	Roading Work Assessment Required - OnSite 5WD	21		4		17	100.00%
	Routine Roading Work Direct to Contractor 5WD Comp	13	1	2	2	8	80.00%
	Street Light Maintenance	5	1			4	100.00%
	Urgent - Footpath Maintenance	4				4	100.00%

		Open			Closed		
		Calls Logged	**Open Calls Over**	**Open Calls Under**	**Closed Calls Over**	**Closed Calls Under**	**Success Rate**
Roading CRMs	Urgent Roading Work 4Hr Response	4	1			3	100.00%
	Vegetation Maintenance	17		2	7	8	53.33%
Rubbish Service Requests							
	Summary	**8**			**1**	**7**	**87.50%**
	Abandoned Vehicle	3			1	2	66.67%
	Illegal Rubbish Dumping	5				5	100.00%
Traffic							
	Summary	**1**				**1**	**100.00%**
	Safety issue	1				1	100.00%
Waters							
	Summary	**233**	**3**	**4**	**19**	**207**	**91.59%**
	3 Waters Enquiry	37	1		2	34	94.44%
	3 Waters Safety Complaint - Non Urgent	3				3	100.00%
	Drinking water billing	8				8	100.00%
	Drinking Water Final Meter Read	4				4	100.00%
	Drinking Water Major Leak	11			4	7	63.64%
	Drinking Water minor leak	72			4	68	94.44%
	Drinking Water quality	4				4	100.00%
	Drinking Water Quantity/Pressure	2				2	100.00%
	Fix Water Toby	10	1			9	100.00%
	New Drinking Storm Waste water connections	9		1		8	100.00%
	No Drinking Water	5				5	100.00%
	Stormwater Blocked pipe	1				1	100.00%
	Stormwater Open Drains	9		3		6	100.00%
	Stormwater Property Flooding	3	1		1	1	50.00%
	Stormwater Property Flooding Urgent	1				1	100.00%
	Wastewater Odour	2				2	100.00%
	Wastewater Overflow or Blocked Pipe	11			1	10	90.91%
	Wastewater Pump Alarm	22			3	19	86.36%
	Waters Pump Station jobs - only for internal use	19			4	15	78.95%
Total		**1172**	**9**	**43**	**131**	**989**	**88.30%**

Waikato DISTRICT COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera aa Takiwaa o Waikato

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	S Duignan General Manager – Customer Support
Date	23 February 2016
Prepared by	C Birkett Monitoring Team Leader
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1465423
Report Title	Freedom Camping Bylaw

1 Executive Summary

During the review of the Public Places Bylaw controls relating to Freedom Camping were removed as it is more appropriate to include these in a separate Freedom Camping Bylaw. Council has resolved to draft a new Freedom Camping Bylaw under the Freedom Camping Act 2011 (the Act). Under this Act, freedom camping is permitted on public land except in areas where it is restricted or prohibited by a bylaw.

In order to identify these restricted or prohibited areas within the district, feedback is being sought from Community Boards on problems or issues associated with freedom camping that they are aware of. This will assist Council in deciding if it is appropriate for controls to be put in place. Prior to putting any controls in place, Council must be satisfied that the control is necessary for one or more of the following purposes:

(i) to protect the area:

(ii) to protect the health and safety of people who may visit the area:

(iii) to protect access to the area;

An analysis has been undertaken of common issues that may be associated with freedom camping (appendix 1). A draft response form has also been included (appendix 2) which we would like you to complete and return by 21 March 2016.

2 Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Customer Support – *Freedom Camping Bylaw* – be received;

AND THAT the Community Board provides feedback to Council prior to the 21 March 2016 on areas that it considers should be included in the bylaw as restricted or prohibited.

3 Background

The current controls for freedom camping are contained in the following bylaws:

- Waikato District Council Parking, Traffic and Public Places Bylaw 2007
- Waikato District Council Reserves and Beaches Bylaw 2008
- Franklin District Council Public Places Bylaw 2007

These bylaws are currently under review and the clauses relating to freedom camping have been removed from the proposed bylaws. It has been identified that it is appropriate to manage the issue of Freedom Camping through the creation of a bylaw under the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Legislative Framework for Bylaw

In August 2011 the Government introduced new Freedom Camping legislation - the Freedom Camping Act 2011 (the Act). Under the Act, freedom camping is permitted on all public land controlled or managed by a local authority, unless the local authority prohibits or restricts freedom camping under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. Section 12 of the Act stipulates that a local authority may not make bylaws under section 11 that have the effect of prohibiting freedom camping in its District.

Prohibited areas is the term used to descirbe locations where no camping may take place. Restricted areas are locations where camping may occur subject to certain conditions. This could include restrictions on the number of freedom camping vehicles, specifying the maximum number of consecutive nights of freedom camping in the same area by the same camper(s), or requiring campers to be self-contained.

Council can only make a bylaw restricting or prohibiting freedom camping in a local authority area if the bylaw is necessary for one or more of the following purposes:

- To protect the area
- To protect the health and safety of people who may visit the area

- To protect access to the area

Meaning of Definitions for Local Authority Area and Freedom Camp

The Act defines a local authority area as an area of land that is within the district or region of a local authority and that is controlled or managed by the local authority under any enactment, but is not permanently covered by water.

The Act establishes that freedom camping is permitted on all Council controlled and managed land that is within "200m of a motor vehicle accessible area or the mean low-water springs line of any sea or harbour or within 200m of a formed road", not just land set aside for reserves. Therefore this includes:

- road reserves along residential streets in urban areas
- land on which Council assets are situated
- land managed by Council in the interim (such as land subject to Treaty Settlement)
- land that has been leased or issued with a licence to occupy and subject to renewal

The Act, defines 'freedom camp' as to camp (other than at a campground) using a tent or other temporary structure; a caravan; a car, campervan, house truck, or other motor vehicle. Freedom camping does not include:

- temporary and short-term parking of a motor vehicle
- recreational activities commonly known as day-trip excursions
- resting or sleeping at the roadside in a caravan or motor vehicle to avoid driver fatigue

4 Discussion and Analysis of Options

4.1 Discussion

An analysis of some of the issues commonly associated with freedom camping and possible regulatory options has been identified in Appendix 1. In order to aid in the development of the bylaw feedback is being sought from Community Boards on where issues or problems have occurred and what method of control they feel is needed. This feedback will be given to Council and will aid in the formation of the bylaw which will be put out for public consultation as part of the special consultative process.

Raglan is an example as it is a popular holiday destination town and is an area that has experienced problems associated with freedom camping. Council currently undertakes enforcement action in Raglan and without any controls being implemented it is expected additional issues relating to freedom camping will arise.

Freedom Camping has also been identified as a potential issue in the Port Waikato area. Council officers do not currently patrol this area and there have only been 3 formal

complaints in the past 3 years made to Council regarding freedom camping. However anecdotal information suggests that this area is frequently used during the summer and white baiting seasons.

4.2 Options for Community Board

Option 1 – Do not provide feedback regarding areas that may be experiencing problems or issues associated with freedom camping.

Should the Board identify that there are no recognised issues associated with freedom camping then no feedback is required. Council is only seeking feedback where there is an issue or problem associated with freedom camping occurring. There will also be the opportunity to make a submission on any proposed bylaw in the future as part of the special consultative process.

Option 2 – Provide feedback on areas that require protection under the Freedom Camping Act 2011

Should the Board identify that there are issues or problems associated with Freedom Camping then the Board could report back on where the issues are and the type of issues experienced and the frequency of those issues. The Board may also wish to make a recommendation on the type of control that it feels should be put in place. A draft feedback form has been developed and is attached (Appendix 2). There will also be the opportunity to make a submission on any proposed bylaw in the future as part of the special consultative process.

5 Considerations

5.1 Legal

There are certain powers in the LGA and other statutes (regulatory and enforcement) which assist Council with the management of freedom camping.

Under the Reserves Act 1977 there are provisions that prevent camping on reserves. Section 44(1) of the Reserve Act 1977 identifies that no person shall use a reserve, or any building, vehicle, boat, caravan, tent, or structure situated thereon, for purposes of permanent or temporary personal accommodation unless it is authorised by a reserve management plan. The Waikato District Council has identified that freedom camping is permitted in the Sports Park Reserve Management Plans at the following reserves subject to the controls identified:

- Onewhero Domain - Permit freedom camping in self-contained vehicles only for a maximum of three nights in a designated area subject to the area not being required for events.

- Te Kauwhata Domain - Permit freedom camping in self-contained vehicles only for

a maximum of three nights in a designated area in the upper car park subject to the area not being required for events.

Under the Reserves Act 1977 the only action the Council can take when freedom camping occurs is to prosecute (there is no infringement regime). Undertaking a prosecution is a complex process and is not commonly used as an enforcement tool. There are significant costs that can arise from undertaking a prosecution. The Crown Law office prosecution guidelines establish that there are two tests that should be considered; one is the evidential test (must be sufficient to provide a reasonable prospect of conviction) the other is the public interest test (is it required in the public interest).

6 Conclusion

Council is seeking the feedback from Community Boards on areas that the Board feels should have some controls put in place for freedom camping. This is a pre-consultation process in engaging with key stakeholders in determining the scope and nature of problems or issues that are experienced associated with the activity of freedom camping .

7 Attachments

Appendix 1 – *Examination of issues often associated with Freedom Camping*

Appendix 2 – *Feedback form*

Discussion of issues and non-regulatory and regulatory management options

Table 1 below sets out identified issues associated with freedom camping in the Waikato District and considers a range of regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms and options for managing the issues. Some of the issues can be addressed via a number of options; including through a bylaw under Section 11 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011. However, some issues identified cannot be regulated under the Act and alternative management options are considered.

Issue	Description of issue and impact	How do we know this is an issue	Non-regulatory options	Regulatory options
Health issues such as unsanitary conditions e.g. due to human waste and toilet paper	• Human waste and toilet paper result in loss of visual amenity, degradation of the environment, pollution of water and the environment and may result in unsanitary conditions and public health issues. • The disposal of human waste in public places is offensive to local residents and visitors. • There are on-going costs associated with the clean-up and maintenance of non-designated campsites.	Observations by Council officers of human waste and toilet paper. This has been observed in all areas (urban and scenic) where freedom camping activity occurs	Provide more public toilets, particularly in areas where freedom campers are most likely to camp and maintain 24 hour access to public toilets. Review whether sufficient waste dump stations are provided; identify gaps in provision. Produce and distribute brochures informing visitors and freedom campers of the location of waste disposal stations and public toilets. Erect signs.	**Freedom camping bylaw** - Protect the health and safety of people who visit the area by prohibiting freedom camping in some areas and or restricting freedom camping in some areas. Restrict access to certified self-contained motor homes. Issue infringements under section 20.
Rubbish or litter	Rubbish and litter discarded in public places is unpleasant for residents and visitors. There are on-going costs		Provide and promote rubbish disposal in areas where there are issues with rubbish or litter and in areas where freedom campers are most	**Litter Act 1979** - Infringement notices can be issued if a littering offence has been observed by a Warranted Officer, any

	associated with the clean-up and maintenance of public places where freedom camping occurs.		likely to camp, including by: providing more rubbish bins, erecting 'no littering' signs, emptying bins more often. Promote and encourage a 'carry-in, carry-out' approach. Continue to produce and distribute brochures encouraging visitors and freedom campers to act responsibly and informing visitors and freedom campers where they can dispose of rubbish and recycling.	Council staff, or if a Warranted Officer has investigated and has reasonable cause to believe an individual is responsible for the offence and has not rectified the matter. **Public places bylaw** – Prohibit the placing or leaving of litter in Councils' public places bylaw. **Freedom camping bylaw** Issue infringements under section 20.
Damage, destruction or injury of native flora and fauna	Native flora and fauna are damaged in popular freedom camping areas due to poor practice and or to the scale of freedom camping which occurs in a particular area.	Observations of damage by Council officers, including damage to Pohutukawa trees, including removal of limbs to use for fires. There are known areas in the District which are known breeding grounds for rare and protected species.	Restrict access, such as by fencing native flora and fauna in areas which are popular for freedom camping. Promote and encourage responsible freedom camping and respect for the environment. Erect signs.	**Reserves Act 1977** – Utilise provisions in Section 94 of the Act to prosecute. **Public places bylaw** – Prohibit damage, interference, destruction or removal of natural features, animals or plants. **Freedom camping bylaw** - Issue infringements under section 20.
Environmental Degradation	Freedom camping exacerbates environmental issues such as coastal erosion.	Evidence that communities value their environment and landscapes.	Restricting access, such as by fencing areas prone to coastal erosion and areas containing waahi tapu.	**Freedom camping bylaw** Restrict or prohibit freedom camping in fragile areas, such as unstable coastal areas and

	Poor freedom camping practices, such as disposal of human waste, results in pollution and impacts on water quality. Freedom camping can lead to damage or degradation of waahi tapu. The disposal of human waste, litter and or rubbish has a negative impact on traditional food gathering areas.	Giardia evidence in areas where freedom camping occurs (MOH, WRC, DOC). Fragile areas exist in our District.	Promote and encourage responsible freedom camping and respect for the environment and heritage. Erect signs warning of areas which are prone to erosion.	sensitive environments. Issue infringement notices under section 20. Limit the total number of campers that may stay in one area. **District plan** - Identify and promote the protection of waahi tapu through the district plan.
Camping in an area may place the safety of freedom campers at risk	Freedom camping in some areas may be unsafe, e.g. some areas are prone to flooding, coastal inundation or may be prone to land subsidence. Camping in these areas may place the safety of freedom campers at risk. Risks will differ depending on the nature of the issue (e.g. flooding or coastal inundation may only occur occasionally and are likely to be weather dependent, the risk of land subsidence may be constant or depend on a range of factors) and	Current Reserve Management Plans identify issues (including issues such as flooding and land subsidence) and as a result restrict some activities from occurring in the reserve.	Restricting access such as by fencing areas prone to coastal erosion, coastal inundation or flooding. Erect signs warning of areas where freedom camping may pose a risk to safety	**Reserve Management Plans** (developed under the Reserves Act 1977) – Prohibit camping on reserves where the safety of freedom campers may be at risk. **Freedom camping bylaw** - Restrict or prohibit freedom camping in areas where the safety of campers may be at risk – e.g. unstable coastal areas and areas prone to land subsidence, coastal inundation or flooding.

	different approaches may be necessary.			
Annoyance to nearby residents	Excessive noise disturbs the peace of residents adjacent to or near popular freedom camping sites. Taking of water from external taps at unoccupied dwellings or business premises, with the cost of the water used incurred by the owner or occupier of the dwelling or business. Damage to property and vandalism.	Complaints from members of the community. Council compliance officers receive abuse and threats from freedom campers when attending a freedom camping matter	Work with the local police in areas where freedom camping results in annoyance to adjacent or nearby neighbours. Facilitate and support neighbourhood watch groups. Use the Council website and brochures to encourage freedom campers to be respectful of residents near where they camp	**Noise control under the Resource Management Act** – Excessive noise direction notice under the RMA. Council enforcement officers can issue noise directions either verbally or in writing. If the notice is not complied with, the source of the noise may be seized. Police have the capability to respond to matters related to 'disturbing the peace'. **Freedom camping bylaw** - There could be scope to apply restrictions in areas address annoyance
Loss of visual amenity	Residents who live near to popular freedom camping areas may feel that there is a loss of visual amenity of the area as a result of the number of freedom campers using the area or the regularity of freedom campers using the area.	Community complaints through submissions to Council's processes and complaints to Council (e.g. Cliff Street, Raglan) regarding resident dissatisfaction with freedom camping in urban areas. Cumulative visual impact, e.g. number of vehicles and associated behaviour, such as	'Move on' strategy, where compliance officers request the freedom camper to move on.	**Freedom camping bylaw** - Restrict the consecutive number of nights freedom campers can stay in any one area.

		clothes washing.		
Fire risk	Public places, structures or buildings, native flora and fauna may be damaged or harmed by fires which are not appropriately managed. Fire may spread and cause damage to nearby private properties or residences.	Risk of damage to trees being used for fires. A fire restriction is normally in place during the summer.	Inform visitors and freedom campers of the danger of fires.	Freedom camping bylaw – Prohibit the use of areas where there may be a high risk of fire during the fire season. Prohibit the lighting of fires.
Loss of revenue to camp grounds and other accommodation	Commercial camping grounds are required to meet the Camping Ground Regulations 1985. These regulations prescribe minimum standards and compliance with these results in cost. The same standards are not required in public places where freedom camping can occur and this is perceived as unfair. Freedom camping results in revenue loss to commercial camping grounds and other accommodation providers. Freedom campers may stay near commercial camping grounds and use facilities for free.	Commercial operators are concerned about the potential loss of revenue in allowing freedom camping to occur and the use of their facilities by persons freedom camping.	Inform visitors and freedom campers of the accommodation options in the Waikato District.	No options identified.

Anti-social behaviour	Freedom campers engage in offensive or antisocial behaviour such as urination in public, intimidation, offences against persons, causing distress and reducing the enjoyment of other users	As per annoyance to nearby residents.	Work with the police in areas where freedom camping results in anti-social or offensive behaviour. Facilitate and support neighbourhood watch groups.	**Public Places Bylaw** – Prohibit behaviour which may intimidate, cause damage or nuisance, pollute or deface, including graffiti. Prohibit the consumption, injection or inhalation or distribution of any mind-altering substance. **Liquor ban** – Use Bylaw to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in public areas where anti-social behaviour appears to be alcohol related.
Compromised access to or impact on general usage of public areas	The presence of freedom campers can deter use of a public area by local residents or day visitors due to use of available car parks by campers, obstruction of access, pollution of the site or because visitors may feel reluctant to intrude on a person's campsite e.g. manu bay.	Council officers' observations of compromised or obstructed access.	Promote and encourage responsible freedom camping.	**Public Places Bylaw** – Prohibit the obstruction of the entrances to or exits from a public place. **Parking Bylaw** – Could be used to regulate behaviour where a parking issue is resulting in compromised access. **Freedom Camping Bylaw** - Restrict or prohibit freedom camping in areas where freedom camping results in compromised access to local authority areas.
Traffic related safety issues	Vehicles being used for	Officer observation and	Work with the police in areas	**Parking Bylaw** – Could be

or hazards	freedom camping are parked in manner that causes safety issues, prevents or restricts safe access for other users, or are being driven in a manner which endangers other users in public places.	evidence regarding parking in dangerous situations that compromises not only the campers themselves, but the safety of others (e.g. at Whaanga Road).	where freedom camping results in safety issues.	used to regulate behaviour where a parking issue presents traffic related safety risk. **Freedom Camping Bylaw** - Restrict or prohibit freedom camping in areas where this results in compromised access to local authority areas or where the health and safety of people to may visit the area is at risk.
Lack of control of non-Council area	The public does not necessarily know what is Council land. The Council does not have effective tools to control impact of camping on other public land.	Community complaints to the Council relating to freedom camping on areas not controlled or managed by the Council – e.g. complaints about camping on state highways or Department of Conservation land.	Work to develop a collaborative approach with Department of Conservation, New Zealand Transport Agency, NZMHA, to freedom camping across all public areas in the District. Lobby Government	No options identified.

Appendix 2 Feedback form

Freedom Camping issue being experienced	**Area/location**	**Recommendation for Restriction (what type of restriction and why) or Prohibit area (why)**
e.g. People are parking up overnight on what is a narrow road. Accidents have nearly occurred in the past.	e.g. Wharf Road between Smith Street and Saint Street	e.g. Prohibit freedom camping to prevent accidents occurring
e.g. Noise from freedom campers have disturbed nearby residents	e.g. Jill Street carpark	e.g. Restrict number of freedom campers on Jill street to three and stay to no more than two days. They must be self-contained.

Item Number:

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	26 February 2016
Prepared by	SL Jenkins PA Strategy & Support
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1467622
Report Title	Raglan Works and Issues Report

1 Executive Summary

To update the Board and provide information on issues, contracts, projects and correspondence relating to the Raglan Community Board.

2 Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Works and Issues Report* – be received.

RAGLAN COMMUNITY BOARD

WORKS & ISSUES REGISTER – 2016

Issue	Area	Action	Comments
Lower Norrie Avenue and Stewart Street Footpath and Parking Issues	Roading Alliance	The Board requested further site visit to be arranged with Alan Vink in attendance, preferably on a weekend. No parking sign on yellow lines at Violet Street to be included in site visit.	Staff have taken on board the Board's view that it is not convinced that the recommendation (i.e. to leave the site as existing) made by investigation report presented at its meeting on 9 February is correct. Staff have arranged for the contractor to undertake a second site visit but this time with the Chairperson of the Board.
Proposed names for trail signs for Wainui Reserve have been sent to local iwi for approval	Service Delivery	Feedback from iwi consultation was positive and the following names approved:	Feedback from iwi consultation was positive and the following names approved: 1. Karakariki 2. Te Pae O Te Kura 3. Te Upoko Wainui Reserve signs (location, direction and name area signs) are currently being made. Draft signage brief confirmed last week and waiting on a reply email regarding the completion date of the signs.
Karioi Track	Service Delivery	Board took a decision at its meeting in July for a walking/biking track to lookout at S6 -3.4km from Wainui Road - update on progress for the next meeting.	Work is progressing. Engagement with landowners is first stage and about to commence.

Issue	Area	Action	Comments
Targeted Rates	Strategy & Support	The Board requested a report on Targeted Rates	Targeted Rates has been combined with the Raglan Discretionary Funds Report.
James Street Parking Sign	Service Delivery	Request for sign to be more prominent.	No update at this stage.
Wi-Fi at I-Site administered by Huntly Enterprise Agency	Strategy & Support	The Board requested that Council advertise that Wi-Fi is available.	As commented by Kim Bredenbek, Manager they are unsure of the benefit of advertising as most visitors are aware that I-Site's offer Wi-Fi and currently Wi-Fi service levels are inconsistent and intermittent due to technical issues which are being investigated. A further verbal update will be provided at the meeting.

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	19 February 2016
Prepared By	VA Ramduny Planning & Strategy Manager
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1461235
Report Title	***Summary of Community Board Survey Results***

1. Executive Summary

As part of a staff leadership challenge initiative Council's Open Spaces Operations Team Leader, Gordon Bailey, conducted an assessment of engagement between Council and the community boards. Mr Bailey was supervised by the Chief Executive, Gavin Ion.

A summary of the survey result for the Raglan Community Board was presented at the Board's meeting of 9 February 2016. The survey results, as applicable to each community board, were also presented to the respective boards in February.

At the Raglan Community Board meeting of 9 February a request was made for a summary of result for each of the other community boards be provided at its meeting in March.

2. Recommendation

That the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support - ***Summary of Community Board Survey Results –*** be received.

3. Overview

The survey of community boards was conducted online by Mr Bailey during July & August 2015.

The number of respondents for the respective community boards were as follows:

- Taupiri – 2 respondents
- Raglan – 7 respondents
- Onewhero-Tuakau – 3 respondents
- Ngaruawahia – 5 respondents
- Huntly – 8 respondents

3.1. Analysis Summary by Community Board

Raglan Community Board

The analysis of the responses for the Raglan Community Board indicates the following:

- Board members generally only initiate communication with Council when they have an issue or when they require more information.
- Most respondents indicated that they wait till the Board meeting and use the Works and Issue report to ensure that any work identified is being undertaken in a timely manner by Council.
- Respondents indicated that 'Council not delivering on promises' is a key barrier to communication.
- The respondents felt that Council could improve its communication by establishing clear protocols, by involving the Board members more in decision-making processes and adhering to the Community Board Charter.
- All respondents generally have reservations about whether Council genuinely wants to engage.
- The Board sees itself as the link between Council and the community and consequently giving the Board greater delegations was an issue identified by a number of respondents.

Ngaruawahia Community Board

The survey response for the Ngaruawahia Community Board indicates the following:

- Board members generally only initiate communication when there is an issue or when they need more information.
- All respondents use the Service Request processes (formerly CRM) for issues requiring Council's action or address it through the General Manager assigned by Council to the Board.
- Barriers to engagement identified by the respondents include 'willing engagement by Council' and staff workloads.
- Respondents believe that Council can improve communication with the Board by providing more regular updates on issues.
- In response to the question whether they believe Council is genuine in wanting to engage – all respondents agreed that Council genuinely wants to improve engagement with the Board and that this has improved of late.
- Respondents would like to see more liaison through the chairperson of the Board and want Council to be 'open to listening'.

Taupiri Community Board

The analysis of the responses for the Taupiri Community Board indicates that:

- Board members generally only initiate communication with Council when information is required.
- The respondents would like 'more immediate information' that concerns their area to enable them to make more informed and timely decisions.

Huntly Community Board

The survey response for the Huntly Community Board indicates the following:

- Board members generally only initiate communication when there is an issue or when they need more information.
- All respondents use Service Request processes (formerly CRM) for issues requiring Council's action.
- Barriers to communication identified by the respondents include 'inconsistency' with regards to how Council engages and communicates with the Board and the feeling that Council 'sometimes does not listen to the views and experience of the Board'.
- Respondents believe that Council can improve communication between itself and the Board by sharing information earlier and improving communication between Council staff.
- In response to the question whether they believe Council is genuine in wanting to engage - some respondents expressed their reservation.

Onewhero Community Board

The survey response for the Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board indicates the following:

- Board members generally only initiate communication when there is an issue or when they need more information.
- All respondents use Service Request processes (formerly CRM) for issues requiring Council's action.
- Barriers to communication identified included the length of time taken to respond to an issue and a feeling that the Board gets 'overlooked' at times.
- Respondents believe that Council can improve communication between itself and the Board by 'listening better'.
- In response to the question whether they believe Council is genuine in wanting to engage - two respondents expressed their reservations.

Overall Assessment

The survey has further found that community boards don't have a standard operating culture and that no single solution will work across the boards. Mr Bailey has made the following recommendations from his survey analysis:

- That community board advisor/s be identified to act as a central point of contact between Council and community boards (at its meeting of 9 February 2016 the Raglan Community Board agreed that this is not required as Council's Strategy & Support

General Manager is the *de facto* point of contact).

- That community board delegations be reviewed at the next representation review (2018).
- That boards receive an annual refresher of how they should operate and what delegations they have (at its meeting of 9 February 2016 the Raglan Community Board suggested that the annual refresher be done jointly with all the community boards).

Some further things to bear in mind to supplement actions that are already being undertaken to improve engagement between Council and the community boards:

- Community boards are integral to the implementation of Council's Community Engagement Strategy (the Strategy was shared with each community board in February/March 2015).
- Ward councillors have representation on each of the community boards.
- Chairpersons of the boards are invited to participate in Council meetings and workshops.
- Having the Chief Executive or a General Manager present at each board meeting is aimed at facilitating the interaction between the boards and Council and having a point of contact for the board.
- Community boards and Council have to be proactive in strengthening their relationship - not just with each other but also with the community (some recommendations in this regard were shared with the community boards in a paper titled *"Strengthening Council and community board engagement with each other and with the community"* in February 2014).

4. Conclusion

This report provides a summary of the result of the community board survey and is presented to the Raglan Community Board based on a request made at its meeting on 9 February 2016. Although all community boards have standard delegations the survey has found that there is no standard operating culture across the five boards. This is a strength rather than a weakness as it recognises the uniqueness of our communities.

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	26 February 2016
Prepared by	VR Ramduny Planning & Strategy Manager
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1465848
Report Title	Raglan Naturally Project Update

1 Executive Summary

To provide the community board with the Raglan Naturally Project update. This is essentially that provided to the board in 2014 with updates where appropriate.

2 Recommendation

THAT the report of the General Manager Strategy & Support – *Raglan Naturally Project Update* – be received.

3 Attachments

Raglan Naturally Project Update

Raglan Naturally Projects Update – July 2014

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
	Accessible Waikato							
1	Create a boardwalk from town to Whale Bay					WDC Service Delivery	Staff will investigate.	
2	Footpath from town to Manu Bay					WDC Service Delivery, Parks and Reserves	Nothing programmed for this financial year. Consideration will be given for this in future years.	
3	Continue Cliff Street footpath to the wharf		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Programmed for 2019/20. Some footpaths recently installed as part of the maintenance programme around the Bow Street Jetty.	
4	Continue Lorenzen Bay footpath to town		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Lorenzen Bay Road footpath project has been deferred to the next road rehabilitation. Simon Road footpath has been completed, Norrie Ave drainage works has been completed.	Partially complete
5	Create footpath on Stewart and Gilmour Streets		✓			WDC Service Delivery	James Street rehab has been completed and includes new footpaths and approximately 50 extra on-street car parks. The top section of Stewart Street has no footpath however this section is steep and narrow. There are no scheduled upgrades for footpaths on Stewart and Gilmour Streets. However there is district wide	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
							funding available for community footpaths and where there is community interest options can be investigated.	
6	Create more bicycle lanes around Raglan and to the beaches		✓			WDC Service Delivery	A district wide Trails Strategy is being developed. This will identify existing assets and where further walking/cycling paths may be required across the District. This will enable spending on these assets to be prioritised.	
7	More welcoming signs at the entrance		✓			Raglan Community Board	Could be funded through Raglan Discretionary Fund or District Minor Improvement Plan.	
8	Upgrade and improve sewage solutions		✓			WDC Service Delivery	An upgrade of the wastewater treatment facility to enable discharge to land is not financially viable at this time.	
9	Two lanes on Wainui Bridge		✓			WDC Service	A strategy study is proposed for the next LTP cycle to determine future needs.	
10	Safety rails on Wainui Bridge		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Not an economically viable solution. The cost of safety rails is excessive. Raglan Community Board has decided to put this project on hold pending replacement in the next 10 to 20 years.	
11	More flexible and frequent bus service to Hamilton					WDC Service Delivery/WRC/ Chamber of	Waikato Regional Council, WDC and RCB are working on a business case to consider improved services.	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
						Commerce		
12	Subsidised bus service to Hamilton					WRC	The service is already subsidised.	✓
13	More parking spaces in CBD	✓	✓			WDC Service Delivery and Strategy and Support	Parking can be accommodated within the existing road reserve. Approximately 50 additional on-street car parks have been installed along James Street as part of the James Street upgrade.	✓
14	Extended parking times in CBD					WDC Monitoring and Bylaws	Some areas have had parking times extended in the CBD.	✓
15	Free parking for businesses away from the main street					WDC Monitoring and Bylaws	Free car parks are available in streets around the CBD.	✓
16	More boat parking at Raglan Wharf		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Developing parking on reclaimed land at the Wharf was rejected by the community.	
17	Underground all power in Raglan					WDC Service Delivery, Wel Networks	The District Plan assists in controlling this activity through provisions for new subdivision development. Undergrounding power supply is not financially achievable without support from Wel Networks.	Ongoing
18	Improved telecommunications access e.g. broadband					Chorus/ Vodafone	Chorus & Vodafone's Rural Broadband initiative has extended Broadband services throughout the Raglan area. Potential to extend services via the 4G network.	Ongoing
19	Improved water quality		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Water supply upgrade to meet legislative requirements in	✓

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
							accordance with the NZ Drinking Water Standards is complete.	
20	More drinking fountains, especially at the skate park		✓			WDC Service Delivery	One drinking fountain at the skate park, one at Te Kopua Domain playground, one at Plunket Rooms in Bow Street. Further drinking fountains can be considered upon requests and need assessed by WDC staff	✓
21	Improved water supply to Whale Bay especially for fire protection		✓			WDC Service Delivery	No progress at this stage.	
22	Rebuild wharf at end of James Street		✓			WDC Service Delivery	No change.	
23	Improved kerb and channel for all of Raglan		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Ongoing project with works being undertaken as funding permits. Funding allocated through Annual Plan.	Ongoing
24	Create dump stations for campervans and caravans		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Facilities in place. Established in 2008/09.	✓
25	More clean modern toilets in town		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Three toilet blocks have been upgraded. A sunny dunny is to be installed at Ruapuke beach. An accessibility compatible sunny dunny has been installed at Wainui Reserve. WDC toilet strategy prioritises future spends on toilet facilities.	✓
26	Listen to all the voices in Raglan not just the environmental lobby					WDC, Raglan Community Board	Council does endeavour to listen to all parties within the Raglan Community.	Ongoing

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
	Active Waikato							
27	Increase the number of reserves		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Council plans to focus on improving access to existing reserves through new walking tracks and upgrades to the parking areas. The potential to purchase new reserves is considered when opportunities arise including esplanade reserves and strips. WDC has developed a Parks Strategy (Adopted 2014) which sets the levels of service for provision of park land to help guide Council staff when assessing subdivision applications and/or to inform structure planning.	Ongoing
28	Develop new play areas for children especially in new subdivisions	✓	✓			WDC Strategy & Support, WDC Service Delivery	Playgrounds are prioritised using the Playground Strategy 2014 which sets levels of service for playgrounds in the Waikato District. The LTP funding programme for playgrounds reflects this.	Ongoing
29	Redesign Manu Bay with cars at the back, a playground, BBQs, seating and shelter trees		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Manu Bay was upgraded in 2008/09 with improved facilities and traffic flow.	✓
30	More gardens and parks in and around town		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Whaingaroa Environment Centre has initiated a project to plant fruit trees in certain areas around Raglan.	Ongoing
31	Create an indoor swimming pool by the rugby club to include an indoor sports complex		✓			WDC Service Delivery	This type of development is significant costly. There is no budget at present.	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
32	More recreational options for youth		✓	✓	✓	WDC Service Delivery, Community, Private Enterprise, DoC	There are multiple options for recreation that can be provided by Council, the community and private enterprise. Council has completed a skate park development, provides sports fields and facilities and walking/cycling tracks. Including proposed cycle/walkway on paper roads including Mt Karioi (some land ownership issues) and mountain bike track in the pines on Wainui Reserve. Upgrade of playground at Kopua has been completed	Ongoing
33	Improve/finish the skate bowl		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Project completed	✓
34	Create a recreation centre with activities for young people		✓			WDC Service Delivery	There are no plans to develop a recreation centre in Raglan.	
35	Paintball				✓	Private enterprise	This is a private enterprise funded activity. Archery and target air rifle activity was originally planned for Wainui Reserve, but for safety reasons was withdrawn from the Management Plan in 1998.	
36	Bigger and more playgrounds		✓			WDC Service Delivery	It is Council's policy is to develop playgrounds on an ongoing basis when budget becomes available. The installation of a playground at Te Kopua Domain has been completed.	✓
37	Movie theatres				✓	Private enterprise	This is a private enterprise funded activity.	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
38	Skateboard and bike lanes		✓			WDC Service Delivery	See comment no. 6 regarding the Walking /Cycling Strategy.	
39	Games room with bowling and an indoor skate park				✓	Private enterprise	This is a private enterprise funded activity.	
40	Bigger basketball court with hoops and backboards with lighting		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Te Kopua Domain basketball court was doubled in size to full court in 2012/13 financial year.	✓
41	Develop bike paths		✓			WDC Service Delivery	See comment no. 6 regarding the Walking /Cycling Strategy.	
42	Create mountain bike tracks		✓		✓	WDC Service Delivery	Wind farm walking /cycling track has been completed. The Raglan Mountain Bike Club are currently proposing tracks in Wainui Reserve.	Ongoing
43	Create a walkway and cycleway between Whale Bay and Manu Bay		✓			WDC Service Delivery	See comment no. 2.	
	Educated Waikato							
44	More environmental education programmes			✓		Various – community and local interest groups	This is not a Council responsibility, but support for Whaingaroa Environment Centre and Xtreme Waste education initiatives are ongoing.	✓
45	Change the time of the Community Board meetings to the evening					RCB	The Raglan Community Board is responsible for changing the meeting time. This matter was debated at the March 2011 CB meeting and it was resolved to change the start time to 3pm.	
	Green Waikato							
46	Protect the coastline by keeping waterways clean, carrying out more riparian planting, cleaning beaches and continued		✓			WDC, WRC, Community, Raglan Beach	WDC supports the coastline Dune Protection Programme and ongoing planting programs. WRC has	Ongoing

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
	beautification programs					Care	primary responsibility for protection of waterways.	
47	More planting to prevent erosion		✓			WDC Service Delivery, WRC and Community	Council works with Whaingaroa Harbour Care and the Dune Protection Group.	Ongoing
48	More native tree planting and mass tree planting using community groups		✓			Lions and community	Where possible Council works with community groups including Whaingaroa Harbour Care and the Dune Protection Group. Work has been carried out with a local beachcare group to restore dunes at Ruapuke Beach.	Ongoing
49	Encourage the use of alternative energy sources including wave, wind and solar			✓	✓	EECA, Raglan community	This is not a Council responsibility. Support for this must come from individuals within the community. Support for alternative energy generation is currenlty provided through EECA. Funding is also available for insulation for those that meet specified criteria.	
50	Support wind farms			✓		Community	This is not a Council responsibility. Council needs to take a neutral position due to its regulatory responsibilities. Support needs to come from the community.	
51	Stricter environmental conditions on new subdivisions including increased planting	✓		✓		Community, Developers, WDC Strategy & Support	Subdivision development is managed through the District Plan subdivision provisions. The recent Plan Change 2 has restricted rural and coastal subdivision. Stricter controls on	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
							residential subdivision will require amendments to the current District Plan provisions. Developers and individual property owners can voluntarily opt to undertake amenity planting.	
52	Protection of views	✓				WDC Strategy & Support, Developers	In special cases the District Plan protects view shafts (Battlefields View Shaft, Airport Obstacle Limitation Surfaces and Raglan Navigation Beacons). At present there is no requirement to protect views in general. There is the potential to include provision to protect view shafts via subdivision rules; however any assessment of potential views would be complex and likely to incur significant cost. Alternatively, developers may voluntarily opt to protect views through protective covenants at the time of subdivision.	
53	Develop community gardens		✓			Community, Community Board and local interest groups	Council accommodates the Whaingaroa Harbour Care nursery on the Wainui Reserve. A community garden was established by residents in Oram Park in 2011. Support for community gardens by Council will be considered on a case by case basis.	✓
54	Plan forward planting of trees on main		✓			WDC	Replacement Phoenix palms for Bow	✓

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
	street						Street are being grown in Oram Park. Trees will be renewed and replaced when required. Council now has a Tree Policy in place which outlines how areas are to be planted.	
55	Plant more fruit trees in public places					Community, Community Board and local interest groups	Several fruit trees have been planted in Oram Park. Whaingaroa Environment Centre has initiated a project to plant fruit trees on properties of low income residence and is also seeking Council owned land suitable to plant more fruit trees for the community (see Raglan Environment Centre Website for details). As above – tree policy supports this.	
56	Plant more natives		✓			WDC Service Delivery, Community	Native planting projects are ongoing throughout Raglan.	Ongoing
57	Save pohutukawa trees on Cliff Street (*currently protected notable trees*)	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	These trees are currently protected in the District Plan.	✓
58	Continued funding for Xtreme Waste		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Xtreme Waste holds the Council contract to undertake solid waste collection in the Raglan area.	Ongoing
59	More funding for Whaingaroa Harbour Care		✓			WDC/WRC	WDC has withdrawn the $20,000 p/a to Whaingaroa Harbour Care, but accommodates Whaingaroa Harbour Care nursery on the Wainui Reserve.	✓
60	No sewage into the harbour or waterways		✓			WDC Service Delivery	An upgrade of the wastewater treatment facility to enable	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
							discharge to land is not financially viable at this time.	
61	Recycling for rural residence		✓			WDC Service Delivery	The recycling service can be extended in response to demand.	Ongoing
62	More recycling bins		✓			WDC Service Delivery	This service can continue to be extended at cost.	Ongoing
63	More rubbish bins at beaches, Te Kopua bridge, walkways and jetty area		✓			WDC Service Delivery	These will be addressed based on condition of existing assets and prioritised accordingly.	
64	At least an annual inorganic collection					WDC Service Delivery	Xtreme Waste recycling service is in place of an inorganic collection.	✓
65	Council should fight the seabed mining issue			✓		RCB, Raglan Community	Not a Council responsibility. The Raglan Community Board could take on this issue as they declared Raglan Ward fracking free zone in 2012.	
	Safe Waikato							
66	Safe and friendly place to live	✓		✓		Community, local police and WDC Iwi & Community Partnership Manager (Marae Tukere), Strategy & Support	This is an advocacy role for Council and local support is required. Some provision for safer streets can potentially be achieved through the District Plan by applying the principles of Crime Prevention Through Urban Design. Amendments to the DP would be required.	
67	Open another day care centre				✓	Market driven	Not a WDC responsibitiy.	✓
68	24/7 emergency services					Community, local police, Emergency	Meetings on Civil Defence planning in Raglan too place in the first week of August 2014.	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
						services and Civil Defence	24/7 emergency services are the responsibility of the respective agencies and their budgets to make this happen.	
69	Civil Defence Emergency management Team in Raglan West					Civil Defence Emergency Management	This topic was discussed at the Civil Defence planning meeting in 2014.	
70	More security cameras especially in beach carparks		✓			North Waikato Security Trust and WDC Service Delivery	Provision for security cameras around the skate bowl and surf club has been discussed by RCB and Police.	
71	More support for Maori Wardens and Night Owls					Community, Maori Wardens and WDC Iwi & Community Partnership Manager (Marae Tukere)	This is an advocacy role for Council and local support is required.	✓
72	A new surf tower		✓			Raglan Surf Club, WDC	A new surf tower has been completed.	✓
73	Improved dog control		✓	✓		WDC Customer Delivery	Business as usual	Ongoing
74	Slow speed limit signage to 40km outside Te Uku School					NZTA, WDC Permits and Bylaws	NZTA assessed the road and it did not meet the requirements for a variable 40km/hr speed zone. It did meet the requirements for an active school sign and this has been installed.	✓

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
75	Ban cars from the main street		✓			Community, Community Board, WDC Service Delivery	There are no plans for this at present.	
76	Drop speed limit to 70km from Upper Wainui to Whale Bay and beyond		✓			WDC Service Delivery	This area currently does not require a speed limit change.	
77	Judder bar in Norrie Ave/Johnson Street		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Options can be investigated.	
78	Better passing lanes and slow lanes on main road to Hamilton					NZTA, WDC Service Delivery	Completed	✓
79	Footpaths made pushchair friendly around three bridges		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Road planners to investigate.	
80	Install barrier along footpath on Wainui Road		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Road planners to investigate location.	
81	Widen Wainui Road between town and the one way bridge		✓			WDC Service Delivery	This will be considered when the associated pavement requires renewal.	
82	Safer footpaths on Stewart Street		✓			WDC Service Delivery	The bottom section of Stewart Street has a footpath. The top section is steep and narrow. Options for a footpath along this section can be investigated if there still is community interest for this work to be done.	
83	Street lighting at Te Kopua and street lighting at the camp ground		✓			WDC Service Delivery	The 2011/2012 works programme was to include the replacement of 29 light infills and replacements on Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive. However, residents of Riria Kereopa Memorial	Partially Complete

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
							Drive objected to new street lights being installed so these were withdrawn from service. Street lighting has recently been installed along Marine Parade. We require more information as what is expected for Kopua Camp lighting.	
84	Street lighting on Marine Parade		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Completed	✓
85	More open communication and community representation					RCB, Ward Councillor	The Raglan Community Board and Ward Councillor should review methods of communication to the community if this is considered an issue.	
	Sustainable Waikato							
86	Retain the character of the Raglan Town centre	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	Expansion of the CDB is provided for in Plan Change 14 (Raglan Rezoning). The town centre character assessment will form part of the upcoming DP review.	
87	Maintain the two storey limit in the CBD	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	An assessment of building height restrictions will form part of the District Plan Review.	
88	No high rise buildings	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	An assessment of building height restrictions will form part of the District Plan Review.	
89	A larger CBD with a focus on planting and landscaping paths and parking	✓	✓			WDC Strategy & Support, WDC Service	An assessment of the extent of the Business Zone forms part of the Raglan re-zoning project under Plan	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
						Delivery	Change 14.	
90	Maintain and develop Ragan's historic building theme	✓		✓		WDC Strategy & Support, Raglan Community	An assessment of Raglan's heritage has been undertaken as part of Variation 15 and peer reviewed by Heritage Consultancy Services. This matter will be assessed as part of the District Plan Review.	
91	Limit the growth of Raglan township	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	Urban boundaries have been assessed through the Future Proof Sub-Regional Growth Strategy and any future plan review will need to take this assessment into account as well as the rezoning of land on the Rangitahi Peninsula from coastal to living.	
92	Keep the harbour free of commercial buildings	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	An assessment of the extent of the Business Zone will be assessed as part of the Raglan re-zoning project under PC14.	
93	No chain stores	✓		✓	✓	Community, business owners, WDC Strategy & Support	This matter could potentially be addressed to some degree through a district plan review. The matter can also be addressed through the extent to which the community is prepared to support such businesses.	
94	Make new subdivisions environmentally sustainable	✓			✓	WDC Strategy & Support, Developers	This matter can be addressed through the district plan review.	
95	Limit suburban subdivisions	✓				WDC Strategy	Raglan currently has sufficient	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
						& Support	capacity to accommodate projected growth to 2061. The Raglan Land Co has lodged a private plan change to allow urban development on the Rangitahi Peninsular. Submissions and further submissions have been received and the hearing has been set down for 4 August 2014.	
	Thriving Waikato							
96	Create sustainable employment	✓			✓	WDC Strategy & Support, local business	Waikato District Council is currently developing an Economic Development Prospectus to promote economic development in the district.	
97	More jobs for young people	✓			✓	WDC Strategy & Support, local business	Waikato District Council is currently developing an Economic Development Prospectus to promote economic development in the district.	
98	Indentify an industrial area (strong support for SH23 before Raglan)	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	Tasman Lands has obtained consent to develop their site on SH23 for industrial use. Additional industrial land was also provided for through the Lorenzen Bay Structure Plan.	✓
99	No more building out coastal reserves		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Council reserves are subject to the Reserves Act and Reserve Management Plans developed in accordance with the Act with input from the community and key stakeholders. These plans determine how the reserve will be	✓

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
							developed. New Esplanade Reserves are acquired through the subdivision process and are protected for public access to the coast.	
100	Put a moratorium on new development applications until a Structure Plan is in place						This is not a legally viable option.	
101	Well thought out Structure Plan that restricts housing and industrial development, increases minimum section size	✓				WDC Strategy & Support	This matter can be addressed through the district plan review.	
102	Create a village green piazza type town square or pedestrian area with cafes and paved areas	✓	✓			WDC Strategy & Support	Originally it was planned to develop a village green at the bottom end of Bow Street to link the town with the sea. However the area was converted into car parks (due to public pressure). This matter can be addressed through the district plan review or a Place Making project.	
103	Focus on attracting visitors and residents by developing annual events, outdoor activities, social events and cycle tracks		✓	✓	✓	Waikato Enterprise, WDC Strategy & Support	Waikato District Council is currently developing an Economic Development Prospectus to promote economic development in the district.	In Progress
104	More shops	✓			✓	WDC Strategy & Support	Increase to the Business Zone to accommodate more shops is part of PC14 (Raglan Re-zoning). Increase in businesses including shops will ultimately be market driven.	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
105	Create an internet cafe				✓	Local Business	This needs to be a local business initiative, not a council responsibility. However, Council does provide a free Wifi service at the Library.	
106	Reduce rates		✓			WDC Strategy & Support	This is unachievable at present without cutting services.	
	Vibrant Waikato							
107	Increased support for local cultural events including festivals, art and craft markets and exhibitions		✓	✓		Raglan Community Board, Raglan Community	Support for these types of activities could be funded by the Raglan Community Board Discretionary Fund.	
108	Develop a centre (possibly at the Old School Arts Centre) which provides a venue for art and craft exhibitions		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Council has funded and completed a new museum and information centre.	✓
109	A new museum with galleries and information centre		✓			WDC Service Delivery	Council has funded and completed a new museum and information centre. The project was completed in August 2011.	✓
110	Renovate Poihakena Marae		✓			WDC Service Delivery, Poihakena Marae	Kitchen renovation completed in 2012. DIY Marae project in 2009 included new fencing and landscaping and constructed a new utility block including showers, toilets, storage and laundary facilities.	✓
111	Create more affordable housing, especially for senior citizens	✓			✓	Market, Strategy & Support	There is some existing provision within the DP to undertake comprehensive development. These provisions could be reviewed.	

	RAGLAN NATURALLY - PROJECTS	DISTRICT PLAN (DP)	LTP	COMMUNITY DRIVEN	MARKET DRIVEN	RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENT	PROJECT COMPETED
							Ultimately the market will drive this type of development.	
112	Build a new ancillary building at the arts centre		✓	✓		Community, WDC Service Delivery	The project was completed in 2009	✓
113	Refurbish the Town Hall (better toilets and access, dressing rooms and a green room)		✓			WDC Service Delivery	There is no refurbishment planned for the hall at this stage. A toilet upgrade is planned for in the Toilet Strategy but sits outside the current LTP funding term.	
114	Support community projects		✓			WDC Strategy & Support	The community can apply through the LTP process for various levels of support for community projects.	Ongoing
115	Council should work in partnership with Tangata Whenua	✓	✓			WDC Service Delivery, Planning & Strategy, Iwi	Council is actively engaged with Waikato-Tainui, Poihakena Marae and other groups.	Ongoing

Open Meeting

To	Raglan Community Board
From	A Vink Community Board Chairperson
Date	20 November 2015
Prepared By	RJ Gray Council Support Manager
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1466720
Report Title	**Chairperson's Monthly Report**

1. Executive Summary

Meetings and Workshops

- Reserves Advisory Committee
- Kopua Camp Board Meeting
- Site meeting with Venkart Ganapathy – Roading and Traffic Engineer
- Community Board workshop on bus timetable etc
- Councillor workshops on Planning for Growth and Economic Development Strategy
- Kopua Camp Strategy Meeting

Other

- Local radio interview
- Wrote an update for the Chronicle

I am currently engaged in a series of appointments with 'key' community leaders to discuss local concerns and issues. I am also working with Rose Gray to organise the combined community boards' meeting on 22 March 2016, 7.30pm in the Council Chambers.

2. Recommendation

THAT the report of the Raglan Community Board Chairperson – *Chairperson's Monthly Report* - be received.