

**ORDINARY MEETING**

**OF**

**MAKARA/OHARIU COMMUNITY BOARD**

**AGENDA**

**Time:** 7.30pm  
**Date:** Thursday, 11 December 2014  
**Venue:** Ohariu Valley Hall  
550 Ohariu Valley Road  
Ohariu Valley  
Wellington

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**MEMBERSHIP**

Murray Burdan  
Christine Grace (Chair)  
Judy Liddell  
Wayne Rudd  
Margie Scotts  
Hamish Todd (Deputy Chair)

**Have your say!**

*You can make a short presentation to the Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 803-8334, emailing [public.participation@wcc.govt.nz](mailto:public.participation@wcc.govt.nz) or writing to Democratic Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number and the issue you would like to talk about.*

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**  
**11 DECEMBER 2014**

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<b>Business</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>1. Meeting Conduct</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.1 Apologies</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.2 Conflict of Interest Declarations</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.3 Confirmation of Minutes</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.4 Public Participation</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.5 Items not on the Agenda</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Reports</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.1 Resource Consent Applications and Approvals for 14     October to 25 November 2014</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.2 Traffic Counts</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.3 District Plan Monitoring Report 2014</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2.4 Roothing</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2.5 Makara/Ohariu Community Board Code of Conduct</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2.6 Makara/Ohariu Community Board Bank Account</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>2.7 Local Government Commission Announcement on     Possible Reorganisation of Wellington Regional     Governance</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>2.8 Project Mill Creek and Community Liaison Group</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2.9 Forward Programme</b>	<b>51</b>



## **1 Meeting Conduct**

### **1.1 Apologies**

The Chairperson invites notice from members of:

1. Leave of absence for future meetings of the Makara/Ohariu Community Board; or
2. Apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

### **1.2 Conflict of Interest Declarations**

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

### **1.3 Confirmation of Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 30 October 2014 will be put to the Makara/Ohariu Community Board for confirmation.

### **1.4 Public Participation**

A period of at least 10 minutes shall be set aside near the beginning of Makara/Ohariu Community Board meetings to enable members of the public to make statements about any matter on the Agenda for that meeting. The total time set aside for public participation may be extended with the majority agreement of the Board.

### **1.5 Items not on the Agenda**

A motion relating to any matter not on the Agenda may be made without notice, by the unanimous resolution of the meeting. The Chairperson shall explain to the meeting why the item is not on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.



## 2. Reports

### RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATIONS AND APPROVALS FOR 14 OCTOBER TO 25 NOVEMBER 2014

#### Purpose

1. In accordance with an agreement reached with the Makara Ohariu Community Board, the purpose of this report is to advise the Board of all resource consents lodged, along with decisions made by Officers acting under delegated authority, on land use and subdivision resource consent applications.

#### Recommendation

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

#### Background

2. This report advises the Community Board of resource consents lodged and decisions made during the period 14 October to 25 November 2014.

#### Discussion

3. For the period from 14 October to 25 November 2014, there were no applications lodged with the Council.
4. For the period from 14 October to 25 November 2014, there was one application approved under delegated authority.

<b>Service Request</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Applicant</b>
309869	474 Ohariu Valley Road	Katapo Holdings Ltd
Land use consent for a new dwelling in a rural area, associated earthworks and part cancellation of a consent notice.		

#### Attachments

Nil

Author	Kiri Whiteman, Executive Support Officer
Authoriser	Anthony Wilson, Chief Asset Officer





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## **TRAFFIC COUNTS**

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### **Purpose**

1. To provide the Makara/Ohariu Community Board with information on traffic movements in Makara and Ohariu Valley.

### **Summary**

2. Please refer to the attached report (Attachment 1) for detailed information of traffic counts carried out in the Makara and Ohariu areas.

### **Recommendation**

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

### **Attachments**

Attachment 1. Makara Ohariu Traffic Counting Information

Page 11

Author	Steve Wright, T/L Resurfacing/Contracts
Authoriser	Anthony Wilson, Chief Asset Officer

## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Consultation and Engagement**

Not Required

### **Treaty of Waitangi considerations**

Not Applicable

### **Financial implications**

There are no financial implications

### **Policy and legislative implications**

There are no policy or legislative implications

### **Risks / legal**

There are no risks or legal implications

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

There is no climate change impact

### **Communications Plan**

There is no communication plan required

**Background.**

The Makara Ohariu Community Board has requested traffic counts for the roads in Makara and Ohariu.

There are 5 standard traffic counting sites in Makara and 3 in Ohariu Valley as follows:

Roadname	Location
Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.
Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.
Makara Rd	700M South of Makara Cemetery.
South Makara Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.
Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.
Ohariu Valley Rd	400M North of Ohariu Rd.
Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.
Takarau Gorge Rd	800M West of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #99.

Table 1 Traffic Counting Sites

An aerial photo showing the locations is included as Figure 1.

Data is reported for periods of 5 days; Monday to Friday and 7 days; Sunday to Saturday.

**Traffic Count Data**

The latest traffic counts were carried out in April 2014 with a special set of counts at four of the same locations carried out over the Easter 2014 weekend (16/04/2014 and 23/04/2014).

**Standard Counts**

The Traffic Volume data from the 8 sites tested is summarised in table 2 below with the difference in volume over the Easter period shown in the last two columns:

**Item 2.2 Attachment 1**

Site	Roadname	Location	Direction	Standard Counts		Easter Counts		Difference Easter - Standard		Previous Count 7 Day Average	Previous Date
				5 Day Average	7 Day Average	5 Day Average	7 Day Average	5 Day Average	7 Day Average		
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Northbound	135	193	220	212	85	19		
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Southbound	132	192	220	213	88	21		
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Both Directions	267	385	440	425	173	40	440	2011
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Northbound	514	555	499	477	-15	-78		
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Southbound	509	547	508	480	-1	-67		
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Both Directions	1023	1102	1008	957	-15	-145	1104	2009
933C	Makara Rd	700M South of Makara Cemetery.	Northbound	627	688						
933C	Makara Rd	700M South of Makara Cemetery.	Southbound	534	588						
933C	Makara Rd	700M South of Makara Cemetery.	Both Directions	1161	1277					1193	2009
1119A	Ohariu Valley Rd	400M North of Ohariu Rd.	Northbound	737	767						
1119A	Ohariu Valley Rd	400M North of Ohariu Rd.	Southbound	741	773						
1119A	Ohariu Valley Rd	400M North of Ohariu Rd.	Both Directions	1478	1540					1295	2010
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Northbound	260	275	221	221	-39	-54		
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Southbound	260	274	173	166	-87	-108		
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Both Directions	520	549	393	387	-127	-162	368	2010
1396	South Makara Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Northbound	180	193						
1396	South Makara Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Southbound	194	207						
1396	South Makara Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Both Directions	374	400					547	2009
1468A	Takarau Gorge Rd	800M West of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #99.	Eastbound	197	219						
1468A	Takarau Gorge Rd	800M West of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #99.	Westbound	192	213						
1468A	Takarau Gorge Rd	800M West of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #99.	Both Directions	389	432					N/A	N/A
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Northbound	132	159	151	150	19	-9		
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Southbound	129	153	151	147	22	-6		
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Both Directions	261	312	302	296	41	-16	303	2009

Table 2 Traffic Counts - 5 and 7 Day Averages

**Speed Data**

Speed Data is collected in bands of approximately 10 km/h.

The data is placed in bins and with the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed reported. The 85<sup>th</sup> percentile is the speed at which 85 percent of the counted traffic is slower than.

**Standard Counts**

The Speed data from the 8 standard counting sites tested is summarised in table 3 below with the Easter 2014 speed data summarised in table 4.

**Item 2.2 Attachment 1**

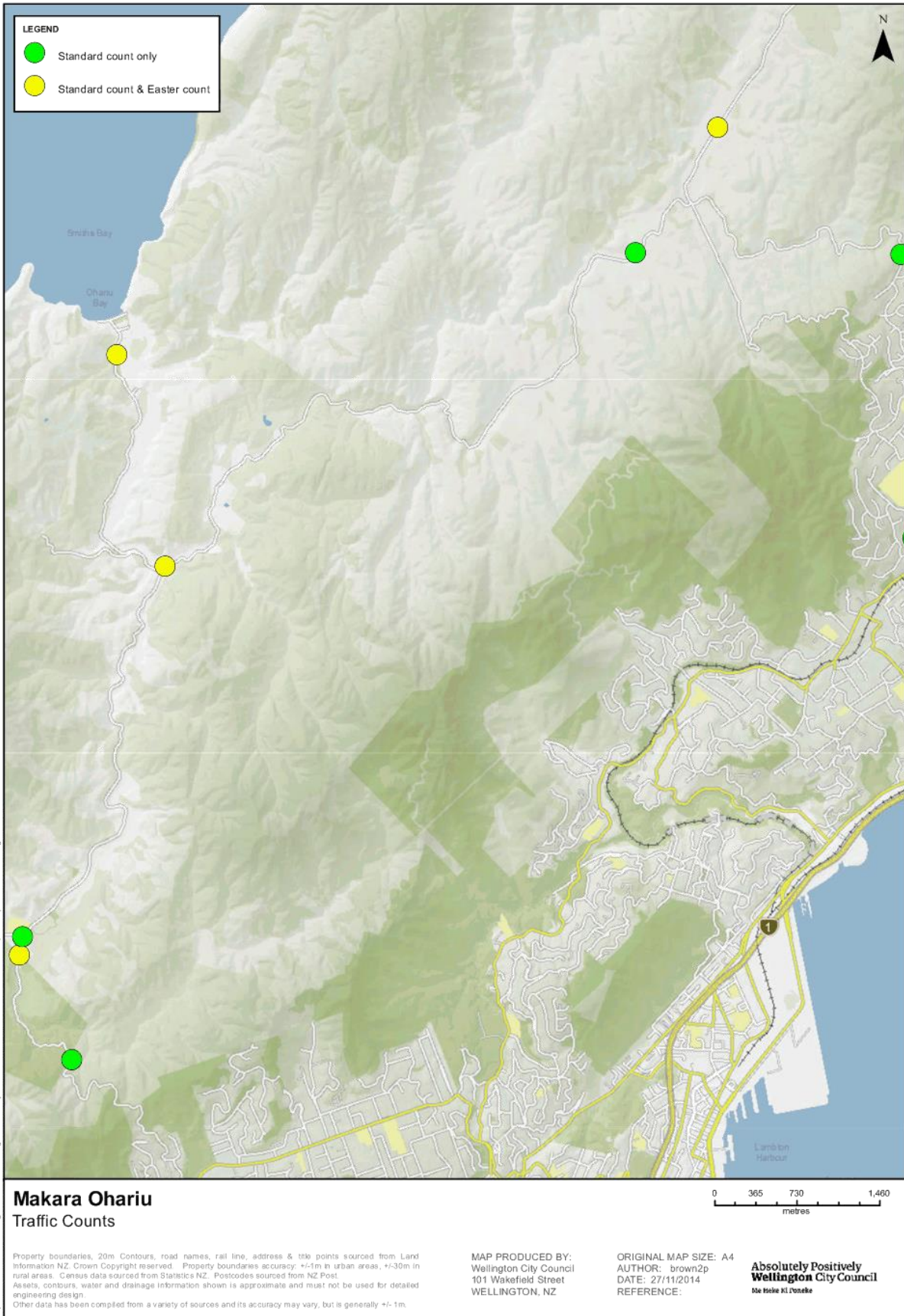
Site	Roadname	Location	Direction	5 Day 85th Percentile	Max Speed Bin	Number	7 Day 85th Percentile	Max Speed Bin	Number	Posted Speed
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Northbound	55	60-70	5	54	70-80	1	50
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Southbound	55	60-70	7	54	60-70	8	50
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Both Directions	55			54			50
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Northbound	64	80-90	4	64	80-90	5	50
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Southbound	70	90-100	2	69	90-100	2	50
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Both Directions	67			67			50
933C	Makara Rd	700M South of Makara Cemetery.	Northbound	35	40-50	7	35	40-50	8	50
933C	Makara Rd	700M South of Makara Cemetery.	Southbound	37	40-50	19	37	50-60	1	50
933C	Makara Rd	700M South of Makara Cemetery.	Both Directions	36			36			50
1119A	Ohariu Valley Rd	400M North of Ohariu Rd.	Northbound	47	60-70	1	47	60-70	1	50
1119A	Ohariu Valley Rd	400M North of Ohariu Rd.	Southbound	49	60-70	1	49	60-70	3	50
1119A	Ohariu Valley Rd	400M North of Ohariu Rd.	Both Directions	48			48			50
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Northbound	69	90-100	2	68	90-100	2	60
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Southbound	74	100-110	1	74	100-110	1	60
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Both Directions	71			71			60
1396	South Makara Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Northbound	37	40-50	6	37	40-50	7	50
1396	South Makara Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Southbound	40	50-60	1	40	50-60	1	50
1396	South Makara Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Both Directions	39			39			50
1468A	Takarau Gorge Rd	800M West of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #99.	Eastbound	62	60-70	1	60	70-80	2	60
1468A	Takarau Gorge Rd	800M West of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #99.	Westbound	61	70-80	5	60	70-80	5	60
1468A	Takarau Gorge Rd	800M West of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #99.	Both Directions	61			60			60
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Northbound	46	60-70	1	45	60-70	1	60
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Southbound	49	60-70	1	48	60-70	1	60
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Both Directions	47			46			60

Table 3 Standard Count Speed Data

Site	Roadname	Location	Direction	5 Day 85th Percentile	Max Speed Bin	Number	7 Day 85th Percentile	Max Speed Bin	Number	Posted Speed
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Northbound	52	70-80	1	53	60-70	4	50
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Southbound	53	60-70	4	52	60-70	4	50
933A	Makara Rd	200M South of Estuary St.	Both Directions	53			52			50
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Northbound	62	90-100	1	62	90-100	1	50
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Southbound	66	90-100	1	66	90-100	1	50
933B	Makara Rd	120M South of South Makara Rd, Outside #380.	Both Directions	64			64			50
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Northbound	70	100-110	1	67	100-110	1	60
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Southbound	67	90-100	1	68	90-100	1	60
1119B	Ohariu Valley Rd	800M North of Rifle Range Rd, Outside #583.	Both Directions	69			69			60
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Northbound	43	60-70	1	42	60-70	1	60
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Southbound	46	50-60	10	46	60-70	1	60
1468B	Takarau Gorge Rd	20M North of Makara Rd.	Both Directions	44			44			60

Table 5 Easter 2014 Count Speed Data







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## **DISTRICT PLAN MONITORING REPORT 2014**

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### **Purpose**

1. The purpose of the report, which is primarily embodied within Attachment 1 as prepared by Council's District Plan team, is to provide an overview of subdivision and new dwelling development within the Makara/Ohariu part of Wellington City's Rural Area since 2002.

### **Recommendation**

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

### **Background**

2. The report provides an outline of the context within which subdivision and new dwelling development has eventuated over the period 2002-2014, and the background to the current district plan provisions.

### **Attachments**

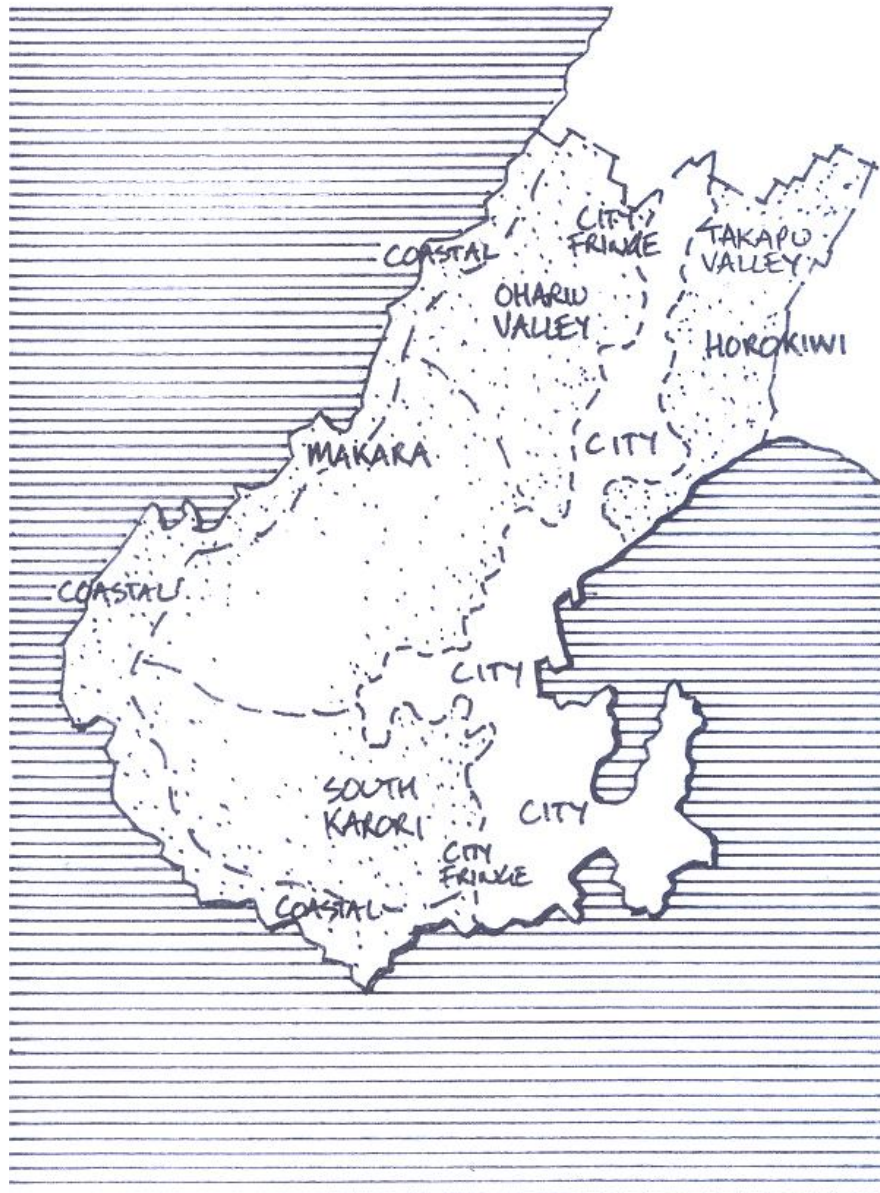
Attachment 1. Makara/Ohariu subdivision and new dwelling report

Page 18

Author	Andrew Buchanan, Governance Advisor/Dep. EO
Authoriser	Lynlee Baily, Governance Team Leader

# District Plan Monitoring Report 2014

## Rural Area - Makara and Ohariu



Prepared by the District Plan Team

## 1. Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of subdivision and new dwelling development within the Makara/Ohariu part of Wellington City's Rural Area since 2002. In addition, this report provides an outline of the context within which that development has happened and the background to the current district plan provisions.

## 2. Executive Summary

The Rural Area of Wellington makes up 60% of the land area of Wellington City. The district plan provisions that apply to this area have historically been very restrictive in relation to subdivision and new dwelling construction and this approach continued into the 1994 Proposed District Plan.

As part of resolving the 1994 Proposed District Plan Council agreed to undertake a comprehensive review of the provisions that applied to the Rural Area. This process involved extensive consultation and the creation of 4 Rural Community Plans for the four distinct rural areas of Wellington. The resulting Plan Change sought to achieve a balance between those who wished to subdivide to provide rural/residential type development and those who wanted the status quo.

The policy and rule approach has been operative for 5 years and while there was an initial surge in subdivision applications after the notification of the plan change, this has since slowed down. Overall the provisions have achieved the outcomes of retaining rural amenity while providing for a limited amount of change in accordance with the policy approach adopted as part of Plan Change 33.

## 3. Context

### 3.1 History of Rural Area Zoning

Approximately 60% of the Wellington City Area is zoned Rural Area. The majority of this area was part of the Old Hutt County which was amalgamated with Wellington City in 1973. The Hutt County District Scheme was the planning document for this area until a review of the Wellington City District Scheme was initiated in 1979. The



District Scheme became operative in 1985.

The provisions of the 1985 District Scheme reflected the planning philosophies of the day under the Town and Country Planning Act 1977 and directed and controlled development. The District Scheme provisions included providing for the protection of food producing land, and the prevention of sporadic subdivisions in rural areas. Agricultural uses were generally provided for as of right, despite their potential to significantly change the character of the rural area. The rules for new houses and subdivisions were restrictive.

Land subdivision occurred at a relatively low level which was considered to be at a rate that was 'acceptable to the locals'.<sup>1</sup>

### **3.2 Proposed Plan under the Resource Management Act**

The Resource Management Act was introduced in 1991 and represented a new philosophy that focused on the effects of activities. The Wellington City Council (WCC) District Plan adopted a relatively permissive approach where activities were permitted provided certain effects were avoided. This approach was embraced in both the Central and Suburban Centres Areas of the district plan.

The homogeneous character of the Rural Area along with public demand for certainty meant an effects based approach was not easy to adopt in the Rural Area. As a result more traditional planning responses were used in the Proposed Plan.

As notified, the 1994 Proposed District Plan contained a minimum lot size of 50 hectares as a means of maintaining the status quo. However, a major unresolved issue was the extent to which rural subdivision should be provided for in the district plan. Submissions on the proposed plan revealed that the rural community was divided between those who wished to maintain the status quo and those who wanted to be able to create rural/residential type developments. In resolving the submissions on the proposed plan Council agreed to undertake further work on the Rural Area.

### **3.3 Rural Review – Plan Changes 33 and 32**

In the late 1990's, the Council began a review of the Rural Area provisions. This process involved extensive community consultation and the creation of 'Rural Community Plans' for the 4 distinct rural communities of Wellington (Makara, South Karori, Oharui Valley and Horokiwi).

In 2000 Council commissioned a survey of the Rural Area and a report 'Rural Wellington and Thoughts on its Future' was produced. 241 responses to the survey were received on questions ranging from: the preferred future for the Wellington Rural Area; potential subdivision rules; rural versus non-rural activities; and the use of a design guide for future development in the Rural Area.

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<sup>1</sup> From a Brief of Evidence to the Environment Court on a Subdivision appeal, given by Brett McKay Chief Planning Officer for WCC.



The responses were evenly split on the question of subdivision with half seeking maintenance of the status quo and half seeking the ability to subdivide into smaller lots. The most important values identified in the Rural Area included: maintaining rural character; continued public access; and the protection and restoration of indigenous vegetation. Maintaining the ability to undertake 'real farming' was the overall preference for a preferred future.

The Rural Review culminated in the notification of Plan Change 33<sup>2</sup> (PC33). PC33 had two distinct parts;

- a review of the district plan provisions relating to subdivision and development; and
- the introduction of landscape protection provisions through the use of a Ridgelines and Hilltops Overlay.

PC33 received a large number of submissions (approximately 600). The decision on PC 33 was issued in 2005 and a total of 14 appeals were received. The majority of appeals were resolved through direct talks or Court facilitated mediation, however outstanding matters relating to the Ridgelines and Hilltops Overlay (and Plan change 32 Renewable Energy) were the subject of a 4 day Environment Court hearing in December 2008. Plan Change 33 became fully operative in 2009 and the Rural Area provisions are not due for review until 2019 (i.e. 10 years from the operative date).

## **4. Existing Policy and Rule Framework**

### **4.1 Policy Framework**

The existing district plan policy framework seeks to maintain the amenity and character of the Rural Area; maintain a compact city; minimise adverse effects of both rural

and non-rural activities on the environment and the residential area; and protect landscape values and the coastal environment. Ridgelines and hilltops are important features and are valued for their openness, naturalness and landscape values. The policy framework specifically recognises these areas through an overlay which manages activities to avoid potential adverse visual, amenity and landscape effects.

The earthworks policies seek to minimise the potential adverse effects of earthworks on the landscape, streams and the coast. The renewable energy policies seek to provide a framework for the assessment of wind energy facilities.



<sup>2</sup> Plan Change 32 Renewable Energy was notified at the same time. This Plan Change was widely seen as providing for wind farms in the Rural Area by making wind farms as discretionary unrestricted activities.

The current objectives and policies for rural activities, new building development, subdivision and the role and purpose of the ridgelines and hilltops overlay is robust and clear and provides a suitable framework for assessing resource consent applications.

#### **4.2 Rule Framework**

The rule framework provides for rural activities and buildings as permitted activities and requires resource consents for non-rural activities, new residential structures and subdivision. Requiring resource consents for new residential developments and subdivisions ensures that the effects of these activities on rural amenity and character can be assessed. The rules do not prevent subdivision, but rather ensure that it occurs at a pace through which new development can be absorbed into the landscape over a period of time. One of the mechanisms used to achieve this is by requiring that title need to be at least 5 years old before they can be subdivided again.

An important aspect of the rule framework is the Rural Area Design Guide which defines the character of different parts of the Rural Area and provides guidelines for subdivision layout, the location of new residential buildings, driveways, buildings, fences and earthworks. All resource consent applications require assessment against the Rural Area Design Guide to ensure that the character and amenity of the Rural Area is maintained.

## **5. Resource consent activity (2002 -2014)**

### **5.1 Resource consent trends**

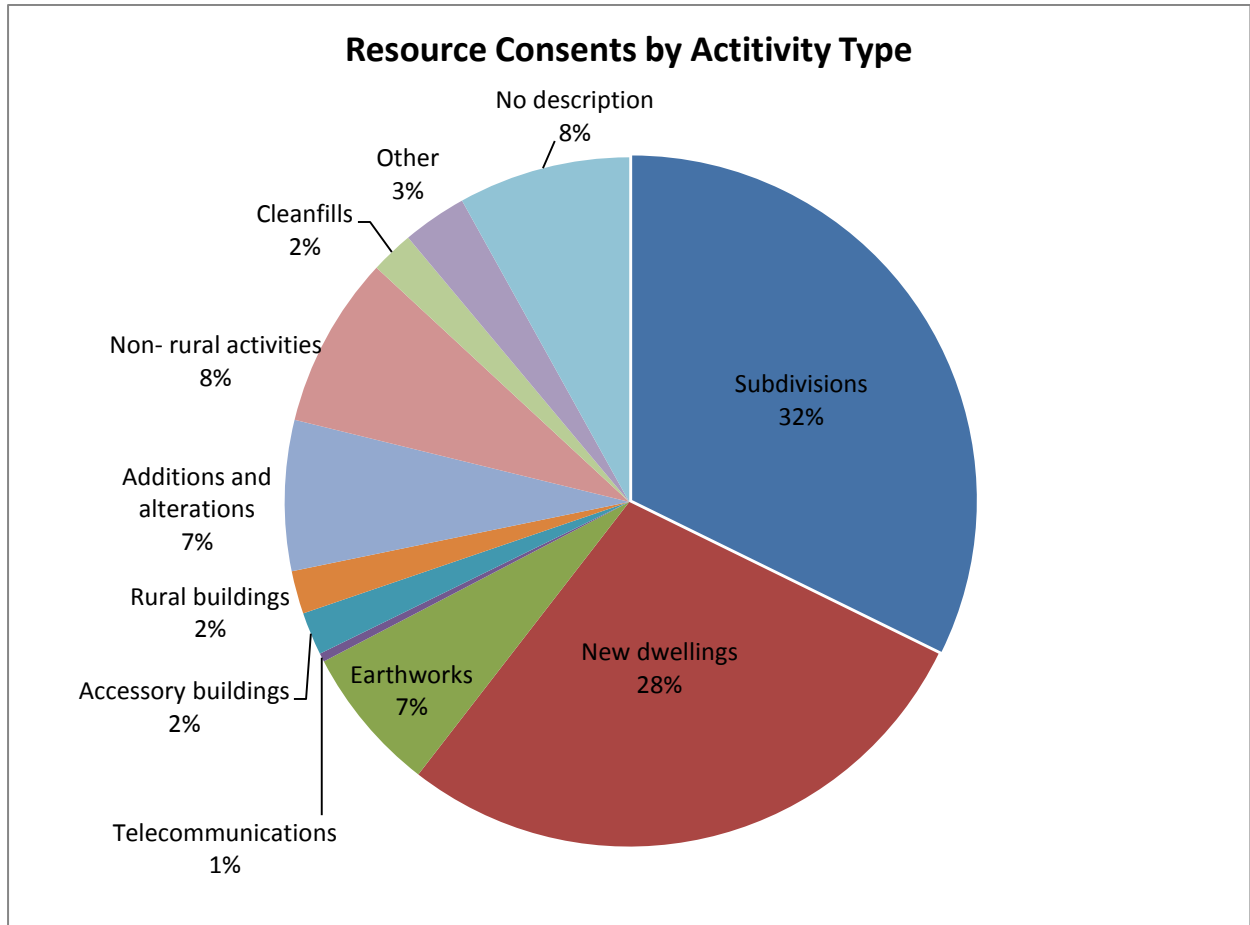
Electronic records of resource consents have been kept since 2002. An analysis of these records has provided an overview of the types of resource consents that have been applied for. From the period 2002 – 2014 approximately 500 resource consents were applied for in the entire Rural Area (not just Makara/Ohariu).

The percentages below provide a broad indication of the activity areas within which resource consents are being applied for (not of what is granted)<sup>3</sup>. The following qualifications to the figures below apply:

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<sup>3</sup> - resource consents may not necessarily be given effect to once granted;  
- a small percentage of these consents may have been declined;  
- resource consents may have more than one aspect (e.g. subdivision and earthworks )- but only one aspect of the consent has been 'counted' in the figures below.

**5.2 Percentage of Resource consents processed by type of use (entire Rural Area)**



**Item 2.3 Attachment 1**

**5.2.1 Discussion**

The figures show the percentages of resource consent applications received by activity type as a total of all resource consents received for the Rural Area. Subdivisions and new dwellings have the highest percentages at 32% and 28% respectively. These numbers are not unexpected as a wide range of rural based activities are permitted in the Rural Area whilst all subdivision and the majority of residential activities require a resource consent.



The subdivision figure includes all subdivisions, including those that required consent under the Rural Area provisions and the Urban Development Area (UDA)

provisions (before the UDA provisions become operative). The Urban Development Area is an area in the Northern Growth Management Area (Lincolnshire Farm) where residential development is anticipated. The UDA provisions became effectively operative in 2011 and therefore subdivisions in the UDA would no longer be included in the Rural Area figures.

A more detailed analysis of the subdivision and new dwelling applications for Makara/Ohairu has been undertaken to provide a better picture of these issues within the Rural Area and this is outlined below.

### 5.3 Subdivision in Makara and Ohariu<sup>4</sup>

#### 5.3.1 Subdivision that created House Sites

<b>Time period</b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Controlled Activities</i></b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Discretionary Unrestricted Activities</i></b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Non-Complying Activities</i></b>	<b>House Sites created as part of Subdivision applications</b>
February 2002 – May 2004	0	0	3	3
May 2004 <sup>5</sup> – November 2009 (two sets of rules apply)	0	3	20 (10 of these applications would be non-complying under both old and new sets of rules)	32
November 2009 <sup>6</sup> – May 2014	0	6	10	17
<b>Total</b> February 2002 to May 2014	0	9	33	<b>52</b>

#### 5.3.2 Subdivisions where no new House Site created

<b>Time period</b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Controlled Activities</i></b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Discretionary Unrestricted Activities</i></b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Non-Complying Activities</i></b>	<b>Subdivisions with no additional house site</b>
February 2002 – May 2004	0	0	4	4
May 2004 – November 2009	0	1	6	7
November 2009 – May 2014	4	1	4	9
<b>Total</b> February 2002 to May 2014	4	2	14	<b>20</b>

<sup>4</sup> These are all approved subdivisions of which some will not have been completed

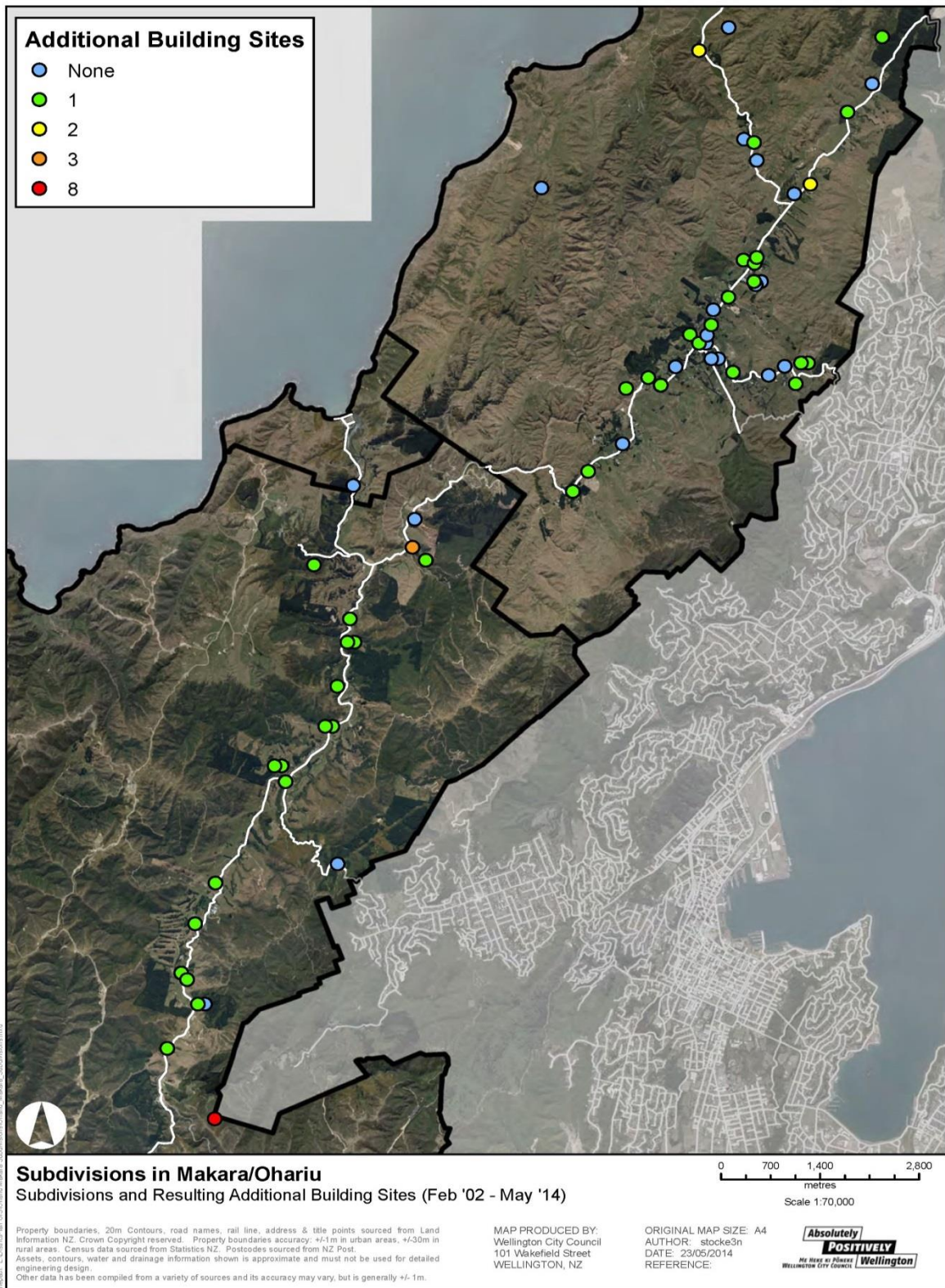
<sup>5</sup> Plan Change 33 publicly notified in May 2004

<sup>6</sup> Plan Change 33 became operative November 2009



**Location of subdivisions within the Makara/Ohariu Rural Area**

**Item 2.3 ATTACHMENT I**



**5.3.3 Discussion**

Subdivisions make up the largest single category of resource consent applications in the Rural Area. Over the 12 year period since 2002 there have been 42 subdivision applications in the Makara/Ohariu area that have created a total of 52 house sites, which is an average of 4.3 house sites per year. This is a low rate of change for the size of the Rural Area.

Plan Change 33 introduced a Rural Area Design Guide which provides guidance on



how development should be undertaken to maintain rural amenity and character. All subdivision applications (post PC33), including the location of the proposed house site, driveways and site access are assessed against these guidelines to maintain rural amenity and character.

Discussions with the resource consent planners indicate that overall the Rural Area Design Guide is working well to minimise effects of subdivisions on the

environment and achieve good outcomes.

The majority of subdivisions are non-complying activities (both pre and post PC33). After Plan Change 33 became operative there has been an increase in the number of subdivision applications that meet the relevant standard and terms for lot size and number, and which are therefore discretionary unrestricted activities. However, it is worth noting that there are still a greater number of non-complying subdivision applications than discretionary unrestricted subdivision applications in the period since Plan Change 33 became operative, indicating that a large portion of subdivisions are not meeting the standards and terms for either controlled or discretionary unrestricted activities.

Discussions with the Resource Consents team indicate that the principle reason that subdivision applications are non-complying is that the discretionary unrestricted rule provides for the creation of only one additional 'lot'. Modern subdivision standards require that separate lots be created for many different features including areas of land severed by streams and roads. Therefore the majority of subdivisions will often create more than one lot, even though only one of those lots will contain a house site. Because of this, additional lots created will often be required to be held in the same title as the new primary lot, or in the same title as other adjoining land.

After the notification of PC33 there was an initial surge in applications with a total of 23 applications resulting in the creation of 32 house sites. In the 5 years since PC33 has become operative there have been 16 applications with the creation of 17 house sites.

It is interesting to note that subdivisions that do not create house sites are also predominately non-complying activities. From discussions with the Resource

Consents Team it would appear that although there is a controlled activity rule that provides for boundary adjustments, applications very rarely meet the condition that no new allotment be created, for many of the same reasons as outlined above.

However it is also worth noting that in the Rural Area lots can be large, and contained in old titles. If a boundary adjustment is occurring between two very large lots it can be easier and less expensive to survey a ‘new’ lot off only one of the lots rather than survey the entire land area involved. Under the existing rules this technically creates a new lot and therefore the subdivisions becomes a non-complying activity – even though there is no intention of using the lot for a house site. In these circumstances the Council requires that the new lot be held in the same title as the adjoining lot.

## **5.4 New Dwellings in Makara Ohariu**

### **5.4.1 New Dwelling Applications**

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>No. of applications that were <i>Permitted Activities</i></b>	<b>No. of applications that were <i>Discretionary Restricted Activities</i></b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Discretionary Unrestricted Activities</i></b>	<b>Number of applications that were <i>Non-Complying Activities</i></b>	<b>Total number of applications</b>
February 2002 – May 2004		0	7	0	7
May 2004 – November 2009 (two sets of rules apply)	Old Rules 1	Old Rules 1	Old Rules 11	Old Rules 2	15
	New Rules 0	New Rules 11	New Rules 1	New Rules 3	
November 2008 <sup>7</sup> – November 2009	0	4	1	2	7
November 2009 – May 2014	0	15	0	5	20
<b>Total Number of New Dwellings</b> February 2002 to May 2014					<b>49</b>

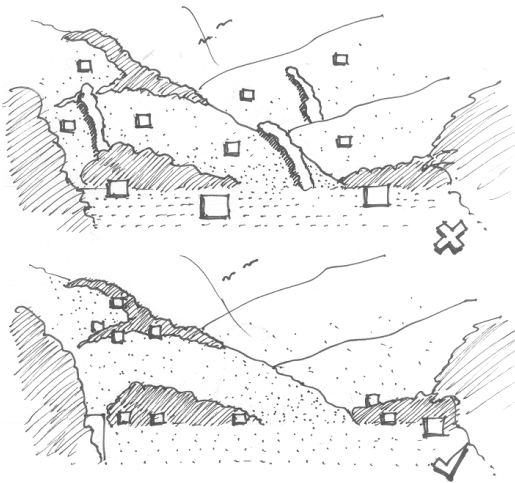
<sup>7</sup> The provisions of Plan Change 33 (relating to dwellings) became effectively operative November 2008. That is the provisions were beyond challenge but Council did not make them operative until November 2009.



**5.4.2 Discussion**

New dwellings make up the second biggest category of resource consents in the Rural Area at 27%. However, this is not considered unusual as there are no permitted residential buildings in the Rural Area, as all dwellings along with additions and alterations (7%) require a resource consent. As with subdivision applications all new dwellings require assessment against the Rural Area Design Guide to ensure the maintenance of rural character and amenity. The visibility of buildings, ensuring buildings blend with the environment and clustering of buildings are all outcomes that are sought by the Rural Area Design guide.

Discussions with the Resource Consents team indicate that new dwelling development has been achieving these outcomes



The majority of new dwellings under the old rules (pre-PC33) were discretionary unrestricted activities (although there would have been some permitted dwellings) while under the new rules (post PC33) all new dwellings are discretionary restricted activities. Under the new rules the dwellings that were discretionary unrestricted or non-complying activities were those that are within the identified Ridgelines and Hilltops Overlay Area, or those that do not comply with the

standards and terms.

In the 5 year period from 2004 to 2009 (post notification of PC33) there were 15 applications for new dwellings. In the period from 2008 (after PC33 becoming effectively operative in November 2008), there were a total of 27 dwelling applications. The higher number of dwelling applications occurred later than the increase in subdivision applications. The lag can be explained by the need for people to complete subdivision works (such as driveways) and carry out the site survey work before obtaining Council signoff that then allows the title to be issued. The majority of people will not purchase a property or begin construction of a new dwelling until a title to a property has been issued.

A total of 49 resource consent applications have been received for the 14 year period since 2002, an average of 3.5 new dwellings a year. This figure is very similar to the subdivision lot figure indicating that the majority of subdivisions that create new house sites are being built on. As with new lot creation, it is considered that the rate of new dwellings is low relative to the size of the Rural Area.

**5.5 Other Consent Activities**

Earthworks, additions and alterations to existing buildings and non-rural activities make up the next three largest categories of resource consent activities at approximately 8% of the total number of resource consent applications each.

The earthworks figures are likely to be under representative as they only take into account the consents where earthworks were the primary (or only) reason for the resource consent. The majority of the new dwelling applications will also contain an earthworks component and therefore the number of earthworks applications will potentially be significantly higher than shown here.

The district plan contains permitted activity standards for earthworks, which provide for a certain 'baseline' of earthworks'. Anecdotally, the major areas of non-compliance for earthworks are; exceeding the cut area of 250m<sup>2</sup>; and exceeding the maximum cut height of 2.5m. Both these standards are often exceeded to create driveways and house sites. A relatively low level of permitted earthworks ensures that when the permitted standards are exceeded they can be assessed against the Rural Area Design Guide.

All non-rural activities require a resource consent and have included diverse activities such as childcare centres, commercial recreational activities, art galleries, and dog boarding kennels. Overall these applications make a small number of the total applications and are considered (as is appropriate) on a case by case basis.

## **5.6 Wind Energy Facilities**

Wind energy facilities are provided for only in the Rural Area (in the renewable Energy Chapter of the district plan). There have been three applications for Wind Energy Facilities since 2002: Project West Wind; Project Mill Creek; and Long Gully. Project West Wind being completed and Mill Creek is under construction. The Long Gully consent has not yet been given effect to.



Project West Wind has been operational since 2009 and in the initial stages of operation generated a significant number of noise complaints. The number of complaints varied depending on the wind and weather conditions, however further investigation indicated that the noise from the turbines was tonal. Meridian has mitigated the tonality and complaints are now periodic and significantly reduced.

The operation of Mill Creek Wind Turbines will commence shortly. Conditions on the resource consent seek to address the potential issue of tonality before any residents are affected. Conditions of consent require that the turbines be tested in New Zealand conditions before becoming operational.

Both projects generated a range of construction and traffic related complaints during the construction phase. While these effects are temporary they can cause disruption

and inconvenience to residents of the Rural Area that are affected. Where the operator is operating outside the conditions of consent appropriate action by Council's Compliance and Monitoring staff (e.g. infringement notices) is taken.

## **6. Conclusion**

The rate of subdivisions (that create new house sites) and new dwelling construction is low and is considered to be consistent with, and anticipated by the policy and rule approach adopted in Plan Change 33. The current approach has been operative for 5 years and provides a balance between maintaining rural amenity and



change that can be accommodated within the existing environment. In this regard, the rate of change in the Rural Area is considered to be appropriate. The Rural Area Design Guide is working well to ensure rural character and amenity are maintained in both subdivision and new dwelling applications.

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## **ROADING**

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### **Purpose**

1. To provide a platform at ordinary Board meetings for members to advise Council of potential roading issues in the Makara/Ohariu area.

### **Recommendation**

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

### **Background**

2. Historically the Board has had, as part of its standard agendas, an item relating to roading concerns. It has allowed members and officers a regular opportunity to liaise in regard to these matters.

### **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Andrew Buchanan, Governance Advisor/Dep. EO
Authoriser	Lynlee Baily, Governance Team Leader





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## **MAKARA/OHARIU COMMUNITY BOARD CODE OF CONDUCT**

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### **Purpose**

1. To provide background and context in terms of the formulation of the Board's draft Code of Conduct ('the Code'), and to recommend its adoption.

### **Recommendations**

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Adopt the draft Code of Conduct

### **Background**

1. The Board noted that it did not have a Code of Conduct whereas the Tawa Community Board does. The Board agreed at its August 2014 meeting that work should be undertaken to develop a draft Code of Conduct.
2. It agreed that as elected members their behaviour should be bound by a set of rules, and resolved that officers prepare a draft for the Board's consideration.
3. The draft Code sets out standards of behaviour expected from individual elected members in the exercise of their duties. It aims to promote effective local governance by helping elected members establish and maintain working relationships based on trust and respect.
4. The Code is based on the following general principles of good governance:
  - Acting in the public interest
  - Displaying honesty, integrity, objectivity, and accountability
  - Exhibiting openness of actions
  - Acting with respect for others
5. The Code applies to elected members in their dealings with each other, the Chief Executive, Council staff, the media, and the general public.

### **Discussion**

6. Given the substantial similarities between the two Community Boards the draft Code is based upon that of the Tawa Community Board.
7. In order to allow adequate time to peruse and consider the draft document all members have been sent a copy in advance.
8. Subject to any requested alterations it is recommended that the Board formally adopts the draft Code of Conduct as attached (Attachment 1).

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**Attachments**

Attachment 1. Makara/Ohariu Community Board Draft Code of Conduct

Page 35

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Authoriser	Lynlee Baily, Governance Team Leader

## **DRAFT MAKARA/OHARIU COMMUNITY BOARD: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS**

**DECEMBER 2014**

### **PART ONE: INTRODUCTION**

This code of conduct provides guidance on the standards of behaviour that are expected from the members of the Makara/Ohariu Community Board. The code applies to members in their dealings with:

- each other
- elected members of Wellington City Council
- the Chief Executive
- all staff employed by the Chief Executive on behalf of the council
- the media
- the general public.

Elected members who are appointed to the Board must comply with the provisions of the code of conduct for elected members of Wellington City Council.

The objective of the code is to enhance:

- the effectiveness of the Makara/Ohariu Community Board as a body with particular statutory responsibilities within its community
- the credibility and accountability of the Board within its community
- mutual trust, respect and tolerance between the members as a group, the members and other elected members, and between the members and management.

The code of conduct that follows is based on the following general principles of good governance:

#### **Public interest**

- Members should serve only the interests of the community as a whole and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any one person, or group of persons.

#### **Honesty and integrity**

- Members should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.

#### **Objectivity**

- Members should make decisions on merit, including awarding grants.

#### **Accountability**

- Members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities, and should cooperate fully and honestly with the scrutiny appropriate to their particular office.

**Openness**

- Members should be as open as possible about their actions and those of the Board, and should be prepared to justify their actions.

**Personal judgment**

- Members can and will take account of the views of others, but should reach their own conclusions on the issues before them, and act in accordance with those conclusions.

**Respect for others**

- Members should remember the respect and dignity of their office in their dealings with each other, management and the public.
- Members should treat people with respect, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability, and should not unlawfully discriminate against any person or group of persons.

**Duty to uphold the law**

- Members should uphold the law, and on all occasions, act in accordance with the trust the public places in them.

**Stewardship**

- Members must ensure that the Board uses resources prudently and for lawful purposes.

**Leadership**

- Members should promote and support these proposals by example, and should always endeavour to act in the best interests of the community.

**PART TWO: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

This part of the code describes the roles and responsibilities of Board members.

**Board Members**

Members, acting as the Board, are responsible for:

- representing and acting as an advocate for the interests of the Makara/Ohariu community
- considering and reporting on any matter referred to it by Wellington City Council and any issues of interest to the Makara/Ohariu Community Board
- making an annual submission to Wellington City Council on expenditure in the local authority
- maintaining an overview of services provided by Wellington City Council within the Makara/Ohariu community
- communicating with community organisations and special interest groups in the Makara/Ohariu community
- undertaking any other responsibilities delegated by Wellington City Council.

Unless otherwise provided in the Local Government Act 2002 or in its Standing Orders, the Board can only act by majority decisions at meetings. Any individual member (including the Chair) has no authority to act on behalf of the

Board unless provided for by statute or the Board has expressly delegated such authority.

Members are expected to attend the meetings (ordinary and extraordinary) of the Board, as well as any committees and subcommittees, working parties, and external organisations to which they are appointed. A member, unable to attend a meeting, should advise the Chair or Chief Executive as soon as possible.

### **PART THREE: RELATIONSHIPS AND BEHAVIOURS**

#### **Relationships with Other Members (including elected members of Wellington City Council)**

Members will conduct their dealings with each other in ways that:

- maintain public confidence in the office to which they have been elected
- are open and honest
- focus on issues rather than personalities
- avoid aggressive, offensive or abusive conduct.

#### **Relationships with Chief Executive and Staff**

The effective performance of the Board also requires a high level of cooperation and mutual respect between members and council staff. To ensure that level of cooperation and trust is maintained, members will:

- recognise that the Chief Executive is the employer (on behalf of council) of all council employees, and as such only the Chief Executive or his or her delegated appointee may hire, dismiss or instruct or censure a staff member
- make themselves aware of the obligations that the Chief Executive has as employer and observe those requirements at all times
- treat all staff members with courtesy and respect (including the avoidance of aggressive, offensive or abusive conduct towards staff)
- observe any guidelines that the Chief Executive puts in place regarding contact with staff members
- not do anything which compromises, or could be seen as compromising, the impartiality of a staff member
- avoid publicly criticising any staff member in any way, but especially in ways that reflect on the competence and integrity of the staff member
- raise concerns about staff members only with the Chief Executive, and concerns about the Chief Executive only with the Mayor
- not seek to improperly influence staff in the normal undertaking of their duties.

Members should be aware that failure to observe this portion of the code of conduct may compromise the council's obligations to act as a good employer and may expose the council to civil litigation and audit sanctions.

### **Relationships with the Community**

Effective Board decision-making depends on productive relationships between members and the community at large.

Members should ensure that individual citizens are accorded respect in their dealings with the Board.

Members should act in a manner that encourages and values community involvement in local democracy.

### **Contact with the Media**

The following rules apply for media contact *on behalf of the Board*:

- the Chair (or in the Chair's absence, the Deputy Chair) is the first point of contact for the official view on any issue.
- comment on operational or management matters should be left to the Chief Executive and management
- no other member may comment *on behalf of the Board* without having first obtained the approval of the Chair, or in the Chair's absence, the Deputy Chair.

Members are free to express a *personal view* in the media, at any time. When doing so, they should observe the following:

- media comments must not state or imply that they represent the views of the Board
- where a member is making a statement that is contrary to a Board decision or Board policy, the member must not state or imply that his or her statements represent a majority view
- media comments must observe the other requirements of the code of conduct, e.g. not disclose confidential information.

### **Confidential Information**

In the course of their duties members will receive information that they need to treat as confidential. Confidential information includes information that officers have judged there is good reason to withhold under sections 6 and 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. This will often be information that is either commercially sensitive or is personal to a particular individual or organisation. The Chief Executive is responsible for release of this information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Members should be aware that failure to observe confidentiality will impede the performance of council by inhibiting information flows and undermining public confidence in the council. Failure to observe these provisions may also expose council to prosecution under the Privacy Act 1993 and/or civil litigation.



### **Conflicts of Interest**

Members shall ensure they comply with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968, which covers financial interests, and with other requirements relating to non-pecuniary conflicts of interest. Members should ensure they are familiar with the guidance contained in the Council publication *Conflict of Interest Guidelines*.

Members shall, within 30 days of a request by the Chief Executive, or following the triennial election, complete a declaration of interests. That declaration shall be updated whenever members' interests change.

### **Ethics**

The Makara/Ohariu Community Board seeks to promote the highest standards of ethical conduct amongst its members. Accordingly, members will:

- claim only for legitimate expenses as laid down by any determination of the Remuneration Authority then in force, and any lawful policy of council developed in accordance with that determination
- not influence, or attempt to influence, any council employee to take actions that may benefit the member, or the member's family or business interests
- not use council resources for personal business (including campaigning)
- not abuse the advantages of their official position for personal gain, or solicit or accept gifts, entertainment, rewards or benefits that might compromise their integrity.

### **Bankruptcy**

Members who are declared bankrupt shall notify the Chief Executive as soon as practicable after being declared bankrupt.

## **PART FOUR: COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW**

### **Compliance**

Members should comply with the provisions of this code of conduct. Members are also bound by the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the Secret Commissions Act 1910, the Crimes Act 1961 and the Securities Act 1978. The Chief Executive will ensure that an explanation of these Acts is made at the first meeting after each triennial election and that copies of these Acts are freely available to members. Short explanations of the obligations that each of these Acts has with respect to conduct of members is attached in Annex 1 to this code.

### **Breaches of statutory provisions**

Where there are statutory provisions:

- breaches relating to members' interests render members liable for prosecution by the Auditor-General under the Local Authorities (Member's Interests) Act 1968
- breaches which result in the council suffering financial loss or damage may be reported on by the Auditor-General under the Local Government Act 2002, which may result in the member having to make good the loss or damage
- breaches relating to the commission of a criminal offence may leave the member liable for criminal prosecution.

### **Breaches of non-statutory provisions**

Any alleged breach by a member of the provisions of the code for which there is not a process and penalty provided elsewhere shall be reported in a timely manner to the Chair in the first instance. The Chair, in concert with the Chief Executive (where appropriate), shall consider each allegation in a manner that is fair to all parties involved in the allegation, including ensuring that due process is respected. This will include ensuring that members named in an allegation are given an opportunity to consider and respond to that allegation. If, following the opportunity to respond to the allegation, it is considered that an allegation of a breach of the code is well-founded, the Chair shall inform the member concerned and take any appropriate lawful action, such as censure.

Any alleged breach by the Chair shall be reported in a timely manner to the Mayor, who shall consider and deal with the allegation, seeking advice as appropriate. The Mayor shall consider each allegation in a manner that is fair to all parties involved in the allegation, including ensuring that due process is respected. This will include ensuring that the Chair is given an opportunity to consider and respond to that allegation.

If an alleged breach is considered to be of a serious enough nature, or if there is an allegation of repeated breaches of the code, the Chair (or in the case of an alleged breach by the Chair, the Mayor) may instead refer the matter to the Board. The Board will be asked to consider and determine whether a breach of the code has occurred and, if so, what consequences for the member should arise from that breach. In completing a report to the Board, fairness to all parties involved, and due process, will be respected, including ensuring the member named in the allegation is advised of the allegation and given an opportunity to consider and respond to it before the matter is considered by the Board. The Board's consideration of the matter will comply with statutory requirements relating to matters such as personal privacy, or confidentiality of information.



**Review**

Once adopted, this code of conduct continues in force until amended by the Board. The code can be amended at any time. Once adopted, amendments to the code of the conduct, or the adoption of a new code, require a resolution supported by a majority of the members of the Board present.

The Board will formally review the code as soon as practicable after the beginning of each triennium. The results of that review will be presented to the Board for their consideration and vote.

DRAFT

**Annex 1**

**LEGISLATION BEARING ON THE ROLE AND CONDUCT OF MEMBERS**

This is a summary of the legislation requirements that has some bearing on the duties and conduct of elected members. Copies of these statutes can be found in the council library or in the office of the Chief Executive.

**Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968**

This Act regulates situations where a member's personal interests impinge, or could be seen as impinging on their duties as an elected member.

The Act provides that an elected member is disqualified from office if that member is concerned or interested in contracts under which payments made by or on behalf of the local authority exceed \$25,000 in any financial year.

Additionally, elected members are prohibited from participating in any council discussion or voting on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with the general public. The same rules also apply where the member's spouse or partner contracts with the authority or has a pecuniary interest.

Members may also contact the Audit Office for guidance as to whether that member has a pecuniary interest, and if so, may seek an exemption to allow that member to participate or vote on a particular issue in which they may have a pecuniary interest. The latter must be done before the discussion or vote. The Chief Executive must also seek approval from the Audit Office for contractual payments to members, their spouses or their companies that exceed the \$25,000 annual limit.

Failure to observe these requirements could also leave the elected member open to prosecution under the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968. In the event of a conviction elected members can be ousted from office.

### **Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987**

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 sets out a list of meetings procedures and requirements. Of particular importance for the roles and conduct of elected members is the fact that the chair has the responsibility to maintain order at meetings.

### **Secret Commissions Act 1910**

Under this Act it is unlawful for an elected member (or officer) to advise anyone to enter into a contract with a third person and receive a gift or reward from that third person as a result, or to present false receipts to council.

If convicted of any offence under this Act a person can be imprisoned for up to 2 years, or fines up to \$1000, or both. A conviction therefore would trigger the ouster provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 and result in the removal of the member from office.

### **Crimes Act 1961**

Under this Act it is unlawful for an elected member (or officer) to:

- accept or solicit for themselves (or anyone else) any gift or reward for acting or not acting in relation to the business of council
- use information gained in the course of their duties for their, or another persons, monetary gain or advantage.

These offences are punishable by a term of imprisonment of seven years or more. Elected members convicted of these offences will also be automatically ousted from office.

### **Securities Act 1978**

The Securities Act 1978 essentially places elected members in the same position as company directors whenever council offers stock to the public. Elected members may be personally liable if investment documents such as a prospectus contain untrue statements and may be liable for criminal prosecution if the requirements of the Act are not met.



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## **MAKARA/OHARIU COMMUNITY BOARD BANK ACCOUNT**

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### **Purpose**

1. To seek approval to research the origins and purpose of a bank account held by the Makara/Ohariu Community Board.

### **Recommendations**

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree that officers research the origins and purpose of the bank account with a report back to the 12 February 2015 Board meeting.

### **Background**

2. At an undefined time, but likely within the 2001-2004 triennium, a Westpac bank account was set up in the name of the Makara/Ohariu Community Board. Until recently the signatory to the account was Ruth Paul, a former Board Chair. However, at the 30 October 2014 Board meeting the Board Chair advised the procedure necessary for her, as the current Chair, to become the account signatory. This involved all members completing a 'Change of Signatory' form and presenting this, along with identification, at any Westpac branch. This process has now been completed, and the incumbent Chair is now the signatory to the account.
3. Research by staff indicates that the account was established as part of a region-wide civil defence initiative. It appears that the initial grant was paid into the account annually, with the funds to be spent on civil defence items.
4. The present balance of the account is \$572.50, with no transactions having occurred over the past four years.

### **Discussion**

5. The Board has indicated that it wishes to utilise the available funds. The Board Chair has proposed, following discussions with staff, that the funds be used to update the civil defence equipment held at both the Makara and Ohariu bases.
6. To understand the purpose of the bank account and funds, it is recommended that officers research further the history and status, and report back to the first ordinary meeting of the Board in 2015 (scheduled to be held on 12 February).

### **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Andrew Buchanan, Governance Advisor/Dep. EO
Authoriser	Lynlee Baily, Governance Team Leader





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## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT ON POSSIBLE REORGANISATION OF WELLINGTON REGIONAL GOVERNANCE**

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### **Purpose**

1. For the Board to receive feedback regarding the recent announcement by the Local Government Commission (LGC) on the future of Wellington's regional governance arrangements.

### **Recommendation**

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

### **Background**

2. The Chair, Christine Grace, who attended the official announcement on 4 December 2014 will provide an oral report outlining the LGC's findings.

### **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Andrew Buchanan, Governance Advisor/Dep. EO
Authoriser	Lynlee Baily, Governance Team Leader



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## **PROJECT MILL CREEK AND COMMUNITY LIAISON GROUP**

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### **Purpose**

1. To allow for a member report back as part of his or her representative role on this community group.

### **Recommendation**

That the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

### **Background**

2. Currently Judy Liddell is the Board member responsible for this oral report, which is a standard agenda item at the Board's ordinary meetings.

### **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Andrew Buchanan, Governance Advisor/Dep. EO
Authoriser	Lynlee Baily, Governance Team Leader



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## **FORWARD PROGRAMME**

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### **Purpose**

1. To provide for the Board's consideration a current draft work programme.

### **Recommendation**

Officers recommend that the Makara/Ohariu Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Approve its current draft work programme subject to any alterations, additions, or deletions deemed necessary.

### **Discussion**

2. The Forward Programme as it currently stands is outlined below.

<b>Thursday 12 February 2014 (Makara Valley Hall)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Resource Consents</li><li>• Roding</li><li>• Project Mill Creek and Community Liaison Group</li><li>• Forward Programme</li></ul>

### **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Andrew Buchanan, Governance Advisor/Dep. EO
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