



Section One

Our plan for 2010/11

Consultation Process

Our District

Our Council

Our Community Outcomes

Mayor and Chief Executive's foreword



Tena koutou

We are now pleased to present to you, our community, the final Annual Plan for 2010/11.

Your Council completed the community consultation meetings on the 2010/11 draft Annual Plan and has considered the 69 submissions that were received.

In addition to requesting some changes to the Plan or asking that certain projects remain, submitters used the meetings and the formal submission process to request that Council provide works or services that can be funded within existing budgets. We are pleased to be able to agree to most of those and it has not been necessary for us to change the Plan to do so.

PROJECTS

The 2010/11 Annual Plan sets out the projects and the budgets for Year 2 of the Ten Year Plan that was adopted last year.

The new wastewater treatment plant was forecast to have a significant effect on rates levels in the first few years of the Ten Year Plan. To help ease the burden of that project and in response to the economic pressure on our community, other projects, such as the Olympic Pool redevelopment and the H B Williams Library extension were deferred. They remain in the Ten Year Plan but you will not see any progress on them this year.

Year 2 will involve beginning work on some exciting projects, such as:

- ▶ Planning for the War Memorial Theatre upgrade.
- ▶ Working with the Opotiki District Council, the Department of Conservation and the Ministry of Tourism on a world class cycling and walking route in the Motu area that will add to the visitor attraction of our region.



- ▶ Progressing plans for developing our waterfront to take full advantage of its potential, including the inner harbour and the beachfront area as far as Pacific Street.
- ▶ Preparing to tell the stories about the great Tairāwhiti navigators.
- ▶ Building on the network of walking and cycleways that connect the historic, entertainment and recreational areas of the city with the places where people live.
- ▶ Preparing for the Waipaoa Flood Control Project upgrade.

Council was really disappointed that the NZ Transport Agency (NZTA), which assists with funding of these walking and cycleways, did not share our views about the priority for funding that these projects deserved. We remain committed to promoting walking and cycling in Gisborne and to securing funding as a "model community" (NZTA).

The undertakings that we have given to the Crown relating to the sale of the AML site and to the local leadership body with the Turanga claimants will be met. Discussions on the Treaty of Waitangi settlements and foreshore and seabed matters are also likely to continue. Next year should see agreements on those matters concluded.

VITALITY and GROWTH

Our Council is committed to economic growth which is demonstrated through the many activities that we undertake. A recent example is supporting the provision of infrastructure at Aerodrome Road which involves roading and wastewater development.

Attracting and retaining business is one of the primary objectives of our Council. We plan to have an attractive region that will encourage businesses to want to come here. This is supported by the Urban Development Strategy that takes a holistic approach to the built environment and enhances the natural attributes of our beaches, creeks and riverways.

We have already planned for our heavy and light industrial zones. Further plans are in place to mitigate the subdivision of the Poverty Bay Flats to ensure that production is not compromised by lifestyle blocks. We will continue to monitor the developments in these areas.

We are also continuing to improve the look and vitality of our communities through various projects such as the Pou Whakairo in Ruatoria, as well as the Footrot Flats Sculptures Project. The Footrot Flats Project will be externally funded through Art in Public Places. We will also give support for events like Rhythm and Vines to ensure their ongoing viability in the District. Rural residents will not miss out as we work on plans to develop our townships, such as footpath improvements.

PLANNING

The quality of Council's forward planning and our responsiveness to development proposals will also be a focus. We know that the time it takes to obtain resource consents is costly and are working on process improvement. We are pleased that the Courthouse upgrade and the Ryman Healthcare retirement complex construction is due to start soon.

In addition to the wastewater treatment project and other future infrastructure, we will continue to deliver the range of Council activities and services that contribute to your health, safety, quality of life, recreational, business and transport needs.

AND FINALLY THE COST . . .

While some additional expenditure has been included in the plan it is not material enough to increase rates above what was forecast in the Ten Year Plan. Nor have decisions been made that could decrease the rates as we have around \$0.5M of savings to achieve and a forecast decrease in the dividends from Gisborne Holdings Limited to absorb.

The increase in rates revenue is less than was forecast for 2010/11 in the Ten Year Plan. Outside Gisborne city our modelling shows that rates will decrease in Ruatoria and that most other rural areas will have an increase of up to 4.5%. The average city residential increase is 6.7%. Over 60% of this increase is due to the new wastewater treatment project. We are still hopeful that the increase can be reduced with the Government's help which we are actively seeking.

Kia ora.



Meng Foon
Mayor



Lindsay McKenzie
Chief Executive

Council held its formal consultation process on the draft 2010/11 Annual Plan from 27 February to 26 March 2010. The objective of the consultation was to highlight Council's proposed plans for Year 2 of the Ten Year Plan and inform the community of progress made on key projects. It was also an opportunity to seek community feedback both informally, at Community Update meetings and more formally, through the Annual Plan submissions process.

Community Update Meetings

Council held 21 community update meetings, attended 3 community events, and gave presentations at 7 stakeholder group meetings. These meetings and events were promoted through the media and on the Council website. The number of people attending the 21 community meetings was 339, an increase of 30% from last year. Twenty six Requests for Service were generated directly from the community meetings. Some of these matters have already been dealt with and others are under action.

Submissions

In terms of the formal draft Annual Plan 2010/11 submissions process, the Council received submissions from 69 people or groups, of which, 21 were presented in person.

- ▶ About 160 individual issues were raised by the 69 people who submitted (Officer responses were given to each of the individual issues).
- ▶ People raised 38 issues in support of the provisions in the draft Annual Plan.
- ▶ People raised 30 issues where a change to the Annual Plan was requested or warranted (the Council said yes to four of those, referred two to a committee for action and said no to 24).
- ▶ Most submissions related to requests for more or less spending, to a change in the rating system – which cannot be done as part of the Annual Plan process – or asked the Council to do something that was unlawful.
- 58 requests to take actions outside the Annual Plan were received. 45 of those were agreed to. Matters agreed to include:
 - Reviewing pedestrian crossings in the city.
 - Installing new culverts under Mangatuna Road.
 - Sorting out parking in Ballance Street Village.

- Considering the District Plan Rules for the Matawhero Industrial Area.
 - Supporting the "Swim for Life" initiative.
 - Supporting Federated Farmers' representations to Government.
- ▶ 36 simple statements were made, questions asked, or propositions put.

Note that because some matters were responded to in more than one way, the numbers above add up to more than the total number of topics raised.

Our district – the first to see the light



The Māori name for the district is Tairāwhiti which means “The coast (Tai) where the new sun (ra) shines (whiti)”. Kaiti Beach, near the city, was where the Māori immigrational waka Te Ikaroa-ā-Rauru landed. It is also the first landing place of Captain Cook in New Zealand. Tūranganui-ā-Kiwa is the pre-European Māori name for the Poverty-Bay area. There are a number of differing stories about the origin of the name. However, it generally means “The waiting place of Kiwa”. (Kiwa was said to have landed on these shores around 1450AD).

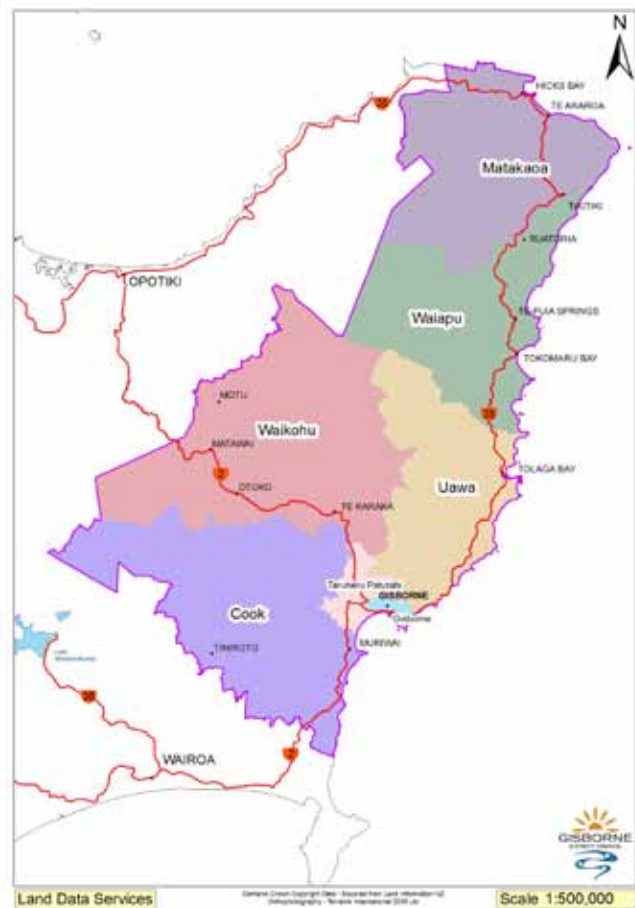
Captain Cook first set foot here in 1769. European settlement was established in 1831. The town which developed was named after Hon. William Gisborne, the Colonial Secretary, in 1870. Prior to this the settlement was known as Tūranga but confusion with Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty, led to the name change. Gisborne became a borough in 1877 and a city in 1955.

Our Landscape and Climate

Our district covers the largest land area in the North Island of New Zealand. We have 8,360 square kilometres of land with 1,855 kilometres of local roads. Our district is located in the northeastern corner of the central North Island. We are also referred to as the East Cape, East Coast or Eastland region. Gisborne is the eastern most city in New Zealand.

Gisborne is also known as the city of rivers. The Taruheru and Waimata Rivers join to form the 1200 metre Turanganui River, the shortest river in the country.

Titirangi (Kaiti Hill) overlooks the city and offers views of Poverty Bay and the surrounding rural areas. The white cliff headland of Young Nick’s Head is visible from the city. The Māori name for the cliffs is Te Kuri-ā-Paoa, meaning The Dog of Paoa.



Our district - the first to see the light

Mount Hikurangi is the fifth highest mountain in the North Island, but the highest non-volcanic peak. Hikurangi is the first mountain in the world to see the sun.

Gisborne is renowned for its Mediterranean style climate. The total sunshine hours are 2,200 per annum, with a variation in rainfall from about 1,000mm near the coast to over 2,500mm in the higher inland country. On average, 65 days a year have a maximum temperature of over 24°C.

Source: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd.

Our People

Our region has a unique population mix. We have the highest proportion of Māori compared with non-Māori in New Zealand (44% compared to the national average of 14.6%). Notable projected changes to the population by age include:

- ▶ an increase in the population aged 65 years and over from 12% of the population in 2006 to 23% of the population in 2031.
- ▶ a decrease during the same period in population aged less than 20 years from 34% to 28% of the population.

Source: Statistics NZ, Census 2006 GDC growth model 2008.

Our Economy

Our district is predominantly a district of primary produce with an emphasis on agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Twenty nine percent of employment in the region is in the meat and wool production sectors. The other main areas of employment are horticulture production and processing, manufacturing, retail trade, health and community services and education. Tourism has been targeted as an industry of high potential growth.

Source: Statistics NZ, Business Demography Statistics, February 2007 and McDermott Miller Regional Economic Outlook 2009.

Statistical Data

District Land Area:	8,360 km ² *
Percentage of Total NZ Land Area:	4.9%
Reserves:	950 hectares **
Population:	44,496 (2006 Census)
Capital Value:	\$9.2 billion as at 1 September 2008
Land Value:	\$5.6 billion as at 1 September 2008
Average Population Density:	5.3 persons per sq km
Number of Dwellings:	18,956
Number of Rateable Properties:	21,610
Council's Total Asset Value (June 2009):	\$1.76 billion

* Based on the high water mark.

** Land zoned "reserve".

Our council – governance and structure



Our Role

As one of only five Unitary Authorities, the Gisborne District Council (Council) combines the functions, duties and powers of a territorial council with those of a regional council. In most other parts of the country, the functions of regional councils and territorial councils are split as follows:

Regional Councils

- ▶ resource management (quality of water, soil, coastal planning etc)
- ▶ biosecurity control of regional plant and animal pests
- ▶ river management, flood control and mitigation of erosion
- ▶ regional land transport planning and contracting of passenger services
- ▶ civil defence (natural disasters, marine oil spill).

Territorial Councils

- ▶ community wellbeing and development
- ▶ environmental health and safety (including building control, civil defence and environmental health matters)
- ▶ infrastructure (roading and transport, sewerage, water/stormwater)
- ▶ recreation and culture
- ▶ resource management including landuse planning and development control.

Under the Local Government Act 2002, Council is tasked with two key responsibilities. The first is to promote the social, cultural, economic, and environmental wellbeing of the Gisborne district and its residents in the present and for the future. The second is to enable democratic local decision-making and action on behalf of our communities.

Community wellbeing is promoted through the broad range of Council's services and activities. While some of these are clearly visible to our communities (such as libraries, pools and recreational facilities), many Council services and activities go unnoticed but make a substantial contribution to our community's wellbeing. These include things such as our roads, water supply and drainage or working with others (such as community groups) to facilitate and achieve common outcomes.

We further contribute to community wellbeing through our regulatory responsibilities. Activities such as resource consents, noise control and environmental protection all enhance the safety and the sustainability of the district that we live in.

Our Direction

Council's mission is to "Lead and support the social, cultural, economic and environmental development of our communities - Mō tātou te Tairāwhiti". This mission gives effect to the purpose of local authorities as specified in the Local Government Act.

Our council – governance and structure

This mission is supported by Council's vision for the region.

"First to see the light. First choice for lifestyle and people, enterprise and environment - Ka mau te wehi!"

This vision sees Gisborne/Tairāwhiti needing to be more than a place for today. It sees a place for tomorrow as well so that those who follow after us inherit a district that is better than it is now. For Council this means taking responsibility for leading our communities now and into the future. Not through directing, but through helping to shape, collaborating with and listening to our communities and seeking the best advice.

Six values underpin our mission and vision and influence the way the Council staff work with and for our communities and with each other. These values are:

- ▶ giving service
- ▶ solution focus
- ▶ innovation
- ▶ working together
- ▶ learning and improving
- ▶ can-do attitude

Our Governance Structure

The elected Council consists of the Mayor and 14 Councillors (including the Deputy Mayor). The fourteen Councillors cover seven areas of the district (referred to as wards). These are Waikohu, Patutahi/Taruheru, Cook, Gisborne, Uawa, Waiapu and Matakooa. While the Councillors have been elected from their respective wards, they have an obligation and a duty to represent the interests of the district as a whole.

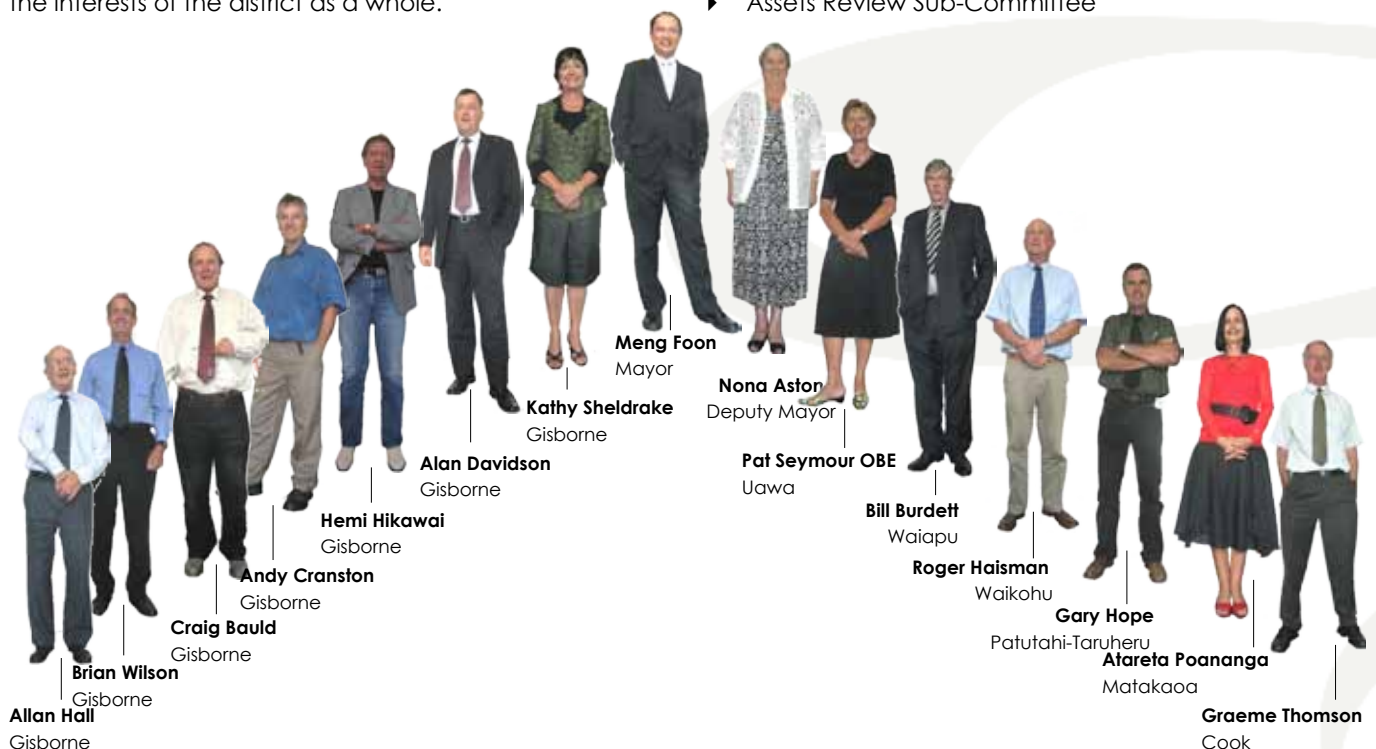
The Council is elected every three years and is responsible for setting the overall direction of the district and the budget through Ten Year Plans and Annual Plans, setting policies, setting and reviewing bylaws, monitoring Council's performance, adopting a Code of Conduct for elected members, employing the Chief Executive, and adopting (or otherwise) reports as required under various legislation.

Councillors also have a key role in engaging with their local communities, advocating on behalf of others and raising any issues that need to be addressed.

Our Committees

Elected Councils can create subordinate decision making structures such as committees. Committees can be established or dis-established by way of a resolution of Council. Council has eight committees. These are:

- ▶ Finance and Monitoring Committee
- ▶ Operations Committee
- ▶ Environment and Policy Committee
- ▶ Community Development Committee
- ▶ Civil Defence and Emergency Management Committee
- ▶ Regional Land Transport Committee
- ▶ The Wastewater Management Committee
- ▶ Hearings Committee
- ▶ Assets Review Sub-Committee



Our Organisational Structure

The elected Council has one employee, namely the Chief Executive. He is responsible for implementing and managing Council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by Council. The Chief Executive is supported by four Senior Managers whose departments reflect the range of activities that Council undertakes in order to contribute to the social, cultural, environmental and economic outcomes of our communities.

The Council has four departments that sit under the Chief Executive. These are, Community Planning and Development, Corporate Affairs, Engineering and Works, and Environment and Planning. Each department is responsible for supporting the Chief Executive to implement Council decisions and policies and provide sound advice to the elected members through the Chief Executive and Senior Managers.



Our community outcomes



What are Community Outcomes?

Under the Local Government Act 2002, Council must facilitate a process to identify community outcomes at least every six years. Community outcomes are the big things the community needs to "make life better" such as well-paid jobs, access to healthcare, affordable housing, leisure and recreational facilities and clean waterways.

Our Community Outcomes are:

	Environmentally Sustainable Tairāwhiti/Tairāwhiti Ukauka Taiao	We value our environment ensuring it is protected and enhanced for future generations.
	Healthy Tairāwhiti/ Tairāwhiti Hauora Pai	We help each other to be healthy and active and ensure access to appropriate health services for all of our community.
	Connected Tairāwhiti/ Tairāwhiti Hononga Rau	We provide essential services and infrastructure in a way that makes the most of our region and supports all the outcome areas.
	Prosperous Tairāwhiti/ Tairāwhiti Hua Tōnui	We support and develop our economy to grow and attract positive tourism and investment, while maximising the benefits for our people and managing the impact on our environment.
	Skilled and Educated Tairāwhiti/Tairāwhiti Mātau Nui	We ensure there are local education and training opportunities that meet the needs of our people and support our economy.
	Vibrant Tairāwhiti/Tairāwhiti Tū Ihiihi	We treasure the special values that make Tairāwhiti unique and shape our sense of identity and pride.

	Safe Tairāwhiti/Tairāwhiti Āhuru Mōwai	We create a resilient community that makes our people feel safe and secure. We encourage art and culture, and reflect our region's heritage and cultural diversity as a way of expressing who we are and to create a vibrant region.
	Empowered Tairāwhiti/ Tairāwhiti Whakamana Tangata	Our community leads and advocates for itself, making sure that all people are actively involved in community life and participate in the democratic process.

Monitoring and Reporting Progress

Gisborne District Council has an obligation under the Local Government Act 2002 to regularly monitor the community's progress towards achieving community outcomes and to report on this at least every three years.

A State of the Community Report will be published every three years to report on progress. The first State of the Community Report was adopted by the Gisborne District Council in August 2008. The Council will also report on its contribution to the community outcomes in its Annual Reports.

How will Council Contribute to Furthering Community Outcomes?

Council uses the community outcomes to shape and prioritise its policies, work programmes and projects proposed in this document.

When an activity of Council contributes to a community outcome it is identified in this document by the relevant icon. For example, the proposed library extension project is linked to:



Vibrant Tairāwhiti



Connected Tairāwhiti



Skilled and Educated
Tairāwhiti

Stakeholder Collaboration

Council recognises it is just one player in achieving community outcomes.

The Council must work with other organisations to make the community outcomes happen.

Tairāwhiti by Choice is a document by the community and for the community. It belongs to everyone and is intended to be used by the Council and other organisations to inform and guide policy setting and service delivery. Because other agencies helped identify outcomes, they have a stake in making sure they are achieved.

Council will also use the community outcomes to talk about community needs and aspirations with its community and other agencies and to advocate and lobby for support.

Copies of "Tairāwhiti By Choice" and "The State of the Community Report" are available on the Council website.