Whangarei District Council Meeting Agenda

Date:	Thursday, 7 February, 2019
Time:	1:00 pm
Location:	Council Chamber Forum North, Rust Avenue Whangarei
Elected Members:	Her Worship the Mayor Sheryl Mai (Chairperson) Cr Stu Bell Cr Gavin Benney Cr Crichton Christie Cr Vince Cocurullo Cr Tricia Cutforth Cr Shelley Deeming Cr Sue Glen Cr Phil Halse Cr Cherry Hermon Cr Greg Innes Cr Greg Martin Cr Sharon Morgan Cr Anna Murphy

For any queries regarding this meeting please contact the Whangarei District Council on (09) 430-4200.

4.1 Temporary Road Closure – Northland Car Club February – July 2019

Meeting:	Whangarei District Council
Date of meeting:	7 February 2019
Reporting officer:	Petra Gray (Community Events Coordinator)

1 Purpose

To seek approval of the proposal to temporarily close roads, to allow the Northland Car Club events to be held between 24 February – 14 July 2019.

2 Recommendations

That Whangarei District Council,

1. Approves the temporary closure of the following roads to ordinary traffic for the Northland Car Club events in accordance with section 342 (1)(b) and Schedule 10 Clause 11 of the Local Government Act 1974

   Sunday 24 February 2019
   Mangapai Caves Road, from McDonnell Road to Rountree Road

   Sunday 14 April 2019
   Ruakaka Street Sprint. Sime Road and Kepa Road (Total Road Closure)

   Sunday 9 June 2019
   Coxhead Road, Parakao (Total Road Closure)

   Sunday 14 July 2019
   Springfield Road, from a point 7.5kms from SH1 to the intersection of Ormiston Road

   Periods of closure: 9.30am – 5pm

2. Approves the temporary closure of the side roads off the roads to be closed for up to 100 meters from the intersection for safety purposes.

3. Delegates to the Chair of the Infrastructure Committee and General Manager Infrastructure the power to give public notices of these temporary road closures, to consider any objections and to either approve, cancel or amend any or all of the temporary road closures if applicable.

3 Background

The Northland Car Club run a series of events in accordance with New Zealand Motorsport Standards and Regulations which allow club members to compete safely under strict managed conditions.

These club days are popular within the club with a number of families spectating and participating in the sport.

4 Discussion

The event organizers personally contact all occupiers of the land adjacent to the roads to be temporarily closed via phone, letter drop and in person.

Traffic management plans for each event are submitted to Council for approval prior to each event occurring. Included in the traffic management plans are arrangements to ensure the affected parties can access their properties during the event.

The event traffic management and safety plans are required to comply with, and adhere to the strict safety standards as per Motorsport New Zealand's Motorsport Manual.

4.1 Risks

Motorsport events carry a number of associated risks, however the Northland Car Club run well organized events ensuring everything within their control is done to eliminate risks and manage those risks and hazards that cannot be eliminated, reducing the likelihood of harm occurring to any person, property or business.

Vehicles and drivers are required to comply with the strict safety standards as set down by Motorsport New Zealand.

Spectators are managed at the event with appropriate signage and designated personnel monitoring spectators and their locations.

5 Significance and engagement

The decisions or matters of this Agenda do not trigger the significance criteria outlined in Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and the public will be informed via [Agenda publication on the website, Council News, Facebook and marketing by the event organisers.

6 Attachment

Northland Car Club Road Closure Application 2019

NORTHLAND CAR CLUB
P.O. Box 596, WHANGAREI

14/05/2018
The District Councillors
Whangarei District Council
Private bag
Whangarei

ATTN: Simon Megchelse

NORTHLAND CAR CLUB
APPLICATION FOR ROAD CLOSURES
FEBRUARY TO JULY 2019

We would like to make an application under the **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1974 SCHEDULE 10** for the road closures as listed below. These roads would be required to be closed from 9:30am to 5pm. Vehicles would be able to access the road in between runs and would only be held up for a maximum of 20 minutes.

ROADS REQUIRED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

February 24th Mangapai Caves Road From McDonnell Rd to Rountree Rd

March No Event

April 14th Ruakaka Street Sprint. Sime and Kepa Roads (Total Road Closure)

May No Event

June 9th Coxhead Road Parakao (Total Road Closure)

July 14th Springfield Road From a point 7.5kms from SH1 to the intersection of Ormiston Road

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We thank you for your ongoing support.
Yours faithfully,

Neil Rodgers
For Northland Car Club
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email **neilwrc@gmail.com**

Ph **09-4347380**
Mob **0274375351**.

4.2 Temporary Road Closure – Chilltech Beach 2 Basin 2019

Meeting:	Whangarei District Council
Date of meeting:	07 February 2019
Reporting officer:	Petra Gray (Community Events Coordinator)

1 Purpose

To seek approval of the proposal to temporarily close a road to allow the Chilltech Beach 2 Basin event being held on Sunday 3 March 2019.

2 Recommendations

That Whangarei District Council,

1. Approves the temporary closure of the following road to ordinary traffic for the Chilltech Beach 2 Basin event in accordance with section 342 (1)(b) and Schedule 10 Clause 11 of the Local Government Act 1974.

   Sunday 3 March 2019

   Beach Road, from 25 meters before the boat ramp to the Raurimu Roundabout (approximately 200m), from 8.30am to 9.00am.

2. Approves the temporary closure of the side roads off the road to be closed for up to 100 meters from the intersection for safety purposes.

3. Delegates to the Chair of the Infrastructure Committee and General Manager Infrastructure the power to give the required public notices of this temporary road closure, to consider any objections and to either approve, cancel or amend any or all of the temporary road closures if applicable.

3 Background

The Chilltech Beach 2 Basin is an annual event, organized by Sport Northland. The event is a non-competitive run/walk covering two distances for the participants starting at the Onerahi Yacht Club and Onerahi Tavern and concluding at the Town Basin.

The event is suited to the whole family and the objective is to get Northland public more active. The event has been run successfully by Sport Northland for many years.

4 Discussion

Consultation with occupants in and around the affected premises within the closure has been undertaken by Sport Northland, by way of letters sent out to residents in the area. Marketing and promotion of the event will assist in ensuring the public and wider community are aware of the event and associated closure, Sport Northland install signage informing the public of the event and associated closure two weeks prior to the event.

The proposed closure has been discussed with New Zealand Police and the WDC Roading department, both parties are comfortable that the road closure will not impede traffic unreasonably.

Sport Northland have qualified personnel to submit a Traffic Management Plan to council for approval, prior to the event for implementation on the day.

The organizers are experienced in running this event and to bring together a fun and safe event for the community.

4.1 Risks

The temporary road closure eliminates the traffic associated risks and ensures the event can be managed safely.

The event personnel will be located throughout the event route and will be on hand throughout the event to ensure safety of participants.

5 Significance and engagement

The decisions or matters of this Agenda do not trigger the significance criteria outlined in Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and the public will be informed via Agenda publication on the website, Council News, Facebook marketing by the event organizers.

6 Attachment

Temporary Road Closure application letter – Beach 2 Basin

SPORT NORTHLAND
Enriching lives through sport

SPORT NEW ZEALAND

ASB

21 January 2019

Petra Gray

Whangarei District Council

Private Bag 9023

Whangarei

Dear Petra,

Sport Northland request a temporary road closure for the Chilltech Beach 2 Basin event, being held on Sunday 3 March 2019.

The event is a non-competitive run/walk covering two distances for the participants, 10km starting near the Onerahi Yacht club at 8:45am or a 6.9km starting at the Onerahi Tavern at 8:00am. Both distances conclude at the Town Basin.

To enable the event to be held safely, the following temporary road closures requested are:

- 25 meters before the boat ramp on Beach Road to Raurimu Roundabout (approx. 200m). The road closure would be for a period of no more than 30 minutes between 08.30am to 09.00am.
- A temporary Bridge closure to marine traffic involving the Te Matau A Pohe Bridge and the Kotuitui Whiti foot bridge from 8.00am – 11:00am.

Date of closure: 3 March 2019

Period of closure:

- Beach Road to Raurimu Roundabout- 08.30am to 09.00am.
- Te Matau A Pohe Bridge and the Kotuitui Whiti foot bridge- 8.00am to 11:00am

P O Box 1492, Whangarei, 0140
Phone 09 437 9600
www.sportnorthland.co.nz
info@sportnorth.co.nz

SPORT NORTHLAND
Enriching lives through sport

SPORT NEW ZEALAND

ASB

ACC
Chill Technology Ltd
Conbrio
Dudley & Dennis Signs
Educare
Fireco
Fullers Great Sights
Jennian Homes
More FM
NorthCloud
Pacific Motor Group
Ray White
ThermaTech
Top Energy Ltd

Dargaville Veterinary Centre
Hot Printz
JOP
Pak'nSave
Silver Fern Farms
Sutherland Security
The Northern Advocate
Whangarei Aquatic Centre

Foundation North
Oxford Sports Trust
Lion Foundation
Pub Charity
The Southern Trust
Far North District Council
Kaipara District Council
Whangarei District Council
Ministry of Social Development
Northland DHB
Northland Foundation
Northland Regional Council
Northland Secondary Schools
Water Safety NZ

This event is being organised by the Sport Northland Events Team. The team leader is Jesse Gavin.

The Chilltech Beach 2 Basin is a fun Run/Walk Event organised by Sport Northland. This event is suited to the whole family – a competitive run so you can 'tear up the pavement', a solid jog, a power walk or brisk pram stroll is all on offer for you on what we hope will be a beautiful Northland summers day. With two course options, so we have all your needs covered – a 6.8km course starting at the Onerahi Shops or a 10km course incorporating some stunning scenery from Beach Road, through the Waimahanga Track, along the estuary and over our famous Te Matua A Pohe bridge finishing up in the heart of the Town Basin. Entry cost is between *$9- $28.*

The event's objective is to get the Northland public more active; last year's event attracted over 1800 participants. It is estimated that the same amount people will take part in the 2019 event, working towards Sport Northlands mission of "Enriching lives through sport".

A traffic management plan will be submitted to Council by Ashlee Dobbs from Sport Northland, who will also provide traffic management services for the duration of the temporary road closure.

If you require any further information or have any queries relating to this event and the traffic management plan, please contact me on 022 519 6095 or by email ashleed@sportnorth.co.nz.

Kind regards

Ashlee Dobbs
EVENTS COORDINATOR

P O Box 1492, Whangarei, 0140
Phone 09 437 9600
www.sportnorthland.co.nz
info@sportnorth.co.nz

4.3 Capital Projects Carry Forwards Report as at 31 December 2018

Meeting: Whangarei District Council
Date of meeting: 7 February 2019
Reporting officer: Simon Weston (General Manager – Infrastructure)

1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to give an early indication of carry forwards forecast for the 2018-2019 financial year end, and to recommend alternative Long Term Plan projects to bring forward for earlier delivery.

2 Recommendations

That the Whangarei District Council,

1. Notes the carry forwards forecast of Infrastructure Projects, as at 31 December 2018; and

2. Approves bringing forward budget from future Long Term Plan years, for the project listed below.

Project Description	LTP Indicator	Amount Brought Forward	Comment
Whangarei Heads Watermain Renewal	Watermain Renewals (LTP Yr 2019-20)	$0.75m	Urgent renewal required due to multiple mains breaks occurring over the past year.

3 Discussion

Progress on some multi-year projects means that budget allocated to the 2018-2019 financial year will need to be carried forward to the following year.

The original capex budget for the infrastructure group was $62.6m. The current capex budget for the infrastructure group has increased to $72.2m which includes $9.6m of projects previously brought forward to offset the anticipated carry forwards at year end. As at the end of December 2018 carry forwards are forecast at $9.2m for identified projects but expected to be between $13m and $18m. The $9.2m carry forward forecast is primarily made up of the following:

- $4.1m – Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant construction start date will be later in the year than originally planned due to detailed design taking longer than estimated.

- $1.5m – Recycling bins purchase is delayed due to significant changes in the recycling industry across the country.
- $1.2m – Pohe Island Bike Hub Carpark is moved out to align with the third-party Bike Hub development.
- $0.7m – Ngunguru Seawall Renewal Stage 2 community consultation and regional consents are taking longer than estimated.

Last financial year the infrastructure group capex expenditure was $42.9m with a carry forward of $14.3m. This level of expenditure was significantly better than in the previous financial year. This year we have a capex budget of $62.6m which is a significant increase.

To give the best chance of delivering on the capital expenditure budgets over the next few years it is also necessary to identify projects that could be 'brought forward' for earlier delivery, and new or existing projects that require additional budget.

One project that can be progressed in the current year, and use $0.75m budget 'brought forward' from future years is renewal of a section of the Whangarei Heads Water Main near The Pines Golf Course. It has been identified for earlier delivery due to ongoing issues with mains breaks over the past year. Available budget is $2.0m from Watermain Renewals in LTP Year 2 (2019-20).

The existing DN250 polyethylene watermain that was installed circa 1999 has suffered numerous breaks since October 2017. This is a critical pumping main that delivers water from the Scott Rd pump station to Parua Bay reservoir and requires urgent replacement.

This main was not scheduled for replacement for another thirty plus years, however has suffered early material failure due to reasons unknown - we are currently working with technical experts to try to establish what may have resulted in the failures.

The current LTP funding for Water Services Capex projects in Year 1 (18/19) is fully committed, so additional funding is needed to cover the cost of this project.

3.1 Financial/budget considerations

Carry forwards are forecast at $9.2m and likely to increase through the year to between $13m and $18m. As long as the total capital expenditure across the 2018-19 financial year is the same (or less) than budgeted there is no impact on overall funding. Approved LTP projects are being delivered, it is only the timing of some projects which has changed.

3.2 Options

Options include:

- Leaving project budgets where they sit in the LTP, or
- Bringing forward projects and budgets that can be completed this year to balance capital expenditure for the year, and to resolve the mains breaks.

3.3 Risks

The risk of leaving project budgets where they sit in the LTP is that total carry forwards are likely to increase through the year as unexpected impacts to project delivery occur. The Whangarei Heads watermain is also a risk in terms of providing a reliable supply to the Whangarei Heads residents.

4 Significance and engagement

The decisions or matters of this Agenda do not trigger the significance criteria outlined in Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and the public will be informed via Agenda publication on the website.

5 Attachment

Infrastructure Capital Projects Report as at 31 Dec 2018

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL PROJECTS REPORT

AS AT 31 December 2018

(Figures include both Operating and Capital Expenditure)

	Full Year Forecast $000	Full Year Revised Budget	Forecast Carry Forwards $000	Total (Underspent)/ Overspent $000
Transportation				
Bus Shelters	92	92	0	0
Coastal Protection Structures - Roading	82	82	0	0
Cycleways - Additional government fundin	55	0	0	55
Cycleways - Subsidised	8,835	8,890	0	(55)
Cycleways - Unsubsidised Programmed Work	91	91	0	0
Drainage Renewals	1,081	1,081	0	0
Footpaths Renewals	355	355	0	0
Land for Roads	500	500	0	0
LED Streetlight Upgrades	3,440	3,440	0	0
Lower James Street Upgrade	518	518	0	0
Mill Rd/Nixon St/Kamo Rd - Roading	0	0	0	0
Minor Improvements to Network	7,120	7,120	0	0
Parking Renewals	224	224	0	0
Seal Extensions - House Frontage Sealing	975	0	0	975
Seal Extensions - Wright/McCardle	57	1,032	0	(975)
Sealed Road Pavement Rehabilitation	3,978	3,978	0	(0)
Sealed Road Resurfacing	4,182	4,182	0	0
Structures Component Replacement	1,020	1,020	0	0
Subdivision Works Contribution	51	51	0	0
Traffic Sign & Signal Renewals	867	867	0	0
Transport Planning Studies & Strategies	255	255	0	0
Unsealed Road Metalling	816	816	0	0
Urban Intersection Upgrades	2,791	2,791	0	0
Waterfront Programme	16	0	0	16
Transportion Total	**37,402**	**37,385**	**0**	**17**
Water				
Dam Safety Review	10	10	0	0
Minor Projects - Emergency Works	539	541	0	(2)
Reservoir Rehabilitation - Programmed Work	175	214	0	(39)
Reticulation - Programmed Work	1,311	1,357	0	(46)
Ruddells Raw Water Line Renewal	2	0	0	2
SCADA Upgrade	368	408	0	(40)
Trunkmain Condition Assessments	61	61	0	0
Waipu Water Reticulation	71	71	0	(0)
Water Meter Renewals	209	357	0	(148)
Water Property Renewals	29	49	0	(20)
Water Treatment Plant & Equipment Replacement	646	530	0	116
Whau Valley New Water Treatment Plant	2,340	6,408	4,113	45
Water Total	**5,763**	**10,007**	**4,113**	**(132)**
Solid Waste				
Recycling Bins Purchase	0	1,530	1,530	0
Transfer Station Upgrades	111	285	175	1
Solid Waste Total	**111**	**1,815**	**1,705**	**1**
Wastewater				
Hikurangi Sewer Network Upgrade	1,172	1,170	0	1
Laboratory Equipment Renewals & Upgrades	20	20	0	0
Motor Starter Assessment & Upgrades	7	8	0	(0)
Public Toilets	165	165	0	(0)
Ruakaka Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	0	0	0	0

	Full Year Forecast $000	Full Year Revised Budget	Forecast Carry Forwards $000	Total (Underspent)/ Overspent $000
Sewer Network Renewal	1,417	1,416	0	0
Sewer Network Upgrades	1,768	1,760	0	8
Tutukaka Wastewater WWTP Renewals	46	0	0	46
Wastewater Assessment	41	43	0	(2)
Wastewater City Service Level Improvements	32	0	0	32
Wastewater Pump Station Remote Monitoring	103	133	0	(30)
Wastewater Pump Station Renewals	387	386	0	1
Wastewater Reticulation Upgrade	40	41	0	(1)
Wastewater Strategy - Programmed Work	24	24	0	0
Wastewater Treatment Plant Biogas Generator	105	153	0	(48)
Wastewater Treatment Plant Renewals	661	888	200	(27)
Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	715	705	0	10
Wastewater Total	**6,701**	**6,912**	**200**	**(10)**
Stormwater				
Stormwater Catchment Management Plans & Assessme	411	464	50	(3)
Stormwater Renewals	725	981	0	(256)
Stormwater Upgrades	316	299	0	17
Teal Bay Stormwater Improvements	567	546	0	21
Stormwater Total	**2,019**	**2,290**	**50**	**(220)**
Community Facilities & Services				
Parks & Recreation				
Cemeteries Level of Service	82	82	0	0
Cemeteries Renewals	59	118	0	(59)
Coastal Structures Level of Service	61	61	0	0
Coastal Structures Renewal	1,340	2,019	717	38
Dog Park Upgrades	300	306	0	(6)
Emerald Necklace - Sense of Place	12	0	0	12
Hatea Activity Loop	580	563	0	17
Neighbourhood & Public Gardens Level of Service	187	294	153	46
Neighbourhood & Public Gardens Renewals	1,085	1,085	0	0
Parks Interpretation Information	51	53	0	(2)
Playgrounds & Skateparks Level of Service	222	355	100	(33)
Playgrounds & Skateparks Renewals	144	160	0	(16)
Pohe Island Development	2,792	4,067	1,253	(22)
Public Art	20	61	0	(41)
Seawalls Renewal	12	0	0	12
Sport & Recreation Growth	2,008	2,316	591	284
Sport & Recreation Level of Service	249	202	0	47
Sport & Recreation Renewals	680	788	0	(108)
Town Basin - Conversion of Carpark to Park	417	203	0	214
Visitor Destination Upgrades	0	0	0	0
Walkway & Track Renewals	384	436	0	(52)
Whangarei City Centre Plan Implementation	51	51	0	0
Parks & Recreation Total	**10,735**	**13,219**	**2,814**	**330**
Community Facilities & Services Total	**10,735**	**13,219**	**2,814**	**330**
Governance & Strategy				
Infrastructure Planning & Capital Works				
New Airport Evaluation	206	612	362	(44)
Infrastructure Planning & Capital Works Total	**206**	**612**	**362**	**(44)**
Support Services Total	**206**	**612**	**362**	**(44)**
Total	**62,937**	**72,240**	**9,244**	**(59)**

4.4 Contract Award for CON18082 for Construction of New Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant

Meeting: Whangarei District Council

Date of meeting: 7 February 2019

Reporting officer: Andrew Venmore (Manager, Water Services)

1 Purpose

To seek council approval to award contract, CON18028 Construction of the new Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant to Broadspectrum (New Zealand) Limited for $26,977,568.29 (exclusive of GST).

2 Recommendation

That Whangarei District Council approves award of contract CON18028 for the construction of the new Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant to Broadspectrum (New Zealand) Limited for the sum of $26,977,568.29, exclusive of GST.

3 Executive Summary

The existing Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant was originally constructed in 1953 to supply fresh water to Whangarei's urban area. It no longer complies with earthquake standards and it is not cost effective to renew or upgrade the plant to meet modern requirements.

A new plant is proposed to be built to meet current standards and to ensure Water Services can continue to provide high quality, safe drinking water for a growing city.

Contract CON18028 for the construction of the new Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant was competitively tendered, initially through an expression of interest and subsequently a request for proposal with three shortlisted suppliers.

The evaluation method of the request for proposal was price quality, with a 50-50 split. Broadspectrum (New Zealand) Limited's tender submission achieved the highest overall score. Whilst their price was the lowest submitted price ($28,457,361.29), it was $4.69M (19.7%) over the current LTP budget and $2.85M (11.1%) over the engineer's estimate. However, it was significantly less expensive than the other two tenderers, Fulton Hogan ($33,456,570.56) and a joint venture between McConnell Dowell and United Civil Construction ($36,687,632.30). The prices received reflect the buoyant construction sector and the volatility of prices for materials, particularly steel.

Water Services has built up a surplus over recent years in anticipation of this and other large projects in the Long Term Plan (LTP). Currently the surplus is over $31M. Staff consider that by reprioritising LTP projects, and utilising surpluses, the new plant can be delivered within the overall amount allocated in the LTP.

The evaluation team entered negotiations with Broadspectrum Limited as the highest scoring tenderer. The negotiations included value engineering discussions as well as scope changes to reduce the overall construction cost. On conclusion of the negotiations the price for construction was able to be reduced by $1,479,793.00 to $26,977,568.29. The positive approach adopted by Broadspectrum during negotiations provided the WDC project team with confidence that they can deliver a successful project at a reasonable cost.

4 Background

In November 2013, Whangarei District Council (WDC) commenced a review of its existing Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant (WTP) located at 136 Whau Valley Road, Whau Valley, Whangarei. The plant is surrounded by residential dwellings and has the following constraints:

- The existing plant requires earthquake strengthening under the Building Act, but will only achieve 67% compliance;
- There is no additional space available to construct a new plant alongside the existing plant;
- There is limited space for new or upgraded treatment processes;
- There is insufficient access and manoeuvring room for chemical deliveries;
- Storage and use of hazardous substances (chlorine gas) close to residential dwellings is a risk and would not comply with current best practice.

The review compared the cost and benefits of upgrading the existing plant, with the option of building a new plant. The review concluded that a new treatment plant should be pursued, rather than upgrading the existing plant. This was based on the following key considerations:

- Ability to achieve full compliance with Building Code seismic design requirements;
- Increased asset life above a refurbished plant;
- Moving away from the existing WTP site which is currently located in an urban area allows arrangements for safe delivery of bulk chemicals and storage of chlorine gas to be more readily achieved;
- The size and location of the exiting site constrains the ability to increase the capacity of the WTP;
- An opportunity to incorporate current best practice process design, providing for a decrease in risk of Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand (DWSNZ) non-compliance;
- Cost margin between upgrading and replacement being such that the benefits of replacement are justified and in the long-term interests of Whangarei.

As a local government authority under the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002, WDC is required to have particular regard to the contribution that network infrastructure, amongst other things, makes to its communities. Section 130 of the LGA sets out the obligation of WDC as a local government organisation to maintain water services in the district.

WDC proposes to construct, operate and maintain a new WTP at 270 Whau Valley Road, Whau Valley, Whangarei. The proposed works include all above and below ground structures associated with the plant itself, a stormwater / water retention pond, a site access road and on-site carparking, a security fence, the relocation of a drainage trench, earth bunding and landscaping, pipework along Whau Valley Road.

The proposed works are required to improve the security of water supply for Whangarei and increase the resilience of the water supply network. The specific objectives of the proposed work are as follows:

1. To achieve best practice standards for water treatment so that a clean, safe and reliable water supply is maintained for Whangarei;

2. To improve plant resilience to earthquake events;
3. To improve asset life of the WTP;
4. To minimise impacts upon any neighbouring properties where practicable; and
5. To provide value for ratepayers in delivering objectives 1-4 above.

The Whau Valley WTP replacement is important to the community and the project has received mostly positive public feedback, with only one submitter seeking to be heard through the consenting and designation stages.

Northland Regional Council (NRC) applauded WDC's proactive and excellent management of water supply and acknowledges that town water supplies in Whangarei district are all treated.

The resource consent conditions required WDC to construct a new permanent pedestrian bridge, across the Waiarohia Stream, to reduce any conflict between construction and operational vehicles associated with the WTP and pedestrians/cyclists. This was completed in December 2017.

The preliminary design prepared by Beca, considered several treatment options, associated water quality performance as well as expected capex and opex costs. A six months long pilot trailing period confirmed a two-staged filtration process, with chemical dosing and ultraviolet disinfection as the preferred treatment method.

Subsequently, the contract to prepare the detailed design of the new plant was awarded to Beca in May 2018.

4.1 Value Engineering undertaken during Detailed Design

As with any good engineering design, value engineering during the design was a continuous process, with solutions being driven by achieving the required outcomes cost effectively and efficiently. These decisions were made based on whole of life costs, considering both the upfront and ongoing costs of operation and maintenance.

During the design process, many decisions were based on weighing up cost against the quality of the final plant or risk to the project. Some examples of good design practices that were undertaken throughout the design included:

- Positioning equipment and tanks in logical order to keep pipelines short.
- Positioning electrical equipment (such as generator, MCC, transformer) to minimize cable lengths.
- Where possible, multiple suppliers for equipment and materials were specified to maintain price tension during tendering.
- Optimising the number of filters to minimise tank, equipment and valve costs.
- Achieving outcome with minimum materials, for example selecting wall and slab thicknesses appropriate for the design but not overly conservative.

Specific examples of value engineering options that were discussed during the design phase included:

- Whether installing covers over the filters and/or clarifiers to reduce algal growth and likelihood of debris falling into the open tanks. Covers were not included in the design due to the higher capital cost.
- The second stage filters were initially assumed to be constructed out of FRP (fiberglass), however, after receiving unexpectedly high budget pricing from suppliers, we also requested pricing for stainless steel vessels, which was cheaper and in the tender documents we specified stainless steel tanks as the preferred material.
- The existing plant has many electrically actuated valves instead of pneumatically actuated valves. We reviewed the cost difference between the two control valve types

and chose to install duty/standby air compressor to actuate pneumatic valves, as these were significantly less expensive than electrically actuated valves.

- During the design, we reviewed whether any equipment from the existing plant could be reused or used as spares for the new plant. While we did not identify anything suitable for reuse, as both the existing plant and new plant need to run in parallel when commissioning the new plant, we did identify some equipment that can be used as spares.
- As the design developed, it became apparent that a robust and resilient ground improvement solution would be to apply ground improvement beneath not just the water retaining structures, but also the process gallery and amenities building. The proposed ground improvement methodology was continuous flight auger (CFA), but after discussion with the shortlisted tenderers, we changed the design to driven steel piles to reduce the overall cost of the ground improvement.

The design includes several process units to address treated water quality risks. The inclusion of Powder Activated Carbon (PAC) dosing, Biological Activated Carbon (BAC) filtration and second stage filtration were discussed extensively during the preliminary design phase. Ultimately a conservative design including both PAC, BAC filtration for organics, taste and odour removal, second stage filtration for iron and manganese removal was selected. The degree of conservatism in this process selection has been revisited following tender to determine what savings can be made to reduce the capital, whilst maintaining an acceptable level of risk should raw water quality conditions change.

4.2 Information previously provided to Council

Through the development of the project, the works have changed from an upgrade of the existing plant to a new plant with increased capacity and improved processes. One of the key drivers for the process improvement is the Havelock North water contamination incident in 2016, and the subsequent investigation and recommendations. This along with the buoyant construction market has seen cost estimates increase over the various design phases.

Council have been advised of the changes to scope and estimated costs as the project has developed. The following table provides an overview of some of the information provided to Council:

Table 1 - Summary of Information previously provided to Council

Date	Meeting	Agenda Item Broad Summary of Content (all cost are excl. GST)
13.07.2017	Council Briefing	Assets and Operations – Water Supply Overview New Whau Valley WTP 2nd stage treatment to treat disinfection by-products and iron and manganese will add approx. $2M in cost
08.08.2017	Council Briefing	Infrastructure Strategy Overview Report Water treatment plant estimated costs are between $18.2M and $19.2M
10.08.2017	Infrastructure Committee	Award of CON17003 Whau Valley New Footbridge and Footpath Extension for $210,803.00 to GHK Piling
21.11.2017	Council Briefing	Long Term Plan 2018-28 First Draft Water treatment plant budget is $20,500,000 Most likely scenario is $21.3M
06.12.2017	Infrastructure Update	Progress update report regarding pilot trials and updated cost estimate for construction of $22M
08.02.2018	Infrastructure Committee	Variation of contract amount for CON17003 Whau Valley New Footbridge and Footpath Extension from $210,803.00 to $228,093.00

15.02.2018	Council Briefing	Development Contributions Policy update Water treatment plant planned expenditure is $22,735,415
22.02.2018	Council Briefing	2018-2028 LTP Consultation Document Update Water Treatment Plant budget $21,269,000
08.03.2018	Infrastructure Committee	Recommendation that the Infrastructure Committee: 1. Authorized the Chief Executive to finalise the contract agreement in negotiation with Beca 2. Approves award of contract CON18009 for Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant Professional Services for the value of $2,900,000. Estimate to complete the project is $22.9 to $23.9M (includes construction cost and professional services cost)
12.06.2018	Council Briefing	Preview of WDC's Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Water treatment plant budget was revised to $26,083,000
10.07.2018	Infrastructure Committee	Proposed procurement process for physical works contract Architectural design upgrade Cost estimate for physical works is $25.9M
09.10.2018	Infrastructure Committee	Additional pile foundations are required which will lead to cost increase. Updated cost estimate for physical works is $25,390,000. Advise from Beca that construction cost is expected to be up to $29M.

5 Discussion

5.1 Procurement

Water Services engaged The Integral Group to assist with the development of the procurement plan appropriate for this type and size of project. The physical works contract was procured in three phases:

Phase 1 Expression of Interest

Phase 2 – Request for Proposal

Phase 3 – Contractor Negotiation.

The procurement plan was presented at the Infrastructure Update meeting on 10th July 2018.

Phase 1 - Expression of Interest

An expression of interest (EoI) was publicly advertised on Tenderlink in July 2018. The seven responses received were:

- Broadspectrum
- Fulton Hogan
- Monodelphous
- UGL
- Downer
- Steve Bowling Contracting
- McConnell Dowell United Civil Construction Joint Venture

The EoI submissions were evaluated based on relevant track record and experience in accordance with the procurement plan. Tenderers were also asked to provide proof of sufficient level of insurance and proof of financial viability, which was assessed on a pass / fail basis. From the submissions, the evaluation team recommended that three contractors be invited to move forward to the request for proposal stage. The contractors were:

- Fulton Hogan
- McConnell Dowell and United Civil joint venture
- Broadspectrum

The other four suppliers did not have the same degree of relevant experience and / or proven track record.

This information was report to the Infrastructure Update meeting at the 9th October 2018 meeting.

Phase 2 – Request for Proposal

The shortlisted contractors were provided with information during the design phase and provided feedback that was useful in the final design. On completion of the design in October 2018 the three contractors were invited to provide a proposal for the construction of the treatment plant.

All three shortlisted contractors submitted a confirming tender on time. The tender evaluation method was price quality in accordance with the New Zealand Transport Agency Procurement Manual. The tender evaluation team (TET) consisted of a staff member, a technical expert from Beca and an external procurement specialist.

Evaluation criteria and associated weightings are shown in the table below:

Table 2 – Attributes and ranking

Areas	Weighting
Resources	**17.5%**
Construction project manager - proven track record - experience - skills and qualifications - proactive and easy to work with	40%
Team and key subcontractors (must nominate who will do the concrete water retaining structures) - proven track record - experience - skills and qualifications	50%
Nominated equipment meets specified requirements	10%
Methodology	**17.5%**
Fit for purpose methodology to deliver the services in scope: - project plan - methodology - innovation	80%
Managing sub-contractors	20%
Proven Track Record	**10.0%**
Organisations proven track record of similar types of projects (scale and complexity) and managing multi-discipline contractors. In last 5 years. In particular water treatment or waste water treatment plants. In the region Including earthworks - to client satisfaction - on time - within budget - to specification - high quality - best for project approach	70%

Key area – concrete water retaining structures - where nominating sub-contractors they need to have a proven track record	30%
Value for Money	**50%**
Costs - Robust pricing	70%
Value adds and innovation	30%
Local Support	**5%**
Local Depot Ongoing support	100%

Tenders closed on 11 December 2018 at 3:30pm. The non-price attributes were assessed and scored first. The price envelopes of all three tenderers were then opened. Prior to finalising the scoring, all three tenderers were interviewed by the TET to seek clarification on their submission.

A summary of prices received and scoring is shown in the following table:

Table 3 - Summary of tender prices and scoring

Supplier	Non-Price Attributes Weighted Sum	Price (excl. GST)	Price Quality Scoring
Broadspectrum (New Zealand) Limited	298	$28,457,361.29	723
Fulton Hogan Ltd	328	$33,456,570.56	701
McConnell Dowell Constructors Limited and United Civil Construction Limited – Joint Venture	339	$ 36,687,632.30	685
Engineer's Estimate		$ 25,606,515	

Broadspectrum Limited achieved the highest overall price quality score of 723 points. They provided a sound methodology with a strong experienced project team. Although they do not have as comprehensive track record on major construction projects as the other two tenderers, they were able to satisfy the evaluation team that they had the capability to undertake the work. Broadspectrum acknowledge it would be a big project for them and they were keen to show what they could do. Their price reflected their eagerness to win the work and was a key element of the final score.

On 21 December 2018 Broadspectrum was selected the preferred contractor.

Phase 3 - Contract Negotiation

All three tender prices were above WDC's budget for the project and a separate value engineering exercise was undertaken by Water Services, Beca and Broadspectrum, with the view to bring the construction cost more in line with the available budget.

Many value Engineering options were considered to try and reduce the cost of construction without impacting on the performance of the plant. During discussions both the capital and operational costs were considered as was the additional cost of redesign where significant changes were proposed. In addition, the contractor worked directly with their subcontractors and suppliers to try and further reduce costs. A register was kept with 50 proposals which were being worked through. This number was reduced as unacceptable options were discarded and costs and benefits were refined. At the conclusion of this phase the tendered price was able to be reduced by over $1.5M with little reduction in water treatment effectiveness.

5.2 Probity Review

Due to the size and value of this project it was considered prudent to engage a Probity Auditor to oversee the procurement process. On 1 August 2018 Council's Senior Legal Adviser, Kathryn Candy, was appointed to undertake the probity review.

The review confirmed is that this procurement process has been undertaken in a fair and transparent way, in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy and the documented process.

The full report is appended to this report, attachment 1.

5.3 Price

The Engineers Estimate for the construction is $25,606,515.00 ±15%. The tender prices received are tabulated in Table 3.

All three tenders are above the Engineers Estimate.

- Broadspectrum is 11.1% above the Engineers Estimate
- Fulton Hogan is 30.6% above the Engineers Estimate
- The JV is 43.3% above the Engineers Estimate

Whilst the lowest price was within the margins of the Engineers Estimate, all three tender prices are above WDC's budget for the plant construction of $23,768,528. The budget was established in March 2018 on the basis of the preliminary design information available at that time. The accuracy of that estimate was +/- 30% reflecting the preliminary nature of the information. The upper end of the range was $29.4M. The final budget was set as part of the finalising the 2018 – 2028 LTP in June.

Since then the detailed geotechnical design was completed which indicated a more extensive piled foundation was required. This has added to the cost and all contractors indicated that the volatility in steel prices has also contributed in an overall price rise.

The Engineer's Estimate was prepared upon completion of the detailed design in October. At $25,606,515 it was higher than the preliminary design estimate due to two main factors:

- Buoyant construction market – escalation since the preliminary estimate was applied and the preliminary and general percentage was increased from 17% to 23% to reflect the increases in P&G seen in the market. This is the most significant reason for the increase between the preliminary and detailed design cost estimates.
- The requirement to undertake ground improvements under the amenities building as well as the water retaining structures. The piling was extended under the process gallery and amenities building and changed from CFA ground improvement to driven steel piles after discussion with shortlisted tenderers indicated that steel piles would be more economic over the increased area. Other changes were mostly minor (such as vacuum rated stainless steel tanks instead of standard vessels which require a tall vent), and therefore not a major influence.

The Engineer's estimate was considered accurate to +/- 15%; the upper end of that range being $29.2M.

The preferred tenderer's price is at the upper end of that range and is a reflection of the contractor and subcontractor market being very busy and their pricing conservative. During the tender interviews, the tenderers reported that they were seeing the Whangarei market impacted by the buoyant market in Auckland, and tenderers noted the margin above the estimate was similar to what has been seen on other recent tenders.

Given the preferred tenderer's price is above WDC's budget for this project, a value engineering exercise was undertaken by WDC, Beca and Broadspectrum to determine where costs could be saved whilst still delivering on the projects objectives. A number of

options were considered and discarded because of limited benefit or because of a higher risk. Some options would have involved significant re-design which would significantly reduce the cost benefit and also delayed the programme. The following options were considered the most feasible:

Table 4 - Summary of value engineering options

Modification	Benefits	Risks	How risk will be managed
Remove fluoride storage and dosing (Note: Provisional item included to obtain a price)	$96,560 cost saving	DHB may require fluoride dosing to be installed	Mechanical and electrical equipment removed from scope so that fluoride dosing could be retrofitted relatively easily if required
PAC dosing equipment is not installed (Note: This equipment was only to be operated intermittently)	$392,400 cost saving PAC dust is irritating, messy and not liked by operators; by removing from site, removing additional work for operators and high operational cost of PAC. Can easily be installed later. This equipment was only to be used intermittently, and may not be required.	PAC dosing was included in the process to reduce the risk of disinfection by product (DBP) levels being above 50% of the maximum allowable value (MAV) of the drinking water standards. By removing the option to dose PAC from the process, there is risk of increased DBPs, however, the risk is lower than the existing plant, as the BAC filters are expected to remove more of the organics causing DBPs than the existing Whau Valley WTP filters.	PAC building will be constructed and initially used as a store for large items. Should PAC dosing be needed in the future, a permanent or temporary dosing set up could be installed in the PAC building. The PAC contact tank will also be installed so that permanent or temporary dosing could be implemented in the future.
Garage is not installed	$57,305 cost saving No effect on treated water quality objectives More space on site for construction facilities and activities	Reduced covered space on site to store large items and vehicles.	PAC building will still be constructed but not fitted out with PAC storage and dosing equipment. This building can be used to store large items.
Install 2 of the 4 second stage filters	$694,858 cost saving	Higher flow rate through the 2 remaining second stage filters gives a higher risk of reduced iron removal in particular and potentially manganese removal. Plant capacity may be limited should iron and manganese events in the raw water occur. This risk is considered low based on the evidence provided by the pilot trials which demonstrated good iron and manganese removal in the BAC	Piling, slab and pipework connections are made so that if more second stage filters are required in the future, they can be retrofitted relatively easily.

Modification	Benefits	Risks	How risk will be managed
		process, under the conditions tested.	
Replace Raw water and Treated water s::can units with UVT analysers	$90,000 cost saving	Less information available for optimal coagulation control	Effective coagulation control can be achieved with UVT analyser
Water testing requirement reduced from 14 to 7 days and other scope reductions	$50,150 cost saving Programme cost saving allowing contractor to reduce overall P&G costs No effect on treated water quality objectives	Minor risk that all leaks may not be identified	Contractor and Engineers Rep shall closely monitor water testing and extend if necessary.
Replace specified poly batching / dosing unit with simplified unit	$84,520 cost saving Similar technology to what is at existing plant so will be familiar to operators	Simplified units are more difficult to fully drain and clean out.	Minor risk that can be managed as per operation of existing plant.
Wedeco re-pricing	$14,000 cost saving	All WDC plants use Wedeco UV units	

As a result of the above value, engineering proposals the contract amount can be reduced by $1,479,793.00. This gives a new contract amount of $26,977,568.29.

5.4 Financial / budget considerations

WDC's budget and year available for the project is shown in the following table:

Table 5 - Long Term Plan budget

Description	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Comment
Budget	$6,407,900.00	$13,551,000.00	$6,392,000.00	Includes 2017/18 carry forwards
Total budget	$26,350,900.00			
Construction budget	**$ 23,768,528.00**			Total budget less Professional Services and other costs

The budget for construction is $23,768,528.00 excl. GST. This provides a shortfall of $3,209,040.29 to the reduced contract amount. The tendered price includes a contingency of $2,759,704.50 or 10% of the total price. This is considered reasonable for a contract of this size and complexity. Although the contract documents are very detailed, there are still some unknowns. The largest risk is the ground condition in relation to piling and pipeline installation where unforeseen rock could add to construction costs. Whilst it is hoped the contingency will not be required it is not recommended that it be reduced.

Water Services has a financial reserve of $31.7M as at June 2018. Whilst this is enough to cover the entire project, the funds are already allocated to projects throughout the LTP period. However, there are opportunities to move projects around and utilise savings in other areas to meet the project costs.

Water Services have been in discussions with the Finance Department to ensure a Corporate approach is taken to funding this project. The Finance Team provided the following comment:

"Through the review of our capital projects during the 2019/20 Annual plan, savings have been identified from other projects that could be used to meet the unbudgeted costs of the Water Treatment Plant. Due to this and the current level of Council's carry forwards, Finance is comfortable that Council will remain within its net debt parameters set out within the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

As a large portion of savings have been identified within the Water activity, these changes are unlikely to have a material impact on the timing of internal repayment of the Water Reserve."

Finance have indicated a figure of $1.06M would be available as identified in the December workshop.

From within the Water budget some the reticulation renewals budget can be used to offset the pipeline aspects of the project. It is also proposed to defer the Waipu Water Reticulation Project as this work is less critical than the treatment plant. It would also be possible to sell land the Water Services owns by the Whau Valley dam. This land was purchased for a new treatment plant but was overlooked in favour of the 270 Whau Valley Road site and is now surplus to requirements.

The following table outlines the additional funding that can be achieved:

Table 6 - Additional funding available

Description	Amount
Corporate Savings	$1,060,000.00
Reticulation Renewals Budget	$1,100,000.00
Waipu Treated Water Pipeline Upgrade	$801,000.00
Sale of Whau Valley land	$250,000.00
Total	$3,211,000.00

In addition, the increase cost of the project will lead to increased revenue from Development Contributions for developments within the Whangarei water supply area. It is calculated the increase would be in the order of $200 for each Household Unit Equivalent in the City.

It should also be noted that the rate for water was not increased this year and it is not proposed to increase the rate for water for the entire duration of the current LTP.

The following table summarises project cost and funding sources:

Table 7 - Summary of project costs and funding

Description	Amount (excl. GST)
Construction contract value	$26,977,568.29
Professional Service and consenting costs etc.	$2,582,372.00
Total Cost to complete Project	**$29,559,940.29**
LTP Funding	$26,350,900.00
Additional funding Identified	$3,211,000.00
Available budget	**$29,561,900.00**
Surplus funding	$1,959.71

5.5 Programme

The current programme shows the earthworks on the site being completed by May 2019. This is to comply with the resource consent conditions which effectively prohibit earthworks during the Winter months. In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to award the contract in early February to allow time for the contractor to mobilise and complete the earthworks in March and April 2019. Once the earthworks are completed and the all weather tracks laid the piling and foundation preparation should be able to proceed unhindered.

The contract period is 18 months, which will mean commissioning of the plant in the run up to Christmas 2020. Any delays may result the commissioning being put back until after the summer peak demand period, as it is not ideal to commission a plant during this time. Even if delays are experienced it is anticipated all works, including site tidy up and reinstatement will be complete by June 2021.

5.6 Conclusion

The construction of a new Water Treatment Plant at Whau Valley is an important project for the City. It provides improved treatment of drinking water, reduced risk of contamination, improved structural resilience and caters for both growth and climate change.

The contract for the construction of the new plant has been through a thorough procurement process from which Broadspectrum Ltd had emerged as the preferred contractor. Although higher than the Engineers Estimate the Broadspectrum bid represents good value to WDC in the current buoyant construction market.

Funding for the additional costs can be achieved by utilizing existing savings and deferring less urgent works.

6 Significance and engagement

6.1 Significance

While the Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant replacement is important to the community, the project has not received a high level of public interest, with only one submitter seeking to be heard through the consenting and designation stages. Only expenditure meets the criteria in the Significance and Engagement Policy. Given the scale and importance of the project it was considered prudent to include it in the Significance section of the Infrastructure Strategy, but noted as not being significant.

6.2 Engagement

This project has been consulted on though the 2018 – 2028 LTP process and the resource consenting process was publicly advertised.

7 Attachment

Procurement Probity Summary

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Memorandum

To	Marie-Katrin Richter, Team Leader Major Projects
From	Kathryn Candy, Senior Legal Adviser
Subject	**Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant - Procurement Probity Summary**
Date	22 January 2019
Ref	CON18028

On 1 August 2018 I was appointed as the Probity Auditor for the Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant procurement process. My review has consisted of a mix of a desk based exercise, reviewing the procurement plans and documents and attendance at tender evaluations and the post tender clarification meetings with the tenderers.

In summary, my assessment of the probity of the procurement process for the construction of the Whau Valley Water Treatment Plant has found that process to be robust.

Through all phases of the process the procurement plan has been substantially followed. There was a slight change to the weighting for the price component of the tender and some shifting of timeframes. These changes have not impacted on the probity of the process. The shifting of timeframes was communicated and accepted by all participants in the process.

The evaluation team was a good mix of external procurement and engineering expertise and internal project management and engineering skills. Conflicts of interest were managed well. It was identified early on that Beca had worked previously with some of the prospective tenderers. This was managed by ensuring that those that had worked in a substantial way with a tenderer did not sit on the evaluation team. Conflicts of interest were monitored throughout the process, with a further check being made once the tenders had been opened. Comments and scoring by Beca were closely monitored throughout the evaluation process to ensure there was no bias.

The information that was provided to all the participants was clear and in accordance with good procurement principles of fairness and transparency. There were three instances when a prospective tenderer or subcontractor contacted Council outside of the prescribed process in the procurement documents. In all instances the parties were advised immediately of the proper process for contacting Council during the process. Each instance was assessed as to whether it created any bias, favour or prejudice to any participant. It was found that in no instance was there any favour, bias or prejudice shown.
There were also 15 Notice to Tenderers (NTT) during this process. Each NTT was dealt with through the Tenderlink portal and all participants acknowledged receipt of those NTT's.

All tenders were received on time. The opening of tenders was done in accordance with the process and witnessed. My observation of the tender evaluation was that it was very thorough. Each member of the ET spent considerable time with each tender response. Each ET member was provided with the same opportunity for discussion on each tender. The scoring was moderated, in my view fairly. I observed no undue influence being exerted by any member of the ET or any others during this process.

In the tender clarification interviews each respondent was treated the same and afforded the same opportunities to provide clarifications of their submissions, both during the interview and afterwards.

From a probity perspective, my conclusion is that this procurement process has been undertaken in a fair and transparent way, in accordance with Council's procurement policy and the documented process.

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

That the public be excluded from the following parts of proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

1.	The making available of information would be likely to unreasonably prejudice the commercial position of persons who are the subject of the information. {Section 7(2)(c)}
2.	To enable the council (the committee) to carry on without prejudice or disadvantage commercial negotiations. {(Section 7(2)(i)}.
3.	To protect the privacy of natural persons. {Section 7(2)(a)}.
4.	Publicity prior to successful prosecution of the individuals named would be contrary to the laws of natural justice and may constitute contempt of court. {Section 48(1)(b)}.
5.	To protect information which is the subject to an obligation of confidence, the publication of such information would be likely to prejudice the supply of information from the same source and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied. {Section7(2)(c)(i)}.
6.	In order to maintain legal professional privilege. {Section 2(g)}.
7.	To enable the council to carry on without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations {Section 7(2)(i)}.

Resolution to allow members of the public to remain

If the council/committee wishes members of the public to remain during discussion of confidential items the following additional recommendation will need to be passed:

Move/Second

"That _____ be permitted to remain at this meeting, after the public has been excluded, because of his/her/their knowledge of Item _____.

This knowledge, which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed, is relevant to that matter because _____.

Note:

Every resolution to exclude the public shall be put at a time when the meeting is open to the public.