# Infrastructure Acceleration Fund

RFP Response Form





RFP Released: 15 October 2021 Closing Date: 3:00pm 17 December 2021



### How to respond to the RFP

Please complete this RFP Response Form in relation to the Proposal that advanced through the EOI Stage.

Applicants can contact <a href="IAF@Kāingaora.govt.nz">IAF@Kāingaora.govt.nz</a> if there are any queries.

#### Content

The RFP Response Form has the following parts:

- Part A- General Information and Proposal Overview: detailed overview of the housing development and Supporting Material provided.
- Part B- Criteria Responses: detailed responses to the Eligibility and Evaluation Criteria.
  - Schedule 1 (Eligible and ineligible infrastructure)
  - Schedule 2 (Cost and funding tables)
  - Schedule 3 (Status of Eligible Infrastructure Projects)
  - Schedule 4 (Dwellings Enabled Direct and Additional Growth)

Capitalised terms in this RFP Response Form shall have their meaning as set out in the Schedule to the RFP.

#### **Completing this RFP Response Form**

This RFP Response Form incorporates parts of the Applicant's responses at EOI Stage. This is to help reduce duplication of effort and enable Applicants to focus on refining their Proposals submitted at EOI Stage.

Applicants are requested to review, and if necessary, update any of their statements provided at EOI Stage. Updates should be inserted into the editable cells. Applicants must complete this form using size 10 font.

#### Guidance

Kāinga Ora has prepared Guidance to help Applicants complete this form. The Guidance provides further information on the Supporting Material that Kāinga Ora is looking for in Applicants' responses to each Eligibility Criteria and each Sub-criteria.

Applicants should take the time to read and understand the Guidance.





# **Proposal Name: Western Area Development**

**Unique Identifier: P058** 

# Part A – General Information and Proposal Overview

1. Known developers	Response at EOI Stage
The names of each known housing developer expected to be involved in the housing development.	Existing developers progressing development projects within the Western area include Freedom Villages, Kainga Ora and Three Dukes Homes. Development within the Pukehangi Heights plan change area (PC2) is also being progressed by the landowners. All have appetite to increase their activity but are constraints by a lack of suitable development sites. Several national developers have also expressed interest in actively working in Rotorua that would increase the capacity of the market to meet the Council's housing targets and support the local economy but are deterred by the same limiting factors. The projects outlined in this application will play a key role in unlocking these additional sites.
	Update at RFP Stage
	Since submitting the expression of interest RLC has continued to engage with local developers, establishing a developer's forum in order to have robust and regular engagement with the developer sector as a collective. This engagement platform allows for RLC to talk through the implementation of its Plan Our Way Forward (POWF) and Build Our Way Forward (BOWF) Programmes with developers and for developers to talk through issues.

2. Funding Request	Response at EOI Stage			
IAF Funding Sought	61,550,000			
	Update at RFP Stage			
	\$58,499,000 In total, across the two applications, RLC's request has increased from \$90.1M to \$99.6 due to the increased costs			



associated with peer review of the proposed stormwater solution by Tonkin + Taylor and by taking into account the cost of inflation.

# 3. Timing for drawdown of Funding

Timing when IAF funding is expected to be drawn.

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 –
										onwards
Amount (\$)	\$5,680,000	\$5,820,000	\$6,970,000	\$16,800,000	\$15,280,000	\$11,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
(EOI Stage)										
Amount (\$)	\$3,000,000	\$3,397,868	\$12,280,100	\$20,146,423	\$17,041,057	\$2,633,552	\$Click or	\$Click or	\$Click or	\$Click or
(RFP Stage)	73,000,000	γ3,337,000	712,200,100	720,140,423	717,041,037	<i>\$2,033,332</i>	tap here to	tap here to	tap here to	tap here to
							enter text.	enter text.	enter text.	enter text.
							Circli text.	CITCOI COXC.	Circli text.	CITCH COAC.

4. Housing Development and Outcomes	Response at EOI Stage
Description of the housing development and associated housing outcomes.	Our application is based on a calculated estimate yield of 1,514 dwellings; 1,320 additional dwellings to current state. This includes a potential of 182 dwellings to be developed by KO. Pukehangi Heights is within this area and this has a yield of 840 dwellings. These dwellings will be delivered in an area with significant unmet demand, in line with the NPS-UD and include a significant portion of lower cost homes. The proposal also encompasses 1,418 gross hectares of urban land.
	The Western area of the city is an area with pockets of high deprivation. Through the intensification plan change, RLC is anticipating significant brownfield / infill developments. We do believe there will be further opportunities within the area enabled by this project and the Intensification Plan Change such as Springfield Golf Course however, we are unable to estimate with any comfort at this stage.
	The Fordland's Community sits within the Western area. Fordland's was identified as the most deprived neighbourhood in New Zealand (Huffadine, 2017). There are currently 600 houses within this community. The Fordland's Community Centre has developed their own 'Housing Strategy' and a Fordland's Steering Group has been set up with the support of the local and



central government. Through intensification, the Fordland's Community aspires to develop 200 extra housing units. Given the existing deprivation levels within this community, it is anticipated that a large proportion of the additional housing will be social housing.

We have established a 'Planning our way Forward' Work Programme to give effect to the NPS-UD 2020, to plan well for growth, to enable intensification in appropriate locations and to ensure we have a well-functioning urban environment. This work programme includes delivering an intensification plan change, which will be operative by 2024. Our project is intrinsically linked to the intensification plan change. The Intensification Plan Change will not have impact without the stormwater project delivered.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix A: 'Application Notes and the Rotorua Context' that provides a valuable insight and evidence-based underpinning for our project selection.

Appendix B: 'Plan Our Way Forward Programme outline and delivery milestones'

Appendix C: 'Rotorua Urban Stormwater Catchments and Housing Outcomes' illustrating the boundaries for both the housing outcomes and the infrastructure project.

### **Update at RFP Stage**

Since submission of the EOI, we have made significant progress in moving towards our intensification plan change(s).

In November, Council unanimously resolved to request inclusion of the Rotorua urban area in its provisions to be included into the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill (The Bill). The Bill is deemed to provide another opportunity for Te Arawa, Council and Government to build on existing initiatives to more quickly provide sufficient homes in our community.

We have also established a 'Build Our Way Forward' Programme (BOWFP) alongside the 'Plan Our Way Forward' Programme (POWFP) to ensure key housing development opportunities are identified and realised.

Through the POWFP RLC has completed an HBA and undertaken an accessibility modelling and demand analysis to inform the direction of the Intensification Plan Change. The Plan Change will also be developed alongside the development of our Future Development Strategy which will identify areas for greenfield residential growth as well



as intensification. We are appointing consultants on 20 December 2021 to undertake the FDS and intensification plan change. The consultants will also develop an urban design guide that will be developed in conjunction with the intensification plan change. Even through the design guide will be a non-statutory tool it is crucial that we are able use it manage good medium density outcomes.

All of this progress, is putting us in the best position to realise housing outcomes that will be supported by the eligible infrastructure projects.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:
Appendix 1 - RLC Submission to Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill - November 2021
Appendix 3 - POWFP and BOWFP Joint Programme Steering Group\_Presentation\_External\_29\_09\_21
Appendix 4 - RFP for Contract FDS Intensification PC Design Guide

5. Status and Timing	Response at EOI Stage
Description of the current status and timing for the proposed housing development and associated infrastructure projects.	The RLC Stormwater Master Plan 2021 was developed to identify the stormwater enabling works required to support the Pukehangi Heights greenfield development and respond to climate change. The Stormwater Master Plan details the required works and associated costs. Year 1 will be focussed on feasibility work, year 2 and 3 on detailed design and consenting and construction will begin in year 4. The project is expected to be delivered in 6 years.
	\$7M of the required funding for enabling stormwater projects has been provided by the DIA specifically to support the upgrade of the existing Linton Park East detention pond to enable compliance with new dam safety regulations. This is one of the four detention dams required to enable the development of the Pukehangi Plan Change 2 area and infill within the existing western catchment urban area. The DIA project is now at detailed design stage through an early contractor involvement process.  Construction is programmed to start in October 2021 and completed in March 2022, therefore this project has not been included in the budget for this project.
	Inline with NPS-UD requirements, RLC is actively pursuing a plan change in relation to intensification. Currently we are working on the HBA that forms key piece of the evidence. We are aiming to notify the plan change in November 2022 and for it to become operative by 2024.
	NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:



Appendix A: 'Application Notes and the Rotorua Context' that provides a valuable insight and evidence-based underpinning for our project selection.

### **Update at RFP Stage**

Project timings largely align with the above. For the Pukehāngi Heights development construction will begin in July 2022, however we are accelerating this infrastructure project. The three dams' feasibility work will begin July 2022 and construction will start in July 2024 and be completed in March 2028. The feasibility work for West 06 and 08 starts in July 2022 with construction starting in October 2023. The feasibility work associated with stage West 07 starts in July 2023 and construction begins in August 2025. The changes in drawdown reflects, Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities (KO) ability to only fund 50% of pre-construction costs and RLC not being able to drawn down the other 50% of pre-construction costs until construction starts.

We have provided an updated breakdown of the Stormwater Solution and associated images. We have also had the solution peer reviewed by Tonkin and Taylor which has been provided as evidence.

We have now completed the HBA. The HBA has provided a significant portion of the evidence required for the Intensification Plan Change. We aim to start consulting on the Intensification Plan Change in February 2022 and notify the plan change in August 2022.

As above, RLC has provided a submission asking to be included in the Bill. Should we be included, it is likely that medium density provisions could become operatively immediately when the plan change is notified likely at least 12 months earlier than if the standard Schedule 1 RMA process is followed.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix 5 - RFP Stormwater Solution Breakdown

Appendix 6 – Pictures of Stormwater Solution

Appendix 7 - HBA

Appendix 8 - Tonkin and Taylor Infrastructure Solution Peer Review



6. Development Phase	Tick the box that best applies		
With reference to the Pre- Development/Construction Phases lifecycle diagram identified in the Guidance, please identify which Phase best applies to the Proposal.	Pre-Feasibility	✓	
	Feasibility		
	Planning / Master Planning		
	Design / Consenting		

7. Supporting Material					
Please provide the full list of Supporting Material included in the RFP Proposal.	Letter from Mayor Chadwick Executive Summary – IAF RFP Appendix 1 - RLC Submission to Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill - November 2021 Appendix 3 - POWFP and BOWFP Joint Programme Steering Group_Presentation_External_29_09_21 Appendix 4 – RFP for Contract FDS Intensification PC Design Guide Appendix 5 - RFP Stormwater Solution Breakdown Appendix 6 – Pictures of Stormwater Solution Appendix 7 - HBA Appendix 8 – Tonkin Taylor Infrastructure Solution Peer Review Appendix 9 – Letter of Support KO Appendix 10 – KO RLC/KO Presentation Appendix 10a - Fordlands Strategic Plan 2020-2025 Appendix 10b - Fordlands Te Tawharau Strategic Plan 2021 Appendix 11 – Letter of support Watchman Capital Appendix 12 - Barkers Housing Suitability Assessment Presentation Appendix 12a – Email from MOE confirming no further schools				



Appendix 13 - Urban cycle ways project

Appendix 14 - BOP Sub Regional Rotorua Mode Shift Plan

Appendix 15 - TDM Scoping Study - RFP Letter Rotorua

Appendix 16 - Safe Ways to School

Appendix 17 - POWF Gantt Chart

Appendix 18 - Joint Programme Steering Group Presentation External

Appendix 19 – Portfolio Governance Group (PGG) TOR

Appendix 21 – Te Arawa Engagement – RLC Te Arawa Partnerships

Appendix 22 – Draft Partners Operational Working Group TOR

Appendix 23 - MOU - RLC and BOPRC - Working Together on Urban Development

Appendix 24 - Santorium Reserve Management Plan

Appendix 24a – Linton Park Restoration Plan

Appendix 24b – Plan Change 2

Appendix 24c – Western Catchments Baseline Ecological Values Assessment

Appendix 24d – Pukehangi Heights Development Area SMP

Appendix 24e – Pukehangi Heights SMP Project Overview

Appendix 25 - Regional Infrastructure Technical Specification

Appendix 26 - RLC Wood First Policy

Appendix 27 - Rotorua Stormwater Masterplan

Appendix 28 - BOPRC Utuhina Modelling Report

Appendix 29 - BOPRC Utuhina Workshop Presentations

Appendix 30 - IAF Cashflow Forecasts

Appendix 31 – IAF Funding Narrative

Appendix 32 - Draft Development Contribution Project Plan

Appendix 33 - Waka Kotahi Support

Appendix 34 - Letter of Support - Classic

Appendix 35 – Letter of Support – CH Construction

Appendix 36 – Letter of Support – R&B

Appendix 37 – Letter of Support – Three Dukes

Appendix 38 - Waka Kotahi National Land Transport Plan - Bay of Plenty

Appendix 39 – HTC Portfolio Governance Group ToR Final

Appendix 40 – Tonkin + Taylor Preferred Supplier Agreement



Appendix 40A – Schedule of Consents

Annexure A – Risk Register Template – Infrastructure Projects

Appendix 41 - Developers Forum TOR

Appendix 42 – Developers Forum Agenda and Minutes

Appendix 43 - Deep Dive Development – Pukehangi Heights

Appendix 44 - Deep Dive Development – Kawaha Point and Waikite Sports Club

Appendix 47 – Letter of Support BOPRC Transport Committee

Appendix 48 - Structure Chart of Proposal

Appendix 49 – Infrastructure Solution Gantt Chart

Appendix 49a – Infrastructure Solution Gantt Chart with risk

Appendix 50 - Capability of Developers

8. Key Milestones			
In addition to the standard milestones set out for the relevant Phase in the Guidance, Applicants should identify any other milestones that are unique to the particular housing development (Specific Milestones).	Phase	Specific Milestone	Expected completion date
	EXAMPLE Feasibility/ Concept Plan	Finalisation of whenua Māori acquisition process, to be reflected in the conditional agreement to acquire land.	March 2023
	Pre-feasibility, feasibility/concept plan & planning and master planning stages	RLC District Development, Development Support function to continue to work with developers overcoming issues within the pre-feasibility, feasibility/concept plan stage & planning and master planning stage. (See Appendix 43 Case Study – Pukehangi Heights and appendix 44 – Case Study Kawaha Point and Waikite Sports Club)	On-going
	Pre-feasibility, feasibility/concept plan & planning and master planning stages	KO Development Plan – 650 houses by June 2024	30 June 2024



	Consenting	Implement a Development Contributions Policy (See Appendix 32 for a draft project plan)	1 July 2022
	Consenting	Intensification Plan Change Notification	1 August 2022
	Consenting	Medium Density residential standards operative (If accepted into The Bill)	20 August 2022
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

9. Proposal Prioritisation		
An Applicant with multiple	Priority	Proposal Name
Proposals should indicate their prioritisation of Proposals.	1	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Note:</b> the agreed prioritisation of Programme Path Applicants and other	2	Click or tap here to enter text.
joined up Applicants will be sought separately.	3	Click or tap here to enter text.
	Click or tap	Due to the nature of urban development and our holistic approach to enabling residential growth it is
	here to	important to note that the two applications are intrinsically linked, which makes it difficult to prioritise
	enter text.	one application over the other. The Utuhina Stream bordering the central and western catchments
		creates a significant bottle neck for stormwater flow across both the central and western catchments as
		defined in our applications. Ohinemutu, described as the founding village of Rotorua, is located at the



stream's mouth to the lake. This stream is at capacity due to our inability to alter the course of the stream due to its path through volatile geothermal land and more importantly its cultural significance to mana whenua. We need to both reduce (focus of western application) and re-direct (focus of central application) the amount of water which would enter into the stream in an extreme flooding event. If the applications cannot be funded together, we would be better to consider prioritising the individual stormwater projects within the proposal across the two applications to find the most effective combination in order to realise the best housing development potential.

10. Engagement with Central Government	Response at EOI Stage
Please describe any engagement/funding arrangements with central government on the infrastructure and/or housing development to date (including which agencies have been engaged and the status of those discussions)	An Emergency Housing Taskforce to deal with the emergency housing crisis and homelessness issues in Rotorua has been set up with central government agencies including KO, MHUD and MSD.  RLC has received \$131k from KO to support the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment for the Rotorua District.  RLC has formed a working group, 'Planning the Way Forward' with central government agencies and regional council that broadly aligns with KO's strategic views.  RLC has received \$7M from DIA to deliver enabling stormwater infrastructure to enable the development of the Pukehangi Plan Change 2 and some infill within the western catchments.  RLC works closely with Waka Kotahi to deliver roading solutions in the district.  Fordland's Community Centre has recently set up a Fordland's Steering Group to support the development of the Fordland's Community. Partners of the Fordland's Steering Group are Rotorua Police, Department of Internal Affairs, Kainga Ora, Ministry of Social Development and RLC.  RLC is involved with the Three Waters Reform Programme and may receive funds as part of the Support Package, should the reforms proceed. We are awaiting guidance on how we can spend these funds to achieve community outcomes.
	- Spante at III 1 Stage



RLC continues to have a strong partnership with central government in the housing space.

RLC has received \$4.7M as part of the Three Waters Reform Programme and will receive further funding as the reforms proceed.

The multi-agency technical working group now also supports the BOWFP.



11. Non-financial Powers of Central Government	Response at EOI Stage
Identify how non-financial powers of central government (e.g. Ministerial RMA powers, RMA fast-track, Urban Development Act powers) could complement funding to maximise the outcomes.	The Urban Development Act powers relating to Specified Development Projects would assist in facilitating complex development projects Building Act 2004 (Regulatory settings under the Act for provision of affordable housing) - We will work with the new regulatory settings to ensure there are pathways for the construction of more affordable houses e.g. through the use of prefabricated products  RMA 1991 Streamlined Planning Process - will be exploring this option with all the Plan Changes initiated as a part of the 'Planning Our Way Forward' Programme including those associated with intensification, Eastside and Ngongotaha.
	Update at RFP Stage
	Inclusion in the Bill (with the ability to exclude areas as per our submission) will support maximising our housing outcomes: both by enabling higher density across a broader area, and by bringing forward the date we would expect the medium density provisions to become operational.
	There are a range of consenting processes available to developers to help fast track developments, both at Resource and Building consent stage. Rotorua Lakes Council's Planning and Development Team are committed to supporting developers with any one of these processes to help to fast-track residential development where possible. Council's Development Support Team are also advising developers on all of Governments non financial powers at the pre lodgement stage.
	Rotorua District Council Reserves Revocation Bill - in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and Kāinga Ora, RLC is developing a local Bill that would enable the classification of a number of identified reserves to be revoked to enable the sites to be developed for housing.





# Part B – Eligibility and Evaluation Criteria Responses

# **Eligibility Criteria**

The table below sets out the criteria which must be satisfied for a Proposal to be eligible for funding.

1. Eligible Applicant	Response at EOI Stage
The Applicant is either:  (a) a Territorial Authority; or  (b) Māori/ a developer with sufficient rights in, or access to, the land (or a material proportion of the land) upon which the housing development will be built.	Only developer and Māori Applicants are required to respond to this question.  Please outline the nature and extent of the Applicant's interests in the relevant land (being the land upon which the housing development will be built, not the infrastructure).
	Update at RFP Stage
	Click or tap here to enter text.
	Supporting Material
	Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]
	Click or tap here to enter text.



2. Eligible Infrastructure Project(s)	Update at RFP Stage
Minimum housing outcomes	Applicants are asked to complete Schedule 4 (Dwellings Enabled – Direct and Additional Growth).
The Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) for which the Applicant is seeking funding must be expected to enable at least:	
(i) 200 additional dwellings in tier one urban environments;	
(ii) 100 additional dwellings in tier two urban environments; or	
(iii) 30 additional dwellings elsewhere.	
Туре	Update at RFP Stage
The Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) for which the Applicant is seeking funding must be of the type traditionally paid for by local authorities and be for new or upgraded enabling infrastructure in the form of transport (including local roading, state highways, public transport infrastructure, footpaths and cycleways), three waters (water supply, wastewater and stormwater) and floodmanagement infrastructure.	Applicants are asked to complete Schedule 1 (Eligible and Ineligible Infrastructure).
Dwellings enabled and timeframes	Update at RFP Stage
The Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) for which the Applicant is seeking funding must be wholly or primarily for the purpose of enabling the building of new or additional dwellings in the short to medium term.	Applicants are asked to complete Schedule 1 (Eligible and Ineligible Infrastructure) and Schedule 4 (Dwellings Enabled – Direct and Additional Growth).
<b>Note:</b> short to medium term in this context means, in most cases, that a material number of dwellings are built (to completion) by December 2029.	



3. Eligible Costs	Update at RFP Stage
Funding requested under the Proposal relates to the following costs:	Please complete Schedule 2 (Cost and Funding Tables).
(a) feasibility studies and other early-stage planning work;	
(b) designing, consenting, tendering and acquiring land (where it is wholly required for Eligible Infrastructure Project(s));	
(c) constructing Eligible Infrastructure Projects; and	
(d) in limited situations, non-capital administrative matters, where these are necessary to establishing complementary financing.	





# Part B – Eligibility and Evaluation Criteria Responses

### **Evaluation Criteria**

The table below sets out the Evaluation Criteria. Applicants are requested to review, and if necessary, update any of their statements provided at EOI Stage.

1. Eva	aluation Criteria – Housing Outcomes 40%	Response at EOI Stage
1.1	The number of additional dwellings that the funding will enable relative to demand in that	Please describe how the scale of the housing development will deliver a number of dwellings that is significant relative to demand in the area (being the region of the relevant Territorial Authority).
	area.	The initial estimate of potential of additional dwellings is 1,320 that includes 200 additional housing units in Fordland's. We estimate all of these dwellings could be delivered by 2030. We also predict with this project delivered and the Intensification Plan Change operative additional housing opportunities will arise.
		The MHUD place-based assessment in 2020 identified that we currently have a housing shortfall of between 1,500 and 1,750 homes. Starting from this deficit and based on Infometrics growth projections for the Rotorua district, 4160 new homes will be needed to meet population growth by 2026 and 6,000 by 2030. There is sufficient demand of the housing outcomes this project will deliver.
		Based on income levels, employment status and demographics of the district's population Council estimates that approximately 1,000-1,200 additional social housing units need to be constructed in Rotorua to address current needs and foreseeable demand. This estimate is in addition to the current KO pipeline.
		Update at RFP Stage
		Since submitting the EOI, we have continued to progress our programme of work supporting an intensification plan change. Our request to be included in the Bill, as detailed in the sections above, will provide a rule framework that will create an enabling environment for an increased housing yield through an intensification plan change that will have operative medium density residential standards in August 2022. This will support increased housing yield that will be enabled by the eligible infrastructure project.
		As per MHUD's Public Housing Plan 2021 - 2024, Bay of Plenty has been allocated 430 – 450 public houses and 150 – 190 transitional houses. Rotorua has been identified as a priority area with a high proportion of Māori in housing need. The overall supply of public housing is oriented towards Tauranga



		and Rotorua.
		It is RLC's understanding that the Housing Minister has directed KO to deliver 650 new houses by June 2024, rather than the 190 previous reflected in the Public Housing Plan.
		Supporting Material
		Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]
		<ul> <li>https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Community-and-Public-Housing/Increasing-Public-Housing/Public-Housing-Plan/Public-Housing-Plan-2021-2024-web.pdf</li> <li>https://kaingaora.govt.nz/developments-and-programmes/our-work-in-communities/planned-developments/</li> <li>https://kaingaora.govt.nz/developments-and-programmes/what-were-building/public-housing-developments/bay-of-plenty-region/</li> <li>Appendix 9 – Letter for Support KO</li> </ul>
1.2	The proportion of lower-cost houses expected	Response at EOI Stage
1.2	to be enabled by the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) (primarily informed by typology of	Response at EOI Stage  Please:
1.2	to be enabled by the Eligible Infrastructure	
1.2	to be enabled by the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) (primarily informed by typology of	Please:  (a) describe the expected typology of the proposed dwellings, such as the proportion of dwellings that are
1.2	to be enabled by the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) (primarily informed by typology of	Please:  (a) describe the expected typology of the proposed dwellings, such as the proportion of dwellings that are standalone, terraced, and/or apartments and section sizes;  As this project supports intensification and infill, we anticipate the majority of the housing outcomes will be a higher density typology, smaller sections and/or terraced (subject to the Intensification Plan Change) and



options and increase the provision of social housing within this community. The Fordland's Steering Group is working on projects to also provide the social and health services required in this community.

(b) outline the planned number of dwellings that will be within the First Home Grant price cap (by region); and As above, as this project will largely support intensification and increased housing density, we anticipate a significant portion of the housing outcomes to be within the First Home Grant price cap. We estimate 532 dwellings have high affordability potential.

Approximately 30% of the Rotorua community currently receive an accommodation supplement. Wages are lower compared to the rest of New Zealand and the unemployment rate is 6.9% compared with 4.7% nationally as at March 2021. This results in significant levels of deprivation and suggests that a significant proportion of the 6,000 homes required in the district will therefore need to be social housing, assisted rentals and form a market perspective, be affordable.

The Fordland's Community Centre Strategic Plan identifies establishing a Fordland's Property Trust to enabling the trust to buy and lease land to help Fordland's tenants to work towards home ownership. KO will be able to increase their yield within the Collie Drive development.

(c) describe any level of commitment to the lower-cost outcomes referred to in paragraph (b) from a developer or other relevant party to the housing development.

Fordland's (200 dwellings) is fully committed to lower-cost housing outcomes.

A large proportion of the anticipated 182 dwellings that will be delivered by KO within the Western area will be within the lower cost housing bracket.

### **Update at RFP Stage**

We continue working closely with KO to support its delivery of public housing. We believe all of the housing KO will deliver will be in the more affordable range.

We also have developers in Rotorua such as Watchman Capital who are partners of the KiwiBuild programme and committed to lower cost housing. Watchman Capital has provided a letter of commitment and support in this regard.

Intensification and MDRS will result in more affordable homes due to the fact we have smaller typology options. Comparatively to the rest of NZ, Rotorua house prices and land prices are also generally more



affordable. The Fordlands Community Trust (FCT), driven by the Ko Te Tuara Totara O Fordlands Committee (KTTToF), continues to drive change in the Fordlands Community (New Zealand's most deprived neighbourhood). A strategic outcome of the FCT is to enable Healthy Homes and Housing and they have developed a housing service, Ko Te Tawharau O Fordlands, and employed a Housing Advisor. Fordlands Property Trust has been established and they are a registered transitional housing provider for KO. A key focus is to buy investor houses to home their community with wrap-around services enabling tenants to purchase the home over a 5–10-year period. With this enabling infrastructure and more enabling medium density residential standards (should we be included in the Bill) they should be in the position to increase their housing yield through infill and redevelopment over time. Their aspirational target is to purchase all 412 investor-owned houses in Fordlands within the next 10 years. KO is working closely with the FCT. We have attached the FCT Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025 and the Fordlands Property Trust 'Te Tawharau' Strategic Plan 2021 – 2022. Supporting Material Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below] Appendix 9 - Letter of Support from KO Appendix 10 - KO RLC/KO Presentation Appendix 10a – FCT Strategic Plan 2020 - 2025 Appendix 10b - Fordlands Te Tawharau Strategic Plan 2021 Appendix 11 – Letter of support Watchman Capital The extent to which the location where housing 1.3 Response at EOI Stage will be enabled has unmet demand and provides access to amenity and opportunity. (a) Please describe the extent of unmet demand in the particular location of the housing development. MHUD's place-base assessment in 2020 identified that we currently have a short fall of between 1,500 -1,750 homes. Starting from this deficit and based on Infometrics growth projections for the Rotorua district,



4,161 new homes will be needed to meet population growth by 2026 and 6,000 by 2030.

The western area of Rotorua has the highest deprivation (includes Fordland's Community) and therefore there is significant need to not only provide public, transitional and affordable homes, there is need extensive need to work with the community and support moving them out of the grip of poverty.

The Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) is due to be complete in October 2021. On completion of this, we will have a more accurate view of the specific housing demand in the Western area.

- (b) Describe the proximity (including a description of the distance in kilometres) of the proposed dwellings to each of the types of amenity listed in the table below. Include a comment on the nature of the access to the amenity (e.g. via public transport and/or active transport).
  - i) The western side of Rotorua has a tourism corridor along Fairy Springs Road that has specialised tourist attractions clustered together, including a range of indoor and outdoor activities set on large sites. Complementary services sit alongside this corridor such as accommodation and commercial activities located on Fairy Springs Road.

Additionally, the western area holds a large cluster of industrial businesses that service a large number of jobs in the area.

It is also the neighbouring area to our secondary city centre, Ngongotaha where significant business activity is located.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix F: 'Map of Employment Areas in Rotorua' - a spatial view of the area in regards to employment.

Appendix G: Map of 'Medium to High Residential Intensification and Development Opportunity' - a visual view of the medium to high residential intensification opportunities in relation to amenities.

ii) Within the western area there are the following educational facilities:

16 Schools consisting of;

- o 10 primary schools
- o one intermediate school
- o two high schools



- o two composite schools
- o one special needs school

And 34 Early childhood centres.

Western Heights High School and John Paul College are located within the Western Catchment and are two of the largest high schools within Rotorua.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix H: 'Map of Schools in Rotorua' for a spatial representation of school locations in the area.

iii) Located within western Rotorua there is 45 health facilities, 3 retirement villages, cafes, fast food stores, recreation parks, sports fields, a golf course, two supermarkets and neighbourhood centres.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix I: 'Map of Health Facilities' -a spatial representation of where MOH facilities are located within the district.

Appendix J: 'Map of Reserve Land and Marae' - a spatial representation of where council reserves and marae are located in the district.

Appendix K: 'Map of Amenity Access & Reserves' - a spatial representation of amenity access and reserves.

### Update at RFP Stage

Updates in respect of question (a):

Since submitting the EOI, we have finalised with Market Economics our Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA). The HBA was developed to provide robust information on the demand and supply and capacity of housing and business land in Rotorua. Through the HBA we quantified the development capacity that is sufficient to meet expected demand for housing and business land in the urban environment in the short, medium and long term. The HBA further provides information on the likely impact of Council planning and infrastructure decisions on future affordability and competitiveness of the housing market.

The HBA also outlines the housing bottom lines to meet housing demand over the short, medium and long-term. Sufficient zoned and infrastructure-served, feasible development capacity is required to



meet demand to accommodate the following number of projected additional dwellings in each time period:

Short Term (3 years 2020-2023): additional 3,560 dwellings Medium Term (10 years 2020-2030): additional 6,240 dwellings Long Term (30 years 2020-2050): an additional 9,740 dwellings

These housing bottom lines will be adopted by Council and will be inserted into the District Plan and the BOPRC Regional Policy Statement (RPS). Without the support of this fund, the land will not be sufficiently infrastructure-served, making it impossible for RLC to meet housing bottom lines.

As a requirement of the NPS-UD, particularly Policy 1 and 5, in November RLC contracted Barkers & Associates to undertake Accessibility Modelling and Demand Analysis. This is currently being completed. Their findings to date align with our plan for intensification. The presentation has been provided as evidence. From slide 9 of the presentation provided in the evidence outlines accessibility to open spaces, education, supermarkets, healthcare, community, centres, employment, public transport, cycle networks; all demonstrating housing intensification may have potential in the western are.

This work will inform the scope of the intensification plan change/s in relation how we consider medium density and mixed-used development associated with centres in the Western Area.

We continue to work with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to ensure we have enough capacity within our schools. Based on our short to medium term targets, we have enough capacity within our existing schooling network. We will continue to work with MOE to determine if any new schools are required associated with growth and support identifying appropriate land for future education purposes. To provide evidence on this working relationship, we have included an email from Te Mahau (MoE).

## Transport

RLC is making significant investment, along with key partners such as BOPRC and Waka Kotahi into improving the cycling infrastructure and encouraging/supporting mode-shift in our city. These investments include, but are not limited to:



- Investment in to expansion of the shared use/cycleways network See Evidence.
- Working with Waka Kotahi and Bay of Plenty Regional Council to implement the Rotorua Lakes Sub regional Mode Shift Plan. This work has identified a number of interventions to make shared and active transport methods more attractive. These will be pursued jointly by RLC, BOPRC and Waka Kotahi See Evidence.
- Plan to establish with Bay of Play Regional Council a programme to understand and influence residents travel choices see brief attached for initial stage scoping study.
- The Bike Ready cycle skills programme is delivered to primary and intermediate schools and kura kaupapa throughout Rotorua. The programme gives young people the skills to be able to cycle safely on the road to then use cycling as a means of transport. In 20/21, over 2,600 youth were trained.
- Targeted 'pieces' of work to ensure shared ways are safe and effective. See evidence attached as an example study that has resulted in RLC committing to upgrading pedestrian crossings outside Selwyn School, Old Quarry Road and Western Heights Primary and Clayton Road.

The proposed expansions to the public transport and cycle ways infrastructure are designed in part to service the Pukehāngi Heights major greenfield development site serviced by the eligible infrastructure project, ensuring that the development will be serviced by regular busses and well connected to existing and planned cycle routes. The proposed masterplan for the Pukehāngi Heights includes dedicated footpaths that connect the residential development to the existing bus link and two small centres that would minimise the requirement for travel for access to amenity.

Updates in respect of question (b):

Туре	Type of amenity and opportunity (both existing and planned)	
(b)	(i) employment opportunities (i.e., local industry and employment bases);	Click or tap here to enter text.
	(ii) educational facilities (i.e., local primary schools	Click or tap here to enter text.



		and secondary schools); and
		(iii) other amenities (i.e., social amenities such as recreation and cultural facilities and retail and shopping).
		Supporting Material
		<ul> <li>Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]</li> <li>Appendix 12 – Barkers Housing Suitability Assessment         Appendix 12a – Email from MOE confirming no further schools         Appendix 13 – Urban cycle ways project         Appendix 14 – BOP Subregional Rotorua Mode Shift Plan     </li> </ul>
		Appendix 15 – TDM Scoping Study – RFP Letter Rotorua Appendix 16 – Safe Ways to School
1.4	The extent to which the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) supports intensification, in particular	Response at EOI Stage
	that required to be enabled by councils under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (i.e. typology and density).	With regard to the typology of the housing development described in 1.2, and the location of the particular housing development described in 1.3, please outline the extent to which the housing enabled by the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) supports intensification, in particular that required under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.
		This Eligible Infrastructure Proposal is to fully enable intensification and density in Rotorua therefore is strongly aligned to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD).
		The Intensification Plan Change and the EIP are intrinsically linked, we need the stormwater infrastructure to achieve the NPS-UD outcomes. We anticipate the Intensification Plan Change to be operative by 2024, notified by



November 2022.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix G: 'Map of Medium to High Residential Intensification and Development Opportunity' – demonstrating alignment with the NPS-UD and why we are focussing on the enabling infrastructure to support intensification.

#### **Update at RFP Stage**

We continue to focus significant effort on giving full effect to the NPS-UD requirements. Progress with regard to this has been outlined throughout this application. As previously stated, a significant milestone is the completion of the HBA.

In order to ensure the NPS-UD 2020 requirements are fully implemented the Planning Our Way Forward Programme (POWFP) was established. Key elements of the programme that are to be implemented prior to the next LTP (2024) are outlined in the Gantt chart provided in the evidence. The shaded arrows show the key projects that need to be implemented prior to the next LTP 2024. The projects are the HBA, NPS Monitoring System & Reports, FDS and the Intensification Plan Change/s.

We have now established a 'Joint POWF Programme and the BOWF Programme Steering Group that includes key external stakeholders (KO, BOPRC & NZTA) to oversee progress of project work associated with these programmes. As evidence we have provided the slide deck from the most recent external meetings. There is also a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) setup to help with working through and testing POWF Programme housing related work with KO.

Following completion of the HBA we have initiated Accessibility modelling and demand analysis work to give effect to Policy 1 and 5 of the NPS-UD 2020 in particular. NPS-UD has directive requirements for setting building heights and densities based on the level of accessibility (or demand). Together with the HBA this work provides key evidence that will inform the scope to the intensification plan change and FDS. The HBA and accessibility modelling and demand analysis is completed in December. The NPS-UD 2020 requires that RLC as a tier 2 Council needs to have a notified plan change implementing intensification policies by 20 August 2022 In early December RLC issued an RFP for consultant support to support RLC through the development of a the Intensification Plan Change and a non-statutory design guide. The same RFP also requires the consult to develop a FDS, which will be developed



concurrently with the intensification and design guide. Tier 2 Councils are required to prepare a FDS in time to inform the 2024 LTP. The date we have planned to complete the FDS by is June 2023 so that this strategy can inform the 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy review prior to the 2024 LTP. This RFP document has been provided as evidence. As detailed above, RLC supports the Bill due to our acute housing needs and hopes to use the powers to both increase housing yield and bring forward the point at which the medium density residential provisions would become operative. Supporting Material Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below] Appendix 7 - HBA Appendix 17 – POWF Gantt Chart Appendix 18 – Joint Programme Steering Group Presentation External Appendix 4 – RFP for Contract FDS Intensification PC Design Guide 1.5 The extent to which the Proposal supports Response at EOI Stage housing development on land owned by Māori and to which Mana Whenua have been (a) Please comment on the extent to which the proposal supports housing development on land owned by Māori. involved in developing the proposed solution. Of the additional dwellings estimate to develop this application (1,320 dwellings), 120 of these are on general Māori owned land. The Fordland's Community is made up of 2,000 residents, mostly Māori and a significant portion of the land within the community is Māori owned (200 of the additional dwellings). The population of Rotorua is 40% Māori, therefore we estimate a significant portion of the infill and intensification which we have not accounted for in this application will be on Māori-owned land. (b) Please comment on the extent to which Mana Whenua have been involved (or will be involved) in developing the proposed solution. The Te Arawa Partnership is an partnership approach between the Rotorua Lakes Council and Te Tatau o Te Arawa to work together to improve Rotorua and ensure Te Arawa can effectively participate in decision making. He Papakáinga, He Hápori Taurikura Rotorua Housing and Thriving Communities Strategy Te Arawa



Partnership was developed in partnership by Te Arawa and the Rotorua Lakes Council to provide a framework to address Rotorua's housing issues.

Significant engagement with Iwi was undertaken as part of the Plan Change for Pukehangi Heights (PC2) which has directly informed the development of the stormwater solutions for the Western area. Iwi continue to be involved in implementation of the next stages required to enable housing within the PC2 area including ensuring an integrated approach to stormwater management.

Further significant engagement will be required with mana whenua, including the Te Arawa Lakes Trust, as part of the consenting process to implement the proposed stormwater solutions. This application includes funding intended to direct fund mana whenua to effectively participate by ensuring adequate resources and capability. This is critical given the extensive work to be undertaken and the impact of Te Arawa lakes, waterways, lands, and communities.

### **Update at RFP Stage**

The above aligns with current state. The HBA references a map of the Māori-owned land in Rotorua, included as evidence.

As we continue to make progress with our Homes and Thriving Communities Portfolio, particularly into the significance plan changes we have noted the significant extend in which mana whenua engagement is required. RLC's Te Arawa Partnerships team whose mandate is to ensure RLC partners effectively with Te Arawa to achieve enhanced outcomes for iwi, has provided two recommendations to support an improved partnership approach to working with iwi on responding to the housing crisis. Recommendation 1 is to have a workshop with key Te Arawa entities early 2022 as to how the mana whenua groups with work together. Recommendation 2 is to set up a working group as soon as possible focussed on the central area to develop thinking and oversee the work programme in respect of the PDA, flooding plan change, comprehensive stormwater consent and to oversee the IAF works. The paper from RLC's Te Arawa Partnerships team has been provided as evidence.

At time of submission, the working group was not set up, however a draft Terms of Reference has been provided as evidence.



Mana whenua are involved in the Pukehāngi Storm Water Management Plan and delivery which this funding will accelerate delivery of. The outline of this project has been included as evidence.

### **Supporting Material**

Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]

Appendix 7 – HBA

Appendix 19 - Portfolio Governance Group (PGG) TOR

Appendix 21 - Te Arawa Engagement - RLC Te Arawa Partnerships

Appendix 22 - Draft Partners Operational Working Group TOR

Appendix 24e – Pukehangi Heights SMP Project Overview



1.6 Response at EOI Stage



The extent to which the Proposal supports housing development that is environmentally sustainable including through reduced private vehicle use, lower risks from climate change (such as coastal inundation), and supporting water quality and biodiversity.

(a) Describe the proximity of the housing development to public transport, both existing and planned (in kilometres).

As the project is within existing areas of Rotorua, there is well established public transport routes and shared paths. RLC has budget provided in the 2021 – 2031 LTP to further develop the public transport network and shared paths to ensure growth areas have sufficient access to public transport. It is expected that there will be additional bus routes and stops through Pukehangi Heights when housing outcomes have been achieved.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix L: 'Transport Map' – a visual representation of existing bus routes, bus stops and shared paths.

(b) Describe any complementary environmental benefits that will be realised by this Proposal (e.g., mitigation on flood risks, or protection of wetland areas).

The purpose of this project is to develop and upgrade infrastructure to mitigate flood risks to enable intensification. The western project will support reducing floodwaters into the Utuhina Stream, reducing the impact to this stream that is at capacity and is culturally significant to mana whenua. The proposed stormwater detention ponds that are included as part of the project will be designed to filter contaminants and includes the construction of wetlands to support water quality outcomes.

Both Central Government and RLC have 'Wood First' or 'Low Carbon' construction policies or procurement guides and climate action plans, therefore we are anticipating the dwellings built will be efficient and support building for climate change objectives.

- (c) Describe any commitment from developers(s) and other relevant parties to the infrastructure and housing development regarding the complementary environmental benefits described in your response to (b).
  - Developers (including KO) will need to comply with the on-site stormwater requirements. Once DC's are in place, they will also support further delivering environmental outcomes.
- (d) Describe any known material environmental compliance requirements (such as regulatory requirements) which apply to the infrastructure and housing delivery, and your approach to complying with these.

Currently treated effluent from the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is irrigated into the Whakarewarewa Forest to pass through the land before the ground water discharges into Lake Rotorua. Discharge to the Whakarewarewa Forest is no long a viable option for a number of reasons including cultural concerns. RLC is currently working with Iwi through a partnership agreement to identify a solution that is culturally acceptable and environmentally sustainable.



The WWTP is requiring an upgrade and discharge solution needs to be completed to comply with the reduced nitrogen discharge requirement; \$60m has been funded in the first five years of the LTP to deliver, therefore subsequently reducing the funding available to significantly upgrade other infrastructure.

RLC has also committed funding of \$36milion over the next ten years to connect a number of rural and lakeside communities to the reticulated wastewater network.

\*\*Update at RFP Stage\*\*



The eligible infrastructure projects as proposed in this document are largely intended to support intensification in appropriate locations in the urban area of the district. The NPS-UD focusses on ensuring Councils enable urban growth (both up and out) and provides for well-functioning, liveable cities that meet the housing demand of our growing communities. Enabling more intensification will result in a more efficient urban form with a smaller carbon footprint.

To ensure effective intensification that supports good environmental outcomes, we need to enable higher density around centres and key corridors. By concentrating on this, referred to as the compact city model, we use existing amenity to support higher residential yield within walkable catchments. A centres-based approach in other words enables housing developers, including Kāinga Ora, to build higher density housing close to services, schools, open space, recreation and jobs that are accessible through more active modes of transport.

- Centres focus to intensification allows development to be focussed around existing and planned public transport and cycleways reducing reliance on private vehicles and hence reduces overall carbon emissions over time as mode shift takes place. The impact of flooding on residential areas is potentially limited to fewer spatial locations as intensification reduces urban sprawl. This further results in the retention of agricultural land and the natural environment that would be developed. By supporting intensification in the urban area, the eligible projects described supports these outcomes demonstrated below:
- (a) Evidence that the housing development is within walking catchment areas to public transport, and via off-road walkway and cycleway links, and enables the housing population to use these modes of transport

To inform the intensification plan change, Barker and Associates (B&A) have been commissioned to undertake accessibility modelling. The proposed methodology identifies a range of different catchments for destinations/ facilities that are considered critical for providing amenity to support more intensive forms of residential living. In order to determine accessibility B&A consider the location's proximity to essential services e.g. supermarkets and health services, existing hierarchy of centres, education & employment opportunities and social opportunities e.g. open spaces and community facilities.

The heat map in the B&A presentation reflects the results of the accessibility mapping where the darker the colour is associated with greater accessibility. There will be greater longer term environmental



outcomes if higher density development is focussed in the darker areas reflected on the map. Focussing residential development where there is exiting amenity in Rotorua is a more efficient form of urban development.

This more efficient approach allows RLC to maximise its investment in improved cycling infrastructure and further encourages/supports mode-shift in our city. These investments include, but are not limited to:

- Investment in to expansion of the shared use/cycleways network See Evidence.
- Working with Waka Kotahi and Bay of Plenty regional Council to implement the Rotorua Lakes Subregional Mode Shift Plan. This work has identified a number of interventions to make shared and active transport methods more attractive. These will be pursued jointly by RLC, BOPRC and Waka Kotahi See Evidence.
- Plan to establish with Bay of Play Regional Council a programme to understand and influence residents travel choices see brief attached for initial stage scoping study.
- The Bike Ready cycle skills programme is delivered to primary and intermediate schools and kura kaupapa throughout Rotorua. The programme gives young people the skills to be able to cycle safely on the road to then use cycling as a means of transport. In 20/21, over 2,600 youth were trained.
- Targeted pieces of work to ensure shared ways are safe and effective. See evidence attached as example study that has resulted in RLC committing to upgrading pedestrian crossings outside Selwyn School, Old Quarry Road and Western Heights Primary and Clayton Road.

The proposed expansions to the public transport and cycleways infrastructure are designed in part to service the Pukehāngi Heights major greenfield development site serviced by the eligible infrastructure project, ensuring that the development will be serviced by regular busses and well connected to existing and planned cycle routes. The design for the Pukehāngi Heights includes walking routes that would connect the residential development to the existing bus link and two small centres that should minimise the requirement for travel for access to everyday goods.

(b) Evidence of investment in to complementary environmental benefits (e.g. mitigation on flood risk, or protection of wetland areas)

A district wide flood risk assessment is currently underway to support the intensification plan change and ensure that there is no increase in flooding risk as a result of subsequent development. We are



working closely with Bay of Plenty Regional Council to leverage the extensive modelling they have already conducted for the Utuhina river mouth area. BOPRC provided a letter of support at the EOI phase and also have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to Work together on Urban Development in place. A copy of the MOU has been provided as evidence.

Work is already underway to manage the environmental impacts of development within the western area supported by this application. Key initiatives are evidenced below:

The Pukehāngi Plan Change area includes low impact design provisions and a requirement for revegetation of slopes within the site. Iwi have been actively involved in the plan change resulting in strong policies to ensure the cultural landscape is recognised along with the cultural history of the area as the land is developed. Cultural sites have also been identified and protected. See evidence from the associated plan change specifying requirements.

RLC is now working with the landowner group from the area within the PC2 plan change to progress a Stormwater Management Plan that meets these requirements and produces the best possible result in terms of urban form and flood prevention. A MOU has been signed between land owners and Council to actively work together to progress development of the site and optimise outcomes, in terms of urban form, stormwater management, and revegetation, for both the community and land owners.

RLC is investing in upgrading the Linton Park detention dam. As part of this investment, Tonkin and Taylor was commissioned to provide a Baseline Ecological Values Assessment and Wildlands Ecological Consultants have been engaged to develop a restoration plan for the reserve and the wetlands. See the Western Catchments Baseline Ecological Values Assessment and the Linton Park Restoration Plan for further evidence.

As part of the Diamond Street sub-division Council purchased land for recreation reserve to expand the land vested as stormwater reserve which will further assist in mitigating flooding risks and provide a better open space outcome for residents.

Rotorua Lakes Councils has signed up to the Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS) as developed by the Waikato Local Authority Shared Services organisation. This includes commitments to



standards of Three Waters Management and low-impact urban design principles above those current required by legislation. See the Regional Infrastructure Technical Specification for more information.

Further, RLC is working with Tonkin and Taylor to develop a developer toolkit that will support developers in implementing low impact urban design principles, consistent with that outline in the RITS.

We have attached a copy of our Wood First Policy. As KO being a key developer in Rotorua it is likely their housing outcomes will meet the government procurement construction guidelines.

Several of our local development community have sustainability values and commitments. CH Builders is focussed on sustainability and support local. With our strong Māori-influence in the development community, Kaitiakitanga influences decision-making.

(c) details of any planned accreditation or rating system in respect of the housing outcomes referred to in the Proposal (e.g. Homestar and NABERS);

It is anticipated that Kāinga Ora will be a major developer in the area supported by this application, with a commitment over 600 new homes in the next 3 years. As of June 2020, all Kāinga Ora homes will be built to the 6 Homestar standard.

**Supporting Material** 



Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]

• Appendix 12 - Barkers Housing Suitability Assessment
Appendix 13 - Urban cycle ways project
Appendix 14 - BOP Subregional Rotorua Mode Shift Plan
Appendix 15 - TDM Scoping Study - RFP Letter Rotorua
Appendix 16 - Safe Ways to School
Appendix 23 - MOU - RLC and BOPRC - Working Together on Urban Development
Appendix 24b - Plan Change 2
Appendix 24 - Santorium Reserve Management Plan
Appendix 24c - Western Catchments Baseline Ecological Values Assessment
Appendix 24b - Linton Park Restoration Plan
Appendix 24d - Pukehangi Heights Developmet Area
Appendix 24d - Pukehangi Heights SmP Project Overview
Appendix 25 - Regional Infrastructure Technical Specification
Appendix 26 - RLC Wood First Policy





2. Eva	aluation Criteria – Impact of funding 20%	Response at EOI Stage				
2.1	The impact that this funding will have on the housing development advancing, or on the pace and scale at which it will advance compared to what is currently expected.	The Intensification Plan Change, due to become operative in 2024, will enable intensification across the district, however the current stormwater infrastructure will not have the capacity to deal with the increased run off from intensified developments. Development will hence be constrained to either developments where storm water can be managed onsite or in pockets where piecemeal, localised solutions are possible. In both cases this will decrease yield, increase consenting time and cost and likely make many developments uneconomical or unaffordable. Additionally ability to develop will not be universally aligned to the district plan and large developers will lack the certainty needed to operate in the areas. The proposed global approach to stormwater infrastructure upgrade would unlock the entire district for intensification - critical to stimulate enough development to address the housing shortfall currently experienced.  (b) Describe how the IAF funding requested is critical to the delivery of that infrastructure.				
		The Eligible Infrastructure project is not fully funded in the LTP and council has very little headroom remaining within its borrowing limits. Hence Development Contributions (DCs) will be the primary funding mechanism. DC's that can support the necessary projects will severely impact the economics of development in the area in turn slowing the pace of funds being collected. Rotorua Lakes Council will be severely limited in its ability to implement the EIP and it is likely that the full impact of the Intensification Plan Change will take decades to manifest. This would also limit the ability to fund the community infrastructure needed to ensure that good outcomes are realised for our community.				
		OR CONTRACTOR CONTRACT				
		(c) To the extent that the housing development is set to be delivered without funding, then describe how the delivery of housing will be accelerated, with reference to the timeframes and scale for housing delivery with funding.				
		Update at RFP Stage				
		The HBA has found that there is a sizeable amount of plan enabled capacity relative to demand. While				



there is a sizeable amount of plan enabled capacity, the assessment has found that much of the capacity is unlikely to be developed into dwellings by the commercial developer sector due to being unfeasible. A substantial share of the greenfield capacity and underutilised urban land capacity (within the Eastern reporting area) is leasehold land and is therefore less likely to be feasible for commercial developers (although may be feasible for some forms of development if lead by iwi). The commercial feasibility of significant shares of Rotorua's plan enabled capacity is also adversely affected by a number of technical constraints across portions of the city's urban area. These increase the cost and complexity of development, therefore reducing the margin able to be achieved through the development. These include geotechnical constraints, additional costs to manage stormwater on site and flooding hazards. Planned infrastructure networks only cover around two-thirds of the feasible developable areas, which amount to less than half of the overall plan enabled greenfield areas. The Intensification Plan Change or/and The Bill will further increase the possible yield, however without the infrastructure being enabled, developments will continue to be constrained, uneconomic and unaffordable, further exuberating our housing crisis. BOPRC has completed modelling to demonstrate the flooding issues with the Utuhina stream – these have been provided as evidence. Our Stormwater Master Plan provides evidence that this work is required in the Western Area. The cashflows demonstrate RLC's inability to fund this work. **Supporting Material** Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below] Appendix 27 – Rotorua Stormwater Masterplan Appendix 28 – BOPRC Utuhina Modelling Report Appendix 29 – BOPRC Utuhina Workshop Presentations Appendix 30 – IAF Cashflow Forecasts Response at EOI Stage



2.2

Demonstration that other means to fund the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) without displacement of investment elsewhere (i.e. rate rises, prudent borrowing, or use of the IFF framework) have been exhausted. (a) Describe how other means to fund the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) have been explored, including rate rises, prudent borrowing, development agreements, and/or use of the IFF framework over the last 3 years<sup>1</sup>.

In 2021, RLC released its 30 year Infrastructure Strategy that was adopted through the 2021-31 LTP. This includes a \$90m stormwater upgrade/expansion for the district over 30 years of which \$35.5M is to support intensification in the Western area. The required stormwater enabling works identified in the Infrastructure Strategy is proposed to be delivered over 30 years therefore the IAF funding will accelerate project delivery from over 30 years to over 5 years.

We have significant committed works that are estimated to be completed by the end of 2023 for the Rotoiti/Rotoma Waste Water Treatment plant. We also have the finalisation of the Tarawera wastewater reticulation (2024 completion).

These programmes of works have been ongoing since 2005 and therefore the funding for these projects has been prioritised. In addition, \$60m has been committed to the upgrade of the Rotorua Waste Water Treatment Plant to ensure that the city has sufficient capacity to cater for growth. Through the prioritisation of these projects, RLC will be close to the imposed debt limit from 2025 to 2027 and therefore, cannot afford to bring additional works forward into this timeframe. Any works brought forward would facilitate a breach of RLC lending criteria and would make borrowing less affordable for RLC and would be passed onto the ratepayer.

Through the adopted 2021-2031 LTP we have a one-off 9.2% increase in the first year, with an average increase of 4% from year 2 to year 10. We have explored all other funding options and without this accelerated funding, the necessary stormwater enabling works will not be implemented until 2051, therefore will not achieve maximum yield with the Pukehangi greenfield development and intensification / infill in the area.

(b) Describe why IAF funding is a last option for bridging the gap for funding the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s), and does not displace those sources of funding. For instance, explain how these funding sources are already maximised, or why they are not feasible in the circumstances.

The project is included in the 30-year Infrastructure Strategy, with a significant portion funding outside of the 2021-2031 LTP. Without the full cost being funded we cannot accelerate this infrastructure project therefore developers will have to fund their own on-site storm water solutions which will result ad-hoc, ineffective and inefficient stormwater solutions and development costs being high and uneconomical. This may also become a barrier to development as the cost on the developer may become unaffordable. RLC is in the process of creating a development contributions policy. While this policy will help to fund certain infrastructure in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Developer and Māori Applicants should describe their engagement with the relevant Territorial Authority on funding the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s).



long term, the initial funding is required up front in order to develop the infrastructure. Without this upfront funding, RLC will not be able to cater for expected growth.

(c) Provide a copy or link to the 2021 Long Term Plan (in its most recent form), and describe any funding in the Long Term Plan which relates to the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s).

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix M: 'Rotorua Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031'—The 2021-31 LTP is underpinned by five key priorities, one of which is key network infrastructure based on the referenced 30-year Infrastructure Strategy.

This EIP was included in the 30-year Infrastructure Strategy, however majority of funding was forecast in the longer term – post 2030.

#### Update at RFP Stage

Please refer to the financial analysis provided in the evidence.

## **Supporting Material**

Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]

Appendix 31 - IAF Funding Narrative





3. Eva	aluation Criteria Cost and co-funding 20%	Update at RFP Stage				
3.1	The average whole-of-government cost per dwelling expected to be enabled by the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s).	Applicants are asked to complete Schedules 1 (Eligible and Ineligible Infrastructure) and Schedule 2 (Cost and Funding Tables).				
3.2	Alignment with co-funding principles for the	Response at EOI Stage				
	Fund.	Please outline your intentions in relation to:				
		(a) the extent to which these principles are accepted by the relevant parties;				
		RLC and Waka Kotahi have committed to funding the other enabling infrastructure projects (apart from the stormwater) to deliver the Pukehangi Plan Change 2, Western area intensification and infill.				
		We currently do not have a Development Contributions (DC) policy, however we have committed to implement a new policy in 2022. If these enabling infrastructure projects where required to be funded via DC, bearing in mind the high cost of land and construction in Rotorua, the levels of development contributions will restrict the economic viability of key infill developments.				
		(b) the expected quantum of such co-funding; and				
		49308667				
		(c) the method(s) by which this funding is proposed to be made (i.e., development agreements, IFAs, IFF levy, etc.).				
		\$49,308,667 – RLC, Waka Kotahi to consider business cases for SH upgrade. Developers will need to meet the costs associated with on-site attenuation requirements. RLC's District Plan also currently requires financial contributions of 5% of the land value of any new lot for reserves and open spaces. From 2022, on adoption of a DC's Policy, will be required to pay development contributions which will assist in funding increased demand on other infrastructure and Council amenities associated with development e.g. reserves and community facilities. We have completed very high-level modelling and we expect once the DC policy is in place,				



developers will be contributing towards costs. Initial estimates reflect \$12M could be recovered in relation to these housing outcomes. Any monies received through this fund, we will not seek to recover from DC's.

## Update at RFP Stage



For the RFP, we have included development contributions as the landowner's contribution. We have calculated the amount (or share) by using the figures included in RLC's current Long-Term Plan multiplied by the housing outcomes recognised in this proposal. As part of the Development Contribution (DC) Policy project being delivery over the coming months, we suspect the value will either remain constant or increase. In the event it increases, this will result in RLC requiring less debt funding, however we believe this will be immaterial.

We have made progress on a Development Contribution Policy (see overview below). In the western area, part of the stormwater solution will be recovered through DCs and the remainder will not as it is not true growth. However developers will be paying their fair share through DCs for other projects such as the Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade.

Growth pays growth is a broad statement which RLC does not agree with in this context. After years of low growth and planning for low growth in population growth, our infrastructure assets, particularly our stormwater assets below the required service level to support both growth and impacts from climate change. We are currently in a growth deficit. Please refer to our Executive Summary for an overview of why these eligible infrastructure projects cannot be fully funded by development contributions and/or directly by the landowner or developer.

Alongside this, the economics of building in Rotorua is challenging, therefore we are unable to pass on all the costs of growth and still achieve the affordable housing outcomes required.

In Rotorua there is a historical high cost of building a new home versus buying homes on the market. Price-cost ratios show the extent to which house prices are driven by construction costs verses the cost of land. Our HBA (Appendix 7) highlights geotechnical constraints (Rotorua being developed on a historical lakebed) and geothermal constraints drive up the cost of construction in Rotorua.

Not having a Development Contribution's policy over recent years, has led to uncertainty with developers and has some-what further slowed growth. Some developments have required costly piecemeal solutions which have resulted in developments not going ahead i.e. the Copthorne Redevelopment on Fenton Street.



Unrelated to landowners' fair share, however a co-funding element which has not be included in our proposal, is the value / opportunity cost of using council land to implement the infrastructure solutions. Our stormwater solution include using parks and reserves as detention basins which limits what else RLC can use the land for. An example is the Springfield Golf Course which has a current capital value of approx. \$9m.

#### **Development Contributions Overview**

We are working to implement a Development Contributions Policy by July 2022 to support in funding infrastructure requirements driven from housing growth. Until recent years, due to the low growth level, we did not require a development contributions policy. Infrastructure to support growth was funded through CIP funding and borrowing.

As per our LTP, looking into the future Council is contributing a moderate amount to growth infrastructure and will introduce development contributions from June 2022. Contributions will provide third party funding to Council from residents and businesses that create growth demand on our infrastructure.

Any development contributions received will be applied to the projects as identified in the Development Contributions policy. Projects identified in the policy may be either completed projects (with debt yet to be repaid) or future projects planned to be undertaken. It is anticipated that only a portion of the stormwater assets projects (\$23.5M) identified in the western proposal will be covered through the Development Contributions Policy over time. The remainder of projects will not be funded by Development Contribution as they don't represent true growth. They enable growth, however are the result of climate change provisions, Bay of Plenty Regional Council development run-off reduction requirements, and increasing our level of service to be proactive rather than reactive therefore should be funded by borrowing which we don't have the capacity to do.

**Development Contributions Project** 

As committed in our LTP, we have begun work to implement a Development Contributions Policy by June 2022. We have implemented a project structure and team which is sponsored by the Deputy Chief Executive Organisational Enablement and owned by our Financial Controller.

The structure of the project is outlined below. We have both external technical and legal support to



deliver this policy on by June 2022. This project is included as a key milestone in the overall delivery of this IAF proposal.

#### **Developer Understanding of Fund**

As part of the BOWFP we have initiated a Developers Forum. At the first meeting/forum, we provided developers an overview of this application and the requirements around housing outcomes and paying their fair share. While it is too early to get commitment on housing numbers or feedback on the Developer Contribution policy, those who attended the forum were happy to sign a letter signalling they understand how the fund is intended to work. Please refer to letters of support from the developers, evidencing their understanding of the fund criteria.

## Transport

Funding from Waka Kotahi supports roading improvements including cycleways. This is agreed in 3-year cycles and since the EOI we have received approval from Waka Kotahi. After the 3 years, there is no formal approval from Waka Kotahi at this stage. We have calculated Waka Kotahi contribution using the standard 56% contribution method. This was what was included in our LTP, and agreed with Audit NZ. As evidence, an email is provided from Waka Kotahi recommending using the 56% rate for this LTP period.

Alongside this, but currently not included in the proposal, Waka Kotahi has a number of major state highway projects underway in the district which all support intensification and growth in our district as part of their National Land Transport Programme (NLTP). There is \$1.4B forecasted infrastructure spend across the Bay of Plenty. See evidence for more detail around their Bay of Plenty plans.

Assessment Requested – Total Eligible Infrastructure Projects

- Cost allocated to renewal = \$17,100,000
- Cost allocated to level of service improvement/backlog = \$850,000
- Cost allocated to growth = \$106,261,000
- Total = \$124,211,000

Transport = \$10,830,000

- Cost allocated to renewal
- Cost allocated to level of service improvement/backlog



- Cost allocated to growth = \$10,830,000

Three Waters = \$41,504,000

- Cost allocated to renewal = \$17,100,000 (Allocate 50% of WWTP to Renewal and 50% to Growth)
- Cost allocated to level of service improvement/backlog = \$850,000
- Cost allocated to growth = \$23,554,000

Flood Management = \$71,877,000

- Cost allocated to renewal
- Cost allocated to level of service improvement/backlog
- Cost allocated to growth = \$71,877,000

## **Supporting Material**

Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]

• Appendix 32 – Draft Development Contribution Project Plan

Appendix 33 – Waka Kotahi Support

Appendix 34 – Letter of Support - Classic

Appendix 35 – Letter of Support – CH Construction

Appendix 36 - Letter of Support - R&B

Appendix 37 – Letter of Support – Three Dukes

Appendix 38 – Waka Kotahi National Land Transport Plan – Bay of Plenty

Appendix – Executive Summary

Appendix 7 – Rotorua HBA 2021 Main Report FINAL



4. Evalu 20%	uation Criteria – Capability and readiness	Response at EOI Stage
4.1	The extent to which there are other barriers to the housing development that the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) will serve (and how they will be removed if funding is approved).	<ul> <li>(a) Comment on any other key risks of (i) the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) being constructed and (ii) the housing development proceeding. Identify any other barriers to housing development, and in the event that funding is approved, explain how these barriers will be removed so they don't constrain progress.</li> <li>Note such barriers could include inappropriate zoning, lack of other types of infrastructure (including infrastructure not fundable under IAF), restrictive bylaws and land use restrictions, and any other housing development constraints (i.e., partially contaminated sites).</li> <li>The Council has robust and well-established risk management procedures and controls in place to mitigate risks at every level of the organisation from enterprise risk management to portfolio, programme and project delivery.</li> <li>All activities are delivered under well-defined governance structures and controls that routinely evaluate, manage and escalate issues within established tolerances.</li> <li>Key high risk associated with this project include;</li> <li>Risk – The housing developments do not eventuate.</li> <li>Mitigation – There is significant demand for affordable housing in Rotorua; RLC is implementing a number of measures (including the intensification plan change) to ensure developers have assurance in the development process if they meet the performance standards.</li> <li>Risk – Other infrastructure projects run over time or budget.</li> <li>Mitigation – Competent team delivering aligned with strong project processes.</li> <li>Risk – Infrastructure figures are based on best estimate currently, however the construction market is very voile currently.</li> <li>Mitigation – On confirmation of funding lock in prices with consultants. We included minor contingency to mitigate cost fluctuations.</li> <li>Risk – Delays or issues when consenting the stormwater project.</li> <li>Mitigation – Working with Te Arawa on engagement plan.</li> <li>Risk – Delays or issues when consenting the stormwater p</li></ul>



Mitigation – Working with BOPRC through feasibility stage.

Risk - Land for projects not available.

Mitigation – Starting early, initially doing feasibility work.

Risk – Unable to find required contractors

Mitigation – On confirmation of funding lock in prices with consultants therefore starting the partnership early. With the secured funding, we will be able to commit to long term contracts.

Risk – Enable to deliver Intensification Plan Change by 2024.

Mitigation – This has been prioritised by RLC and will be closely managed as a key risk.

#### **Update at RFP Stage**

Waka Kotahi is responsible for the State Highways.

RLC has a good working relationship with MOE and both parties are monitoring growth.

Reserve provision in new development areas are currently funded through Financial Contributions collected under the District Plan on subdivisions.

The Regional Commission for the Ministry of Social Development, the Chief Executive of the Lakes District Health Board and the District Commander of the Rotorua Police all are members of the Homes and Thriving Communities Portfolio Governance Group and are monitoring progress and growth for their respective organisations. The Terms of Reference have been provided as evidence of this.

Tonkin and Taylor have peer reviewed the solution; the peer review is provided as evidence. The peer review supports the initial work RLC has completed. It has suggested other alternatives which RLC will investigate through the design phase and compared with the initial proposal. This is a known risk to RLC and included on our risk register. RLC is comfortable managing this risk.

With the significant amount of infrastructure work foreseeable over the near future and the current resource pressure on the industry, we have been careful to build great working relationships with our key suppliers. RLC is focussed on procuring smartly and contracting key contractors for longer. Tonkin



and Taylor are a key infrastructure supplier and we have been working closely with them to ensure they have the capacity for this proposal once accepted. Evidence of preferred supplier contract with Tonkin and Taylor is attached.

#### **Procurement Approach**

All procurement activities will be done in accordance with IAF and Rotorua Council procurement requirements, including development and approval of procurement plans for the programme. An outline of the suggest procurement approach for selection of design, dam, and pipeline suppliers is outlined below.

#### Design

A limited Request for Proposal will be let to RLC preferred suppliers (Pattle Delamore Partners, Tonkin & Taylor, and WSP) for design of the entire scope of works. Assessment will either be on Weighted Attribute or Price Quality Methods. Both assessment frameworks take into account both price and non-price (i.e. quality, environmental, productivity, etc) criteria to evaluate the tender and select the preferred supplier.

The purpose of awarding the entire design works to one consultant is to ensure there is conformity of design across all elements. This will provide a more robust product for the community and ease operating requirements and complexity in the future.

The design contract will be structured through the four construction/design phases – feasibility, preliminary, detailed, and construction. A fixed price will be agreed for the feasibility stage, with a schedule of rates given for the following three phases. Once each stage is complete, a fixed price for the next stage will be agreed. To give some price certainty, the project will have a guaranteed maximum price (GMP) term (which sets an upper price limit). However, the GMP will only be valid if the project scope stays within reasonable limits of that agreed on at tender stage.

#### Dam Construction

The three dams will each take two years to build, with their construction taking place in a staged manner over four years. As the design for each dam will be similar, and resources between each dam will be shared (such as consultants and engineered fill), we proposed to engage one contractor for all three dams.

It is proposed to go through a two stage procurement process for the construction of the dams. Stage 1 will be a Request for Expression of Interest Process to identify potential suppliers, where we will shortlist preferred candidates. In Stage 2, we will let a Request for Proposal, with an Early Contractor Involvement (ECI) element. The ECI will allow for the contractor to be involved in, and influence the



		design.  Stage 1 will be based on identifying suitably experienced contractors and will assessed on non-price criteria. Stage 2 will be evaluated by either Weighted Attribute or Price Quality Method.  Pipeline Construction  As the pipeline construction is less complex (including less interdependencies), it is proposed to issue individual open Request for Tender for the construction of each pipeline. Depending on the complexity/risk of each pipeline, a decision will be made on whether the tender will be evaluated via a Lowest Price Conforming or Weighted Attributed method. Refer to question 4.4 for current discussions about improving the capability and capacity of Infracure to achive wellbeing outcomes in through procurement.
		Supporting Material
		Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]
		<ul> <li>Appendix 39 - HTC Portfolio Governance Group TOR         Appendix 40A - Schedule of consents - Western         Appendix 8 - Tonkin and Taylor Peer Review         Appendix 40 - Tonkin and Taylor Preferred Supplier Contract         Annexure A – Risk Register Template – Infrastructure Projects     </li> </ul>
4.2	The degree of developer commitment or	Response at EOI Stage
	interest in building housing quickly.	Please comment on the following based on your knowledge of the developer(s) expected to be involved in the housing development:
		(a) the anticipated sales plan and any evidence of commitment from the developer(s) to the (funded) timeframe for housing delivery; and
		RLC is actively working with a number of developers in the Western area including KO. Civil works have begun in some of the Western area development and the Freedom Villages development are actively working through the resource consent.
		As at 21 March 2021, KO has publicly committed to building 335 homes by 2024 across the district.



Several developers have provided letters of support for this application demonstrating the importance of a comprehensive stormwater solution.

(b) what conditions would likely be applicable to the developer(s) commitment to delivering the additional dwellings within the timeframes indicated in your response to table (b) in Eligible Infrastructure Project/s – (dwellings enabled and timeframes) and the other housing outcomes referred to in this Response Form.

No conditions, it is expected to the housing demand, developments will proceed.

#### **Update at RFP Stage**

Due to being in pre-feasibility stage with majority of our developments, this continues to be challenge at this stage.

As part of our BOWFP we have initiated a Development Support function in council. The development support team proactively supports developers, and land owners outside of Councils regulatory consenting processes. This team performs a range of functions from identifying development opportunities, connecting land owners with developers, supporting developer's and land owners through the pre-feasibility stage, supporting entities to develop concept plans and masterplans, reporting on progress and RLC targets, and supporting developers with other Council processes. This function has been operating for 10 months and is developing strong relationships with the development community. During this time, we have experienced an increase in the number of land owners looking to develop their land, including a significant increase in Māori Land owners. There has also been a significant increase in large Developers choosing to invest in Rotorua. Due to the increase in the number of developers we have been able to initiate a 'Developers Forum' to proactively communicate and consult with our development community. An overview of the Developers Forum is provided in the evidence.

We have provided project overviews for 2 of our higher yielding developments – Pukehāngi and Waikite Rugby Club. Please refer to the evidence for more detail. This detail provides an overview of these key developments, current state and future steps. Please also refer to the response and evidence in 1.2.

As per the Public Housing Plan 2021 - 2024, Bay of Plenty has been allocated 430 – 450 public houses



and 150 – 190 transitional houses. Rotorua has been identified as a priority area with a high proportion of Māori in housing need. The supply is targeted towards Tauranga and Rotorua.

As RLC understands, the Housing Minister has directed KO to deliver 650 houses by June 2024, rather than the 190 previous agreed in the Public Housing Plan.

Please refer to our letter of support from KO.

## **Supporting Material**

Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]

• Appendix 41 – Developers Forum TOR

Appendix 42 – Developers Forum Agenda and Minutes

Appendix 43 – Deep Dive Development - Pukehangi

Appendix 44 – Deep Dive Development – Waikite Rugby Club

Appendix 9 – Letter of Support KO

4.3 Demonstrated alignment between all parties including Territorial Authorities, Regional Councils, Mana Whenua and developers needed to advance the housing development.

## **Response at EOI Stage**

Please comment on the alignment of the following parties in advancing the housing development [note your response should describe the level of support, input, or knowledge between the parties as they relate to the Proposal]:

(a) Territorial Authorities;

Developed the proposal; would be responsible for planning and implementing the proposal.

(b) Regional Councils;

Bay of Plenty Regional Council has endorsed the proposal in principle. The proposal is in alignment with their key priorities, namely climate change adaption, improving water quality in a sensitive catchment and working in partnership with iwi. Both parties are planning on working together through the feasibility and detailed design phase of the project. A letter of support has been provided.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix N: 'Letter of Support - Bay of Plenty Regional Council'



## (c) Mana Whenua;

A letter of support from the Te Arawa Lakes Trust (TALT) as owner of the Rotorua Lakebed is included. TALT will have a significant role in the consenting processes associated with the projects including leading lwi engagements and any required cultural impact assessments.

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix O: 'Letter of Support Te Arawa Lakes Trust'

#### (d) developers (to the extent possible); and

NOTE: The following supporting material has been provided in support of this section:

Appendix P: Letter of Support - Holmes Group

Appendix Q: Letter of Support R&B Property Development and Construction

Appendix R: Letter of Support Watchman Capital

Appendix U: Letter of Support Classic Builders

#### (e) any others,

The environment benefits of this proposal align with the strategic objectives of The Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group. All organisations represented in this group are aware of this application and endorse in principle.

Habitat for Humanity, Rotorua

with Supporting Material where necessary (e.g., letters of support or intent).

#### **Update at RFP Stage**

We continue to work closely with all our partners.

We have a MOU in place with BOPRC to Work together on Urban Development in place. A copy of the MOU has been provided as evidence.

Our response to question 1.5 further defines our ongoing partnership with mana whenua, including Te Arawa Lakes Trust.



		We continue to work closely with our developer community (refer to our response to question 4.2).  We have included our Minutes and Agenda from the first Developers Forum as evidence.  Our all-of-government approach to the Homes and Thriving Community Portfolio demonstrates our commitment to align all parties to ensure we achieve the best outcomes for the people of Rotorua.  Supporting Material  Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]
		<ul> <li>Appendix 42 - Agenda &amp; Minutes – Developers Forum – 7 December 2021</li> <li>Appendix 23 - MOU – RLC &amp; BOPRC – Working Together on Urban Development – 23 March 2021</li> <li>Appendix 47 - Letter of Support BOPRC Transport</li> </ul>
4.4	Confidence in the ability of all parties to	Response at EOI Stage
	deliver the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) and housing development as proposed.	(a) Describe the capability of the Applicant to deliver the Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) and/or housing development proposed.
		RLC has significant experience successfully delivering infrastructure projects across the District.
		Waka Kotahi has successfully managed and upgraded the major roading (State Highways) within the District to date.
		We have a number of experienced and capable developers working in the district including Classic Builders, Watchman Capital, Three Dukes Development, R&B Property Development and Construction and Holmes Group.
		(b) Provide prior examples for <b>each of</b> the relevant parties in delivering infrastructure and/or housing developments within an accelerated timeframe.
		Update at RFP Stage
		Updates in respect of question (a):
		Infracore (RLC Council Controlled Organisation) is a social enterprise that delivers core infrastructure for RLC (parks, two waters and roading plus other operational and maintenance services). As a social



enterprise, Infracore is focussed on broader outcomes than making a profit for RLC. Infracore is focussed on delivering positive outcomes for both RLC and Te Arawa including actively supporting local youth and adult return to employment initiatives and other social good and well-being initiatives in order to further contribute towards the well-being of Rotorua.

Infracore and RLC is in discussion with Te Arawa entities on the future ownership model of Infracore with the idea to grow the capability and capacity and enable Infracore to tender for a number of the large construction contracts within this proposal. This represents an opportunity to create high skill jobs and career opportunities for local people. If successful, there will be more than housing outcomes achieved with this proposal. Jobs will be created for locals, particularly local Maori and the funding will stay in our community, where it is most needed. This will support improving a number of key wellbeing indicators including our unemployment rate, our youth NEETS (Not in education, employment or training) rate and financial wellbeing which all sit well below national averages.

Complete the table below in respect of question (b):

Infrastructure experience					
Relevant party	Describe prior example [insert name, location, number of dwellings]				
Click or tap here to enter text.	Refer to EOI				
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.				
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.				
Housing development experience					
Relevant party	Describe prior example [insert name, location, number of dwellings]				



Click or tap here to enter text.	Refer to evidence
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Experience in partnering and wo	orking with Māori
Relevant party	Describe prior example [insert name, location, number of dwellings]
RLC – Te Arawa	RLC and Te Arawa entered into a partnership agreement on 18 December 2015. This agreement is in place to meet its Rotorua 2030 vision commitment to effectively partner with Te Arawa; to improve the delivery of Council's legal and statutory obligations to Māori; to strengthen Te Arawa's participation in council decision-making; to identify strategic opportunities to work closely together for the betterment of Rotorua district; and to build Iwi capacity and capability to partner with local government
Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme	This is a programme where Rotorua Lakes Council, Te Arawa Lakes Trust and Bay of Plenty Regional Council are working as one to protect our lakes. Together, we're working to remove 320 tonnes of nitrogen from Lake Rotorua by 2032 and restore the water quality of all Te Arawa lakes.
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.



Supporting Material
Reference [insert name of attachment and cross reference to relevant part below]
<ul> <li>Appendix 48 – Structure Chart of Proposal         Appendix 49 – Infrastructure Proposal Gantt Chart         Appendix 49a – Infrastructure Proposal Gantt Chart with risks         Appendix 50 – Capability of Developers     </li> </ul>



# **Schedule 1: Eligible and Ineligible Infrastructure**

Complete both tables below.

**Table 1a: Eligible Infrastructure Projects:** Complete the table below by listing **each** Eligible Infrastructure Project:

Ref#	IAF <u>Eligible</u> Infrastructure Description	Total Expected		pected Funding urces	IAF Request (Bal requiring funding)	Delivery Party Responsible (if	Construction Estimated Start Date	Construction Estimated Completion Date
		Cost (excl. GST)	Amount	Source		known)		
	Transport (describe project)							
1	Minor Roading Improvements including cycle ways (mode shift). SH Upgrades delivered by Waka Kotahi have not being included in Eligible Projects, although RLC deems them to be eligible.	\$10,830,00	\$6,065,000 \$4,765,000	Waka Kotahi RLC	\$0	Multiple – Fulton Hogan is a large contractor	2022	Ongoing – however for application purposes included funding in current LTP – 30 June 2031
	Three Waters (describe project)		¥ 1,7 03,000	Title	70	Contractor	LULL	211 30 34110 2031
	Timee waters (describe project)	I			<u> </u>	Multiple – Trilty is the		
2	Waste Water Treatment Plan Upgrade New Storage Reservoir and water supply system	\$41,504,00 0	41,504,000	RLC	\$0	main contractor for the Waste Water Treatment Park	2023	30 June 2026
	Flood Management (describe project)							_
3	Western Stormwater Solution	\$71,877,00 0	\$7,393,000 \$5,985,000	CIP Funding RLC	\$58,499,000	Multiple – T&T for design and engineering. Infracore (RLC) potentially to complete construction.	2023	30 June 2028
Total E	iligible Infrastructure	\$124,211,0 00	\$65,712,000		\$58,499,000			

**Table 1b: Ineligible Infrastructure Projects:** Complete the table below by listing all other infrastructure and associated work including ineligible infrastructure (which will not be funded under the IAF and is excluded from the scope of the Proposal for IAF funding), that is required to progress the housing development:

Ref#	IAF <u>Non Eligible</u> Infrastructure Description	Total Expected Cost (excl.	Details of Funding Sources		Delivery Party Responsible for Non Eligible	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Completion Date
		GST)	Amount	Source	Infrastructure (if known)		
	Transport (describe project)						
		\$Click or					
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	Three Waters (describe project)						
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	Flood Management (describe project)						
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	Other Infrastructure (describe project)						
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Total I	Total Ineligible Infrastructure		tap here to		here to enter		
		to enter	enter text.		text.		
		text.					

## **Schedule 2: Infrastructure Cost and Funding Tables**

Please complete the following tables showing the total cost for <u>all</u> infrastructure required to enable the housing development (broken down by type of cost and infrastructure category). The final table is requesting information from Applicants on their proposed funding sources for the total cost of the infrastructure.

Please complete the table below by breaking down the estimated **total enabling infrastructure cost** for the housing development into the "type of cost" categories below.

Type of cost	Estimated total cost of infrastructure (excl GST) [note that costs already incurred should be excluded] (\$)	Comment on the	e degree of confidence the Applicant has in the estimate	Amount of IAF funding sought (\$) for the Eligible Costs in the relevant category
Feasibility costs and other early- stage planning work	\$ 9,338,000	High	Could contract immediately.	\$ 1,682,600
Costs of designing, consenting and tendering	\$ 20,220,000	High	Based on RLC's significant infrastructure experience and peer review from T+T, there is confidence in the estimate however with the anticapted start date for detailed design and consenting not until 2023 there is a small risk estimated cost could increase in this time. Some contingency and inflation has being built in.	\$ 4,110,900
Land acquisition	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose a confidence level.	Click or tap here to enter text.	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.[note, costs under this category must be wholly required for Eligible Infrastructure Projects to be eligible for IAF funding]
Construction	\$ 94,653,000	Medium	Based on RLC's significant infrastructure experience and peer review from T+T, there is confidence in the estimate however with the anticapted start date for detailed design and consenting not until 2023/2024 there is a small risk estimated cost could increase in	\$ 52,705,500

			this time. Some contingency and inflation has being built in.	
Administrative costs for establishing complementary financing	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose a confidence level.	Click or tap here to enter text.	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.
Other (non- Eligible Costs)	\$ Click or tap here to enter text. [provide a breakdown of these other costs, i.e., BAU administrative costs]	Choose a confidence level.	Click or tap here to enter text.	[note, costs that are not in one of the categories above are not eligible for IAF funding. See "Eligible Costs"].
Total	\$ 124,211,000 [total should be equal to the amount in table 2b below]			\$ 58,499,000

Please complete the table below by breaking down the estimated **total enabling infrastructure cost** for the housing development into the "infrastructure categories" below.

2b. Total enablir	2b. Total enabling infrastructure cost for the housing development (breakdown by category of infrastructure, aggregating as appropriate)				
Infrastructure category	Estimated total cost of infrastructure (excl GST) (\$)	Comment on the degree of confidence the Applicant has in the estimate  Amount of IAF funding sought (\$)			
Transport	\$ 10,830,000	Medium	Included in the 2021-2031 LTP	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.	
Three Waters	\$ 41,504,000	Medium	Included in the 2021-2031 LTP	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.	
Flood Management	\$ 71,877,000	Medium	As above	\$ 58,499,000	
Other Eligible Costs <sup>2</sup>	\$Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose a confidence level.	Click or tap here to enter text.	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These are Eligible Costs that enable Eligible Infrastructure Project(s) but are not directly attributable to one category of Eligible Infrastructure Project.

Other (non- Eligible Costs)	\$ Click or tap here to enter text. [Please provide a breakdown of these other costs, i.e., for community infrastructure not funded under the IAF]	Choose a confidence level.	Click or tap here to enter text.	[note, projects that are not one of the types above are not eligible for IAF funding.  See "Eligible Infrastructure Project".]
Total	\$ 124,211,000 [total should be equal to the amount in table 2a above]			\$ 58,499,000

Please complete the table below by identifying the funding sources for the estimated **total enabling infrastructure cost** for the housing development into the "source of funding" categories below.

2c. Funding sources	2c. Funding sources for total infrastructure cost for the housing development				
Source of funding	Estimated amount (\$)	<b>Confirm status of the funding sources</b> [describe any key assumptions and issues regarding these funding sources (both received and applied for)]			
Territorial Authority (not recovered from development contributions)	\$ 42,845,000 [note, this should exclude amounts paid for by the Territorial Authority and recovered through development contributions]	Included in 2021-2022 LTP, funded via our use of borrowings.			
Territorial Authority (anticipated to be recovered via development contributions or other mechanisms)	\$ 10,683,000 [note, this should only include amounts paid for by the Territorial Authority (excluding IAF funding) but which are expected to be recovered through development contributions or other mechanisms]	RLC will have a Development Contributions Policy in place by July 2022. At this stage, we don't have any further modelling completed than what was included in our LTP. Our LTP has been modelled \$7,751 for equivalent household units, therefore based on housing outcomes estimated in this proposal, this is an estimate of the amount of DC's we will collect.			
Waka Kotahi	\$ 4,791,000	Curerntly receiving 56% subsidy relating to transport capital works, it has been assumed this will not change going forward.			
DIA Three Waters funding	\$ 7,393,000	Confirmed and drawing down already			
Other central government funding (e.g.,	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.			

shovel ready		
funding)		
Other non-	\$ Click or tap here to enter text.	
government		Click or tap here to enter text.
funding		
Sub-total	\$ 65,712,000	
(excluding IAF		
Funding)		
IAF Funding	\$ 58,499,000 [note, should equal amount in	
Sought	table 2a above)	
Total including	\$ 124,211,000 [note, should be equal to total	
IAF Funding	cost in tables 2a and 2b above]	
Developer / landowner (fair share contribution)	\$ 10,683,000 [note, specify amounts expected to be recovered by developer/landowners for their fair share contribution]	Our application is concentrated on supporting intensification and infill in the western area and the Pukehangi development. Implementing development contributions is deemed to be the best method to ensure all developers/landowners pay their fair share.  Through our Development Contributions project, the capital works programme to be recovered via DC's is currently being calculated. As the project progresses between now and July 2022, this will be fully defined based on the LTP. The estimate is currently based on a \$30.7m million capital works programme.  As it stands the current scope of the DC policy project is limited to infrastructure capital works and new reserve provision will continue to be funded through Financial Contributions collected under the District Plan at a rate of 5% of the value of any new lot created.  The Pukehangi Plan Change supporting this development requires that stormwater runoff is constrained to 80% of pre-development (BOPRC requirement). This has resulted in significant on-site stormwater requirements, further increasing the cost and decreasing the yield of the development. Further costs added to the development may impact the financial viability of the project.

## **Schedule 3: Status of Eligible Infrastructure Projects**

Complete the status table below for each **Eligible Infrastructure Project** identified in your response to table 1 in Schedule 1 (Eligible and Ineligible infrastructure), adding additional tables, as needed.

Table 3a: Insert Eligible Infra	Table 3a: Insert Eligible Infrastructure Project: Water Supply			
Status	Completed Y/N	Date Completed or Expected to Be Completed	Comments (to explain further if required)	
1. Preliminary Design and Co	osting (select applicable st	age applicant is at from one	of the options below and complete row)	
Not Started	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Preliminary Design & Costing Underway	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	- Click or tap here to enter text.	
Draft Preliminary Design & Costs Completed	Yes	June 2020	ener of tup here to enter text.	
Final Preliminary Design & Costs Completed & Approved	No	June 2024 & June 2023		
2. Detailed Design (select ap	plicable stage applicant is	at from one of the options	below and complete row)	
Commencement of Detailed Design	No	July 2023 & July 2024		
Detailed Design Underway	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Detailed Design Completed	No	June 2024 & June 2025		
Engineering Plan Approved	No	June 2024 & June 2025		
3. Business Case or Investme	ent Case (select applicable	stage applicant is at from c	one of the options below and complete row)	
No Business or Investment Case Started	Yes	June 2020	Included in LTP	

2 62 1			
Draft Business or Investment Case Underway	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Draft Business or Investment Case Completed	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Business or Investment Case Approved	Yes	June 2021	
4. Land Acquisition (if applic	able - select stage applicar	nt is at from one of the opti	ons below and complete row)
Acquisition to commence	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Acquisition under negotiation	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Not required
Land Acquired	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
5. Consenting (select applica	able stage applicant is at fr	om one of the options below	w and complete row)
Consents in Preparation to be lodged	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Consents have been Lodged	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Consents Approved	No	June 2024 & June 2025	
6. Procurement of Construct	tion Contractors (select app	olicable stage applicant is a	nt from one of the options below and complete row)
Request for Tender ready to go to Market	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Request for Tender gone to Market	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Evaluation of Tenders in Progress	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	

Preferred Tender Contract Procured	No	June 2024 & June 2025			
7. Other Approvals (please r	7. Other Approvals (please note any other approvals that may help application)				
Other Applicable Approvals (i.e. Council committee, Waka Kotahi approvals)	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Not applicable		
Table 3a: Insert Eligible Infra	astructure Project: Waste V	Vater Treatment Park			
Status	Completed Y/N	Date Completed or Expected to Be Completed	Comments (to explain further if required)		
1. Preliminary Design and Co	osting (select applicable sta	age applicant is at from one	of the options below and complete row)		
Not Started	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.			
Preliminary Design & Costing Underway	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.			
Draft Preliminary Design & Costs Completed	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Final Preliminary Design & Costs Completed & Approved	No	September 2022			
2. Detailed Design (select ap	plicable stage applicant is	at from one of the options	below and complete row)		
Commencement of Detailed Design	No	October 2022			
Detailed Design Underway	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Detailed Design Completed	No	March 2023			
Engineering Plan Approved	No	March 2023			
3. Business Case or Investme	ent Case <i>(select applicable</i> :	stage applicant is at from o	ne of the options below and complete row)		
No Business or Investment Case Started	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Included in LTP		

		1	
Draft Business or Investment Case Underway	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Draft Business or Investment Case Completed	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Business or Investment Case Approved	Yes	June 2020	
4. Land Acquisition (if applic	able - select stage applica	nt is at from one of the opti	ons below and complete row)
Acquisition to commence	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Acquisition under negotiation	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Not applicable at this stage – depends on final detail design
Land Acquired	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
5. Consenting (select applica	able stage applicant is at fr	om one of the options below	w and complete row)
Consents in Preparation to be lodged	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Consents have been Lodged	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Consents Approved	No	July 2022	
6. Procurement of Construct	tion Contractors (select ap)	olicable stage applicant is a	t from one of the options below and complete row)
Request for Tender ready to go to Market	No	July 2022	
Request for Tender gone to Market	No	July 2022	
Evaluation of Tenders in Progress	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Preferred Tender Contract Procured	No	October 2023	

7. Other Approvals (please note any other approvals that may help application)			
	lote any other approvais th	at may neip application)	
Other Applicable Approvals (i.e. Council committee, Waka Kotahi approvals)	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Likely will go up to council for approval due to significance, however agreed in LTP
Table 3a: Insert Eligible Infra	structure Project: Waste V	Vater Other	
Status	Completed Y/N	Date Completed or Expected to Be Completed	Comments (to explain further if required)
1. Preliminary Design and Co	osting (select applicable sta	ge applicant is at from one	of the options below and complete row)
Not Started	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Preliminary Design & Costing Underway	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Draft Preliminary Design & Costs Completed	Yes	June 2020	Mulitple dates are the different stormwater deliverables in the proposed solution
Final Preliminary Design & Costs Completed & Approved	No	June 2025, June 2026, June 2027, June 2028	
2. Detailed Design (select ap	plicable stage applicant is	at from one of the options i	below and complete row)
Commencement of Detailed Design	No	July 2025, July 2026, July 2027, July 2028	
Detailed Design Underway	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Detailed Design Completed	No	July 2026, July 2027, June 2028. July 2029	
Engineering Plan Approved	No	July 2026, July 2027, June 2028, July 2029	
3. Business Case or Investme	ent Case (select applicable	stage applicant is at from o	ne of the options below and complete row)
No Business or Investment Case Started	Yes	June 2020	
Draft Business or Investment Case Underway	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Included in the LTP

		T	
Draft Business or Investment Case Completed	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Business or Investment Case Approved	Yes	June 2021	
4. Land Acquisition (if applic	able - select stage applica	nt is at from one of the opti	ons below and complete row)
Acquisition to commence	Click or tap here	Click or tap here	
Acquisition to commence	to enter text.	to enter text.	
Acquisition under	Click or tap here	Click or tap here	Click or tap here to enter text.
negotiation	to enter text.	to enter text.	Click of tap fiere to effice text.
Land Acquired	Click or tap here	Click or tap here	
Land Acquired	to enter text.	to enter text.	
5. Consenting (select application)	able stage applicant is at fr	om one of the options belo	w and complete row)
Consents in Preparation to	No	Click or tap here	Click or tap here to enter text.
be lodged	I NO	to enter text.	
Consents have been	No	Click or tap here	
Lodged		to enter text.	
Consents Approved	No	June 2026, June 2027, June 2028, June 2029	
6. Procurement of Construc	tion Contractors (select ap	plicable stage applicant is a	t from one of the options below and complete row)
Request for Tender ready to go to Market	No	July 2026, July 2027, July 2028, July 2029	
Request for Tender gone	No	Click or tap here	
to Market	INU	to enter text.	Click or tan hara to antar tayt
Evaluation of Tenders in	No	Click or tap here	Click or tap here to enter text.
Progress	INO	to enter text.	
Preferred Tender Contract Procured	No	Sept 2026, Sept 2027, Sept 2028, Sept 2029	

7. Other Approvals (please r	7. Other Approvals (please note any other approvals that may help application)			
Other Applicable Approvals (i.e. Council committee, Waka Kotahi approvals)	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Table 3a: Insert Eligible Infra	structure Project: Transpo	ort – Annual Roading Progra	mme	
Status	Completed Y/N	Date Completed or Expected to Be Completed	Comments (to explain further if required)	
1. Preliminary Design and Co	osting (select applicable sto	age applicant is at from one	e of the options below and complete row)	
Not Started	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Preliminary Design & Costing Underway	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Draft Preliminary Design & Costs Completed	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	As required	
Final Preliminary Design & Costs Completed & Approved	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.		
2. Detailed Design (select ap	plicable stage applicant is	at from one of the options	below and complete row)	
Commencement of Detailed Design	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Detailed Design Underway	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	- As required	
Detailed Design Completed	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	Astequired	
Engineering Plan Approved	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.		
3. Business Case or Investme	ent Case (select applicable	stage applicant is at from c	one of the options below and complete row)	
No Business or Investment Case Started	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	Agreed in the LTP and 3 years approved by Waka Kotahi	

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Draft Business or Investment Case Underway	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Draft Business or Investment Case Completed	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Business or Investment Case Approved	Yes	June 2021	
4. Land Acquisition (if applic	able - select stage applica	nt is at from one of the opti	ons below and complete row)
Acquisition to commence	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Acquisition under negotiation	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Not applicable
Land Acquired	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
5. Consenting (select application)	able stage applicant is at fr	om one of the options belo	w and complete row)
Consents in Preparation to be lodged	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Consents have been Lodged	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	As required
Consents Approved	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	
6. Procurement of Construct	tion Contractors (select ap	olicable stage applicant is a	it from one of the options below and complete row)
Request for Tender ready to go to Market	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Request for Tender gone to Market	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	As required
Evaluation of Tenders in Progress	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	- As required
Preferred Tender Contract Procured	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	

7. Other Approvals (please note any other approvals that may help application)										
Other Applicable Approvals (i.e. Council committee, Waka Kotahi approvals)	Yes	October 2021	As required – approved every 3 years							
Table 3a: Insert Eligible Infrastructure Project: Stormwater										
Status	Completed Y/N	Date Completed or Expected to Be Completed	Comments (to explain further if required)							
1. Preliminary Design and Co	osting (select applicable sto	age applicant is at from one	e of the options below and complete row)							
Not Started	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.								
Preliminary Design & Costing Underway	Yes	Click or tap here to enter text.	For more detail, refer to Appendix X - IAF STORMWATER ENABLING WORKS PROGRAMME Gantt Chart Mulitple dates are the different stormwater deliverables in the proposed solution.							
Draft Preliminary Design & Costs Completed	Yes	November 2021								
Final Preliminary Design & Costs Completed & Approved	No	July 2023, Dec 2023								
2. Detailed Design (select applicable stage applicant is at from one of the options below and complete row)										
Commencement of Detailed Design	No	August 2023, January 2024								
Detailed Design Underway	No	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.							
Detailed Design Completed	No	July 2024, December 2024								
Engineering Plan Approved	No	July 2024, December 2024								
3. Business Case or Investment Case (select applicable stage applicant is at from one of the options below and complete row)										
No Business or Investment Case Started	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.								
Draft Business or Investment Case Underway	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.							

- 6- 1										
Draft Business or Investment Case	Click or tap here	Click or tap here								
Completed	to enter text.	to enter text.								
Business or Investment	Click or tap here	Click or tap here								
Case Approved	to enter text.	to enter text.								
4. Land Acquisition (if applicable - select stage applicant is at from one of the options below and complete row)										
Acquisition to commence	No	July 2022								
Acquisition under		Click or tap here	Mangakaka Dam is the only project not located on council land. Sufficent time and landowner is aware.							
negotiation	No	to enter text.								
Land Acquired	No	July 2024								
5. Consenting (select applicable stage applicant is at from one of the options below and complete row)										
Consents in Preparation to	Yes	Click or tap here								
be lodged	163	to enter text.								
Consents have been	No	Click or tap here	Click or tap here to enter text.							
Lodged	NO	to enter text.								
Consents Approved	No	July 2024, December 2024								
6. Procurement of Construct	tion Contractors (select ap	olicable stage applicant is a	t from one of the options below and complete row)							
Request for Tender ready	No	Click or tap here								
to go to Market	I NO	to enter text.								
Request for Tender gone	No	Click or tap here								
to Market		to enter text.	Stormwater diversion pipe – Pukehangi, will be ready to construct in July 2022							
Evaluation of Tenders in	No	Click or tap here	Stormwater diversion pipe - Luxenangi, will be ready to construct in July 2022							
Progress	INO	to enter text.								
Preferred Tender Contract Procured	No	July 2022, July 2024, December 2024								

7. Other Approvals (please note any other approvals that may help application)								
Other Applicable Approvals (i.e. Council committee, Waka Kotahi approvals)	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.					

Repeat a table for each Eligible Infrastructure Project.

# Schedule 4: Dwellings Enabled – Direct and Additional Growth

Dwellings Enabled	20 22	20 23	20 24	20 25	20 26	20 27	20 28	20 29	20 30	20 31	20 32	20 33	20 34	203 5 on war ds	Total
Dwellings delivered by the housing developme nt (Direct)	Cl ic k	17 7	25 5	23 5	22 7	20 2	16 4	60	0	0	Cl ic k	Cl ic k	CI ic k	Clic k	1320
Broader housing capacity enabled by the Eligible Infrastructu re Project(s) (Indirect)	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	Cl ic k	CI ic k	CI ic k	Clic k	We do believe there will be significantly more indirect housing outcomes enabled by this infrastructure project, however it is difficult to quantify the amount with any certainty at this stage.
Total Dwellings Enabled	Cl ic k	17 7	5	<ul><li>23</li><li>5</li></ul>	7	20 2	16 4	60	CI ic k	Cl ic k	Cl ic k	CI ic k	Cl ic k	Clic k	1320