



Rangitikei
UNspoilt...

2015

Community and Leisure
Assets Management Plan
22 August 2014
Executive Summary

DKA

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Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Community and Leisure Asset Management Plan (AMP) is to describe how the Council will manage its Community and Leisure assets in the foreseeable future. It references the local government context and strategic policy and planning environment that are described more fully in the Council's Long Term Plan. It analyses the future demand for this group of assets and details the specific levels of service that Council will provide. It forecasts the budget requirements to manage the assets and the sources of income for these costs. The Plan provides information on Council's risk management and mitigation for this group of assets and, finally, its programme to improve its AMP.

Background Information

The provision of libraries, museums, reserves and other recreation and community facilities is one of the core services that Councils are required to provide¹ as network infrastructure. These assets provide for community recreational and social spaces. Management of our Community and Leisure assets has been to some extent reactive, largely based on a "business-as-usual" approach. Some of the assets are now at the end of their useful / economic lives and are due for replacement. Council has agreed that before undertaking any renewal or refurbishment work, it will look at the need for the particular asset, bearing in mind the availability of such facilities within the community.

The context for these considerations is a declining and ageing population and Council has taken a view in that it must manage a process of "smart decline" for its portfolio of community and leisure assets. In other words that there will be fewer, but better, facilities in the future.

This is the focus of the asset management plan.

Asset Management Principles and Policies

Council adopted previous community and leisure asset management plans in June 2009² and in December 2011³. The 2011 plan was reviewed by Waugh Infrastructure Management in May 2013.

The Waugh review evaluated that the appropriate level of asset management practice which Council should aim to achieve as 'Core'⁴.

Asset Management Practices

"Core" asset management practice is basic technical asset management planning undertaken at a level designed to meet minimum legislative and operational requirements for financial planning and reporting. The activity is managed by in-house

¹ LGA 2002 s11A(e)

² 09/RDC/017

³ 11/SPP/122

⁴ Rangitikei District Council: Selecting the Appropriate AM Level, Waugh Associates, March 2013

staff for both strategic and operational matters. Physical works associated with the activity are primarily provided for in five major contracts:

- Districtwide Cleaning Contract, which covers work relating to all of our portfolio assets except those situated at Ratana;
- Parks and Towns Contract, which covers mowing, gardening, grounds maintenance at parks, cemeteries, public buildings, community housing and other public spaces other than those at Ratana⁵;
- Security and Monitoring Contract.
- Ratana Community Contract, which is run by the Ratana community and covers cleaning and maintenance of all of Council's assets situated in the township, and
- Contracts for the operation of the swimming pools in Marton and Taihape contain provision for minor asset maintenance and renewal.

Capital renewal, capital additions and maintenance work are undertaken as separate jobs in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

The contracts referred to above are due for renewal in 2015. Council will take this opportunity to look for savings in its costs which reflect its position of "deferred renewal" on all but the assets earmarked to be "fewer but better". In particular, Council will consider whether contracting with local community groups will provide a better value proposition and/or align with new ownership and management arrangements.

In this way Council will seek to reduce its operational costs over the ten years of this LTP by an average of 3% per year, to ensure that after ten years, the real cost to the District has been kept static.

This will require active investment/divestment of assets and key choices to be made about which assets should be kept and developed and which could be disposed. This will be a process of on-going consultation.

Description of activities and rationale

Rangitikei District Council is the main provider of Community and Leisure Assets in the District. However, it is not the only provider. Housing New Zealand provides some subsidised housing. Hunterville Pool Trust provides a swimming pool in Hunterville. Some local schools provide halls, pools and sports fields which are available for community use, some community and church groups own buildings which are available for hire and there are also other providers of properties to lease.

Some Council owned buildings are leased to other groups. Council remains responsible for these buildings and so they are covered by this plan. Some properties contain leases allowing sports clubs and organisations to operate buildings on Council land. These buildings and other lessee improvements are not covered by this Plan.

⁵ A small contract for specific gardens is held by Toby Schweikert of Greenhaus

The Community and Leisure Assets also provide facilities for other services. Examples of this are libraries, information centres and swimming pools. Responsibility for the actual delivery of services from the properties does not fall within the sphere of this Plan.

Table 1: Assets covered by this plan

Asset Description	Quantity
Park and Open Spaces	34 maintained recreational and green spaces
Community Buildings and Halls	13 facilities (excluding Rural Halls)
Community Housing	72 units
Public Toilets	7 stand alone facilities
Cemeteries	6 facilities
Swimming pools	2 pool complexes
Commercial property (real estate)	2

Future Demand and Demand Management

As outlined in the strategic environment sections of the Long Term Plan, the population of the District is slowly declining and ageing (structural ageing). Therefore, Council's strategic driver for the group of activities is to progressively rationalise (reduce) and update to achieve a range of fit-for-purpose, well-maintained community and leisure assets across the District.

This group of activities represents a huge historical investment by the District's ratepayers. Many local people have very fond memories of these assets going back over many decades. The loss of some of these facilities is going to be difficult to accept by many within the community.

Council has commissioned research into "smart decline", a tool that is developing internationally to enable communities to come to terms with structural ageing and absolute population decline. The key element is to focus on quality of life outcomes for people living in a District, and to work in close consultation with residents about what community assets will enable them to have a great quality of life.

Council has put in place community resilience policies which aim to reduce the impact of the structural ageing and absolute decline of the local population as described above. These are intended to create a family-friendly District which is a great place to raise children in, and a great place to retire in (or to).

Table 2: Drivers of future demand for community and leisure facilities:

Group of assets	Impact on assets
Parks and open spaces	Decrease in active sport areas as younger age groups (0-49 year olds) decline. More demand for leisure and passive recreational facilities for the older age groups (30-64, 65+).
Community buildings and halls	Fewer community groups with resources (people and money) to maintain specific halls or club rooms. Growth in demand for "pay as you go" facilities, multi-use, flexible, modern, affordable. Opportunity to collaborate with a number of sports and leisure organisations.
Swimming pools	Fewer people using the traditional "lane swimming" facility at the swimming pools, growth in structured activities: lessons, exercise classes, swim clubs, fun days etc. Demand for pools to be open for longer seasons, even all year round swimming Opportunities for collaboration with e.g. schools that have swimming pools
Public toilets	Essential to serve travellers' needs - particularly 24/7 toilets- this demand is not likely to drop in the foreseeable future. Increasing demand from the community for toilets with a "point of difference" to support town promotion.
Cemeteries	Structural ageing of the population is unlikely to increase demand for burial plots in the near future. However, absolute decline in the population in 25 years' time may require that Council extends the availability of cemeteries.
Community housing	Increased demand for community housing in the short- to medium-term whilst structural ageing occurs. However, over the long-term, during absolute population decline, this demand is likely to reduce. Council's current stock of community housing is not fit-for-purpose - it is old and incapable of retrofitting to achieve a desirable home for elderly people. Council will divest itself of community housing assets and work with private and social landlords (such as Manawatu Community Trust or Housing New Zealand) and property developers to maintain a range of housing stock fit for the predicted demographic.

Council's portfolio of community and leisure assets have a large role to play in giving effect to the community resilience policies and in ensuring a great quality of life for our residents.

Council will give effect to this by taking a town-by-town approach to the rationalisation process. Initially work is being undertaken to develop Town Centre Plans for Marton, Bulls, Taihape and Hunterville. These identify the role and physical nature of Council-owned community facilities within each town. They also address the availability of other, community or privately owned facilities which can form part of the winning mix.

Council has agreed that it is open to any form of ownership or management partnership arrangement to ensure best value to the ratepayer.

Initially, Council has agreed the following demand management techniques:

Council will:

- Fund depreciation of parks, halls and public toilets at 50% with a view to decreasing the number and value of assets held by Council in these activities
- Cease funding depreciation of swimming pools and create instead a reserve fund with a view to developing swimming pool facilities in the future
- Identify the location of one specialised sports field for every major sporting code within the Rangitikei District and budget to maintain other sports fields to a lesser standard, or identify alternative uses for other Council-owned green space, or divest Council of unused/surplus assets
- Identify the preferred urban community hall in Marton, Hunterville, Bulls and Taihape and identify alternative futures for other Council-owned urban community buildings, or divest Council of unused/surplus assets
- Develop facilities for multiple use in collaboration with leisure groups and sports clubs in the community
- Require that code specific recreational facilities are maintained by the particular code/organisation.

Levels of Service

Table 3: Level of Service for reporting purposes in the Long Term Plan

Activity	Levels of service statement - Council will provide...
Overall	<p>To reduce the number of overall number of community and leisure's facilities maintained historically by ratepayers in the District to the level required to provide a "good enough" range of "good enough" assets.</p> <p>To have fewer, better facilities</p>
Parks and Open Spaces	<p>Well-maintained and pleasant open spaces that are functional, fit for intended purpose, no frills open spaces</p> <p>A network of public open spaces that are easily accessed (within 500m of 50% of residents)</p> <p>A specialised sports field for every major sporting code within the Wanganui/Manawatu region.</p> <p>Playgrounds that are fun and safe for children and youth, and enhance the well-being of older people</p>
Halls and Community Buildings	<p>An accessible, affordable, well maintained and pleasant range of Community and Leisure assets that provide for the cultural and social well-being of communities.</p> <p>Affordable access to a hall or community building within the main population centres</p>
Swimming Pools	<p>Provide pools in Marton and Taihape that are PoolSafe accredited, accessible and affordable.</p>
Public Toilets	<p>Provision of functional, fit for purpose, no frills public toilet facilities</p> <p>Accessible, affordable, safe and clean and healthy public toilets within 500m radius of CBD</p>
Cemeteries	<p>Maintain cemeteries in an attractive condition, and prepare burial plots of request</p> <p>Maintain accurate cemetery records, available for public reference</p>
Community Housing	<p>Affordable access to safe and comfortable community housing within the four main settlement areas of the District (Bulls, Taihape, Marton and Ratana), recognising that Council's direct role in this will probably reduce over time</p> <p>Availability of a welfare service should tenants require support.</p>
Commercial Property (real estate)	<p>To maintain a portfolio of real estate which returns xx% to the ratepayer in terms of capital growth or rental returns.</p>

Summary of Lifecycle Management Plan

This section summarises each activity within the community and leisure group of activities direct operational costs for activities within the community and leisure assets group. It indicates where work is already in progress to rationalise current assets.

Parks and Open Spaces

Aim: To progressively divest Council of parks and open spaces whilst ensuring green spaces with associated infrastructure for formal and informal recreation opportunities, including one specialised sports field for every major sporting code within the Rangitikei District.

Council has a network of open spaces that are available for public use throughout the District for organised and non-organised sports activities, picnics and recreation. Depreciation for parks and open spaces is funded at 50% indicating that Council views this activity as one where rationalisation to have fewer, better assets can occur. Council is aiming to develop one specialised sports field for every major sporting code within the Rangitikei District.

A schedule of all Council-owned or administered reserves is contained within the Recreational parks and reserves management plan Part 1. All Council's recreational parks and reserves are managed in line with this Part 1 plan. There are Part 2 management plans containing more detail for the four key recreational parks and reserves in the District⁶. The major developed and maintained sports grounds cater for:

- Taihape Memorial Park Rugby, Football Netball, Tennis,
- Hunterville Rugby
- Marton Park Rugby, Rugby League
- Centennial Park Marton Cricket, Netball, Football, Tennis
- Bulls Domain Rugby, Football, Tennis, Rugby League

Other codes do use Council parks on occasion but there are no formal arrangements for that nor are surfaces prepared or maintained to provide for it. Council will work to develop multi-purpose sports facilities at Centennial Park, Marton, Taihape Memorial Park and Bulls Domain, Bulls. In Marton, this will mean that at other parks, particularly at Marton Park and Wilson Park in Marton, Council will work to reduce the number and value of Council-owned improvements to the land.

Community Buildings and Halls

Aim: To progressively divest Council of community buildings and halls whilst ensuring community buildings as necessary for formal and informal meetings and social gatherings, including urban community halls in Marton, Hunterville, Bulls and Taihape.

Community buildings provide accommodation for both community and civic activities. Council has a large number of community buildings, many of which are under-used and out-of-date. Council is struggling to maintain these buildings to an acceptable level of

⁶ Centennial Park and Wilson Park, Marton, Taihape Memorial Park, Taihape, Bulls Domain, Bulls

service. Depreciation for community buildings and halls is funded at 50% indicating that Council views this activity as one where rationalisation to have fewer, better assets can occur. Council is aiming to develop multi-purpose buildings which combine one or more functions (Library, community meeting spaces, information centres, service centres) to minimise the number of community buildings that are maintained and renewed.

The overall condition rating of community buildings is very good. This reflects the effort that has been put into preventative maintenance when repairs or remedial work has been carried out over the last 6 years. An emphasis has been put on roofing and exterior cladding, in particular, to ensure weatherproof buildings with sound structural integrity. Structural components have been assessed as sound and requiring no work.

Council did not renew the condition rating for all its community halls and buildings during 2014. This is because the process of rationalisation will identify those assets which will not be renewed by Council and therefore, only condition ratings for buildings with a future are required. Data currently held regarding condition ratings, fire egress requirements, and structural loadings will be updated as the rationalisation process proceeds. This will include review of earthquake risk.

Council is developing bespoke options for each of its communities, particularly in Bulls, Taihape, Marton and Hunterville through the town centre planning process previously outlined. In Bulls, this is likely to mean that a single multi-purpose building will be developed. Once this plan is implemented, operational costs for community buildings in Bulls will reduce and become comparable with the costs of operating Taihape Town Hall/Information Centre/Library. The key difference will be that the facility in Bulls will be modern and fit-for-purpose.

Rural Halls

This AMP also covers the rural halls owned by Council. Some Council assistance is made available to enable and ensure halls are compliant with regulatory requirements e.g. public health, building and environmental matters, safety/egress etc. Koitiata hall is managed through a formal service contract agreement with Council for which an annual payment. Council is moving to secure service agreements with the management committees of all its rural halls.

Community Housing

Aim: To progressively divest Council of community housing whilst ensuring that there is provision of modern, fit-for-purpose housing for the elderly in the District through partnerships with social and private stakeholder organisations.

Council provides Community Housing units for rental in Taihape, Marton, Bulls and Ratana. Units are available for older people at very affordable rents linked to rates of NZ Superannuation. All units are located within reasonable distance of shopping, medical, and social facilities in each area. Depreciation for Community Housing is unfunded indicating that Council views this activity as one where divestment will occur over time.

Council has undertaken a review of its provision of community housing, and a report is due in late 2014. In the interim, this AMP assumes that Council divests itself of its community housing in Marton.

Public Toilets

Aim: To maintain public toilets in Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Turakina that meet the needs of communities and travellers through visitors to the District, to progressively improve the standard of facilities within affordability limits through partnerships with private and community organisations.

Rangitikei District Council provides for Public Toilet facilities to be available in several locations across the District to meet the needs of residents and visitors. This service maintains and encourages good and appropriate standards of public health and also meets public health expectations of both residents and visitors to the District.

Council provides this service through a mix of Council-owned and leased premises. It also has contracts for service to provide public toilets with one hospitality and one service business in the District. Public toilets are also available during open times in the Libraries and Information Centres in Taihape, Bulls and Marton. Toilets and changing facilities are available at some of Council's parks and reserves.

Depreciation for Public Toilets is funded at 50% indicating that Council views this activity as one where rationalisation to have fewer, better assets can occur.

However, the public demand for cleaner public toilets that are open 24/7 remains high. Council will work to manage these assets to a higher standard. This is likely to involve fewer, better assets and/or more joint ventures/service contracts with other service providers. Not least, it is anticipated that as multi-purpose hubs develop in the main towns, then standalone public toilets will no longer be necessary. However, this requires further research and assessment.

Cemeteries

Aim: To provide for the dignified burial and remembrance of the dead in the District.

Rangitikei District Council has direct management of 6 cemeteries in the District. These are situated at Taihape, Mangaweka, Marton (Mount View), Bulls (Clifton), Turakina, and Ratana.

The Ratana community maintains the cemetery as part of its overall maintenance contract for the Township and the other 5 cemeteries come under the care of Council's District-wide Park maintenance contract.

Provision of burial plots seems to be adequate for needs over the next ten year period.

Trees were identified as a matter requiring action at all cemeteries. Under-management of specimen trees and hedges in the past has led to the need for replacement and other major tree works across the District. There are also areas of roads that need remedial and renewal work.

Swimming Pools

Aim: To maintain swimming pools in Taihape, Hunterville, and Marton, managed to minimum PoolSafe standards.

Three pools in the District are available for public recreation. Rangitikei District Council owns two of these pools, in Marton and Taihape. Whilst it has the contract for management, the Hunterville Sport and Recreation Trust own the pool in Hunterville. Alternative facilities are in Wanganui and Feilding (and Palmerston North, somewhat further).

Depreciation for Swimming Pools is unfunded. However, Council is establishing a swimming pool reserve which will be available to implement the swimming pool strategy. The swimming pool strategy aims to deliver a higher level of service in this area at reduced costs. It will achieve this through better and more efficient management of the asset, with improved energy management systems to reduce cost.

Commercial Property (Real Estate)

Aim: To progressively divest Council of its commercial and surplus property holdings except those that provide an above market value return or are necessary for community or strategic development purposes and to work with local property owners and developers, including iwi interests, to maintain sustainable and economically viable businesses within the District.

Council has a number of properties that it leases out commercially. It also has a number of properties which are used by community organisations and which are not expected to yield a commercial return. It has a number of assets which have been declared to be surplus and which are available for sale by negotiation. Finally, it has a number of properties which are currently retained for strategic development.

Depreciation for Commercial Property (real estate) is unfunded, indicating that Council views this activity as one where either capital growth will ensure that Council's investment is secure, or where it is expected that divestment will occur over time.

The key community facilities in this activity are the Plunket Rooms maintained in Marton, Bulls and Hunterville and the Old Courthouse and Gaol (Historic Reserve) in Bulls. In this AMP, it is assumed that the Plunket Rooms in Bulls will be accommodated in the new multi-purpose facility.

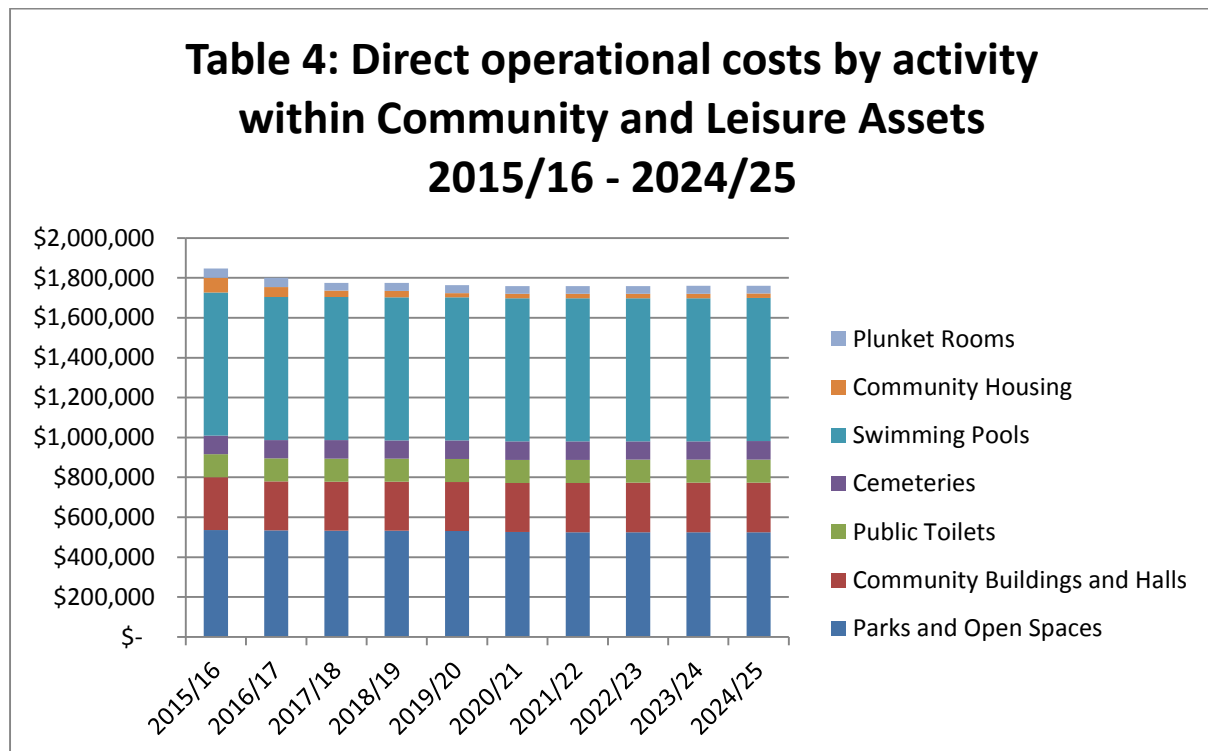
Financial Summary

This section firstly, summarises direct operational costs for activities within the community and leisure assets group. Pending decisions regarding the rationalisation of assets, a "deferred maintenance" approach is assumed. This means that no capital additions or renewals are undertaken that will replace or renew an asset unless a specific decision has been taken to retain and upgrade that asset. All things being equal, this means that operational costs for these assets will increase over the period of the AMP. The planned reductions will need to be from efficiencies gained through planned

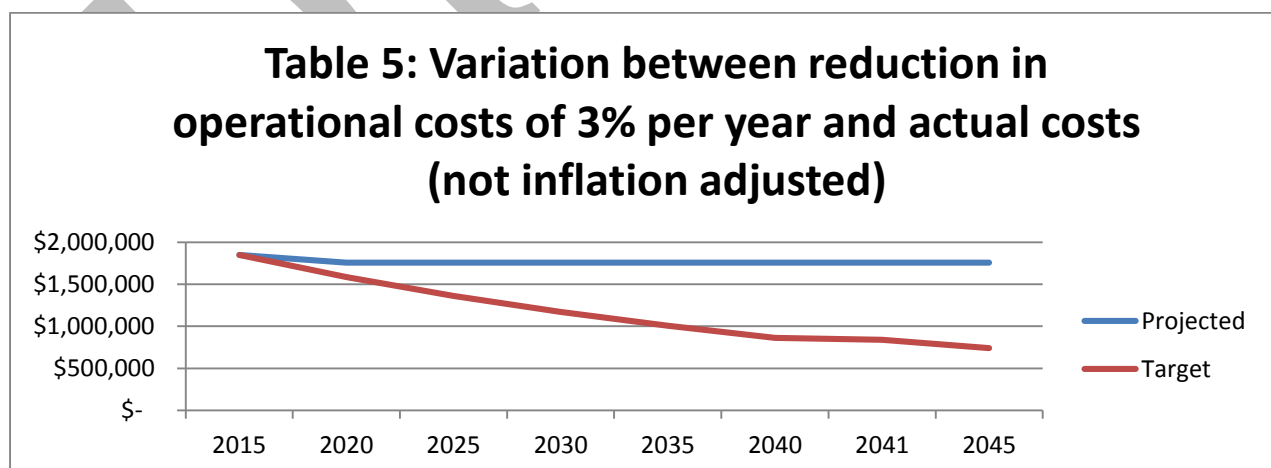
renewals and upgrades, rationalisation and, in some instances reducing the level of maintenance at particular facilities/assets.

Direct operational costs by activity

Table 4 demonstrates over ten years the variation between current operational costs and those that will be required to maintain costs at the current level once inflationary increases have been factored in.



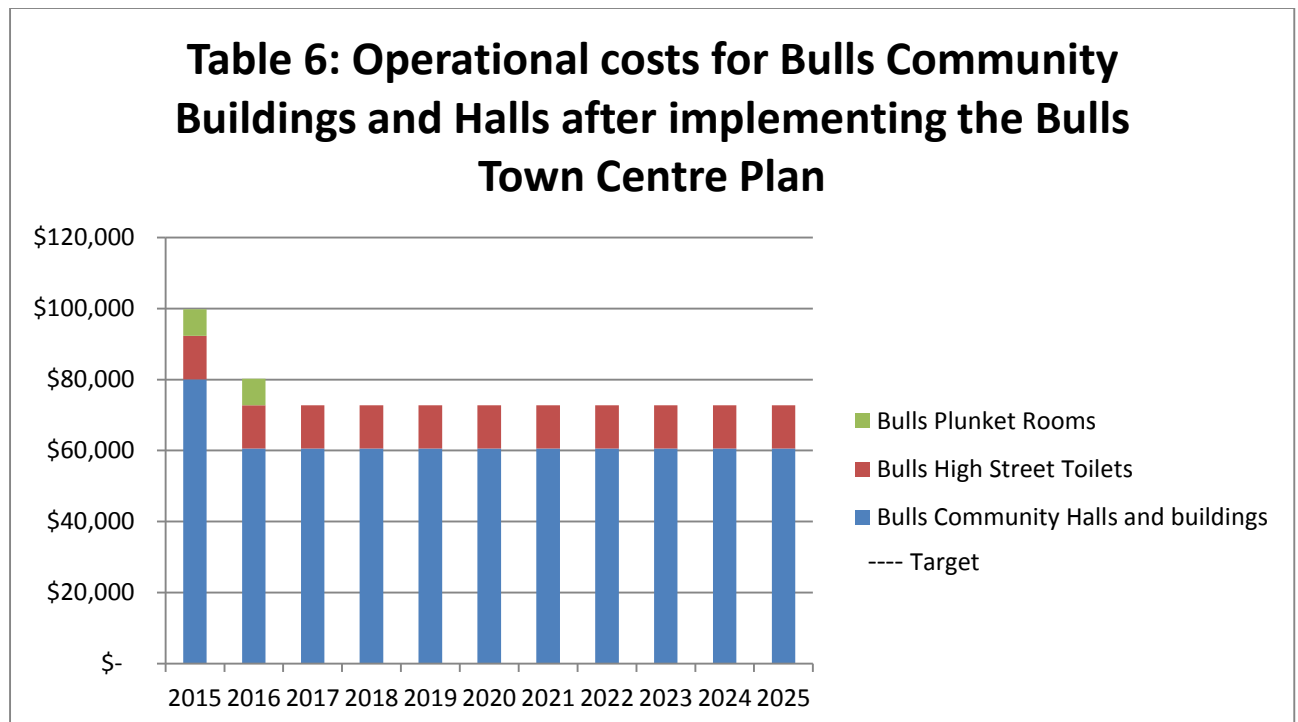
Over the period of the Infrastructure Strategy, this gap increases dramatically, as indicated in Table 5.



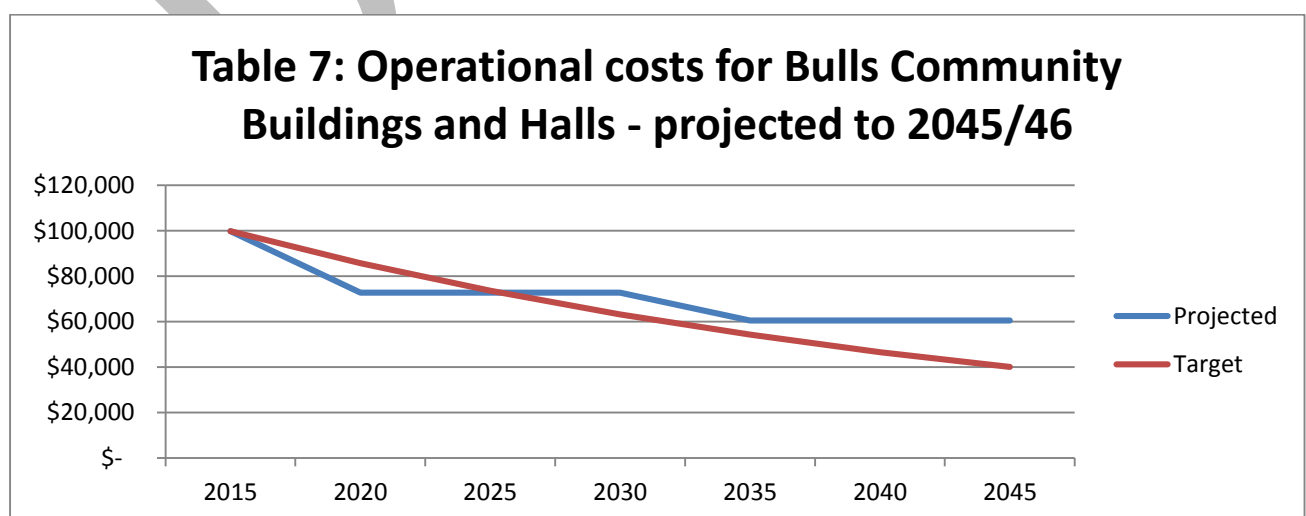
Bulls Community Buildings and Halls Case Study

The Bulls Town Centre Plan has proposed that the Library, Information Centre and Town Hall are brought together in a new multi-purpose building on a new site. It suggests that the existing town hall and information centre sites are sold and the Library site is redeveloped – possibly as a green space in the town centre. The Plunket Society has indicated that it would relocate to the new facility.

The impact of this is shown in Table 6.



The current leased toilets at the Wallace development may in time (15 years) be provided through the new multi-purpose centre also. This would provide further efficiencies in due course. Over the period of the Infrastructure Strategy, this process achieves the target reductions until approximately 2035 (Table 7).



The capital cost of this process is given in Table 8 below.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Library	\$0	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Town Hall	\$1,525	-\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Info Centre	\$0	-\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public toilets - lease	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15
Total capital/lease costs	\$1,540	-\$285	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15

This case study indicates how the rationalisation of community and leisure assets may proceed. It demonstrates that it is possible to achieve efficiencies, in at least some areas of community and leisure assets, whilst maintaining or improving the level of service to residents.

DISP and capital programme

The key issue will be the capital required to implement the upgrades. The current status of DISP accounts in community and leisure assets is given in Table 9, along with an indication of the current known commitments. It indicates that potentially up to \$2.3 million would be available for capital developments, in addition to the allocation provided for in Table 8 for implementing the Bulls Town Centre Plan. The rationalisation process may access some or all of the DISP reserves as well as loan funding if necessary. This may need to be funded through internal loans, or it may be necessary to reconsider the amount of depreciation gathered for particular activities. The process is in its early stages.

Marton Parks and Open Spaces Case Study

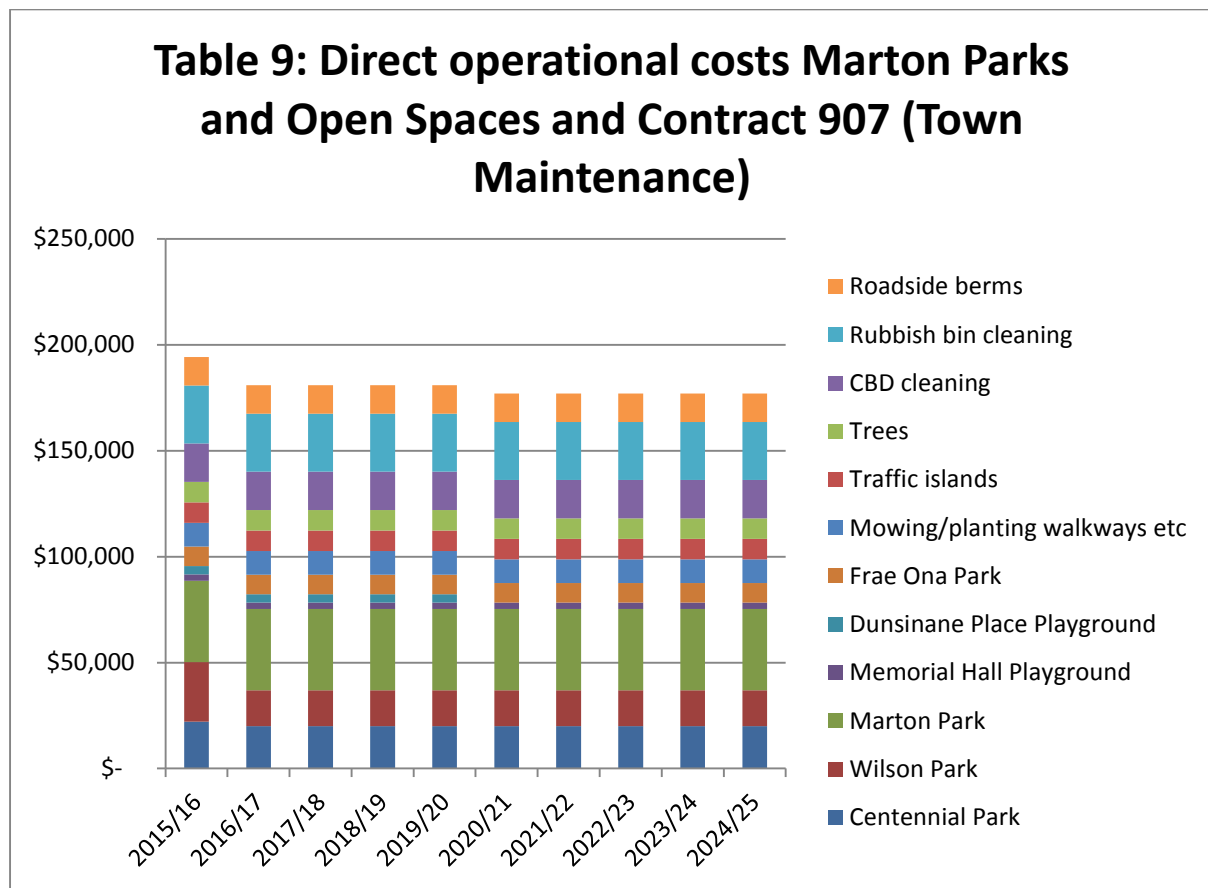
The development of park management plans for Wilson Park and Centennial Park has brought about a consensus that Centennial Park will be developed as the multi-sports hub for Marton. This AMP assumes that the refurbishment of the Shelton Pavilion goes ahead during 2014/15 as planned. Further, it assumes that Council will enter into a service agreement with a Multi-Sports Club headed by one of the key user groups, to manage the pavilion and the park. All income generated from bookings will be retained by the Club and Council will provide an operating grant, for example, akin to the contract fee paid for management of Dudding Lake.

The maintenance required at Wilson Park will reduce since organised sport will no longer be played there. The renewal of the playground area (undertaken during 2014/15) will serve the local community. However, it will exacerbate the oversupply in Marton of play equipment for younger children (Dunsinane Park, Plunket Rooms, Memorial Hall and Wilson Park). It is suggested that one of these – Dunsinane Park – is disposed of during the period of this Plan⁷.

⁷ Subject as ever to full consultation – this is used as an example to illustrate the case study of rationalisation. The land value of this area is \$95,000.

Finally, Council would work to reduce costs at Marton Park since it becomes a secondary area for organised sports (rugby) but a key focus for events such as the Market Day and Harvest Party. This may mean, for example, a change in the use of the Jubilee Pavilion from the Park⁸.

If the above scenario played out, then the impact on operational costs of the parks and Open Spaces activity in Marton is illustrated in Table 9. The capital cost of this indicative process refurbishment of the Grandstand on Marton Park (say \$30,000), offset by the sale of the park at Dunsinane Place (say \$95,000).



Achieving the target reductions in operating costs for this activity is challenging. As the table above indicates, it is the plethora of small walkways and incidental maintenance that makes up almost as much of the operating costs as the main three parks. Certainly Council should look to divest of as many of these incidental properties as possible, but also look at the possibilities for entering into arrangements with adjacent property owners. An example is 19 Dunsinane Place which forms part of the title for the playground and park at the end of Dunsinane Place but which could be incorporated into either, or both, of the adjacent properties.

⁸ For example, from a grandstand to an open air stage. This will be subject to full consultation and recognising that the designation of Marton Park as a Heritage Asset, means that removal of any facility on the Park is likely to be contentious.

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Concluding comments

This Executive Summary presents an overview of the Community and Leisure Assets Management Plan as at 22 August 2014. At this stage there are still many unknowns and a great deal of consultation and discussion with communities to be undertaken. It will be an ongoing process over the period covered by the Infrastructure Strategy: however, it is hoped that when the 2015-25 LTP is finalised, the Marton, Taihape and Hunterville Town Centre Plans, the community housing strategy and the swimming pool strategy can be factored into the AMP to give a more robust analysis of future costs. At the very least, there will be a consensus view about rationalisation of assets in these key areas of service provision.

In addition, it will enable the renewal of the key contracts for service provision to be made based upon a future focussed provision of services. The key challenge will be to find cost effective ways to maintain the many Council-owned parks and open spaces.

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Table 9: DISP reserves and Capital programme

	Bal Jun 2015	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Balance brought forward:	\$2,537,833	\$2,769,918	\$1,354,721	\$1,612,448	\$1,603,904	\$1,694,727	\$1,875,322	\$2,039,203	\$2,205,782	\$2,371,861	\$2,541,941
Comprising:											
Aquatic Reserve	\$150,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Disp Reserve - Housing (0%)	\$768,065	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Disp Reserve - Toilets (50%)	\$66,852	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000
Disp Reserve - Cemeteries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Disp Reserve - Libraries (100%)	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Disp Reserve - Halls (50%)	\$644,146	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750	\$77,750
Disp Reserve - Parks (50%)	\$908,770	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335	\$59,335
Capital programme											
Grand Total		\$1,647,282	-\$25,642	\$240,629	\$141,262	\$51,490	\$68,204	\$65,506	\$66,006	\$62,006	\$177,604
Parks and open spaces		\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	-\$95,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community buildings and halls		\$1,540,800	-\$157,000	\$130,000	\$64,500	\$83,000	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$0	\$16,000	\$118,500
Public toilets		\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510	\$15,510
Cemeteries		\$21,672	\$30,548	\$22,019	\$22,352	\$22,380	\$31,394	\$16,196	\$16,196	\$16,196	\$24,294
Community Housing		\$69,300	\$49,300	\$53,100	\$22,800	\$21,600	\$14,300	\$19,300	\$34,300	\$14,300	\$19,300
Plunket Rooms		\$0	\$6,000	\$20,000	\$16,100	\$4,000	\$0	\$6,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Balance carried forward		\$1,122,636	\$1,380,363	\$1,371,819	\$1,462,642	\$1,643,237	\$1,807,118	\$1,973,697	\$2,139,776	\$2,309,855	\$2,364,337