



Rangitikei District Council

Telephone: 06 327-0099

Facsimile: 06 327-6970

**Rangitikei**  
UNspoilt...

# Assets/Infrastructure Committee Meeting

# Order Paper

**Thursday, 13 November 2014, 9.30 am**

**Council Chamber, Rangitikei District Council  
46 High Street, Marton**

**Website: [www.rangitikei.govt.nz](http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz)**

**Email: [info@rangitikei.govt.nz](mailto:info@rangitikei.govt.nz)**

---

**Chair**  
Cr Dean McManaway

**Deputy Chair**  
Cr Mike Jones

### **Membership**

Councillors Nigel Belsham, Angus Gordon, Tim Harris, Soraya Peke-Mason,  
Ruth Rainey and Lynne Sheridan  
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson (ex officio)

---

**Please Note:** Items in this agenda may be subject to amendments or withdrawal at the meeting. It is recommended therefore that items not be reported upon until after adoption by the Council. Reporters who do not attend the meeting are requested to seek confirmation of the agenda material or proceedings of the meeting from the Chief Executive prior to any media reports being filed.



# Rangitikei District Council

## Assets and Infrastructure Committee Meeting

Order Paper – Thursday 13 November 2014 – 9:30 a.m.

---

### Contents

1	Welcome.....	2	
2	Council prayer.....	2	
3	Apologies/Leave of absence .....	2	
4	Confirmation of order of business .....	2	
5	Confirmation of minutes.....	2	Attachment 1, pages 8-14
6	Chair’s report .....	2	<i>To be tabled</i>
7	Activity Management .....	2	Attachment 2, pages 15-36
8	Roading – update on NZTA decisions on the Funding Assistance Rate and the One Network Road Classification .....	3	Attachment 3, pages 37-40
9	LGNZ – 3 Waters Study – proposed response to key issues .....	3	Attachment 4, pages 41-82
10	Options for Rural Community Halls .....	3	Attachment 5, pages 83-84
11	Wilson Park – Plan for development of facilities .....	4	Attachment 6, pages 85-88
12	Skate Park Facilities in Marton .....	4	Attachment 7, pages 89-102
13	Strategic Study of Rangitikei Aquatic Facilities .....	4	Attachment 8, pages 103-120
14	Operational Policies - Rooding and Footpaths Group of Activities.....	5	Attachment 9, pages 121-127
15	Consent compliance – July-October 2014 .....	5	Attachment 10, pages 128-131
16	Potential sites for Community Gardens in Bulls .....	5	Attachment 11, pages 132-140
17	Progress with resolving uncertainty over responsibility for Council’s stormwater drainage network in urban areas.....	6	<i>Agenda note</i>
18	Late items .....	6	
19	Future items for the agenda .....	6	
20	Next meeting .....	6	
21	Meeting closed .....	6	

### The quorum for the Assets/Infrastructure Committee is 5

At its meeting of 28 October 2010 Council resolved that ‘The quorum at any meeting of a standing committee or sub-committee of the Council (including Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, the Community Committees, the Reserve Management Committees and the Rural Water Supply Management Sub-committees) is that required for a meeting of the local authority in SO 2.4.3 and 3.4.3.’ These Standing Orders were confirmed for the 2013-16 triennium by Council on 31 October 2013.

## **1 Welcome**

## **2 Council prayer**

## **3 Apologies/Leave of absence**

## **4 Confirmation of order of business**

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, ..... be dealt with as a late item at this meeting.

## **5 Confirmation of minutes**

### **Recommendation**

That the Minutes of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting held on 16 October 2014 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

## **6 Chair's report**

A report will be tabled at the meeting.

File ref: 1-CT-13-1

### **Recommendation**

That the Chair's report to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 13 November 2014 be received.

## **7 Activity Management**

The non-financial reporting templates for October 2014, covering the following groups of activities are attached:

- Roding & Footpaths
- Water Supply
- Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage
- Stormwater Drainage
- Community & Leisure assets
- Rubbish & Recycling

### **Recommendation**

That the non-financial reporting templates for Asset based groups of activities for October 2014 be received.

## **8 Roading – update on NZTA decisions on the Funding Assistance Rate and the One Network Road Classification**

The New Zealand Transport Agency Board has made a final decision on Funding Assistance Rates to apply until 2023/24. This provides a 63% rate for Rangitikei. While higher than our current base rate (58%), this new rate will cover major projects (notably bridges – currently 68%) and those emergency works below the trigger for Enhanced Emergency Works FAR. Calculations are being done to determine the overall financial impact if this new FAR had been in place over the past ten years (allowing for the likelihood that the damage from very significant storm events, such as in of 2004, would have been funded at the enhanced level).

The remaining variable is the One Network Road Classification, for which a final announcement is pending. If there is significant variation between the standard set by this national classification and the current standard of the District's roads, that could mean a larger rating need or a reduction in the maintenance standard.

## **9 LGNZ – 3 Waters Study – proposed response to key issues**

Local Government New Zealand's recently released an issues paper on the back of their recent national survey on local council provision of water services. The key issues facing the local government sector's ability to improve performance are seen as:

- investing to replace and renew existing assets;
- investing to meet rising standards and increasing expectations; and
- providing end-users with the right incentives to use water infrastructure and services efficiently.

LGNZ is seeking feedback on the report by 21 November. At the meeting, members will be asked for their views on what this feedback should cover. This will be the basis for preparing the written comment to LGNZ by the due date. It will be circulated to Elected Members.

## **10 Options for Rural Community Halls**

A memorandum is attached.

File ref: 6-CF-3-4

### **Recommendations**

- 1 That the memorandum 'Options for Rural Community Halls' to the 13 November 2014 meeting of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee be received.
- 2 That the Chief Executive be authorised to enter into formal service agreements with the Hall Committees of the Koititata, Makohau, Mataroa, Ohingati, Ohutu, Omatane, Tutaenui and Wainui Rural Community Halls.

## **11 Wilson Park – Plan for development of facilities**

A report is attached

File ref: 6-RF-1-18

### **Recommendation**

That the Report, 'Wilson Park – Plan for development of facilities', be received.

## **12 Skate Park Facilities in Marton**

A submission from Roman Strong and 161 others is attached. The Committee may wish to recommend that a report be provided on the current state of skate parks in the District and upgrade proposals for Council's 29 January 2015 meeting.

## **13 Strategic Study of Rangitikei Aquatic Facilities**

A report is attached. A letter from the outgoing Chairperson of the Taihape Community development Trust, to the Chairperson of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee, has been sent separately to Elected Members.

File ref: 6-RF-2-4

### **Recommendations**

- 1 That the report 'Strategic Study of Rangitikei Aquatic Facilities' be received.
- 2 That the management of the Taihape Swim Centre from 1 July 2015 be on the basis of a two-year contract (with option to renew for a further two years) and following the terms in the current management contract with the Marton Swim Centre as closely as practicable and that

EITHER

this proceed through invited tenders from potentially qualified organisations, including the Taihape Community Development Trust

OR

this proceed initially as a direct negotiation with the Taihape Community Development Trust, unless there is no agreement by 31 March 2015, when tenders will be invited from other potentially qualified organisations.

## **14 Operational Policies - Roothing and Footpaths Group of Activities**

During the review of the Policy Manual in 2012/13, two roading operational policies were identified for review.

The first is Unformed Legal Roads Policy; the review of this policy specifically needed to ensure that the Walking Access Commission is involved in Council decisions to stop or re-route any unformed legal roads. Council staff are meeting with staff from the Department of Conservation and the Walking Access Commission on 10 November: feedback on this draft policy from that meeting will be conveyed to the Committee.

The second is the Footpaths and Vehicle Crossings Policy; the review was particularly instigated to ensure that Council has a provision to charge for reinstatement of footpaths and vehicle crossings following damage from development or inappropriate use.

These draft policies are on the agenda for Assets/Infrastructure and Policy/Planning Committees.

### **Recommendations:**

That the Assets/Infrastructure Committee recommends that the Policy/Planning Committee adopts the Unformed Legal Roads Policy [as amended] and Footpaths and Vehicle Crossings Policy [as amended] for inclusion in the Roothing and Footpaths Group of Activities Operational Policies.

## **15 Consent compliance – July-October 2014**

A report is attached.

File ref: 5-EX-4

### **Recommendation**

That the report 'Consent Compliance – July-October 2014' to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee's meeting on 13 November 2014 be received.

## **16 Potential sites for Community Gardens in Bulls**

A report is attached

File ref: 1-AS-1-1

### **Recommendations**

- 1 That the report "Potential Sites for Community Gardens in Bulls' be received.
- 2 That the Assets/Infrastructure Committee approves the inclusion of Walker Park, Bridge Street and Haylock Park, Taumaihi Street as available sites for establishing a community garden, subject to the application process outlined in the Policy, Community Gardens in the Rangitikei.

**17 Progress with resolving uncertainty over responsibility for Council's stormwater drainage network in urban areas**

A preliminary report and project plan will be presented to the Committee's first meeting in 2015.

**18 Late items**

**19 Future items for the agenda**

**20 Next meeting**

Thursday 13 November 2014, 9.30 am

**21 Meeting closed**

# Attachment 1





# Rangitikei District Council

## Assets and Infrastructure Committee Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 16 October 2014 – 9:30 a.m.

---

### Contents

1	Welcome.....	3
2	Council prayer.....	3
3	Apologies/Leave of absence.....	3
4	Confirmation of order of business.....	3
5	Confirmation of minutes.....	3
6	Chair’s report.....	3
11	Update on the Strategic Water Assessment project.....	4
7	Infrastructure Strategy for the LTP.....	4
8	Draft Activity Management Plan for Solid Waste in the 2015-25 Long Term Plan.....	4
9	Activity Management.....	5
15	Future Management of Community Housing.....	5
12	Options for Rural Community Halls.....	5
13	Pedestrian crossing on Broadway, Marton.....	5
14	Resource Consent compliance.....	6
10	Marton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Bonny Glen Leachate.....	6
16	Late items.....	6
17	Future items for the agenda.....	6
18	Next meeting.....	6
19	Meeting closed – 12.34 pm.....	6

**Present:** Cr Dean McManaway (Chair)  
Cr Mike Jones  
Cr Nigel Belsham  
Cr Angus Gordon  
Cr Tim Harris  
Cr Soraya Peke-Mason  
Cr Ruth Rainey  
Cr Lynne Sheridan  
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

**In attendance:** Mr Hamish Waugh, Infrastructure Group Manager  
Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager  
Mr George McIrvine, Finance & Business Support Group Manager  
Ms Gaylene Prince, Community & Leisure Services Team Leader  
Mr Damian Turner-Steele, IT Support  
Mr Reuben Pokiha, Roading Operations Manager  
Mr Allen Geerkins, Project Engineer – Roading  
Ms Glenn Young, Utility Projects Manager  
Mr David Rei Miller, Asset Engineer – Utilities  
Mr David McMillan, Solid Waste and Recycling Officer  
Ms Samantha Whitcombe, Governance Administrator

**Tabled documents:** **Item 6** Chair's report  
**Item 16** Late item (submission to NZTA on the review of Emergency Works Funding)

## 1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

## 2 Council Prayer

Cr Jones read the Council Prayer

## 3 Apologies/Leave of absence

That the apology for lateness from Cr Harris be received.

Cr Sheridan / Cr Belsham. Carried

## 4 Confirmation of order of business

The Chair informed the meeting that, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda (the opportunity to make a further submission had not been known when the agenda was being prepared) and why the discussion of the item could not be delayed until a subsequent meeting (the submission had been sent, being due on 14 October 2014), the proposed submission to the NZ Transport Agency on the review of Emergency Works Funding for roading be dealt with as a late item at this meeting.

The Chair also informed the Committee that as Greg Carlyon (Catalyst Group) was present at the meeting, item 11 (update on the Strategic Water Assessment) would be taken after item 6 (Chair's report).

## 5 Confirmation of minutes

<b>Resolved minute number</b>	<b>14/AIN/065</b>	<b>File Ref</b>
-------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

That the Minutes of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting held on 28 August 2014 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Belsham / Cr Jones. Carried

## 6 Chair's report

The Chair spoke briefly to his report.

<b>Resolved minute number</b>	<b>14/AIN/066</b>	<b>File Ref</b>	<b>1-CT-13-1</b>
-------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------

That the Chair's report to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 16 October 2014 be received.

Cr McManaway / Cr Jones. Carried

## **11 Update on the Strategic Water Assessment project**

Greg Carlyon, from the Catalyst Group, spoke to the update on the Strategic Water Assessment presented in the order paper, and provided further details on the upcoming Field Days at the case study properties.

**Resolved minute number**                      **14/AIN/067**                      **File Ref**                      **5-CM-1 (936)**

That the update on the Strategic Water Assessment project to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 16 October 2014 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Rainey. Carried

## **7 Infrastructure Strategy for the Long Term Plan**

Mr Hodder narrated a PowerPoint presentation on the infrastructure strategy for the 2015/25 Long Term Plan, giving the Committee an update on work undertaken so far. The next steps were to review roading renewal budgets following the release of the One Network Road Classification, and to review the water and wastewater renewals and capital expenditure projection to show 'the most likely' shrinkage scenario. The Department of Internal Affairs was revising its model strategy to reflect the altered requirements for the strategy in the amendments to the Local Government Act in August 2014.

It was suggested that collaboration with other councils be highlighted as part of the changing context in managing Council's infrastructure and that specific mention be made on the status of legal roads – both the possibility of selling little used roads to neighbours and the increasing interest in preserving public access over legal roads.

A copy of the text would be circulated to Elected Members.

## **8 Draft Activity Management Plan for Solid Waste in the 2015-25 Long Term Plan**

Mr Waugh and Mr McMillan spoke to the draft Activity Management Plan, giving background to the draft Plan and providing a brief overview of the content of the draft Plan.

The Committee discussed the current arrangement for the disposal of green waste within the District and the other potential uses for green waste within the District.

Mr Waugh informed the Committee that the matters raised by the Marton Community Committee (when asked for comment on a potential review of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan) were operational matters and would not affect the draft Activity Management Plan. A report back to the Committee would be provided.

**Resolved minute number**                      **14/AIN/068**                      **File Ref**

That the draft Activity Management Plan for Solid Waste in the 2015-25 Long Term Plan be received.

Cr Harris / Cr Belsham. Carried

## **9 Activity Management**

Mr Waugh, Mr Pokiha, Mr Young and Mr Miller spoke to the Activity Management Templates.

The Committee considered the revised template improved the clarity of presentation.

**Resolved minute number**                      **14/AIN/069**                      **File Ref**

That the non-financial reporting templates for Asset based groups of activities for August and September 2014 be received.

Cr Harris / Cr Peke-Mason. Carried

## **15 Future Management of Community Housing**

Albert Dodunski and John Culling from the Manawatu Community Trust narrated a PowerPoint presentation on the Trust, its operation in the Manawatu District and the potential options for the repair/upgrade and management of Council's community housing.

**Resolved minute number**                      **14/AIN/070**                      **File Ref**

That the Assets/Infrastructure Committee ask the Chief Executive to provide a report on the options for the on-going delivery of community housing services, and that one of those options consider the provision of community housing via an independent community trust.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Belsham. Carried

## **12 Options for Rural Community Halls**

The Committee agreed to carry this item over to its meeting on 13 November 2014.

## **13 Pedestrian crossing on Broadway, Marton**

Mr Waugh briefly spoke to this item signalling that once a report had been provided by GHD, a report would be provided to this Committee and the Marton Community Committee.

## 14 Resource Consent compliance

Mr Miller spoke briefly to the report.

**Resolved minute number**                    **14/AIN/071**                    **File Ref**                    **3-CT-13-4**

That the report 'Consent Compliance Jul-Sep 2014' to the 16 October 2014 meeting of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee be received.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Harris. Carried

## 10 Marton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Bonny Glen Leachate

Mr Waugh briefly spoke to the report and informed the Committee that MidWest Disposals (owner of the Bonny Glen Landfill) were open to conversations around the trade-waste charges for the disposal of leachate from the Bonny Glen landfill into the Marton Wastewater Treatment Plant and any other aspects of the agreement.

**Resolved minute number**                    **14/AIN/072**                    **File Ref**                    **6-WW-1-4**

That the report 'Marton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Bonny Glen Leachate' to the 16 October 2014 to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Belsham. Carried

## 16 Late items

### Letter to NZ Transport Agency – Submission on the Emergency Works Policy review

Mr Waugh spoke briefly to the letter (which was tabled for information). NZ Transport Agency had indicated that councils could make further comment on the policy review, and that had been done by both Rangitikei and Manawatu District Councils

## 17 Future items for the agenda

## 18 Next meeting

Thursday 13 November 2014, 9.30 am

## 19 Meeting closed – 12.34 pm

Confirmed/Chair: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Attachment 2

ROADING AND FOOTPATHS GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Oct-14

Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Provide a safe roading network which allows people to travel from A to B, free of loose gravel or potholes and maintaining the level of sealed roads currently available.	Smooth travel exposure rating: target of 96.5%	Survey due to undertaken during March 2014.	Smooth Travel Survey completed in June.	The Smooth Travel Exposure survey results have arrived and the figure for the Rangitikei District Network is 98%.
The number of callouts to the contractor, both within working hours and after-hours, with the response and resolution times (with the percentage resolved within a specified time). Specific note made of: (i) time to respond/resolve callouts relating to potholes; and (ii) incidents of crashes on Council's roading network and whether the road condition was a cause of each crash.	100% after-hours callouts responded to within 12 hours. 100% callouts during working hours, responded to within 6 hours 80% of all callouts resolved (i.e. completed) within one month of the request. Specific reference to callouts relating to potholes. No fatal crashes attributable to the condition of the roading network.	For the month of October, 52 call outs recorded with 47 completed on time (90.4%); Callouts after hours 1(100%) completed on time. 4 potholes (100% completed on time); No fatal crashes on the network.	Total callouts to date number = 120 (95.8% completed on time); Number of call outs after hours = 6 (100% completed on time); Number of potholes 13 (100% completed on time); Nil fatal crashes.	This section is very much reactive. This section is mainly being managed by an officer who is part of the Infrastructure team I close liaison with one of the roading team who is tasked to ensure that closing off of the RFS is done as expeditiously as possible.
Increased asset length and footpath renewal programme: Adequacy of provision and maintenance of footpaths, street lighting and local roads (annual survey).	A greater proportion (than in the previous year) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better.	Not achieved: 15% believe the service is better than last year (cf 22% in 2012 and 16% in 2013).		The programme planned for this year is in its final stages. Discussions still ongoing to ensure that the decisions made are the correct ones.

**New Mandatory Benchmark Measures**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Road Safety: The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	Nil	A safety audit of the network is in its final stages. This survey carried out by GHD.	The challenge is always to look at how the network can be improved from a safety perspective to minimise accidents per say.
Road Condition: The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	The smooth travel exposure survey has been completed.	The smooth travel exposure survey completed	This is an annual requirement and currently the sealed network is manifesting a 'smooth travel exposure rating of 98%.
Road Maintenance: The percentage of the sealed local network that is resurfaced.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	Nil	Nil	An annual achievement report
Footpaths: The percentage of footpaths within the District that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the territorial authority's relevant document (such as its annual plan, activity management plan, asset management plan, annual works program or long term plan).	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	Nil	Nil	This area is monitored/audited on a regular basis for compliance.



Response to Service Requests: The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the time frame specified in the long term plan.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	90%	96%	An area that is constantly being monitored and improved re reporting process. The goal is to ensure that responses to the RFS are expedited as soon as possible and off course with in the required response time.
<b>Requests for Service</b>				
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue	Current
<b>Culverts/Drainage</b>				
Maintenance (culverts/drainage)	6	1		
<b>Road Signs</b>				
Maintenance (road signs)	1	0		
<b>Roads</b>				
Maintenance (roads - potholes only)	4	0		
Maintenance (roads)	22	19		
<b>Roadside Vegetation/Trees</b>				
Maintenance (roadside vegetation/trees)	8	0		
<b>Footpaths</b>				
Maintenance (footpaths)	4	0		
<b>Street Lighting</b>				
Maintenance (street lighting)	7	6		
<b>Other Levels of Service</b>				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Roads in towns to be attractive and well maintained allowing residents to access goods and services	A functional road network that provides access to residential, commercial and retail premises and some beautification of road reserves.	Continually being monitored.	Tracking normally	Ensuring roading network is maintained to required standard.
Attractive and well designed urban street lighting that makes residents feel safe and secure when walking or driving	Maintenance of existing network. No upgrade or renewal.	Programme currently being considered	Tracking normally	Constantly monitored to ensure compliance. The street lighting programme for this year being finalised.

## ROADING AND FOOTPATHS GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Oct-14

Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Roading activity	Capital Projects			The work planned in the Capital Projects budget is aiming to ensure the expenditure of the approved budget in the most prudent manner.
	Resealing of specified portions of existing sealed roads (55km)	The resurfacing programme commenced on October 23 with three sites completed.	Reseal programme for the 14/15 year has been completed an approved.	To continue with the reseal programme.
	Rehabilitation of specified existing sealed roads (8.8 km)	The Bryces line project continuing	Bryces line project currently underway. Two sites carried over from the previous year also completed.	Complete Bryces line project and commence work on the next projects.
Footpath and Streetlighting activity	Variation from the LTP; Wylies Bridge replacement deferred to 2014/15.	The tender for the replacement of Wylies bridge closed on October 7. There were two tenders. Engineers estimate being \$2,500,000. Recommendation that the contract be awarded to Concrete Structures NZ Ltd for \$2,296,850.88.	WDC has progressed with the compilation and tendering for the bridge replacement.	Wylies bridge replacement still programmed for 14/15. Cost share therefore for RDC is \$765,617. (1/3rd share)
	Footpath and street lighting activity – specified capital programme.	Working on the programme, justification and design.	Working on the programme, justification and design.	Working on the proposed programme.
	Footpath and street lighting activity – specified renewal programme.	Working on the programme, justification and design.	Working on the programme, justification and design.	Working on the proposed programme.

PAVEMENT REHABILITATION 14/15				
PROJECT	ROUTE POSITION LENGTH	STATUS	START DATE	COMPLETION DATE
Mangahoe Road	2.00 – 3.97	Carry over from previous year. Construction complete	March 14	July 14
Wellington Road	6.85 – 7.23	Preliminary design	February 15	
Kauangaroa Road	5.08 – 6.30	This project a carry- over from the previous year. Construction complete	Mid – May 14	August 14
Bryce's Line	0.02 – 2.34	Under construction	August 14	Late November
Union Line	4.85 – 5.15	Draft design	November 14	
Makirikiri Road	13.90 – 14.62	Preliminary design	February 15	

ROADING CAPEX REPORT as at 30 October 2014		
Capital	Budget	YTD
Sealed road surfacing	1,957,711	284,870
Drainage renewals	316,193	109,545
Pavement rehabilitation	2,923,515	1,195,000
Structures component replace	246,079	1,200
Traffic services renewals	110,000	18,383
Associated improvements	106,000	0
Unsealed road metalling	333,502	161,314
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,993,000</b>	<b>1,770,312</b>

WATER SUPPLY GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15			Oct-14	
Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Provide a reliable, accessible and safe water supply to properties on the urban reticulation systems	No incidents of non-compliance with resource consents	Achieved. No non-compliances within reporting period.	Achieved. No non-compliances within reporting period.	Continue implementation of Water Outlook to assist with compliance monitoring. We are still working through long standing issues with compliance.
	No incidents of E-coli detection requiring information to be passed to Ministry of Health's Drinking Water Assessor.	Achieved. No incidents requiring notification to the Drinking Water Assessor.	Achieved. No incidents requiring notification to the Drinking Water Assessor.	Continue implementation of Water Outlook to assist with compliance monitoring.
	Operational compliance with legislation confirmed by Drinking-water Assessor grading in Ratana, Hunterville and Mangaweka water schemes (Marton, Taihape and Bulls continue to be assessed as compliant).	Achieved. Compliance with legislation measured by status of Water Safety Plans (WSPs).	Achieved. Compliance with legislation measured by status of Water Safety Plans (WSPs).	Update of Bulls Water Safety Plan to reflect WTP process changes by Opus consultants. Marton, Taihape and Bulls Water Safety Plans require final sign off from Drinking Water Assessor by 30 June 2015.
	0 unplanned water supply disruptions affecting multiple properties.	Achieved	Achieved	
Provide a reliable water pressure and flow, which complies with the NZ Fire Service Fire Fighting Water Supplies Code of Practice	100% of fire hydrant installations are in compliance.	Achieved. 97% of hydrants compliant when tested in 2012. No maintenance issues relating to fire hydrants during the reporting period.	Achieved. 97% of hydrants compliant when tested in 2012. No maintenance issues relating to fire hydrants during the reporting period.	Reticulation team is developing a programme to re-test hydrants according to NZFS Firefighting Water Supplies COP.
New Mandatory Benchmarking Measures				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Safety of Drinking Water The extent to which the local authority's drinking water supply complies with: (a) part 4 of the drinking-water standards (bacteria compliance criteria), and (b) part 5 of the drinking-water standards (protozoal compliance criteria).	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	Achieved. No incidents of non-compliance during the reporting period.	Achieved. No incidents of non-compliance during the reporting period.	Continue implementation of Water Outlook to assist with compliance monitoring.
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	Not achieved. Protozoal compliance cannot currently be demonstrated for any supplies. Marton has UV but still needs SCADA installation. Taihape, Hunterville, Bulls will be compliant by end of Jan 2015. All supplies will be compliant by end of Jun 2015.	Not achieved. Protozoal compliance cannot currently be demonstrated for any supplies. Marton has UV but still needs SCADA installation. Taihape, Hunterville, Bulls will be compliant by end of Jan 2015. All supplies will be compliant by end of Jun 2015.	Continue implementation of Water Outlook to assist with compliance monitoring. Identify work needed to achieve compliance. Move towards obtaining secure bore status for bores at Ratana and Calico Line (Marton). Continue upgrade work at plants.
Maintenance of the Reticulation Network: The percentage of real water loss from the local authority's networked reticulation system (including a description of the methodology used to calculate this).	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	Not determined. This will be calculated for each supply using Method 1 (Benchloss) or Method 2 (MNF-based) from the DIA guidelines. One figure for the year for each scheme will be determined before 30 Jun 2015.	Not determined. This will be calculated for each supply using Method 1 (Benchloss) or Method 2 (MNF-based) from the DIA guidelines. One figure for the year for each scheme will be determined before 30 Jun 2015.	Continue implementation of Water Outlook to enable SCADA information to be interrogated in-house.
Fault Response Times Where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times measured: (a) attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	a) 5 Urgent RFS's were received as per the RFS system 2 were responded on time and 3 were responded to late.	a) 9 Urgent RFS's were received and 6 were responded to in time and 3 were responded to late as per the RFS system.	Review RFS system to ensure correct performance reporting.

<p>that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and</p> <p>(b) resolution of urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.</p> <p>(c) attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and</p> <p>(d) resolution of non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.</p>	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	b) 5 Urgent RFS's were received as per the RFS system 2 were completed on time and 3 were completed late as per the RFS system.	b) 9 Urgent RFS's were received and 6 were completed on time and 3 were completed late as per the RFS system.	Review RFS system to ensure correct performance reporting.
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	c) 35 Non-urgent RFS's were received 30 were responded to in time and 5 were responded to late as per the RFS system.	c) 109 Non-urgent RFS's were received 94 were responded to in time and 15 were responded to late as per the RFS system.	Review RFS system to ensure correct performance reporting.
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	d) 35 Non-urgent RFS's were received 30 were completed on time and 5 were completed late as per the RFS system.	d) 109 Non-urgent RFS's were received 94 were completed on time and 15 were completed late as per the RFS system.	Review RFS system to ensure correct performance reporting.
<p>Customer Satisfaction</p> <p>The total number of complaints received by the local authority about any of the following:</p> <p>(a) drinking water clarity</p> <p>(b) drinking water taste</p> <p>(c) drinking water pressure or flow</p> <p>(d) continuity of supply, and</p> <p>(e) the local authority's response to any of these issues</p> <p>expressed per 1000 connections to the local authority's networked reticulation system.</p>	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	a) 0.6/1000	a) 2/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	b) 0/1000	b) 0/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	c) 0.2/1000	c) 0.2/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	d) 0.9/1000	d) 1.1/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	e) 1.1/1000	e) 1.9/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP			Review RFS system to enable tracking of customer complaints around response.
<p>Demand Management</p> <p>The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority district.</p>	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	425 L/person/day. Based on daily totals and population for Bulls, Hunterville Urban, Mangaweka, Rātana and Taihape.	435 L/person/day. Based on daily totals and population for Bulls, Hunterville Urban, Mangaweka, Rātana and Taihape.	Continue implementation of Water Outlook to enable easy extraction of bulk information from plants in-house.

<b>Requests for Service</b>				
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue	
<b>Water</b>				
Bad tasting drinking water	0	0	0	
Dirty drinking water	3	0	0	Consolidate with DIA measures above to avoid repetition.
Location of meter/toby/other utility	1	1	0	Consolidate with DIA measures above to avoid repetition.
Low drinking water pressure (non urgent)	1	0	0	Consolidate with DIA measures above to avoid repetition.
No drinking water supply (urgent)	1	3	0	Consolidate with DIA measures above to avoid repetition.
Replace toby, meter or lid	5	0	0	Consolidate with DIA measures above to avoid repetition.
Water flooding (other than stormwater and wastewater)	2	1	0	Consolidate with DIA measures above to avoid repetition.
Water leak	15	3	0	
Water leak at meter/toby	4	0	0	
<b>Other Levels of Service</b>				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
None				

<b>WATER SUPPLY GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15</b>	<b>Oct-14</b>
---	---------------

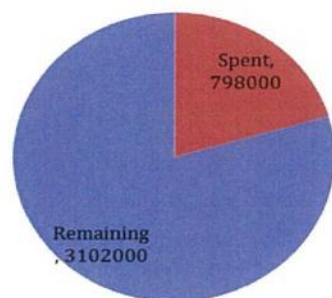
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2013/14: Complete				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Capital Projects; Reticulation and Treatment				
Marton	Pressure flow control, backflow protection; Water Treatment Plant Upgrade, Canteen St, Dunsinane Pl/Blennerville Pl, Hereford St/Bredin's Lane, Canteen St		Completed	
Taihape	Pressure flow control, backflow protection, PRV & Boost Pump Station		Completed	
Bulls	Backflow Protection		Completed	
Mangaweka	Seismic flow protection, telemetry upgrade		Completed	
Hunterville	Seismic flow protection, telemetry upgrade, backflow protection		Completed	
Ratana	New treatment plant		Completed	
Erewhon				
Hunterville Rural				
Omatane				

Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2014/15				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Capital Projects; Reticulation and Treatment				
District-Wide	Implement appropriate backflow protection for Council's urban supplies		See first Water Supply Group of Activities Template	
	Review network replacement programme for all assets exceeding threshold risk of 10/25		See first Water Supply Group of Activities Template	
	Develop proposals (including activity/asset management plan) for inclusion in draft 2015.25 Long Term Plan		See first Water Supply Group of Activities Template	
Marton	Complete renewal of Marton water reticulation (from Jeffersons Line to the new treatment plant) - Marton water Treatment Plant Upgrade	WTP entranceway upgrade being designed. Internal concrete works completed.	The WTP Upgrade works is complete except for electrical and process commissioning and landscape/frontage upgrade works .	Completion of physical and commissioning works at WTP.
Taihape	Taihape – renewals of treatment and reticulation facilities - Dixon Way, Water supply investigation	Invitation for expressions of interest for design work. Op's team carrying out physical investigation works.	Investigation works underway	Complete investigation works, engage suitable qualified party to complete design.
Bulls	Install new water supply filling station	Preliminary design underway, In consultation with Roading and Operations teams.	Site investigation being scoped, existing service connection options investigated. Preferred site identified at Water Tank facility.	Complete design, prepare tender/contract docs/ award tender and commence construction works (NB this is a joint water supply and caravan wastewater dump site project)
Mangaweka				
Hunterville	Implement network hydraulic modelling at Hunterville			
Ratana	Complete implementation of Ratana water upgrade	Undertaken consultation with land owners. Commenced earthworks design.	Bore installed, water quality tested. Consultation undertaken with landowners, preliminary designs underway. Draft lease and easement documents prepared.	Implement network hydraulic modelling at Ratana. Ongoing consultation with Iwi and the community and other interested parties.
Erewhon				
Hunterville Rural				
Omatane				
Renewal Works: Reticulation and Treatment				
Renewals for Reticulation and Treatment	District Wide Budget \$2,718,914.00			
Marton	Community apportionment \$1,058,934; Water Treatment Plant Upgrade, Tutaenui Rd Water main renewal, (Complete renewal of Marton water reticulation from Jeffersons Line to the new treatment plant) Wellington Rd renewal works. Grey st and Fergusson St watermain renewals.	Tutaenui Road WaterMain Renewal, (WTP - Jeffersons). Tender awarded to ID Loaders. Commencement date 1st Dec 2014.	Tutaenui Road Watermain renewal , WTP -Jeffersons Line, scope revisited, re-tendered. Design and tender docs completed posted on tenderlink, tenders closed Friday 10th October.	Complete contract docs. Commence physical works on-site.

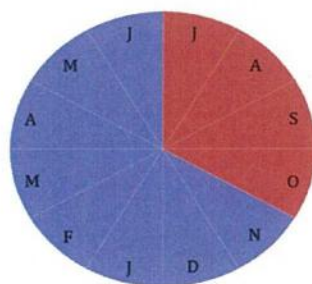
Taihape	Community apportionment \$987,654; Dixon Way Investigation, Ruru Road stg II & III, Taihape main falling main renewal	Falling Main tender docs completed, posted on Tenderlink, tenders close 28th Nov. Ruru Road Stg III, physical works completed.	Completed works: Gretna Corner - 200m of 225mm main complete, Eagle St - 335m of 150mm main complete. Kiwi Rd - 75m of 150mm main complete. Lark/Titi/Thrush - 110m of 150mm & 150m of 100mm, Ruru Road Stg II, Watermain renewals complete. Geotechnical investigations for main renewals in Ruru Road Stage 2 complete, Ruru Road Stg II construction underway. tendered in June, and the raw water falling main on the Williams property (report from Tonkin and Taylor received for review). Timing constraints for access to the Williams property will require deferment of physical pipe installation until January-March 2015. Gretna Corner contract complete - value \$123,548. Eagle Street physical work complete - value \$129,846. Ruru Road Stage 2 Watermain renewal went out to four invited tenderers, tenders closed 13th June, Eng est \$200K. Tender awarded to ID Loaders Ltd. for \$139,709.50. Work commenced 7th July. Ruru Road Stg III design has commenced. Stage 2 of the geotechnical investigation of the Taihape falling main is continuing. costs anticipated at \$30K. Site works are programmed to be carried out in Jan-Mar 2015 due to farm operation constraints. est \$437k. Design on Hautapu St (JW's Church) realignment under way.	Complete geotechnical investigations for mains renewals of the raw water falling main (Williams property). Ruru Road Stage III designed contracted and constructed Hautapu Street watermain renewal at the JW Church (RDC Ops Team will undertake). Dixon Way, carry out investigation and recommendation on potential improvement to supply, pressure, fire fighting capability. Completion of Ruru Road Stg III. Falling Main tender evaluation, award and commencement of Physical works.
Bulls	Community apportionment \$319,318			
Mangaweka	Community apportionment \$27,524			
Huntermville	Community apportionment \$29,541			
Ratana	Community apportionment \$48,183			
Erewhon	Scheme apportionment \$109,000			
Huntermville Rural	Scheme apportionment \$104,837			
Omatane	Scheme apportionment \$2,151			

Water Projects 2014-15 Budget: \$3.9 million

Water Projects Budget Spend



Year to Date



Project	Design/Scoping	Tender/Contract Docs	Under Construction	Complete
Marton: Canteen St Watermain Link				
Marton: Tutaenui Road, falling water main renewal				
Marton: Water Treatment Plant Upgrade				
Marton: Water Treatment reservoir levelling				
Marton: Hereford /Bredins Watermain link				
Marton: Wellington Rd Watermain renewal				
Marton: Dunsinane Pl/ Blenerville Cl Watermain link				
Taihape: Falling Main Renewal				
Taihape: Ruru Road Watermain renewal Stg II				
Taihape: Ruru Road Watermain renewal Stg III				
Taihape: Dixon Way Pressure investigation				
Bulls: Water supply facility (& caravan dump site)				
Ratana: Water Treatment Plant upgrade				

SEWERAGE AND THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Oct-14

**Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Provide a reliable reticulated disposal system that does not cause harm or create pollution within the existing urban areas	100% compliance at Marton WWTP. (Bulls, Hunterville, Mangaweka, Hunterville and Taihape WWTP continue 100% compliant)	Ratana, Mangaweka compliant. Marton non-compliant due to ammoniacal nitrogen. Taihape will be non-compliant due to flow. Bulls consent expired; currently being renewed. Koitiata non-compliant due to irrigation, and inflow meter verification. Hunterville will be non-compliant due to lack of gauging site, issues with frequency of emergency discharges.	Ratana, Mangaweka compliant. Marton non-compliant due to ammoniacal nitrogen. Taihape will be non-compliant due to flow. Bulls consent expired; currently being renewed. Koitiata non-compliant due to irrigation, and inflow meter verification. Hunterville will be non-compliant due to lack of gauging site, issues with frequency of emergency discharges.	Continue implementation of Water Outlook to assist with compliance monitoring. Continue to work through solutions for Marton, Taihape and Koitiata with Horizons Regional Council. Continue consent renewal process for Bulls. Complete upgrade of Taihape WWPS. Hunterville gauging site to be installed in stream.
	No single network to experience more than 2 overflows during a 12 month period. Response/resolution time monitored and compared with benchmark	Achieved. No overflows within reporting period.	Achieved. Two overflows in Marton and one overflow in Taihape within reporting period.	
	Less than 1 blockage per 13.625Km in Council's reticulated system (the total reticulation length is 109 km).	Achieved. 2 blockages within reporting period.	Achieved. Only 5 blockages total within reporting period.	

**New Mandatory Benchmark Measures**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
System and Adequacy: The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the territorial authority's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	0/1000	0.2/1000	
Discharge Compliance: Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number of: (a) abatement notices (b) infringement notices (c) enforcement orders, and (d) convictions, received by the territorial authority in relation those resource consents.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received within reporting period.	None received within reporting period.	Ongoing work to ensure compliance with consents, as above.
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received within reporting period.	None received within reporting period.	Ongoing work to ensure compliance with consents, as above.
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received within reporting period.	None received within reporting period.	Ongoing work to ensure compliance with consents, as above.
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received within reporting period.	None received within reporting period.	Ongoing work to ensure compliance with consents, as above.



<b>Fault Response Times:</b> Where the territorial authority attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system, the following median response times measured: (a) attendance time: from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and (b) resolution time: from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received within reporting period.	Three RFS's received and responded to on time.	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received within reporting period.	Three RFS's received and completed on time.	
<b>Customer Satisfaction</b> The total number of complaints received by the territorial authority about any of the following: (a) sewage odour (b) sewerage system faults (c) sewerage system blockages, and (d) the territorial authority's response to issues with its sewerage system, expressed per 1000 connections to the territorial authority's sewerage system.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	a) 0.2/1000	a) 0.2/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	b) 0/1000	b) 0.7/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	c) 0.5/1000	c) 1.4/1000	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	Not determined	Not determined	Review RFS system to enable tracking of customer complaints around response.
<b>Requests for Service</b>				
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue	
<b>Waste</b>				
Wastewater blocked drain	2	0	0	Consolidate with DIA measures above to avoid repetition.
Wastewater leak	1 was received but this was a private issue	0	0	
<b>Other Levels of Service</b>				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
None				

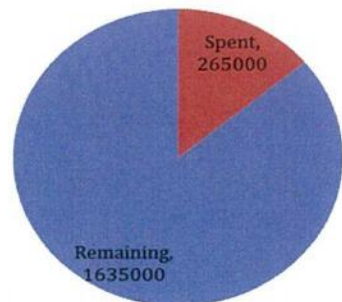
SEWERAGE AND THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Oct-14

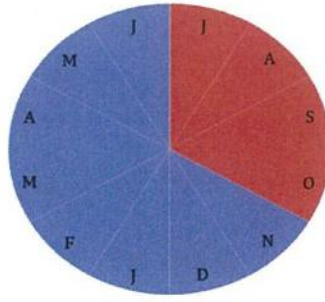
Major programmes of work				
Capital works: Reticulation and Treatment	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Capital Works: Wastewater reticulation, treatment and disposal activity	Develop proposals (including activity/asset management plan) for inclusion in draft 2015.25 Long Term Plan			
Taihape	Network modelling at Taihape to identify capacity problems in conjunction with renewal programmes			
	Waste Water Pump Station: install new Waste water pump station.	Wastewater pump station, wetwell facility, pumping units and shed and security compound all completed. Resource consent applied to horizons for temp storage facility	Pump station facility and compound physical works completed	Pump station commissioning, landscape and entranceway upgrade works, cut ins and connection across Hautapu to Treatment ponds.
Bulls	Waste water Treatment plant upgrade (improvement of Bulls treatment plant to meet water quality standards), Caravan dump site	The resource consent application is currently being prepared and is completed. Staff have met with Iwi on site to discuss land passage and outfall structure options. Caravan dump site investigation being scoped, existing service connection options investigated	Data capture for the purposes of the resource consent. Draft AEE and consent prepared for review. Consent application completed and applied to horizons for BWWTP. Caravan dump site scoped site, and service options	Receive resource consent from horizons. Ongoing consultation with Iwi and the community and other interested parties. Complete design, prepare tender/contract docs/ award tender and commence construction works. Caravan dump site complete design and tender docs. (NB this is a joint water supply and caravan wastewater dump site project)
	Infiltration inflow study (to reduce stormwater overload of the wastewater system) completed for Bulls			
	Network modelling at Bulls to identify capacity problems in conjunction with renewal programmes			
Marion	Improvement of Marion treatment plant to meet nitrogen standard			
Ratana				
Renewal Works: Reticulation and Treatment	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Renewals for Reticulation and Treatment	District Wide Budget \$1,059,794.00			
Marion	Community apportionment \$205,739; Goldings line sewage renewal,	Goldings Line renewal alignment and scope being investigated. Mataroa rd project identified Huia st /Gumboot reserve renewal under	Identified projects and investigated suitable renewal alternatives	Complete design tender docs, award contract and commence works.
Taihape	Community apportionment \$79,013; Mataroa rd, Huia st/Gumboot reserve	Goldings line Investigated extent of damage to existing line, design preliminary concepts for alternative alignments.	Identified projects and investigated suitable renewal alternatives	Complete design tender docs, award contract and commence works.
Bulls	Community apportionment \$632,999			
Mangaweka	Community apportionment \$94,421			
Hunterville	Community apportionment \$23,811			
Ratana	Community apportionment \$23,811			
Koitiata				

Wastewater Projects 2014-15 Budget: \$1.9 million

Waste Water Projects Budget Spend



Year to Date



Project	Design/Scoping	Tender/Contract Docs	Under Construction	Complete
Marion: Goldings Line Sewer line renewal				
Taihape: Huia St/ Gumboot reserve				
Taihape: Pump Station renewal				
Bulls: Wastewater Treatment upgrade (physical works)				
Bulls Wastewater Treatment upgrade (consent)				
Bulls: Caravan Dump Site (& water supply facility)				

**STORMWATER GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15**

**Oct-14**

<b>Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan</b>				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Provide a reliable collection and disposal system to each property during normal rainfall	In each event of 1 in 20 year storm, no more than 20 dwellings affected for more than 24 hours	None received this reporting period	None received this reporting period	
	60% responded within time and 60% resolved within time, 100% resolved	None received this reporting period	None received this reporting period	

**New Mandatory Benchmark Measures**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
System Adequacy (a) The number of flooding events that occur in a territorial authority district. (b) For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected. (Expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system.)	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received this reporting period	Three received this reporting period	
	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received this reporting period	Surface road flooding - no properties affected	
Discharge Compliance : Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system, measured by the number of:	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	N/A	N/A	Progress application for stormwater consent to cover all of Marton.
(a) abatement notices	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	N/A	N/A	Progress application for stormwater consent to cover all of Marton.
(b) infringement notices	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	N/A	N/A	Progress application for stormwater consent to cover all of Marton.
(c) enforcement orders, and	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	N/A	N/A	Progress application for stormwater consent to cover all of Marton.
(d) convictions, received by the territorial authority in relation those resource consents.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	N/A	N/A	Progress application for stormwater consent to cover all of Marton.
Response Times: The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	None received this reporting period	Three received and responded to on time	
Customer Satisfaction: The number of complaints received by a territorial authority about the performance of its stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system.	Targets to be set as part of the 2015-25 LTP	0.5/1000	1.6/1000	

**Requests for Service**

What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
<b>Stormwater</b>			
Stormwater blocked drain (non urgent)	0	0	0
Stormwater blocked drain (urgent)	2	0	0

**Other Levels of Service**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
None				

STORMWATER GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

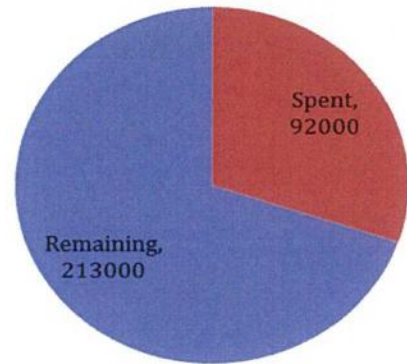
Oct-14

Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
	Continue CCTV condition assessment programme			
	Review system design parameters			
	Review network replacement programme for all assets exceeding threshold risk of 10/25			
	Education programme on the responsibilities of relevant parties			
	Resolve uncertainty over responsibility for Council's stormwater drainage network in urban areas			
	Develop proposals (including activity/asset management plan) for inclusion in draft 2015.25 Long Term Plan			
Other programmes of work identified in e.g. activity management plan/major contracts				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
<b>Capital works</b>	Marton: Russell St/Wellington Road new works	Russell St: Brief to Opus to complete detailed design of S/W solution. Option 3 direct connection to Tutaenui Stream is preferred option. Existing alignment through Childcare centre cleaned and currently working adequately. Investigation works has identified limited options for alignment. Preferred option to drill not feasible due to soil conditions.	Proposal is to complete part construction works on catchment area of Russell st, while outlet design direct to Tutaenui is being undertaken. Complete design, award tender.	
	Bulls			
	Taihape			
	Ratana			
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>District Wide Budget \$372,137.00</b>			
Marton	Community apportionment \$268,105; Hammond St, Main/Potaka St, Skerman/Bond St	Hammond St outlet design completed Resource consent applied for. Main/Potaka complete. Skerman/Bond physical works completed	Hammond St s/w outlet design completed resource consent to horizons applied for Works complete: Main/Potaka, Skerman /bond	Complete design, tender/contract docs, award tender and commence construction works. Complete tender/contract doc for tender award tender and commence works on Hammond st s/w outlet
Taihape	Community apportionment \$31,456; Huia st	Huia Street has been investigated. An overflow weir in the stormwater system has been found to be too low, thereby allowing overflow into the sewer system before full stormwater capacity has been achieved. A more practical weir design is under way.	Huia Street has had CCTV investigation with no obvious issues found other than weir design problem.	Huia Street stormwater system weir to be redesigned to prevent excessive infiltration into sewer system. Upgrade stormwater system behind Mobil Station on Toroa St to mitigate surface flooding.
Rural	Community apportionment \$32,919			
Bulls	Community apportionment \$14,510; High St/ Wilson St	Project identified preliminary design undertaken	Project underway	Complete design and tender/contract docs award tender and commence construction
Mangaweka	Community apportionment \$8,259			
Huntermville	Community apportionment \$10,898			
Ratana	Community apportionment \$5,990			

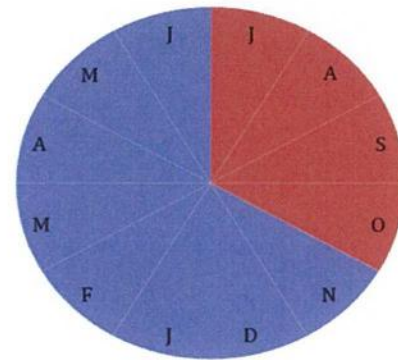
Capital works for new culverts and drains and inlet protection	<b>District Wide Budget \$172,808.00</b>			
Marton	Community apportionment \$31,067			
Taihape	Community apportionment \$39,739			
Rural	Community apportionment \$49,378			
Bulls	Community apportionment \$9,000			
Mangaweka	Community apportionment \$10,010			
Huntermville	Community apportionment \$16,876			
Ratana	Community apportionment \$16,738			

**Stormwater Projects 2014-15 Budget: \$305000**

**Storm Water Projects Budget Spend**



**Year to Date**



Project	Design/Scoping	Tender/Contract Docs	Under Construction	Complete
Marton: Russell/Wellington Road Stormwater upgrade				
Marton: Hammond St Stormwater outlet upgrade				
Taihape: Skerman St/ Bond St Stormwater renewal				
Marton: Main/Potaka Stormwater inlet				
Bulls: High St/ Wilson St Stormwater renewal				



COMMUNITY AND LEISURE ASSETS GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Oct-14

Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Provide a "good enough" range of community and leisure assets at an appropriate proximity to centres of population	Progressive improvement in provision and maintenance of the Library service: A greater proportion (benchmark = 15%) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better	Survey undertaken during Feb/Mar for reporting during the Annual Planning Process		
	Progressive improvement in provision and maintenance of the swimming pools: A greater proportion (benchmark = 22%) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better	Survey undertaken during Feb/Mar for reporting during the Annual Planning Process		
	Progressive improvement in provision and maintenance of the sports fields and parks: A greater proportion (benchmark = 5%) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better	Survey undertaken during Feb/Mar for reporting during the Annual Planning Process		
	Progressive improvement in provision and maintenance of public toilets: A greater proportion (benchmark = 5%) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better	Survey undertaken during Feb/Mar for reporting during the Annual Planning Process		
	Progressive improvement in provision and maintenance of community buildings: A greater proportion (benchmark = 5%) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better	Survey undertaken during Feb/Mar for reporting during the Annual Planning Process		
	Progressive improvement in provision and maintenance of community housing: A greater proportion (benchmark = 3%) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better	Survey undertaken during Feb/Mar for reporting during the Annual Planning Process		

Requests for Service

What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
<b>Cemeteries</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cemetery maintenance	1	0	0
<b>Council Housing/Property</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Maintenance (Council housing/property)	5	1	5
<b>Graffiti/Vandalism</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Graffiti/Vandalism	0	1	0
<b>Halls</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Maintenance (halls)	0	0	0
<b>Street Cleaning</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Street litter bins/maintenance	1	0	0
<b>Parks and Reserves</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Maintenance (parks and reserves)	9	3	1
Playground equipment	0	0	0
<b>Public Toilets</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Cleaning (public toilets)	0	1	1
Maintenance (public toilets)	1	0	0

Other Levels of Service				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
An accessible, affordable, well maintained and pleasant range of community and leisure assets that provide for the cultural and social well-being of communities	60% of residents will have an open space available within 1.5 Km of their dwelling	<p>Huntermville Community Committee was in favour of the proposed fitness trail by Huntermville School, providing it complies with Council requirements. Final details are still being discussed.</p> <p>The Huntermville Community Committee agreed that the library be relocated to the School and acknowledged that the Huntermville Library Committee was happy to liaise with the School to facilitate this arrangement. Council library staff will also assist with regards to rotation of stock for the library (as presently happens with Mangaweka Community Library) and access to our on-line catalogue, databases etc.</p>	<p>Council has indicated its intention over the next 10 years or so to rationalise its community and leisure assets. It anticipates that over the course of the next decade it will have fewer, better community assets.</p> <p>A draft Collection Development Policy, including e-resources, is almost finalised. The District Librarian has been interviewed as part of the first stage of Council's Information Systems/Technology Review.</p> <p>Huntermville School has requested permission for them (the school) to build and pay (they are not seeking financial contribution from the Council) for a 1.1km fitness track at the Huntermville Domain for use by the Community. This request will be considered at the October Huntermville Community Committee meeting.</p> <p>Centennial Park cricket outfield has been dethatched and swept, and hollow tined. Spring renovation of rugby fields is also scheduled at Taihape, Huntermville, Marton and Bulls.</p> <p>Staff from Hutt City Council are assisting with the strategic review, and visited all three Swim Centres on 29 September as the first part of the strategic review.</p> <p>Huntermville Community Librarian has indicated she wishes to retire in the near future. Staff will be meeting with the Huntermville Library Committee on 9 October to discuss options. A report will be prepared for the Huntermville Community Committee.</p> <p>Draft Collection Policy is being reviewed against that of other libraries.</p>	Review of Reserves register and associated licences to occupy.
	A specialised sports field for every major sporting code within the Rangitikei District			Review of the Parks and Town Contract specifications. Present contract finishes 30 June 2015.
	60% of residents will have a community building available within 1.5 Km of their dwelling			Preparation of service agreements for Council owned Rural Halls. Consideration of Town Hall facilities as part of the Town Centre planning at Bulls, Marton and Taihape.
	Pool-safe accredited pools in Marton and Taihape, with affordable access to the pool in			Strategic review of all three swim centres as part of the 2015/25 LTP process.
	Library provision in Marton, Taihape and Bulls + community libraries in Huntermville, Mangaweka and Kawhatau			Finalisation of Collection development Policy. Current subscription databases will be reviewed. Evaluate other potential additions. Investigate options for the library website; Implement self-service for checking out of materials; Investigate options for touch screens for provision of information; Investigate options for self service payments for council services, photocopying and printing;
	Safe and comfortable Community Housing, with additional support services from Age Concern (cost \$1 per week/per unit), within Bulls, Taihape, Marton and Ratana at no less than 1: 60 population			Age Concern continue to visit the tenants in the southern part of the district, and Older & Bolder in the North. This contract has expired, and renewal will be considered as part of the review of the management of community housing.
	A safe, clean public toilet within 100 m radius of CBD			



COMMUNITY AND LEISURE ASSETS GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Oct-14

Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan				Progress to date for this year
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Work planned for next three months	Progress to date for this year
Community and Leisure Group activity	Develop proposals (including activity/asset management plan) for inclusion in draft 2015.25 Long Term Plan	On track.	Will be implemented into the draft LTP by mid December.	
Parks and open spaces activity	Work with the community to develop and consult upon detailed implementation plans and budgets for a regional sports development plan.	On track	Funding application to be submitted to Powerco Trust for final funding to refurbish Shelton Pavilion.	Applications for funding submitted to Lottery Community Facilities Fund and Whanganui Community Foundation to refurbish Shelton Pavilion. Asset Management Planning for LTP in process to develop the parks identified. Meeting with Sport Wanganui Chief Executive confirmed that the scope of Council's involvement in the regional sports development plan is to progressively develop the facilities on Memorial Park, Taihape, Centennial and Marton Parks in Marton and Bulls Domain.
	Progress Urban Parks and Reserve Management Planning, including *Implementation of agreed Bulls Domain management plan; *Alternative access, use of buildings, upgrading playground facilities, developing paths/trails and provision of permanent power on Wilson Park, Marton; *Liaison with Clubs Taihape over the projected community leisure hub on Taihape Memorial Park	Meetings have been held with some users of Wilson Park. Further meetings to be arranged. Separate report prepared for November Assets/Infrastructure Committee.	Meet with users of Wilson Park to discuss use of buildings. Liaison with Clubs Taihape is expected to be considered as part of the Taihape Town Centre Plan, along with upgrade development plans for Memorial Park. Investigate paths/trails at Bulls, Hunterville and Taihape Domains and Wilson Park.	Marton Community Committee have painted and are installing stepping poles at Wilson Park. Onsite meeting has been held with Anne George (Country Music Festival) and personnel from Alf Downs regarding permanent power supply at Wilson Park. Awaiting quotes for this work.
	Upgrade internal shower/ablution block at the Koitiata campground.	Paint has been purchased for interior painting. Koitiata Community Committee members and volunteers will action the painting.	Interior Painting of Ablution block.	Work has commenced on converting the showers to coin operated facilities. Plumbing work has been completed. Coin operated showers are now functional.
	Install off-road parking bay at Gumboot Park (Mataroa Road, Taihape) and upgrade the two footbridges there.	The Taihape Community Board have approved the suggested proposal for the parking bay and tenders will now be called for this work.	Implement Parking Bay; Investigate options for footbridges.	A design has been drawn up for a parking bay that will be sufficient for two 12m buses. The proposal will be presented to the next Taihape Community Board meeting.
Community Halls and Buildings activity	Implementation of agreed earthquake-strengthening & undertaking further evaluations in response to government requirements (when announced).	Nothing to report		
	Exterior maintenance and painting of the gaol on the old Bulls courthouse site.	This project would appear to be more complex than envisaged (and potentially more costly than the budget provision). Council's building officers went on-site and agree with the existing conservation plan but warn that once the roof cladding has been removed, along with the damaged weatherboards, that there may well be water damage to the overall structure which would then need to be replaced if not up to standard. The officers advised that the materials used to match the heritage look of the building could be likely to increase the renovation price of this project. McIlwaines Building Solutions have been asked to provide an estimate of costs.	Assessment of Gaol by Building Officers, and estimation of costs to be obtained.	An initial meeting has been held with Bulls & District Community Trust, and Museum representatives. Bulls Community Committee members expressed concern about the possible cost of the project and have asked for detailed estimate before any maintenance was commenced.
Library activity	Wholesale review of information technology needs of the community taking into account APNK, Marton and surrounds ICT Hub and new e-services (e.g. e-books, Kete).	Partaking in the greater (including the Library service) Council Information and Technology review in the first instance.	Current subscription databases will be reviewed. Evaluate other potential additions. Investigate options for the library website; Investigate options for touch screens for provision of information.	

Community Housing activity	Research alternative management arrangements for community housing.	A report on the options for the on-going delivery of community housing services, including the provision of community housing via an independent community trust, will be presented to the Council meeting of 27 November.	Options to be identified for 2015/25 draft LTP.	Staff are presently gathering information to assist with the consideration of a Trust managing the community housing operation. Representatives from Manawatu Community Trust visited all of our Community Housing complexes and will be presenting to the 16 October meeting.
<b>Other programmes of work identified in e.g. activity management plan / major contracts</b>				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Work planned for next three months	Progress to date for this year
<b>Renewals</b>				
Swimming Pools	Pump and DE filter replacements in Marton and Taihape. Poolside resurfacing in Taihape. Ventilating fans Taihape.		Strategic review of all three swim centres as part of the 2015/25 LTP process.	On track. Marton pump has been purchased and will be installed when the DE filters are due for changing. Marton Swim centre opened on 27 September and Taihape Swim Centre opened on 3 November.
Libraries	Upgrade of PCs, tables, chairs and display shelving. Library Book purchases	On track. 35% of the book budget has been spent. Self service machines have been purchased.	Installation and implementation of self service machines.	Aotearoa Peoples Network public computers have been replaced/installed; Nine at Marton and Taihape and four in Bulls.
Community Housing	\$25K for interior/exterior upgrades.	On track	Vacant flat at Weka Street, Taihape and Hammond Street, Bulls, will be redecorated.	New carpet and vinyl has been installed in one Taihape unit. Kitchen area in one Ratana unit will be painted before the new tenant shifts in.
Cemeteries	\$15K available	On Track.	Furniture/berm/shelter assessment to be carried out at all cemeteries and prioritised.	
Parks and Reserves	Centennial Park renovations	Awaiting outcome of applications for funding		An application has been submitted to the Community Facilities Fund to upgrade Centennial Park Shelton Pavilion to modern day building code standards and to renew the kitchen and changing facilities has been submitted.
Toilets	No renewal budget			
Halls	Ratana Clinic Interior Repaint Huntermville Hall Re-roofing Koitiata Joinery Exterior Paint Omatane	Work commenced on the Huntermville Town Hall roof. Two rural halls are still to be audited.	Rural Hall audits will be completed in October to enable work plan to be finalised.	Order has been raised for new roof at Huntermville. Audits are being undertaken on rural halls for the Dudding grant project (and Council programmed maintenance).
<b>Capital</b>				
Swimming Pools	Car-park extension etc. at the Taihape Pool	Plan was developed, presented, and approved by the Taihape Community Board at their November meeting. Tenders will be called.	Plan developed and presented to Taihape Community Board. Consideration of playground in close proximity.	Onsite meeting has been held to discuss options. Infrastructure providing input.
Parks and Reserves	Mangaweka campground sewerage disposal	Initial discussions have been held with Infrastructure, who will supply technical input.	Assessment of information on file, site evaluation etc.	
Library - first time borrowing		October 7983 (8249 Oct 2013)		August 2014 - 7712 (7812 August 2013) Sept 2014 - 7125 (7489 Sept 2013)

RUBBISH AND RECYCLING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Oct-14

**Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Make recycling facilities available at waste transfer stations for glass, paper, metal, plastics, and textiles. Special occasions for electronics (e-waste)	5,200 tonnes to landfill	420 Tonnes to landfill -October	23% of target of waste to landfill-1035 tonnes	Lay new payment Bulls and Marton WTS
Extend recycling facilities to include green/biodegradable waste facility at Taihape, Bulls and Marton waste transfer stations	13% Diversion	Percentage of waste diverted from landfill October 13.2%	13.4% Diversion	Get Taihape Green waste operational

**Requests for Service**

What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue	
RFS None logged	N/A	No RFS initiated	None	Maintain service levels

**Other Levels of Service**

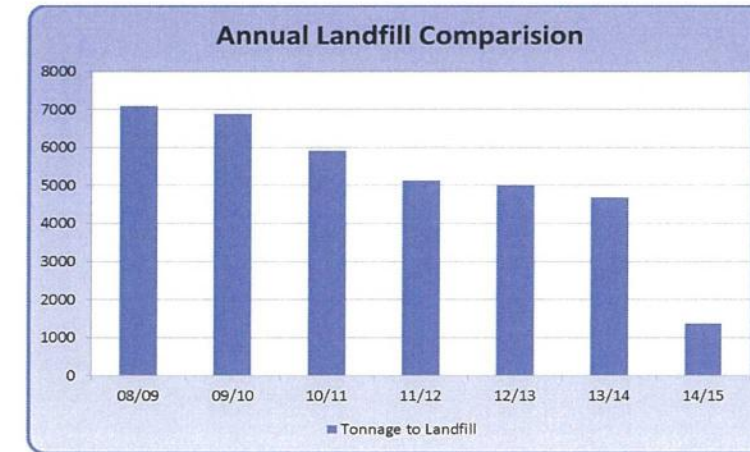
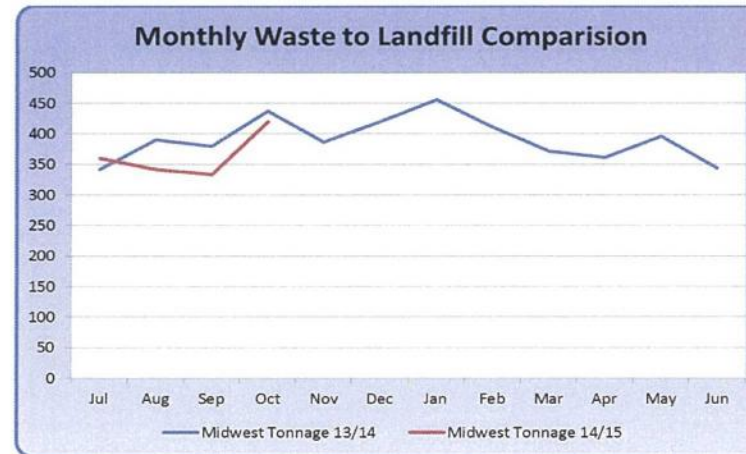
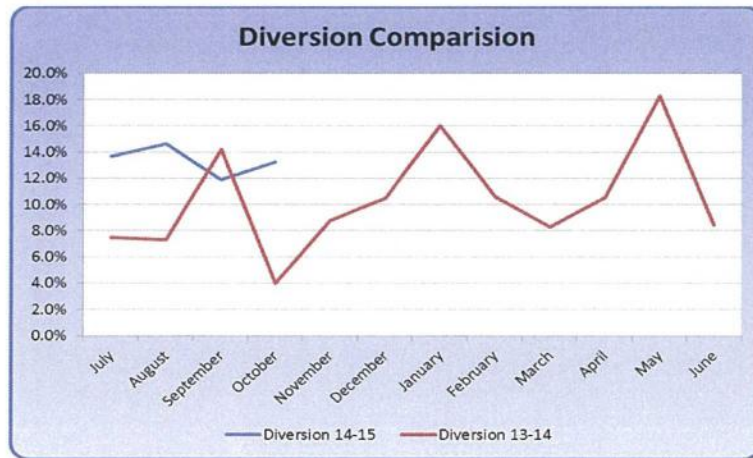
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Efficient, affordable and convenient access to waste disposal services that can accept a range of different waste streams.	Efficient, affordable and convenient access to waste disposal services that can accept a range of different waste streams.	Provide waste transfer stations under contract at Bulls, Marton, Ratana, Taihape, Hunterville and Mangaweka.	Targets met	Continue with WTS site minor upgrades

**Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Education in schools	Number of schools that have received zero waste education in Rangitikei district.	No Zero waste programmes in October. A proposal re: EnviroSchools completed for Council consideration. Seven schools have shown interest in EnviroSchools programme	Two schools have received Zero Waste Education programme 2014-15. Horizons have had preliminary meeting with Council on EnviroSchools.	Support for Horizons EnviroSchools programme - subject to Council decision

**Other programmes of work identified in e.g. activity management plan / major contracts**

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Progress to date for this year	Work planned for next three months
Waste minimisation activity	Green waste acceptance for Bulls and Taihape	Site work completed - Bulls WTS.	Bulls WTS has green waste acceptance	Ready Taihape for GW acceptance -Dec/Jan



# Attachment 3

5 November 2014

Andy Watson  
Mayor  
Rangitikei District Council  
Private Bag 1102  
Marton 4742

[andy.watson@rangitikei.govt.nz](mailto:andy.watson@rangitikei.govt.nz)

Dear Andy

**Funding Assistance Rates**

The NZ Transport Agency Board has made its final key decisions on the Funding Assistance Rate Review. It has agreed the inputs and the methodology that will be used to set the normal funding assistance rate for the 2015-18 National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) investment period and at the end of the transition period in 2024.

The funding assistance rate for your Council for both the 2015-18 National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) period and at the end of transition is set out in the table below.

Normal funding assistance rates for the 2015-18 NLTP and at end of transition			
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	End of transition 2023/24
62%	63%	63%	63%

Further details on all the decisions made by the NZ Transport Agency Board are set out in the attached A3 document *Funding Assistance Rates Review Update - Final Decisions October 2014*. You can also read more about the Board's latest decisions at [www.nzta.govt.nz/far](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/far).

The Funding Assistance Rate Review has been underway for almost two years and is part of a wider suite of initiatives aimed at delivering greater value for the people and goods that rely on our land transport system. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your valuable contributions throughout this complex and challenging review.

Yours sincerely



**Geoff Dangerfield**  
Chief Executive

## WHAT WAS THE PROBLEM?

Issues with the current system (status quo) included:

- A lack of a shared understanding of what funding assistance rates can, and should, seek to achieve. This has meant that over time the funding assistance rates system has been added to or amended, to try and achieve different policy objectives.
- The absence of a clear policy decision about what the overall split of costs between direct land transport system users and local communities (property owners and land users) should be.
- The wide range of different funding assistance rates that existed for different activities and the very high funding assistance rates for some activities created cost (and uncertainty) as people sought to ensure that activities were funded under the correct funding assistance rate.
- It was not clear that factors currently taken into account in setting funding assistance rates were reliable measures of the differences that materially affect some approved organisations' ability to deliver land transport outcomes.

## THE SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

The scope of the review was very broad. It included all funding assistance rates for all local authorities, Auckland Transport, the Department of Conservation and the Waitangi National Trust Board. The following were not within the scope of the review:

- The status, ownership or control of any road.
- Anything within another organisations' control, or which would require a change in the law.
- Funding for road policing.
- Funding for state highways.
- How much of the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) revenue can be spent on different types of land transport activities - ie the ranges of money available for different activity classes under the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport.
- Farebox recovery rates.

## THE NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY BOARD IS THE DECISION-MAKER

Under section 20C of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 (LTMA), the Transport Agency must set the rate of funding assistance from the NLTF for activities or combinations of activities in accordance with any criteria set by the Minister of Transport. Some criteria have been set by the Minister of Transport in the past for enhanced funding assistance rates (FARs) for specific activities such as community transport funds. There are currently no ministerial criteria in relation to how the normal or 'base' FARs for local authorities should be set.

## THE ROLE OF FUNDING ASSISTANCE RATES

Funding assistance rates are not a subsidy, but part of a co-investment system that recognises there are both national and local benefits from investing in the land transport network. Funding assistance rates are one tool within the land transport investment system to assist local government (and other approved organisations) and the Transport Agency to work together to achieve:

- The optimal national land transport outcomes within their combined financial resources.
- An integrated and appropriately consistent land transport network throughout the country.
- An appropriate sharing of the New Zealand land transport network costs between direct land transport system users and local communities.

The FAR principles and overall FAR framework is the foundation for the Board's decisions on the review.

### THE FAR PRINCIPLES

The funding assistance rates system should:

1. Support optimal national land transport outcomes being achieved in the right way, at the right time and for the right price. Optimal national land transport outcomes contribute to the provision of an effective, efficient, safe, responsible and resilient transport system. (A reasonable transport system addresses the potential harms of that system, including environmental and health impacts.)
2. Facilitate land transport network users experiencing an integrated and appropriately consistent network throughout the country.
3. Appropriately split the costs of the New Zealand land transport network between direct land transport system users and local communities recognising that each of those groups affects, and benefits from, that network.
4. Provide approved organisations and the NZ Transport Agency with as much investment certainty as practicable.
5. Be efficient to apply.
6. Be based on evidence and data that is readily accessible and available.
7. Ensure that if there are variations on how the funding assistance rates are set or applied to address outliers or exceptions that this is done transparently.

### OVERALL FAR FRAMEWORK



## THE CONTEXT FOR THE FUNDING ASSISTANCE RATES REVIEW

### WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO ACHIEVE FROM INVESTING IN LAND TRANSPORT?

Setting the strategic context, desired outcomes, direction and priorities

**The Land Transport Management Act** focuses land transport investment decision makers on effectiveness, efficiency and safety in the public interest.

**The Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (GPS)** sets out the results central government will seek from investment in the land transport sector for at least 10 years. It also sets out the NLTF revenue likely to be available, and the funding range for each activity class, eg local road maintenance, operations and renewals.

**Regional Land Transport Plans (RLTP)** prepared by Regional Transport Committees now combine strategic elements (objectives and policies) as well as land transport programme elements.

### IS THIS THE RIGHT ACTIVITY TO INVEST IN? IS THIS THE RIGHT TIME TO INVEST IN THIS ACTIVITY?

Identifying and investing in the right activities at the right time to achieve our desired outcomes and direction

**Regional Land Transport Plans (RLTPs)** set out how each region will optimise its land transport programme.

**National Land Transport Programme (NLTP)** is a programme of ongoing investment in New Zealand's land transport system. It is focused on delivering outcomes that are clearly aligned to the direction set by the GPS, underpinned by information and evidence to support investment decisions, and optimised in the context of a whole-of-transport system approach. Where a significant change in levels of service is proposed in an asset management plan a business case approach will apply.

**The Business Case Approach (BCA)** - Stakeholders work together to focus on identifying the problem, the consequences and benefits associated with the problem and the wider strategic context (the Strategic Case), before deciding which interventions, if any, are required.

**The Public Transport Operating Model (PTOM)** - Involves regional councils collaborating with public transport operators to plan and deliver public transport services, growing patronage and fare revenue with less reliance on public subsidy (from either local or central government). PTOM provides opportunities for operators to improve services and grow their business through features such as exclusive operating rights, long contract tenure, opportunity to negotiate rather than tender contracts and financial incentive mechanisms.

**Economic Evaluation Manual (EEM)** - The EEM must be used by approved organisations evaluating the economics of a transport proposal to provide an efficiency assessment as part of preparing a funding application to the Transport Agency. An updated EEM has been released.

**Investment Assessment Framework (IAF)** - The Transport Agency gives effect to the GPS by using its IAF to determine what activities will receive funding within the overall funding range set by the GPS. The IAF is used to support councils and the Transport Agency to prioritise activities in the RLTPs and the NLTP.

**The One Network Road Classification (ONRC)** - The approach to network maintenance has shifted away from maintaining networks in line with budgets, to maintaining networks at the level that delivers the best value for money while also delivering fit-for-purpose customer levels of service as defined in the Road Efficiency Group's ONRC. The ONRC and its associated customer levels of service and performance measures will help to define the fit-for-purpose standards for roads.

### HOW DO WE PRIORITISE NATIONALLY?

### HOW SHOULD WE SHARE THE COSTS OF A LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITY?

Appropriately sharing the costs of delivering the outcomes for the land transport network

**The Funding Assistance Rate Review** is about how to appropriately share the costs of the New Zealand land transport network between local government and the National Land Transport Fund to assist us to work together to achieve the optimal national land transport outcomes in the right way, at the right time and for the right price.

## WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

October 2012	March 2013	December 2013	May 2014	October 2014
Transport Agency Board approved scope for Funding Assistance Rate Review	Discussion document released; 98 submissions received	Funding assistance rate review options discussion document	Initial decisions around FAR review	Final funding decisions

## DECISION: SETTING NORMAL FAR

The NZ Transport Agency Board has:

- Agreed that the method for setting the normal funding assistance rate for approved organisations will use the following methodology: centreline kilometres divided by capital value (centreline kilometres/capital value), and the inverse of rating units (1/rating units) and the index of deprivation, to identify the approved organisations that will receive a funding assistance rate higher than the minimum rate.
- Agreed to revise the minimum normal funding assistance rate received by any approved organisations so that it is 51% (two percentage points below the overall National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) co-investment rate of 53%).
- Agreed that the maximum normal funding assistance rate for all local authorities will be 75%, other than the Chatham Islands Council which will have a maximum normal funding assistance rate of 85%.
- Noted that in the year prior to the National Land Transport Programme (NLTP), the inputs used in the method for setting the normal funding assistance rate will be updated and normal funding assistance rates for each approved organisation recalculated.

## THE METHOD FOR SETTING NORMAL FARs

When setting the funding assistance rate for an individual approved organisation, three elements come together, the overall co-investment rate, the methodology used to identify the relative position of individual approved organisations and the minimum rate.

The methodology identifies which approved organisations have the greatest need ie factors materially affecting their ability to deliver transport outcomes. Based on information that is robust, repeatable and independent, its primary function is to identify any approved organisation's ability to deliver transport outcomes relative to other approved organisations, not provide a measure of their actual transport task.

The methodology is: *centreline kilometres/capital value, plus 1/rating units, plus index of deprivation*. Centreline kilometres over capital value, identifies what must be spent to maintain the network, relative to the rating base that can be used to raise the local share. The index of deprivation and an inverse of the number of rating units ensure that the least wealthy and smallest communities receive a higher score. Standardising the inputs so they are of a comparable scale. They are then added together using methodology, giving each individual approved organisation a 'score'.

The potential NLTF contribution to approved organisations transport programmes is set by the overall co-investment rate. The NLTF funds available to be allocated as an enhanced rate are the difference between the minimum rate and the overall co-investment rate. Using a common number to multiple the scores of all individual approved organisations, we work from the top of the list (i.e. local authorities with the highest scores), to progressively increase the NLTF contribution for each approved organisations transport programme until all of the available NLTF funds are distributed. An approved organisations' normal funding assistance rate (expressed as a percentage) is the NLTF contribution to their transport programmes. Any approved organisation that does not receive an enhanced rate will receive the minimum rate.

### The minimum and maximum rate

Funding assistance rates are also capped at a maximum rate. In May 2014, the Board agreed the minimum funding assistance rate would be 52%, one percentage point below the national co-investment rate of 53%. At the time, this was considered sufficient 'headroom' to enable councils who needed it to receive an enhanced FAR.

Further modelling found the lowest rate had a more significant impact than was anticipated on the funds available to allocate enhanced FARs to those approved organisations that had factors that materially affected their ability to deliver land transport outcomes. As a result the Board has also agreed to reduce the minimum funding assistance rate by one percentage point to 51%.

Reducing the minimum funding assistance rate to 51% enables a larger group of approved organisations to receive an enhanced FAR, spreading the impacts of the transition to the new FAR regime more evenly.

Some approved organisations may have made commitments in the 2015-16 financial year on the basis that their minimum normal FAR would be 52%. In recognition of those councils who may have made such commitments the lowest rate any approved organisation will receive for this period is 52%.

Funding assistance rates are part of a co-investment system that recognises there are both national and local benefits from investing in the land transport network. To ensure that both partners adopt a co-investment approach, it is important that councils continue to have 'skin in the game', so we have set the maximum FAR at 75%.

## PROGRESS UPDATES

### EMERGENCY WORKS

The Transport Agency has consulted on a revised emergency works policy and is working through feedback from the sector, addressing issues such as the ability to respond to extreme event, and identifying a nationally consistent definition for a qualifying event. We expect the operational policy to be finalised by the end of November 2014.

## SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

### SPECIAL PURPOSE ROADS

The NZ Transport Agency Board agrees that the funding assistance rate for special purpose roads will remain at current levels for the 2015-18 NLTP, to allow approved organisations to develop individual plans to transition special purpose roads to the normal funding assistance rate by 2023/24.

#### Commentary

Good progress has been made with affected approved organisations on the development of transition plans to identify what (if any) 'works' may be required so that the road can be absorbed into the local road programme. The funding assistance review will require councils to implement a number of changes and allow the Transport Agency and approved organisations to complete discussions, to take this into account the existing funding assistance rate for special purpose roads will be maintained over the 2015-18 NLTP.

### DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

The NZ Transport Agency Board agrees that that the 'Bruce' Special Purpose Road is eligible to receive NLTF investment, and that the Transport Agency will work with the Department of Conservation (DOC) to identify a programme of transport activities on carriageways managed by the Department that are eligible for NLTF investment.

#### Commentary

DOC are an approved organisation but currently only receive funding for special purpose roads. In May 2014, the decision was made to exclude the Bruce Road from the roads eligible for NLTF funding. Following further investigation, that decision has been revisited to ensure there is a consistent approach on other special purpose roads, in particular the Ohakune Mountain Road. Looking forward, the Transport Agency will work with DOC to assist them to identify a programme of transport activities on carriageways managed by the Department that are eligible for NLTF investment.

### LEVEL CROSSINGS

The NZ Transport Agency Board agrees that from the start of the 2015-18 NLTP, the costs of maintaining level crossings will be funded at approved organisations' normal funding assistance rate, but that the funding assistance rate for level crossing improvements will remain at current levels for the 2015-18 NLTP, transitioning to the relevant approved organisations normal funding assistance rate thereafter.

#### Commentary

To give effect to the Board's decision that, in principle, level crossings should be funded at an approved organisations' normal funding assistance rate, we have separated the level crossing improvements from the maintenance of existing level crossings. From 2015-16 the ongoing maintenance of existing level crossings should be included in an approved organisations' asset management programme. However, the issues associated with level crossing improvements are more complex. Further work is required across all of the partner organisations before we have a clearer pathway forward on how to address this issue.

### STOCK EFFLUENT FACILITIES

The NZ Transport Agency Board agrees that the funding assistance rate for stock effluent facilities will remain at current levels for the 2015-18 NLTP and will transition to normal funding assistance rates thereafter.

#### Commentary

Historically, the NLTF has contributed 50% of the costs of stock effluent facilities. Most of the programme for the development and construction of stock effluent facilities has been completed. To allow the remaining parts of that programme to be completed the current funding assistance rate will be maintained for the 2015-18 NLTP. Stock effluent facilities will transition to normal funding assistance rates thereafter.

### TARGETED ENHANCED RATES

If a targeted enhanced rate meets certain criteria it can be used to accelerate the delivery of specific land transport outcomes in exceptional circumstances, for a limited time period, and at a specified investment rate.

The Transport Agency has developed an operational policy and guidelines on how and for what targeted enhanced funding assistance rates should be used to deliver a specific transport outcome, which will be available on our Knowledge Base site [www.pikb.co.nz](http://www.pikb.co.nz).



# Attachment 4

# Exploring the issues facing New Zealand's water, wastewater and stormwater sector

An issues paper prepared for LGNZ by Castalia Strategic Advisors

October 2014



**We are.  
LGNZ.**

## Contents

1>	Introduction and background	4
	1.1 Background to the LGNZ 3 Waters project	5
	1.2 Developing the National Information Framework	5
	1.3 Role of this issues paper	6
2>	Investing to renew and replace existing assets	8
3>	Investing to meet current and rising standards and customer expectations	16
4>	Providing the right incentives to customers	20
5>	Additional issues for discussion	26
	5.1 Ensuring access to the required expertise	27
	5.2 Drawing on external skills and governance to deliver the three waters	28
	5.3 Delivering on customers' expectations of performance	28
6>	Next steps	29
7>	Appendices	
	Appendix A : 3 Waters Advisory Group and Steering Committee members	33
	Appendix B : Council categorisation and responses	34
	Appendix C : Summary of 3 Waters project workshop outcomes	37

## Foreword

The LGNZ 3 Waters project is a proactive and collaborative effort by local government, central government and the water sector to improve asset performance and service provision in potable, waste and stormwater across New Zealand.

The project was established by LGNZ in 2013 to respond to an information gap that was revealed in the 2011 National Infrastructure Plan, when it suggested that the three waters system in New Zealand may be broken.

The project has already established a significant step change in 2014 where, for the first time, we now have a populated National Information Framework database that provides a clearer picture of the current state of the three waters assets and services.

70 councils of the total 77 surveyed have collaborated and disclosed information that covers potable and wastewater services delivered to 95 per cent of the New Zealand's population and stormwater to 75 per cent of the population.

The information collected provides compelling evidence that the three waters system is far from broken. In fact, it reveals a large (\$35 billion total asset replacement value) and highly complex asset and service system with many moving parts that deliver valued services to communities.

That said, there are a number of questions and possible challenges that present themselves. These require debate and consideration as they potentially raise policy issues of concern to communities, ratepayers, local and central government.

Water is a network utility. Although publicly owned many of the issues such as asset management; financing of new and upgraded assets; and price and performance transparency are similar to issues that present themselves in other network utilities. We need to test the scale and scope of these issues and what, if any, might be an appropriate solution tool kit.

Because of its size and complexity there are no simple solutions. The approach being taken here provides the best option for developing sustainable solutions for New Zealand where we can gain measurable improvements over time.

The issues paper presents the key issues facing the sector that arguably need to be addressed if we are to achieve this aim.

We look forward to your feedback.



**Malcolm Alexander**  
Chief Executive  
Local Government New Zealand

## Executive summary

LGNZ established the 3 Waters project to respond to the lack of information on the state and performance of the three waters assets and services. The first deliverable in the project was to develop a National Information Survey, which collected detailed data on the three waters assets and services from a total of 70 councils. The evidence from the survey results is used in this issues paper, together with the expertise of stakeholder workshop participants, to identify and describe the major issues facing the provision of the three waters in New Zealand. This paper presents an analysis and interpretation of the survey results, while the responses themselves are provided in an accompanying report from NZIER ("Three Waters Services: Results of a Survey of Council Provision").

The local government sector has collectively demonstrated a major commitment to disclose information and take ownership of the issues, both in providing survey responses and through attendance at LGNZ workshops.

### Future challenges present real risks to current levels of performance

The evidence gathered through this project confirms that the three waters sector is a large and multifaceted sector that is currently performing largely as expected. However, changes can and should be made to lift performance, particularly in light of future challenges facing the provision of three waters infrastructure.

This project has identified several issues, that while not immediately concerning, could emerge as significant problems within the next ten years or following severe weather events. Combined with new demands that are being placed on the sector, these challenges mean that the future levels of services expected exceed the current levels of service that are being provided. Councils will need to "step up" to meet these challenges.

### Issues in the three waters vary by council, but there are core issues facing the sector

Examining the evidence from the National Information Survey, we find that there are few, if any, issues that are truly 'sector-wide.' Instead, the issues experienced by councils reflect the size, demographics, consumer groups and asset composition of different councils. However, global issues still exist in the three waters, and these cannot be avoided based on particular circumstances of individual councils.

To strike the right balance we have identified three core issues facing at least a subset of councils:

1. **Investing to replace and renew existing assets.** Survey responses on remaining asset life and condition suggest that a relatively high level of future investment is needed to maintain existing infrastructure (with a replacement value of \$35.7 billion). Funding such investment programmes may be challenging as a number of councils either do not have a renewals profile or, where renewals profiles have been prepared, they are not fully funded.
2. **Investing to meet rising standards and increasing expectations.** Future performance standards and greater customer expectations will place additional pressure on councils' performance. The survey data suggests that current Drinking Water Standards and wastewater resource consent conditions are not always met, suggesting that the case will be similar or worse when additional standards are imposed.
3. **Providing end-users with the right incentives to use water infrastructure and services efficiently.** Most councils use rates to charge customers for three waters services, which obscures the link between the end-user's price and the costs involved in delivering the service. Only a small group of councils have implemented alternatives to provide better incentives to end-users, even though these would be particularly beneficial to councils with increasing demand, limited knowledge of network performance, scarce water supply or high treatment costs.

In some cases, survey and anecdotal evidence suggest that other issues may also exist. These include accessing three waters expertise, drawing on external skills and engaging with customers. We examine these issues in less detail in this report to provide a foundation for future comment and investigation if warranted.

## Different councils face very different challenges, reflecting changing demographics

As discussed above, the variety of circumstances facing different communities makes it impossible to distil a single set of issues that face all councils in providing three waters infrastructure and services. However, it is possible to identify some of the challenges facing particular groups or types of councils, such as:

- metro councils experiencing high levels of population growth, who face the challenge of planning and delivering new infrastructure while also meeting ever-increasing performance expectations and quality standards (particularly in the area of stormwater services); and
- provincial and rural councils facing flat or declining populations, who need to fund infrastructure renewal investments from a small and declining pool of households.

Other sector issues at first appear relatively broad, but on closer inspection have quite local dimensions. For example, there is broad agreement that water consumers should face the right incentives to use water sector assets and services effectively. However, what qualifies as the 'right incentives' varies by council. In some cases, recovering the costs of water services through volumetric charges makes sense – whereas in other cases, the value created through such incentives will not outweigh the costs.

## Information is critical to lifting sector understanding and performance

The National Information Survey and this issues paper aim to build a better understanding of the challenges facing the sector and inform better decisions on where to focus resources to deliver the best outcomes for New Zealand. Strong council participation in the survey has been crucial in achieving this goal. However, more can be done to better understand sector issues and to improve transparency on sector performance.

Councils collect and record data on the three waters in various ways which, prior to the National Information Survey, has made it difficult to compare the state of their assets and management. Through future development of the National Information Framework, LGNZ aims to develop a common set of key performance indicators for water service providers and benchmark relative performance levels. It is critical that the sector can provide confidence that the issues are understood and that plans are in place to ensure that required services can be delivered efficiently.

The next step in LGNZ's 3 Waters project is to agree on policy options that may help to resolve the issues identified in this report. LGNZ welcomes feedback on this issues paper and looks forward to the continued support of central and local government in this initiative.

1

# Introduction and background

LGNZ is leading the effort to understand how councils throughout New Zealand are managing their three waters assets (water, wastewater, stormwater).

The purpose of this paper is to help to build a shared understanding of the main challenges facing the sector. This will inform future policy decisions and enable water service providers to meet community expectations and deliver better outcomes for consumers.

## 1.1 Background to the LGNZ 3 Waters project

The management of the three waters is a sensitive and often political topic. Several studies have been carried out in recent years focusing on specific aspects of service delivery, such as metering and health standards.

No one central government agency has a lead role in water policy: Treasury (through the National Infrastructure Unit), Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry for Primary Industries, Office of the Auditor General (OAG), and others all have an interest in how the sector performs. Previous studies that have taken a national perspective to the three waters generally contain high-level assessments of water infrastructure, before quickly moving to focus on recommendations for improving outcomes.

There is a lack of comprehensive data on the performance of three waters infrastructure assets and services across the local government sector. Understanding important linkages and trade-offs between water and other council infrastructure investment also needs to improve. To date, the information gap has limited the scope and direction of discussions on the three waters. Without a consensus on current levels of sector performance, any recommendations of policy change have been met with resistance.

In 2011, the National Infrastructure Plan noted that a considerable obstacle in evaluating water infrastructure was a lack of quality information. The National Infrastructure Plan identified the urban water sector as the worst performing category of infrastructure.<sup>1</sup> As part of the 3 Waters project, representatives from Treasury's National Infrastructure Unit have partnered with LGNZ to provide a central government perspective on how the quality of information made available on the three waters can be improved.

Other central government agencies and local government representatives have also played an important role in LGNZ's 3 Waters project. The project structure includes technical level input through Working Groups, an Advisory Group that led the development of the survey and a Steering Committee that provided overall direction and governance of the project. The Advisory Group and Steering Committee both provided comments on this Issues paper. Members of the Advisory Group and Steering Committee are listed in Appendix A.

## 1.2 Developing the National Information Framework

In a first step to fill this information gap and enable a more constructive dialogue on water issues, LGNZ has collected data through a national survey. Data was collected from a total of 70 councils between 21 February 2014 and 29 July 2014. The strong survey response has generated a significant database with over 5,000 columns of information covering multiple schemes across the three waters. The responses for potable and wastewater cover approximately 95 per cent of the population, while stormwater coverage is around 75 per cent. LGNZ aims to make the survey information widely available to elected members and communities to initiate an informed conversation on the performance of the three waters in their area.

A significant feature of the National Information Framework is that through the survey it has engaged councils using a single framework to evaluate the three waters infrastructure. As a result, the data collected is consistent and easily comparable at both a council level and on a scheme by scheme basis.

### Summary of the National Information Survey

The survey was designed and developed over a three month period under the guidance of an industry-led Advisory Group. The survey asks 145 questions across the three waters for each scheme and aggregates the responses for each council. The survey focuses on the following six objectives:

- financial management, including information on operating and capital costs, the level of cost recovery and revenue sources;
- the age, condition and performance of the network;
- setting, delivering and measuring levels of service and compliance with standards;

<sup>1</sup> New Zealand Government. (2011). National Infrastructure Plan 2011. Available at <http://www.infrastructure.govt.nz/plan/2011>



- planning capabilities and tools applied in areas such as demand forecasting and asset management;
- the governance model for three waters delivery; and
- service delivery mechanisms.

Councils are grouped into metro, provincial, regional and rural councils. Appendix B outlines how each council is categorised by LGNZ and whether a survey response was provided. We have followed this categorisation with the exception of the water and wastewater data from Auckland Council (Unitary), which is grouped with metro council data. This approach is also used in the accompanying NZIER report. LGNZ received survey responses from 70 councils, including nine regional councils. This is a particularly positive result given it is the first time this survey has been undertaken.

The strong response to the survey provides a rich database on three waters infrastructure to better inform future discussions on policy options. LGNZ engaged NZIER to compile the responses to the survey and conduct initial analysis, observing stand-out trends in the data. Councils can use the accompanying NZIER report to assess how their survey responses compare to other councils facing similar circumstances, and to understand how they might improve the services they provide.

Councils expressed good levels of confidence in the survey data they provided. NZIER noted that most councils rated their answers as highly reliable or reliable. Where this was not the case, councils' concerns relate to only one or two of the survey's objectives.

This is helpful for drawing conclusions from the 2014 survey, but is also promising for future iterations of the survey as councils become more comfortable with standardised measures of infrastructure performance and add more data to the database. The issues facing three waters infrastructure are not limited to those discussed in this paper. The National Information Framework equips those responsible for delivering three waters services to develop the evaluation of the current issues and to identify issues that arise in the future as the quality of data improves.

## The future role of the National Information Framework

The National Information Framework is a positive, first step on the pathway towards better information and more transparent sector performance.

Ultimately, the future use of the National Information Framework is up to the councils themselves. For instance, the current and future iterations of the survey provide an opportunity to benchmark performance against the rest of the local government sector, particularly those councils with similar serving populations and industries with similar challenges. In conjunction with other data collection initiatives, water providers will have extensive data on the three waters to identify concerns, learn from the rest of the local government sector and inform discussions with customers and policy makers. However, the usefulness of the benchmarking tool is reliant on the level of participation from the councils.

The first survey has provided an initial foundation of data, which can be used to inform policy decisions now, or can be further developed to overcome some data quality concerns of some workshop participants. LGNZ intends to consult with project stakeholders and update the survey regularly to ensure that changes over time are monitored and reported, while building a shared understanding of the questions in the survey.

### 1.3 Role of this issues paper

This issues paper uses the responses to the survey and other information sources to identify the most pressing challenges being faced by local government in providing three waters infrastructure and services. This paper deliberately focuses on identifying and describing key issues, rather than exploring 'solutions.'

Following consultation on this issues paper, LGNZ will release a paper in early 2015 that evaluates what these issues mean for future three waters policy options.

There are clear links between the issues raised in this paper and other LGNZ initiatives, particularly the Local Government Funding Review, the Local Government Insurance Review and the assessment of Natural Hazards Management. The data gathered for the 3 Waters project will be used to inform these other LGNZ initiatives,<sup>2</sup> and the issues identified in this paper (particularly on affordability, standards and asset resilience), are being actively considered in those other LGNZ workstreams.

<sup>2</sup> Water New Zealand has conducted its annual National Performance Review (NPR) over six years. Its most recent edition included the responses of 29 providers of 3 waters services. The NPR captures information on networks' physical condition, financial management and environment and social impacts. The Department of Internal Affairs has developed the Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules, which came into force in July 2014. Potable water measures focus on the safety and quality of drinking water, the management of customer complaints and demand management. Wastewater and stormwater systems will be measured by overflows or flooding events, environmental impacts, the management of customer complaints and overall customer satisfaction.

## Identifying and analysing issues requires a balanced and evidence-based approach

The issues discussed in this paper were identified through an analysis of survey responses, searching for issues that stood-out or were particularly significant for certain types of councils. We have also drawn on interviews with three waters and local government experts from the 3 Waters Advisory Group and Steering Committee. They provided us with anecdotal evidence and recommended past work on the three waters to support our analysis.

LGNZ and Castalia tested the significance and understanding of the issues during nine workshops with three waters and general council staff that were held across the country in August and September 2014. These workshops were attended by over 100 stakeholders, including representation from 61 councils, as well as sector representatives from shared service providers such as Wellington Water (formerly known as Capacity Infrastructure Services) and Watercare. These workshops were extremely valuable to the process, helping to shape the issues and suggest more issues that should be explored. Appendix B lists which councils were represented at workshops and a summary of feedback from the sessions is provided in Appendix C.

## There are no universally common issues in three waters

Our initial approach to this issues paper was to identify issues that appeared to be common to all councils. However, it quickly became clear there are few, if any, issues that are truly 'sector-wide.' Instead, the issues experienced by councils reflect the size, demographics, consumer groups and asset composition of different councils.

The variation that we witness across the sector does not mean that no issues exist. The particular circumstances facing individual councils cannot be used to excuse poor performance, or to avoid conversations about how the delivery of key services to communities can be improved.

To strike the right balance and avoid sweeping generalisations, this paper highlights specific issues facing at least a subset of councils. We attempt to identify which issues appear more pressing for particular councils, while articulating the issues in a reasonably general way so that parties can understand the sector issues without having to separately consider the specifics of each council.

## Structure of this issues paper

The remainder of this paper extensively analyses three core issues facing the three waters sector at length:

- investing to replace and renew existing assets;
- investing to meet rising standards and increasing expectations; and
- providing end-users with the right incentives to use water infrastructure and services efficiently.

Each section of this issue paper starts by outlining the issue and providing an overview of the relevant evidence from the survey responses. We then identify which councils are most affected by the issue. Where possible, we supplement the evidence from the survey with past work on the three waters in New Zealand. We consider the possible impacts of these issues in the medium and long-term.

There were several additional issues that arose from the survey and interactions with three waters stakeholders. While they are not as widespread or easily supported with survey responses, they still raise important questions about the current state of three waters management and performance. We discuss these additional issues in Section 5. These additional issues include ensuring access to expertise needed to meet future sector challenges, drawing on external skill and governance to deliver three waters and delivering on customers' expectations of performance.

We conclude this issues paper with a discussion on the next steps and how the feedback on this issues paper will be used.

# 2

## **Investing to renew and replace existing assets**

Responses to the three waters survey provide an indication that some councils will face an increasing level of asset renewal and replacement expenditure over the coming years. Responses on remaining asset life and condition suggest that a relatively high level of future investment is needed to maintain existing infrastructure assets.

At the same time, the survey indicates that councils may find it challenging to pay for the required asset renewals programme. A number of councils do not have a renewals profile for their water and wastewater assets and renewals profiles that have been prepared are not always fully funded in long-term plans. We emphasize that the survey responses are only indicators of the investment challenge facing councils. The unique development of three waters assets and future investment strategy of each council is not captured in the analysis presented below.

Ultimately, whether the level of asset renewals required is a “problem” will depend on a combination of other factors – such as the ability for councils to raise debt to carry out the required investment, to increase rates and to develop lower cost ways to deliver the required infrastructure and services. The survey has raised this issue as one that calls for attention, but further work is needed to understand this issue in greater depth.

## Survey responses indicate an approaching need for asset renewals

Considerable value exists in the three waters assets across New Zealand. Together, three waters assets have a replacement value worth around \$35.7 billion. The wastewater network has the highest replacement value at around \$15.8 billion, followed by drinking water assets at \$11.3 billion and stormwater at \$8.6 billion.

The issue of renewals has been highlighted by the OAG in its recent report comparing local government management of roads and the three waters.<sup>3</sup> In its audit of 31 local authorities, the OAG has observed a deteriorating trend in road and water asset reinvestment in the 2012 to 2022 LTPs. If actual spending continues to reflect the forecast expenditure, by 2022 the gap between asset renewal expenditure and depreciation for the local government sector is expected to be between \$6 to 7 billion.

The timing and coverage of the need to invest in replacing existing infrastructure depends on the investment needs of each council. The age and condition of graded assets provides an indication of the scale of asset renewals. The service life of the network also depends on the materials chosen (for example, pipe materials) and a number of other factors.

From a national perspective, approximately one quarter of assets in the water, wastewater and stormwater sectors are more than 50 years old. The survey responses suggest that between 10-20 per cent of the graded network in the three waters requires renewal or is unserviceable (graded condition 4 or 5). Most councils have some older assets within their water portfolio and will need to manage a coordinated programme of renewals and replacement.

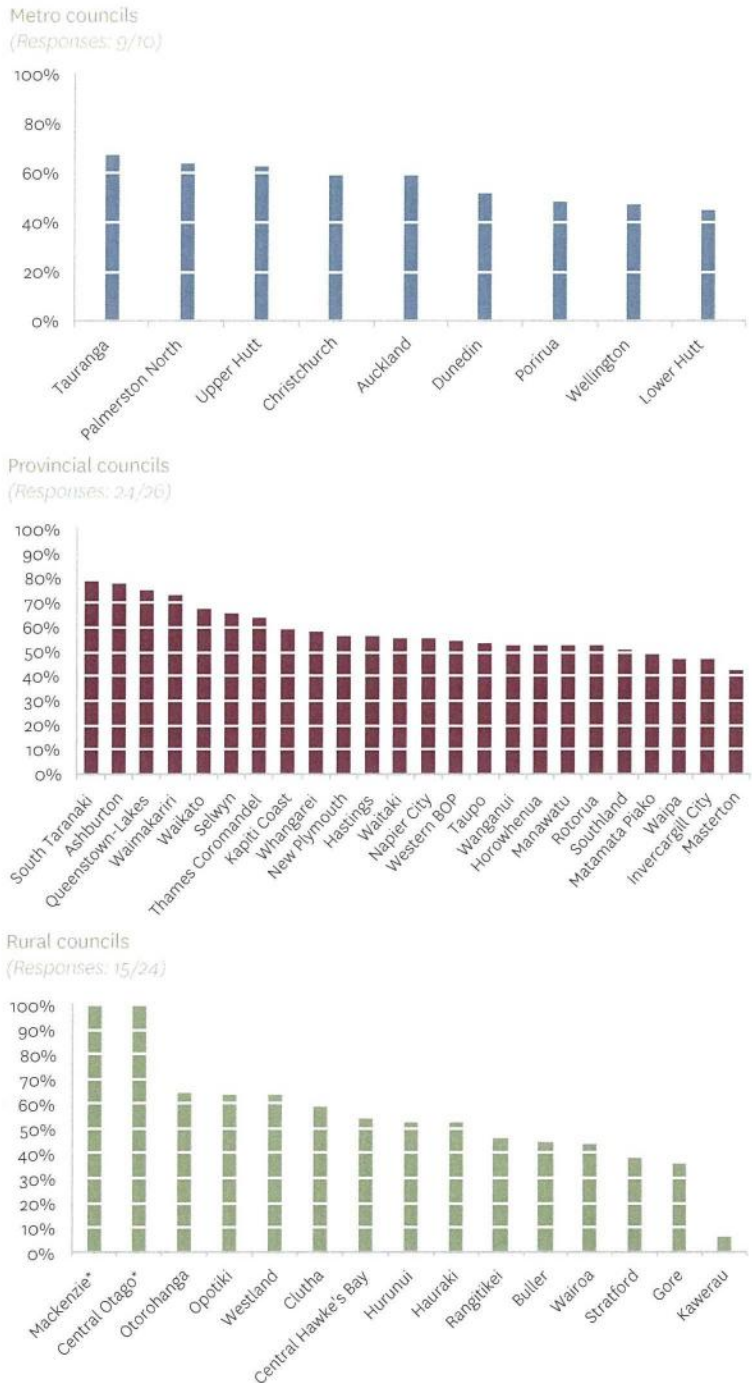
However, a national snapshot of three waters infrastructure masks significant local differences. Some councils (such as Tauranga) have made investments relatively recently, while others have much older, lower-graded networks. We have used survey responses suggesting the remaining life and condition of network assets to identify which councils may have a significant programme of asset replacements approaching.

<sup>3</sup> Office of the Auditor General, (2014). Water and roads: Funding and management challenges.

Figure 2.1 to Figure 2.4 provide indicators on investment needs.

Figure 2.1 plots the proportion of drinking water network value that remains after depreciation for those councils that provided data on their total asset value and depreciated replacement costs. Renewals are likely to be most pressing for those councils with lower proportion of remaining value. At the other extreme, councils with a high proportion of remaining value may be investing in renewals too early and not maximising the useful life of their assets. Figure 2.1 shows that with the exception of Mackenzie, Central Otago and Kawerau, between 40-80 per cent of asset value remains.

**Figure 2.1: Proportion of water assets useful life remaining (depreciated replacement cost/replacement cost)**



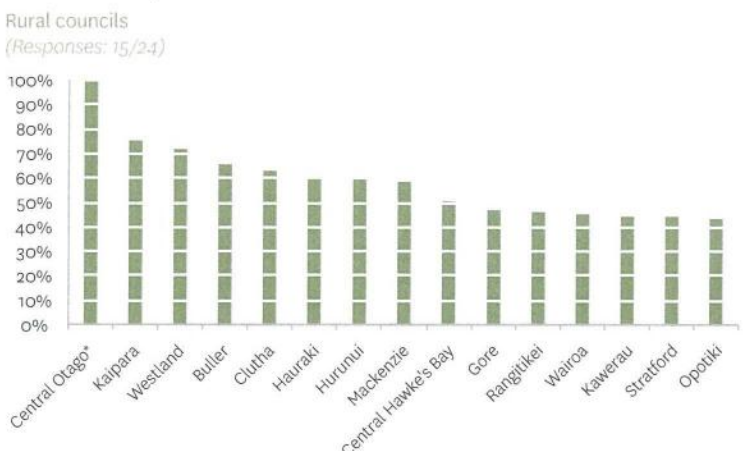
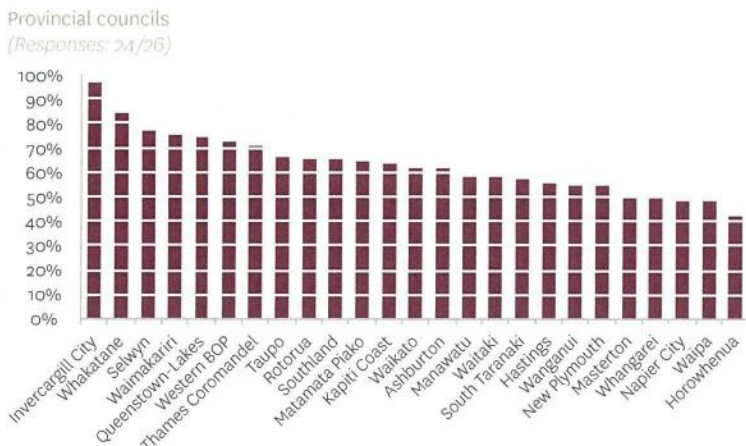
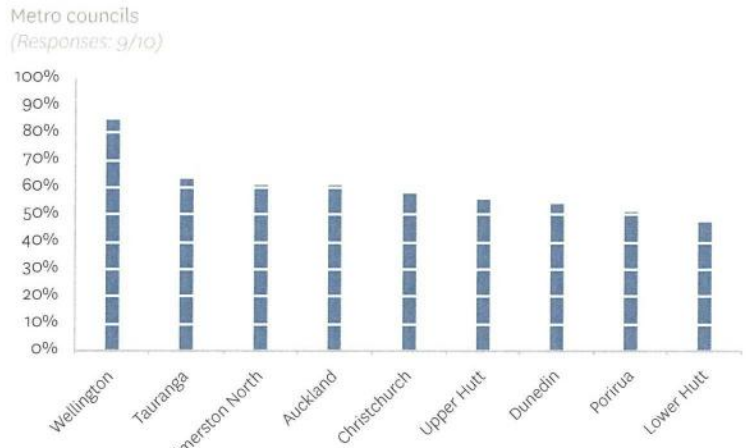
Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Note: A 'response' indicates a council gave data on total asset value and depreciated replacement costs.

\* Mackenzie District's depreciated replacement costs are reported to be 600 per cent of the total replacement costs, while Central Otago's reported 142 per cent.

Figure 2.2 plots the proportion of wastewater network value that has been depreciated. This shows similar trends as for drinking water, although with slightly higher levels of asset value remaining after depreciation.

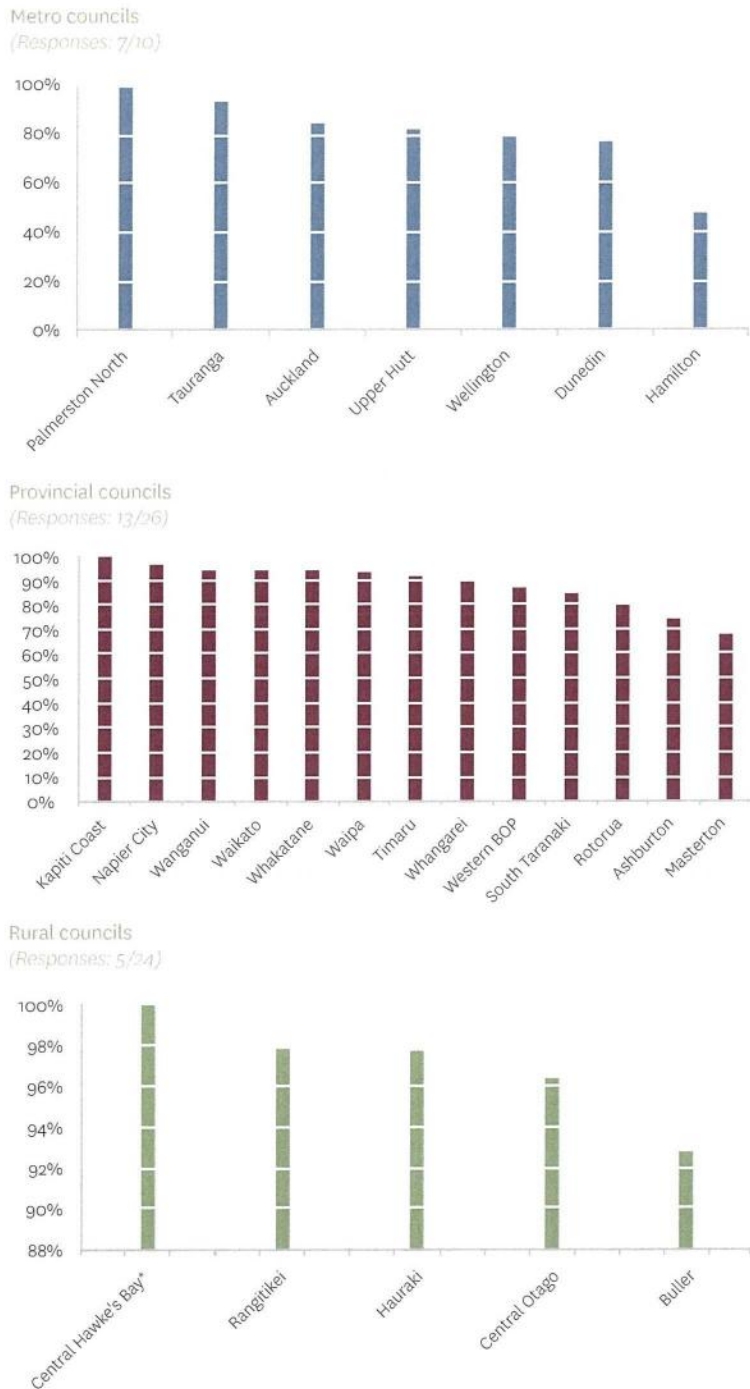
**Figure 2.2: Proportion of wastewater assets useful life remaining (depreciated replacement cost/replacement cost)**



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project - National Information Survey  
 Note: A 'response' indicates a council gave data on total asset value and depreciated replacement costs.  
 \* Central Otago's depreciated replacement costs are reported to be 171 per cent of replacement costs.

Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4 plot the proportion of graded assets that remain in good condition (ie graded 1, 2 or 3 using the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM)). The IIMM considers these assets only require maintenance to return the assets to an accepted level of service. In contrast, those assets graded 4 or 5 require significant renewals or are considered unserviceable.

**Figure 2.3: Proportion of water assets graded condition 1, 2 or 3 (per cent of graded network)**



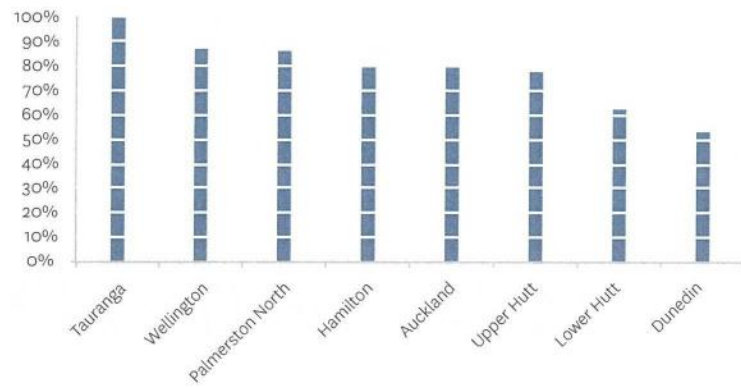
Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Note: A 'response' indicates a council gave data on total length of reticulation and its condition grading.  
 \* Central Hawke's Bay reports that 103 per cent of its total length of network is Condition 3.

Figure 2.4: Proportion of wastewater assets graded condition 1, 2 or 3 (per cent of graded network)

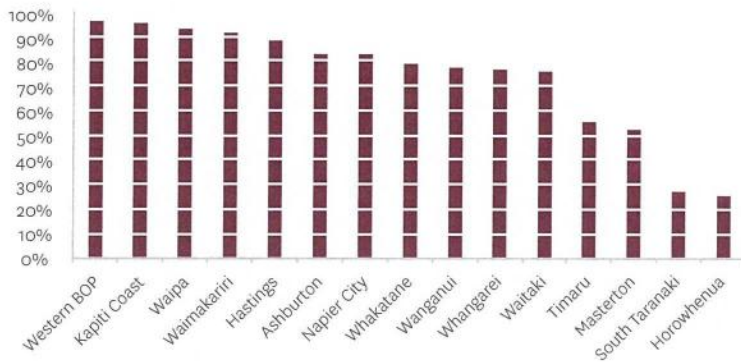
Metro councils

(Responses: 8/10)



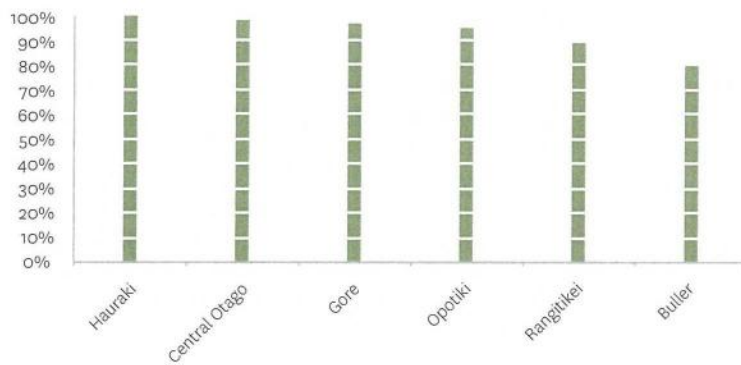
Provincial councils

(Responses: 15/26)



Rural councils

(Responses: 6/24)



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Note: A 'response' indicates a council gave data on total length of reticulation and its condition grading.



The survey responses reported that large sections of the three waters networks remain ungraded. Indeed, some councils have entire networks that have not been graded by their condition. These figures therefore only show the proportion of respondents' graded network that receives a condition grading of 1, 2 or 3 (ie this excludes ungraded assets). Fewer councils responded to questions on asset grading, and only a handful of councils have less than 70 per cent of their graded water or wastewater assets in good condition. As the data is constrained to graded assets, these figures are not necessarily representative of the condition of all councils' water and wastewater networks. To determine the actual need to renew or replace existing assets, further investigation into the condition of ungraded assets is required, as the investment need may be larger than the following figures suggest.

### Survey responses suggest that funding renewal investments could be difficult

The ability to access sufficient funding and financing to carry out renewal investments will be driven by financial planning and the strength of council balance sheets.

An indicator of councils' ability to fund renewals is the per cent of depreciation funded which would ideally be at 100 per cent. This measure is clearly not perfect. If previous levels of investment do not need to be matched to meet future demand (for example due to demographic changes or decreasing costs), then there is no need to fully fund depreciation based on historic asset costs.

As Table 2.1 demonstrates, depreciation allowances appear to be lower than the level needed to replace existing assets at the same cost. This is particularly evident for wastewater and stormwater assets in metro councils, although the reason for this difference is unclear.

The proportion of assets graded to condition 4 or 5 suggests that councils should be considering the financial implications of investment needs carefully in their LTPs. Otherwise, communities may not be well-placed to fund the level of investment required. The survey asked councils about their asset renewals profile – whether they have a known profile of how much investment is required over the coming years to renew and replace assets, and whether that renewals profile is funded.

Several councils responded that while they have a renewals profile, it is not fully funded in their plans. The extent of these planning and funding issues is outlined in Table 2.2. Overall, eight councils responded that they do not have a renewals profile for their water assets and nine councils do not have renewal profiles for wastewater assets. All metro councils have renewal profiles (although two councils in this sector group do not have funded profiles) and rural councils are generally less likely than metro or provincial councils to have a renewals profile, or one that is funded.

**Table 2.1: Average percentage of depreciation funded (%)**

Council type	Water	Wastewater	Stormwater
Metro	90	62	55
Provincial	71	79	68
Rural	81	74	77
Regional	N/A	N/A	80

Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

### Which councils face the greatest challenge on renewals investment?

The councils most affected by the challenge of asset renewal will be those that most need to invest to replace aging or poorly conditioned assets, but do not have the financial capability to carry out the investment required.

It is hard to draw definitive conclusions on this issue from the survey responses alone. However, some councils appear to have a high proportion of either their water or wastewater assets depreciated, but do not have a fully funded renewals profile to deliver the investment programme. The fact that not all councils have renewals profile in place is concerning. Renewals profiles are generally considered to be part of good asset management practice and councils can only meet the Local Government Act requirements (to have strategies to fund water infrastructure in their LTPs) if their renewals profile is known.

Infrastructure renewal also involves economies of scale. For the same level of investment, per household costs will be lower in areas that serve larger, more densely populated communities. The bars in Figure 2.5 below show the replacement value of assets across the three waters, which are higher for rural and provincial councils on a per connection basis.

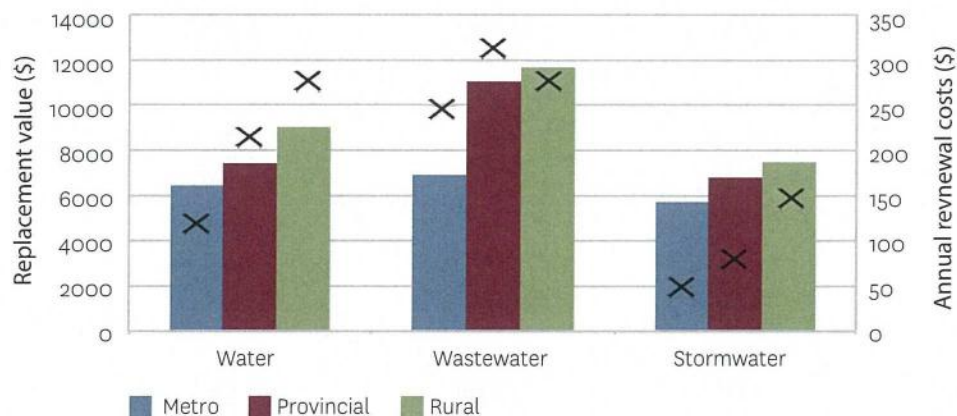
Asset renewal costs, represented by the crosses on the Figure 2.5 below, also show a considerable difference for provincial and rural councils when compared to metro councils. In addition to only being able to spread the costs over a small population, provincial and rural councils face higher estimated renewal costs (leading to per connection renewal costs of more than twice those in metro council areas for water infrastructure).

Table 2.2: Councils without a funded renewals profile for water and wastewater (number of councils that answered 'no')

Council type	Potable water		Wastewater	
	Councils that do not have a renewals profile	Councils without a profile that is matched and funded	Councils that do not have a renewals profile	Councils without a profile that is matched and funded
Metro	0/10 responses (0 non-responses)	2/9 responses (1 non-response)	0/10 responses (0 non-responses)	2/9 responses (1 non-response)
Provincial	4/22 responses (4 non-responses)	2/20 responses (6 non-responses)	3/18 responses (8 non-responses)	3/17 responses (9 non-responses)
Rural	4/18 responses (6 non-responses)	5/18 responses (6 non-responses)	6/17 responses (7 non-responses)	6/15 responses (9 non-responses)

Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Figure 2.5: Replacement values (bars and left hand axis) and renewal costs (crosses and right-hand axis) per connection



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

# 3

## **Investing to meet current and rising standards and customer expectations**

Water providers are facing increasing standards and customer expectations across the three waters. At the same time, survey responses suggest that current standards are not always met.

Several councils are struggling to communicate the costs of imposing greater standards to policymakers and customers, and the fact that there are clear trade-offs to be made between cost and quality. This is an issue both for larger metro councils that deal with the twin challenges of growth and rising customer expectations (particularly in stormwater management) and for smaller rural councils that lack economies of scale.

### Standards are increasing

Standards for the delivery and management of water services are often driven by central government agencies. As there is not one lead agency for water, standards covering a range of performance dimensions have been developed, each with their own focus. Together, these standards are placing increasing pressure on councils. In the last decade, councils have been asked to comply with increasing standards:

- **Drinking Water Standards (DWS).** In October 2007, the Health Act 1956 was amended to make compliance with certain drinking-water standards compulsory. This Act requires councils to take all practicable steps to comply with the (previously voluntary) drinking-water standards and to implement a public health management plan for drinking-water supply.

- **National Policy Statement on the management of freshwater.**

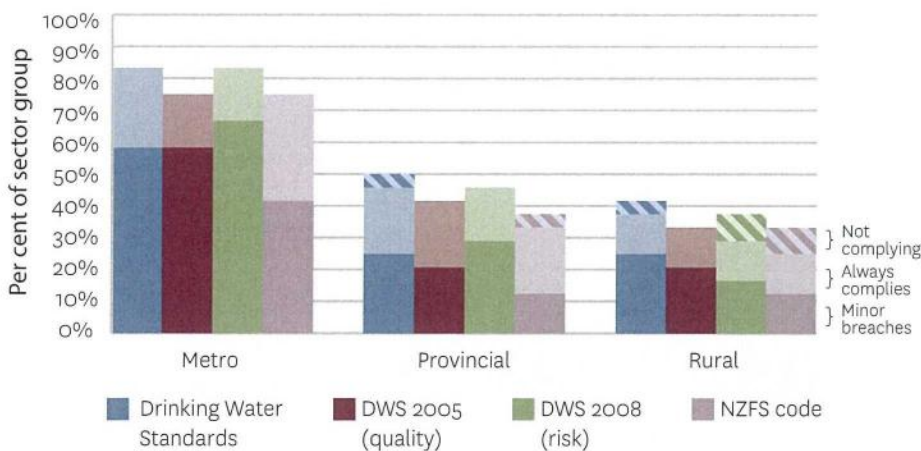
The NPS for freshwater management directs regional councils to set objectives and limits for fresh water in their regional plans. The NPS gives specific direction on how this should be done to recognise the national significance of fresh water for all New Zealanders and Te Mana o te Wai (the mana of the water).

- **Calls for greater management of the resilience of three waters assets (particularly in the area of stormwater).**

Councils broadly report that customers increasingly expect higher levels of service in the extent and frequency of stormwater flooding during and after storm events, and in the associated impacts on local water quality. There is a widely held view that the stormwater assets have traditionally not been as visible to consumers and ratepayers as the water and wastewater services. As a result, investment has not focused in this area. However, as storms become more frequent and community expectations of performance rises, councils are under greater pressure to increase their spending to meet these expectations and standards.

The implications for meeting these standards and new expectations will become clearer as councils prepare their next Long Term Plans (LTPs) under Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Figure 3.1: Compliance with Drinking Water Standards and Fire Service Code



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project - National Information Survey

## Survey responses suggest that existing standards are not always met

The survey was designed to give a snapshot of the current state of the three waters infrastructure. Accordingly, the impact and management of higher standards is not captured through survey responses. However, compliance with existing standards gives an initial indication of ability to meet future standards.

Figure 3.1 on page 17 illustrates compliance with existing potable water standards. The data on current levels of compliance is incomplete – with a high level of non-responses among provincial and rural councils. Of those that did respond, provincial and rural councils have lower levels of reported compliance, and in addition to minor breaches in some cases did not comply with the relevant standards. Non-compliance with standards such as the DWS can pose serious health risks to water consumers, particularly where customers do not expect to have to treat their water further (for example, through boiling).

In the wastewater sector, councils need to meet resource consent conditions on the volume and quality of wastewater discharges (including parameters for suspended solids, oil, grease and pathogens). Figure 3.2 demonstrates the level of compliance with these resource consent conditions. As with potable water standards, the data is incomplete. However, the responses suggest that less than half of provincial and rural councils always meet resource consent conditions. This is also a serious issue. Non-compliance with resource consents for wastewater discharges risk contaminating natural environments, and damaging people’s health when these areas are used by the public.

The survey asked whether councils have developed risk profile or resilience analysis of their critical wastewater and stormwater assets. The responses shown in Figure 3.3 suggest that metro councils are more likely to have this level of analysis to support their decisions. Fewer provincial and rural councils have completed this analysis, with many responding that no such analysis is currently underway. Risk profiles or resilience analysis are far less extensive for stormwater assets across all of the sector groups.

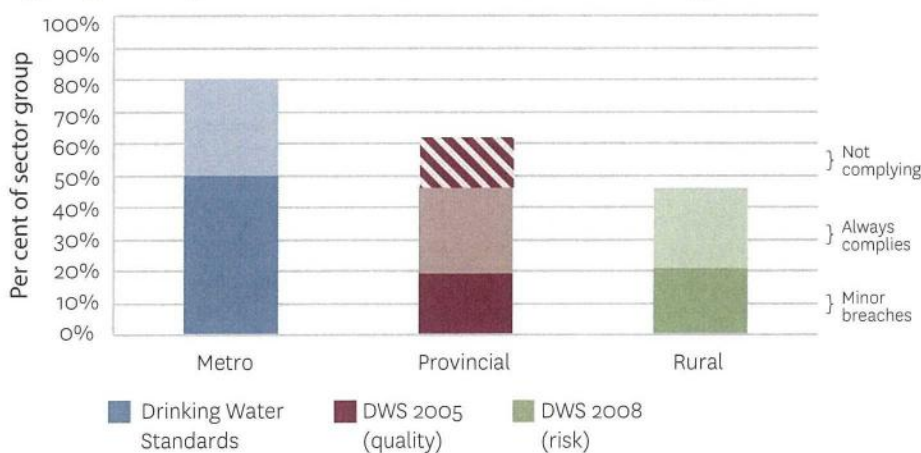
The state of resilience analysis may not pose an immediate risk to wastewater and stormwater services. However, it does suggest that a significant number of councils are less prepared, and therefore may struggle, to provide these services in the case of an unforeseen or adverse event.

## Highlighting the trade-off between cost and quality

A common theme at the workshops was that increasing standards can be costly to achieve – and that clearly communicating the cost to stakeholders can be challenging. Higher standards and levels of performance invariably cost more to achieve, which creates the need to reprioritise funding that would otherwise be used in other ways.

This may still create appropriate and efficient outcomes, if differing levels of quality and cost are matched to the needs and preferences of different communities. Put another way, the benefits of higher standards will be different in different communities. For instance, a rural community may have little use for high quality drinking water if most water is used for non-consumptive purposes.

Figure 3.2: Compliance with resource consent for receiving environments



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

This was examined in a cost-benefit analysis of implementing proposed Drinking Water Standards in communities of varying size. This analysis showed that while the benefits of higher standards outweighed the costs for larger populations, higher standards were not universally justified by the benefits they would provide in communities with fewer than 10,000 residents.<sup>4</sup>

Councils have little flexibility in making decisions on drinking water standards. The Local Government Infrastructure Efficiency Expert Advisory Group noted that Clutha District Council spent \$3.5 million on water supply plant upgrades and, as of 2010, had \$2.5 million of work planned. The Council has stated to the Productivity Commission that: "This was an absolute requirement on Council, despite the fact that independent analysis showed a negative cost-benefit ratio for small-medium schemes such as ours. If Council had been able to make its own choices there could have been much better uses of \$6m (eg road safety, where a similar investment would save many lives instead of simply reducing the incidence of stomach upsets). It is also quite possible that ratepayers themselves would have had other priorities for that money, whether through rates or retaining it themselves."

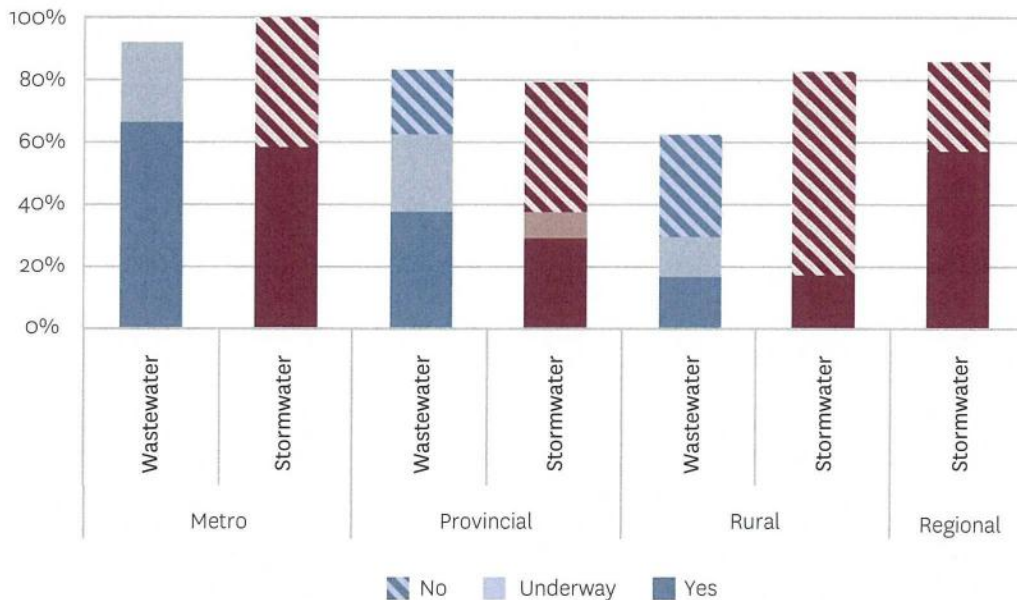
### Which councils are most affected by the challenge of rising standards?

The ability for councils to meet rising standards can be inferred from the survey responses. Rural and provincial councils have a higher level of non-compliance than metro councils, suggesting that the case will be similar or worse when additional standards are imposed.

However, workshop sessions indicate that growing metro councils also face particular challenges in this area. While they generally have more detailed planning process and information than other councils, they have to deal with rising standards while at the same time expanding the scale of their operations. This challenge is particularly stark in stormwater management, where ratepayers expect higher standards (less flooding of driveways and other surfaces), while the area covered by hard surfaces is increasing.

The impact of rising standards will become clearer as councils complete their next LTPs, which will need to assess the future investment needs and costs of meeting standards and customer expectations over the next 30 years.

Figure 3.3: Documented risk profile/resilience analysis of critical assets



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

4 LECCG. (2010). Cost benefit analysis of raising the quality of New Zealand networked drinking water.

Given the value invested in three waters infrastructure, it makes sense to ensure that customers have the ability and the right incentives to use those assets efficiently. The survey responses suggest that most councils do not incentivise water customers through prices, with revenue primarily coming from rates. A smaller group of water providers has explored alternative options for sending price signals, as well as demand management. There are multiple ways to inform and incentivise efficient levels of consumption (for example through information campaigns on the value of water). The key is to build confidence that appropriate measures are being used in various circumstances.

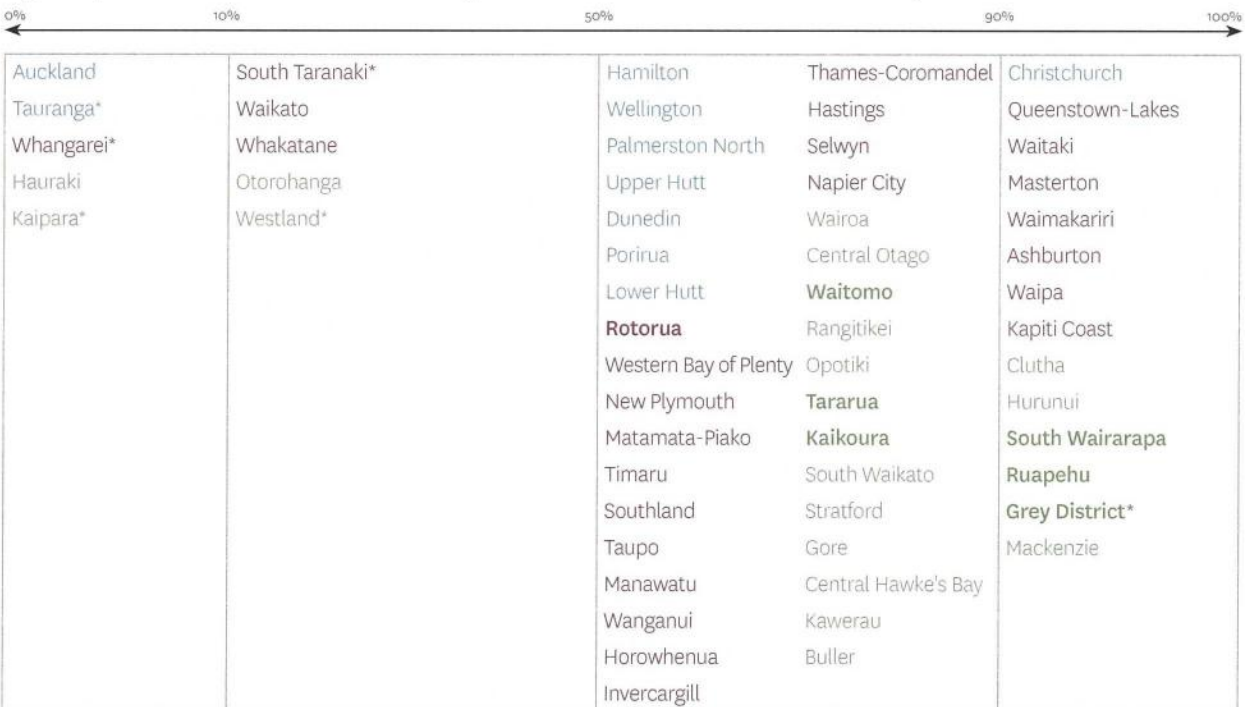
The role of water meters is naturally raised in discussion of this issue – and water metering is often a highly-charged debate. A dispassionate technical analysis of this issue suggests that the value of water meters will depend on the cost of investing to meet demand growth (for either water or wastewater treatment) and the value of information provided from water meters for resource and asset management.

It is therefore not possible to conclude that water meters are either universally good or bad. The 3 Waters project plans to explore this issue further as part of developing the Best Practice Framework and Toolbox to ensure that all councils understand when water metering is likely to be an appropriate option.

### Most sector revenue is generated through rates

Figure 4.1 suggests that the majority of metro, provincial and rural council charge customers for three waters services through their rates. A relatively small proportion of water providers use water metering and volumetric charging to signal the costs of service provision to water consumers. The method of charging for water does not appear to depend on the size or type of council. Most of the councils that rely on rates for over 50 per cent of their revenue use some form of targeted rates (those councils that did not report using targeted rates are shown in bold in Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Councils' reliance on rates (per cent of water revenue from rates)



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Note: Councils indicated with an \* recover a significantly different proportion of wastewater costs through rates (much higher for Tauranga, Whangarei, Kaipara, South Taranaki and Westland and

## This provides few incentives to manage demand for water assets and services

Using rates to fund water services means that there is no link between the price paid by end-users and the costs of delivering water services and investing to improve services or network performance. Instead, these signals are mixed in with the costs of other council functions (although in some cases targeted rates do provide consumers with a clearer signal of the total cost of providing services in the region). Water metering and volumetric charging can provide stronger price signals to reflect the cost of delivering the service. Consumers then have the ability and incentive to adjust their consumption to efficient levels that reflect the value they place on water consumption.

Several water providers who have brought in metering and volumetric charging have observed that end-users are willing to adjust their water use in response to these price signals. In the most recent National Performance Review of selected water utilities, Water New Zealand noted that two of the three organisations with water consumption under 200 litres per person per day (compared to the national average of 340 litres/person/day) have universal metering.<sup>5</sup>

Tauranga observed a 30 per cent fall in peak demand for water following the introduction of water meters and volumetric charging. A similar reduction in demand was observed in Carterton when it introduced similar schemes. The savings generated by Tauranga's metering and charging system have been estimated at around \$4.7 million per year over a 30 year period of analysis.<sup>6</sup>

Most of the savings stem from deferring capital expenditure on infrastructure upgrades. Changes in consumption have meant that there has been no requirement for water restrictions since metering and volumetric charging was introduced. Interestingly, lower rates of water consumption also led to less investment in wastewater treatment.

## Which councils should be providing incentives to their customers?

Water metering is often a controversial topic for councils for two reasons. Firstly, by revealing the value of three waters services, water meters are often seen as the first step towards the commercialisation and privatisation of three waters assets. However, current legislation largely addresses this concern – section 130 of the Local Government Act 2002 prevents local government authorities from divesting their ownership or interest in water services. Secondly, water metering can be perceived to be a means of increasing council revenue, when volumetric pricing is not accompanied by an offsetting reduction in rates. Managing this concern relies on councils to clearly communicate the expected changes in water costs and rates to their communities.

Despite these concerns, the discussion above highlights that the merits of installing water meters and charging for consumption can be evaluated according to its costs and benefits. In each case, the value will depend on the circumstances of different councils. Metering will provide benefits for councils that have one or more of the following conditions:

- **Increasing demand:** Encouraging efficient water use helps to reduce the need to invest in new assets. The value of meters is likely to outweigh the costs when new investment in either water or wastewater treatment facilities would otherwise be required to meet demand growth. Cost benefit analysis of water metering and volumetric charging indicate that there is a high rate of return in areas where large capital expenditure is being considered on the treatment facilities to keep up with demand. Metering also enables demand management regimes such as pressure zoning or reduction, which extends the condition and overall lives of water infrastructure.

<sup>5</sup> Water New Zealand, 2012/2013 National Performance Review. Available at [http://www.waternz.org.nz/Category?Action=View&Category\\_id=232](http://www.waternz.org.nz/Category?Action=View&Category_id=232)

<sup>6</sup> Sternberg, J. & Bahrs, P. Water Metering – The Tauranga Journey.



- **Limited knowledge of network performance:** Water meters provide detailed and accurate information on network condition and performance, allowing more targeted asset management programmes, such as leak reduction initiatives. For instance, the Kapiti Coast District Council has commented that over 340 water leaks, equivalent to a daily loss of 1,800 m<sup>3</sup> of water, had been detected since it had introduced water meters and improved its water reduction strategy.<sup>7</sup>
- **Scarce water supply:** Water metering will incentivise end-users to reduce their demand and allows water providers to fix any issues with network performance. Both of these relieve the pressure placed on water supplies, which either currently or in the future are not expected to demand. This avoids having to rely on extracting water from alternative sources that are more expensive or damaging to the environment.
- **High treatment costs:** Some parts of New Zealand are not growing or have an abundant supply of high quality water – and existing capacity is likely to be more than sufficient to meet future needs. Any benefits of metering in these areas will be limited to avoiding operating costs, such as electricity for pumping and chemicals for treatment. However, these benefits could outweigh the costs of metering where operating costs are high. Where councils have provided sufficient information, their operating and maintenance costs per 1000 m<sup>3</sup> of treated water and wastewater are illustrated in Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3 respectively (see pages 24 and 25). There is considerable variation in these reported operating costs.

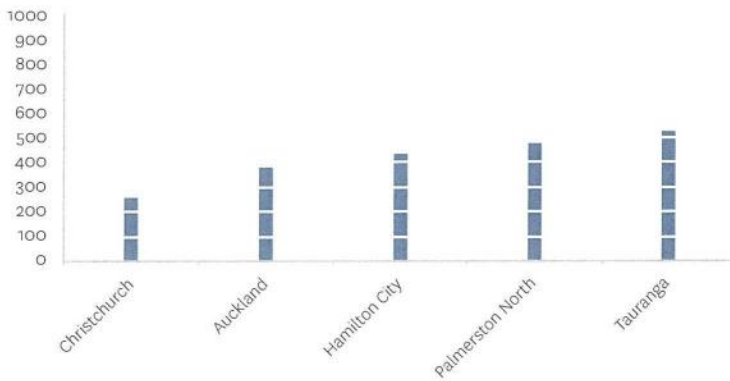
There are likely to be councils that face one or more of the conditions listed above that do not have water meters or use volumetric charging. By the same token, some councils may not realise benefits from metering that are sufficient to outweigh the costs.

To build confidence in how this issue is being managed, LGNZ will be inviting councils to help us build better evidence on the merits of water metering and volumetric charging in different circumstances. This evidence will help to ensure that the Best Practice Framework and Toolbox is developed with a realistic sense of the costs and benefits of water metering across the full range of situations facing New Zealand councils.

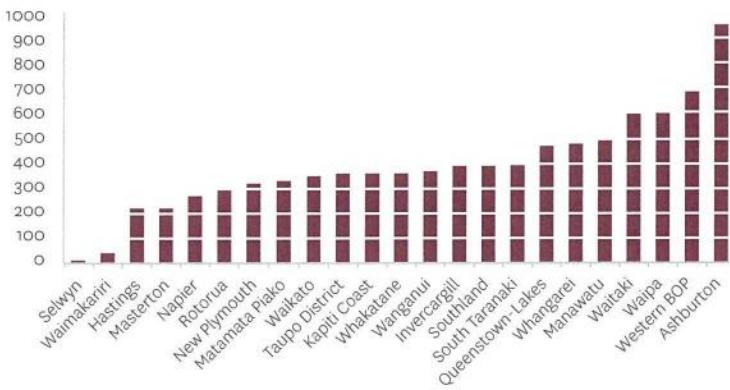
<sup>7</sup> EAG. (2013). Report of the Local Government Infrastructure Efficiency Expert Advisory Group. Available at <http://www.dia.govt.nz/Better-Local-Government-Background#expert>

Figure 4.2: Operating and maintenance costs of reticulation and treatment for potable water (\$ per 000 m3 of treated water)

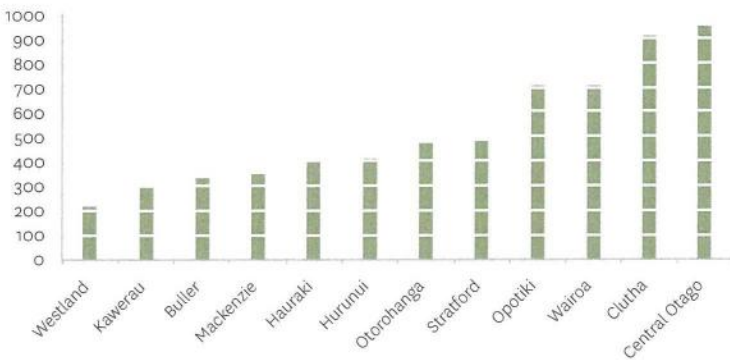
Metro councils  
(Responses: 5/10)



Provincial councils  
(Responses: 23/26)



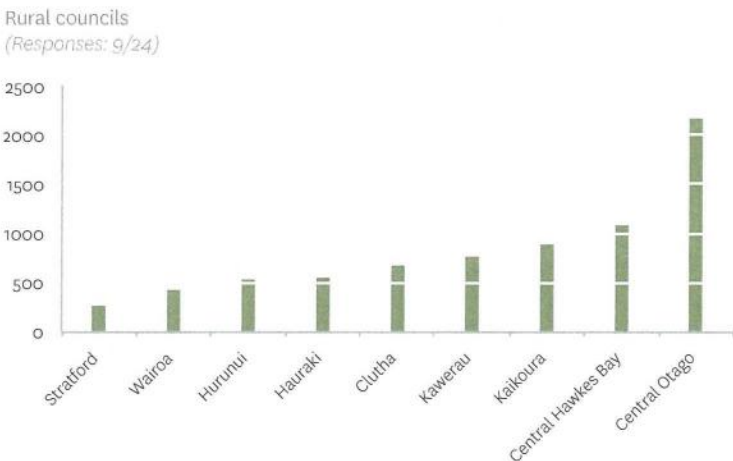
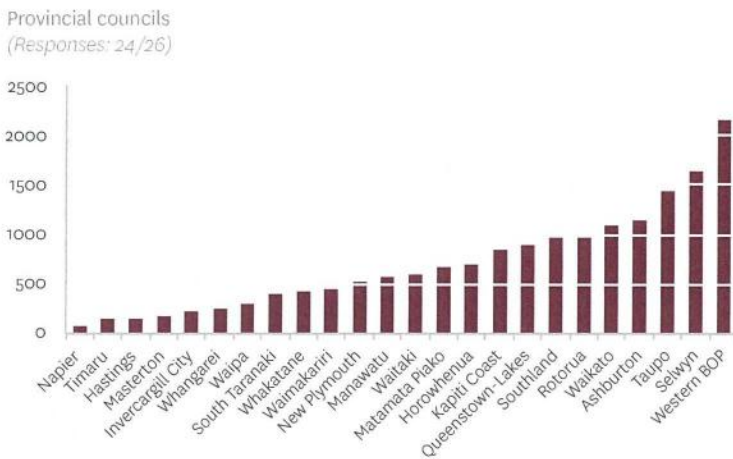
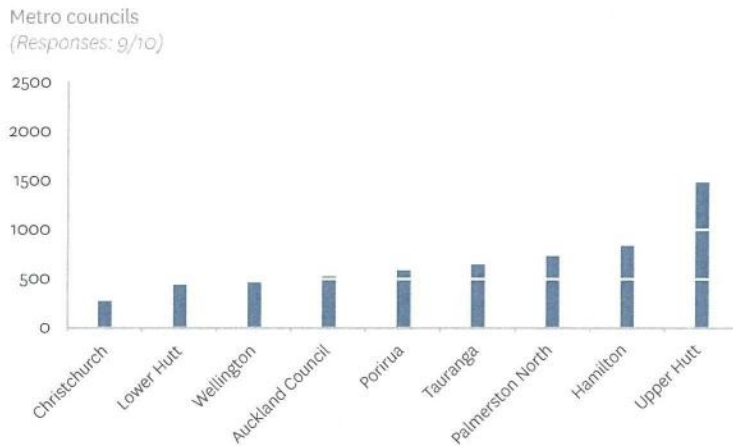
Rural councils  
(Responses: 12/24)



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project - National Information Survey

Note: A 'response' indicates a council gave information on operational, maintenance costs and volumes of treated water.

Figure 4.3: Operating and maintenance costs of reticulation and treatment for wastewater (\$ per 000 m3 of treated wastewater)



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project - National Information Survey

Note: A 'response' indicates a council gave information on operational, maintenance costs and volumes of treated water.

In the process of developing this issues paper, the survey responses, or anecdotal evidence from three waters experts, often suggested further issue areas but the survey evidence was insufficient to assert their prevalence. However, these additional issues still sparked useful discussions about the performance of three waters infrastructure. This section provides a starting point for further information to be gathered on these issues.

## 5.1 Ensuring access to the required expertise

In many respects, the critical importance of the three waters to local communities ensures that the sector delivers adequate levels of performance. Performance failures are noticed quickly and reported to councillors and local government managers for rapid resolution. Perhaps not surprisingly, nothing in the survey responses or other reports on the sector suggests that the sector is fundamentally broken. However, there are opportunities to improve sector performance. The sector has shown interest in addressing these areas, and the strong sector participation in the National Information Survey shows councils' willingness to learn from each other's experiences.

One component of those improvements might focus on ensuring that councils have access to the expertise needed to plan, procure and manage the three waters in the best possible way to meet further needs.

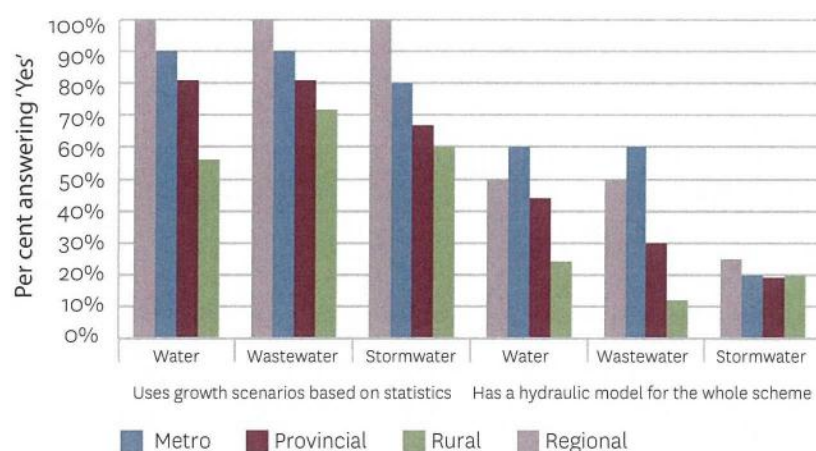
Many council water providers are not focused solely on delivering the three waters services but also carry out other council functions. This can limit the ability for the providers to develop specialised knowledge in the three waters. The provision of modern water services requires a significant range of engineering and management skills. Some non-metro councils report difficulties in attracting and retaining expertise in three waters management and procurement. This becomes a concern for the long-run operation of the assets when councils rely on a small number of staff and do not have plans to pass on their expertise. This appears to be an issue experienced across all of the services managed by local government authorities (not just water).

### The use of planning tools varies by Council type

The survey asked several questions about the planning capabilities of councils. These are closely linked with the ability to fund asset replacement and understand the investments needed to meet increasing standards. Regional and metro authorities generally have greater access to these capabilities than provincial and rural water providers. This is reflected in Figure 5.1, which shows the councils that use demand forecasting tools.

In some cases, councils likely do not have these capabilities because they are not needed in their particular situation. For example, communities such as Kawerau with little or no population growth are unlikely to get much value out of population growth scenarios for planning.

Figure 5.1: Council use of demand forecasting tools



Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project - National Information Survey

## 5.2 Drawing on external skills and governance to deliver the three waters

There may also be a link between a water provider’s operational and management capabilities and its governance model.

The governance models for water providers is typically an internal committee, or external, using council controlled organisations, or a mix of the two options. There is a perception that there is better access to operational or management expertise or capabilities in water providers that use some form of external model. To confirm this perception, we would expect to observe some follow-on effect in these councils’ sector performance.

The following tables indicate there is very little variation in the type of governance model used by water providers in New Zealand. This limits the ability to empirically link the performance of three waters infrastructure to the incentives to those who manage it. This situation may change when the recent explorations of new models mature, allowing some comparison to inform this issue.

## 5.3 Delivering on customers’ expectations of performance

While customer engagement is common in most sectors, its value is not always fully understood by providers of utility services, such as water or electricity. The traditional model of utility service delivery focuses much more on engineering and economics, rather than customer engagement.

However, most water providers in New Zealand appear to be relatively active in terms of understanding what their customers want. Councils will get some sense of the needs and expectations of their communities through the LTP process, although they do not consult specifically on water Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) unless there is a significant change in the level of service or capital expenditure planned. Some councils have further engaged with potable water customers to agree on the KPIs for water pressure and disruptions to their water services – two metrics that clearly matter to customers.

Table 5.1: Governance models for potable water (per cent answering ‘yes’)

Council type	Which governance model do you use?		
	Internal	External	Both
Metro	40	40	10
Provincial	81	0	4
Rural	72	0	4

Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Table 5.2: Governance models for wastewater (per cent answering ‘yes’)

Council type	Which governance model do you use?		
	Internal	External	Both
Metro	40	20	30
Provincial	85	0	0
Rural	68	0	4

Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Councils have also been proactive in developing customer satisfaction KPIs. The level of customer engagement in each council sector group is provided in Table 5.5. Customer satisfaction KPIs are almost universal amongst metro water providers across the three waters.

While the level of engagement is promising for determining a minimal level of service that water providers should meet, it remains unclear whether this is leading to meaningful outcomes. For instance,

customer engagement can be used to manage expectations of the trade-off between water quality and greater costs. There are also opportunities to manage expectations of wastewater and stormwater services by developing more KPIs that are agreed with the community. Provincial and rural councils may be in an advantageous position to make use of these opportunities as councils with smaller populations may find it easier to understand and meet the specific needs of their communities.

Table 5.3: Governance models for stormwater (per cent answering 'yes')

Council type	Which governance model do you use?		
	Internal	External	Both
Metro	50	30	10
Provincial	81	0	4
Regional	100	0	0
Rural	68	0	4

Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Table 5.4: Councils that use KPIs that are agreed with the community (%)

Council type	Annual pressure KPI	Disruption to water service KPI
Metro	70	90
Provincial	59	78
Regional	75	75
Rural	60	72

Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

Table 5.5: Councils with annual KPIs for customer satisfaction (%)

Council type	Potable water	Wastewater	Stormwater
Metro	90	90	100
Provincial	78	78	81
Regional	75	75	75
Rural	76	72	72

Source: LGNZ 3 Waters project – National Information Survey

# 6

## **Next steps**

This issues paper has been discussed with central and local government experts on the 3 Waters Advisory Group, 3 Waters Steering Committee and the LGNZ National Council (listed in Appendix A). Their input and guidance has been highly valuable.

LGNZ is now seeking feedback from wider sector stakeholders on this issues paper. We are keen to confirm whether there is consensus on the issues that need to be addressed now and those issues that need further analysis. LGNZ also want to engage with stakeholders on how the issues facing the sector should be prioritised – ensuring the right balance between analysis and action. Responses to this issues paper can be addressed to LGNZ Chief Executive Malcolm Alexander or LGNZ 3 Waters project manager Philip Shackleton and should be received by 21 November 2014.

Please email Malcolm at [malcolm.alexander@lgnz.co.nz](mailto:malcolm.alexander@lgnz.co.nz)  
or Philip at [philip.shackleton@lgnz.co.nz](mailto:philip.shackleton@lgnz.co.nz)  
or post your response to:

Local Government New Zealand  
Level 1, 117 Lambton Quay  
Wellington.

LGNZ will then prepare a white paper that explores options for addressing the issues that emerge as high priorities. This white paper will:

- canvas a range of possible policy changes that could help to solve the issues identified and assess the relative merits of different approaches;
- develop recommendations for the direction of future policy work in the sector; and
- continue in parallel to develop understanding in those areas where further analysis is needed.

We intend to release the white paper publicly in the first quarter of 2015.



# 7

# Appendices

## Appendix A: 3 Waters Advisory Group and Steering Committee members

### Steering Committee

Malcolm Alexander (Chair)	Chief Executive <b>Local Government New Zealand</b>
David Taylor	Head of the National Infrastructure Unit <b>Treasury</b>
Paul Bayly	Managing Partner <b>Cranleigh</b>
Paul James	Deputy Chief Executive – Policy, Regulatory and Ethnic Affairs <b>Department of Internal Affairs</b>
Phil Wilson	Board member <b>New Zealand Society of Local Government Managers</b>
Stephen Selwood	Chief Executive <b>New Zealand Council for Infrastructure Development</b>
Steve Couper	Past President <b>Water New Zealand</b>
Bruce Robertson (As observer)	Assistant Auditor General for Local Government <b>Office of the Auditor General</b>

### Advisory Group

Tony Stallinger (Chair)	Chief Executive <b>Hutt City Council</b>
Braden Austin	President <b>Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia – New Zealand Division</b>
Chris Upton	Chief Executive <b>Upper Hutt City Council</b>
David Fraser	Consultant <b>AMSAAM Ltd</b>
Geoff Swainson	Manager – Transport Planning <b>Wellington City Council</b>
Helen Mexted	Director Advocacy <b>Local Government New Zealand</b>
Ian Gooden	General Manager Infrastructure Services <b>Tauranga City Council</b>
Martin Fletcher	Chief Financial Officer <b>Marlborough District Council</b>
Richard Kempthorne	Mayor <b>Tasman District</b>
Richard Kirby	Consultant <b>R.Kirby Ltd</b>
Richard Ward	Senior Analyst <b>Treasury</b>

## Appendix B: Council categorisation and responses

LGNZ determines the council sector groups by the following criteria:<sup>8</sup>

- **Metropolitan:** populations exceeding 90,000
- **Provincial:** populations between 20,000 and 90,000

- **Rural:** populations under 20,000
- **Regional:** regional councils and unitary authorities

Table 6.1 outlines which sector group each council falls under and whether each council responded to the LGNZ National Information Survey.

Table 6.1: Council sector grouping and responses

Council name	Sector group	Provided survey response?	Attended workshop series
Ashburton District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Auckland Council (Unitary)	Regional	Yes	Yes
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Regional	No	Yes
Buller District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Carterton District Council	Rural	No	No
Central Hawke's Bay District Council	Rural	Yes	No
Central Otago District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Christchurch City Council	Metro	Yes	Yes
Clutha District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Dunedin City Council	Metro	Yes	Yes
Environment Canterbury	Regional	Yes	No
Environment Southland	Regional	No	Yes
Far North District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Gisborne District Council (Unitary)	Regional	Yes	Yes
Gore District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Regional	Yes	No

Council name	Sector group	Provided survey response?	Attended workshop series
Grey District Council	Rural	Yes	No
Hamilton City Council	Metro	Yes	Yes
Hastings District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Hauraki District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Hawke's Bay Regional Council	Regional	No	No
Horizons Regional Council	Regional	No	Yes
Horowhenua District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Hurunui District Council	Rural	Yes	No
Hutt City Council	Metro	Yes	No
Invercargill City Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Kaikoura District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Kaipara District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Kapiti Coast District Council	Provincial	Yes	No
Kawerau District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Mackenzie District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Manawatu District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Marlborough District Council (Unitary)	Regional	Yes	Yes

<sup>8</sup> LGNZ (2014, March 26) Sector groups. Available at <http://www.lgnz.co.nz/home/about-lgnz/membership-representation/sector-groups/>

Council name	Sector group	Provided survey response?	Attended workshop series
Masterton District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Matamata-Piako District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Napier City Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Nelson City Council (Unitary)	Regional	Yes	Yes
New Plymouth District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Northland Regional Council	Regional	Yes	Yes
Opotiki District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Otago Regional Council	Regional	No	Yes
Otorohanga District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Palmerston North City Council	Metro	Yes	Yes
Porirua City Council	Metro	Yes	No
Queenstown-Lakes District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Rangitikei District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Rotorua District Council	Provincial	Yes	No
Ruapehu District Council	Rural	Yes	No
Selwyn District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
South Taranaki District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
South Waikato District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes

Council name	Sector group	Provided survey response?	Attended workshop series
South Wairarapa District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Southland District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Stratford District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Taranaki Regional Council	Regional	No	No
Tararua District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Tasman District Council (Unitary)	Regional	Yes	Yes
Taupo District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Tauranga City Council	Metro	Yes	Yes
Thames-Coromandel District Council	Provincial	Yes	No
Timaru District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Upper Hutt City Council	Metro	Yes	Yes
Waikato District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Waikato Regional Council	Regional	Yes	Yes
Waimakariri District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Waimate District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Waipa District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes

Council name	Sector group	Provided survey response?	Attended workshop series
Wairoa District Council	Rural	Yes	Yes
Waitaki District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Waitomo District Council	Rural	Yes	No
Wanganui District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Wellington City Council	Metro	Yes	Yes
West Coast Regional Council	Regional	No	No
Western Bay of Plenty District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Westland District Council	Rural	Yes	No
Whakatane District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes
Whangarei District Council	Provincial	Yes	Yes

Source: LGNZ

## Appendix C: Summary of 3 Waters project workshop outcomes

### Attendance and coverage

The 3 Waters project workshops were attended by 109 people across nine locations. 61 councils were represented with additional representation from Watercare, Wellington Water (formerly known as Capacity), Department of Internal Affairs and WaterNZ. A list of council attendees is provided in Appendix B.

### Summary of feedback received

Below is a summary of the feedback received during the workshops. Feedback has been taken from the notes that were collected and is sorted by the issues discussed in this issue paper. We have also included general comments and observations.

### General comments and observations

- Issues on renewals and increasing standards were generally accepted as important issues facing the sector. Providing customers with the right incentives was identified as issue that needed further evidence. Access to expertise and external skills was agreed as an issue that needed stronger evidence. Meeting customer expectations of performance was not considered as a major issue.
- There is a need to drill deeper into the data from the survey when preparing evidence for the issues paper.
- We need to watch how we aggregate data as this can inform policy decisions which need to be sensitive to local situations.
- We need to ensure the issues paper is integrated with other pieces of work, for example the Local Government Funding Review.
- Participants wanted to be able to access data from the survey to benchmark performance.

### Investing to renew and replace existing assets

- It is important to understand the differences between funding required in high growth areas versus where the population base is declining or remaining static.
- Some felt that the affordability issues were not captured well by the data presented. However, it was acknowledged that more data will be available to inform this issue.
- Councils need to better understand the risks when considering asset replacement and renewals.
- The National Policy Statement for Fresh Water Management will have a big impact on affordability in some areas.
- Depreciation and how this is dealt with by councils is a big issue. The feeling was that we could consider having a separate paper on it. For average depreciation funded, a better understanding of the problem needs to be developed.
- When considering affordability the point was made that we need to get a better perspective from the customer. For example, consider affordability from the individual.
- The next LTPs with the Infrastructure plans will show how many types of council are going to be able to cope with the full renewals schedule.
- The ability to fund asset replacements varies across the councils. We therefore need to find the right funding mechanisms so they can pay.
- Funding storm water infrastructure emerged as a very big issue. Specifically the amount of depreciation being actually funded versus renewal/lifecycle costs.
- Some felt that the sector was capable of developing renewal programmes but funding them was the big issue. Councils need to have visibility of their sustainable renewals.
- The age of the network was good data to have but it needs to be combined with other data to inform the life of the asset. For example, materials to become more useful.
- Getting valuations of assets correct, having renewals profiles and having consistent grading of assets were seen as important issues.

## Investing to meet current and rising standards and customer expectations

- There was overall agreement that this is a big issue.
- There is a need to acknowledge that there is a lot of investment going on across the sector to improve performance in meeting existing standards.
- There will need to be some give and take on communities' ability to meet standards. We need to be asking the question, is there anything coming up that the sector hasn't already planned for?
- The sector is sufficiently challenged to meet existing and historical standards. Therefore, we need to focus on how to meet existing standards before looking at new ones. It's important to create a connection between the standards and customer expectations. There is a need to examine the costs and benefits of meeting various standards. The survey data suggests that the benefits are not there.
- We need to look closely if we are over the hump of both Drinking Water Standards and wastewater standards.
- The new standards for freshwater management will have a significant impact on storm water.
- There is a need to consider work safety and general shifts in expectations.
- There is also a need to consider the costs associated with climate change adaptation.

## Providing the right incentives to customers

- There was a general feeling that we do not have the right incentives in place now in many areas. But where meters were being used there were examples of improved efficiencies.
- The general feeling was that meters are but one tool and solutions need to be fit for purpose. The important thing is to consider the costs and benefits when looking at meters as a tool for driving efficiencies.
- Some reported that you can have a metered network and have customers who are using less water but their costs are still rising. This is due to the fact that the costs of maintaining the network are still there and will continue to go up at least at the rate of inflation.
- In some cases, councils' marginal cost of water is too low to make it worth measuring.
- This issue links to customer engagement and the need to understand what levels of service are acceptable to customers. This will vary across communities.
- Wastewater metering was seen as an option.

## Ensuring access to the required expertise and drawing on external skills and governance to deliver the three waters

- There was a general feeling that the data presented in the workshops did not evidence that there was an issue.
- Some felt that this was not just a three waters issue but something that was across all professions and impacting on regions. It is widely recognised that succession planning is a significant risk for the engineering sector as a whole.
- In respect of the variation in demand forecasting capabilities that was presented, one group identified that the question needing closer inspection is: Are the smaller councils doing the most with the data and tools they do have at their disposal now, such as basic data manipulation and development of basic assumptions using Excel?
- Although not well evidenced in the workshop, it was acknowledged that smaller councils may not have sufficient resources to attract the right level of expertise.
- It was generally agreed that this is an issue and the challenges are linked to the demographic, urbanisation and population changes.
- Other issues raised were, training gaps and the need to develop better recording techniques. Also knowledge transfer as an opportunity.

## Delivering on customers' expectations of performance

- Most agreed that the survey evidence shows that there is a high usage across the sector of councils that use KPIs for annual pressure and disruption to water service.
- It was generally acknowledged that there are different levels of service across the sector and that the KPIs need to be meaningful.
- There was general agreement that the evidence shows that a high percentage of councils are using annual KPIs to measure customer satisfaction with water services.
- Some felt that there was not a real issue here and the approach was a bit simplistic. There was a general acceptance from survey results that there is good customer engagement from surveys and use of KPIs. The important thing to know is what qualifies as a meaningful KPI. Therefore, further investigation to inform this issue is needed.
- Minimum levels of service are being driven by legislation and are not in agreement with the community.
- There is engagement with customers through the LTP process. Some are reporting few if any submissions around levels of service and customer expectations.
- It is felt that where the reticulation assets are young we are meeting customer expectations. But this could change as assets become older.
- For treatment there are greater issues relating to discharges to (or abstraction from) the environment.
- Customer education is the key. It is also important to understand what customers actually want.

## Other issues identified as important

- local community autonomy;
- climate change impacts;
- the ability to think outside of the box when considering water use efficiency methods;
- RMA consultation process;
- overall water allocations and availability;
- the fate of storm water;
- understanding the survey data (looking deeper to understand the problems and where they are);
- data accuracy and completeness;
- need for more data, customer complaints, breakages, interruptions to services etc;
- assessing risk/criticality in the networks;
- improve things through collaboration;
- difference in how compliance requirements are expressed;
- standardisation of data and reporting;
- need to improve asset management and demand forecasting; and
- no national body to provide consistency.



## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>DWS</b>	Drinking Water Standards
<b>IIMM</b>	International Infrastructure Management Manual
<b>KPIs</b>	Key Performance Indicators
<b>LGNZ</b>	Local Government New Zealand
<b>LTPs</b>	Long Term Plans
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management



# We are. LGNZ.

PO Box 1214  
Wellington 6140  
New Zealand

P. 64 4 924 1200  
[www.lgnz.co.nz](http://www.lgnz.co.nz)

---

## We are.

Ashburton.	Gisborne.	Kaikoura.	Otago.	Southland Region.	Waimate.
Auckland.	Gore.	Kaipara.	Otorohanga.	Stratford.	Waipa.
Bay of Plenty.	Greater Wellington.	Kapiti Coast.	Palmerston North.	Taranaki.	Wairoa.
Buller.	Grey.	Kawerau.	Porirua.	Tararua.	Waitaki.
Canterbury.	Hamilton.	Mackenzie.	Queenstown-	Tasman.	Waitomo.
Carterton.	Hastings.	Manawatu.	Lakes.	Taupo.	Wanganui.
Central	Hauraki.	Marlborough.	Rangitikei.	Tauranga.	Wellington.
Hawke's Bay.	Hawke's Bay	Masterton.	Rotorua.	Thames-	West Coast.
Central Otago.	Region.	Matamata-Piako.	Ruapehu.	Coromandel.	Western Bay
Chatham Islands.	Horizons.	Napier.	Selwyn.	Timaru.	of Plenty.
Christchurch.	Horowhenua.	Nelson.	South Taranaki.	Upper Hutt.	Westland.
Clutha.	Hurunui.	New Plymouth.	South Waikato.	Waikato District.	Whakatane.
Dunedin.	Hutt City.	Northland.	South Wairarapa.	Waikato Region.	Whangarei.
Far North.	Invercargill.	Opotiki.	Southland District.	Waimakariri.	

**LGNZ.**

# Attachment 5



# MEMORANDUM

TO: Assets/Infrastructure Committee

FROM: Gaylene Prince

DATE: 9 October 2014

SUBJECT: **Options For Rural Community Halls**

FILE: 6-CF-3-4

---

## **1 Background**

- 1.1 At the 29 May 2014 meeting of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee it was resolved that the Hall Committees of the Koititata, Makohau, Mataroa, Ohingati, Ohutu, Omatane, Tutaenui and Wainui Rural Community Halls be written to, asking for feedback on their preference between transfer of ownership of the Hall to the local community, and entering into a formal service agreement.
- 1.2 It was asked that feedback be provided to the Chief Executive by the end of August 2014, to enable a further report to be provided to the Committee's October meeting.

## **2 Feedback**

- 2.1 All eight of the Rural Hall Committee's written to opted for a formal service agreement to be drafted between themselves and council.
- 2.2 It is now suggested that the Chief Executive draft formal service agreements between council and the Rural Hall Committees.

## **3 Recommendations**

- 3.1 That the memorandum 'Options for Rural Community Halls' to the 13 November 2014 meeting of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee be received.
- 3.2 That the Chief Executive be authorised to enter into formal service agreements with the Hall Committees of the Koititata, Makohau, Mataroa, Ohingati, Ohutu, Omatane, Tutaenui and Wainui Rural Community Halls.

Gaylene Prince  
Community & Leisure Services Team Leader

# Attachment 6



# REPORT

**SUBJECT:** Wilson Park – Plan for development of facilities  
**FROM:** Gaylene Prince, Community & Leisure Services Team Leader  
**DATE:** 4 November 2014  
**FILE:** 6-RF-1-18

---

## **1 Background**

- 1.1 At the Assets/Infrastructure meeting of 31 July 2014, the Committee resolved that Council staff engage with all stakeholders to develop a plan for the development of facilities at Wilson Park, and to present this plan for consideration as part of the 2015-25 Long Term Plan.
- 1.2 The Committee determined that any developments on Wilson Park must not compromise the facilities required by the Marton Country Music Festival and the playground.
- 1.3 The Committee also determined that Council staff work with Nga Hau e Wha to develop a business plan, for Council consideration, supporting their updated proposal to establish a Community Marae at Wilson Park, and for that business plan to include management, development and funding considerations, as well as options for tenure, for both the existing property and the proposed site.
- 1.4 In the 2014/15 Annual Plan, Council indicated its intention to progress the Parks & Reserves Management Planning, including use of buildings, upgrading playground facilities, developing paths/trails and provision of permanent power on Wilson Park. Funding of \$25,000 was allocated to improve the facilities.

## **2 Progress to Date**

### *Marton Wrestling Club and South Rangitikei Car Club*

- 2.1 Discussions have yet to be held with these two groups. Lease payments are current, with lease documentation due to be renewed.

### *Country Music Festival and Marton Marae Nga Hau E Wha*

- 2.2 Denise Servante and Gaylene Prince met with Anne George (Marton Country Music Festival) and Lydia Matenga (Marton Marae Nga Hau E Wha) to identify what

facilities are presently used, could be used, and are desirable for use by their respective organisations.

- 2.3 The main constraint was considered to be a tangi coinciding with the Country Music Festival. While it was acknowledged that death would normally take precedence at a Marae, it was also acknowledged that it could not be expected that the Country Music Festival be cancelled, either prior to or part way through the event.
- 2.4 It is considered that for this reason, a 'licence to occupy' for a building on Wilson Park would be more appropriate than land/building being gifted to Marton Marae Nga Hau E Wha in exchange for their land in the north east corner of the park, with a condition of the licence being that a tangi would not be able to be held during the Country Music Festival event. Ms Matenga undertook to discuss this with other trustees to determine if this was agreeable to them.
- 2.5 The bottom storey of the ex-rugby league/soccer clubrooms (the building requested for use as a Marae) is owned by Council and has bathroom facilities. A trial of having these toilets open during the day for playground/park users is underway, and has been extended until 30 June 2015, when it will be re-assessed as part of the consideration for the Council's 'Cleaning of Council Properties District Wide' contract, which expires at 31 October 2015. Ms Matenga also undertook to discuss with the Trustees whether the use of another building (if available) would be an option if the public toilet facilities become permanent.
- 2.6 At this stage no discussion has been had between Marton Marae Nga Hau E Wha and Council staff to develop a business plan.

#### *2014/15 Annual Plan*

- 2.7 The following quotes have been received from Alf Downs Streetlighting Ltd:
  - 2.7.1 To supply and install one new pillar box along the front driveway at Wilson Park next to the existing street light (fitted with two existing stainless steel control boxes each having box having four caravan sockets) and a second pillar on the grass area inside the Oval just behind the goal (consisting of a 63A socket outlet, a 32A socket outlet and three 16A socket outlets for the supply for the stage and caravan plugs to remain permanently on-site: \$15,608.94 + GST.  
  
At an onsite meeting with Alf Downs personnel, Anne George, and Gaylene Prince, this work was deemed the priority for Health & Safety purposes. An order will be issued for this work.
  - 2.7.2 To supply and install two new pillar boxes along the front fence by the car park at Wilson Park. One pillar to be fitted with four existing stainless steel control boxes, each stainless box having four caravan sockets. The second pillar to have only two stainless steel control boxes with each box also having four caravan sockets: \$8,701.64 + GST.

A memorandum has been prepared for Marton Community Committee, November meeting, suggesting that this work not be undertaken at this time and that the remaining (of the \$25K allocated) \$9,391 be spent on other projects.

- 2.7.3 The Marton Community Committee has been asked to nominate members to meet with Council staff to determine and prioritise actions to progress the Parks & Reserves Management Planning for Wilson Park. There has been a considerable improvement of the playground facilities, largely through volunteer work and funding of materials through that Committee's small projects fund.

### **3 Recommendation**

- 3.1 That the Report, 'Wilson Park – Plan for development of facilities', be received.

Gaylene Prince  
Community & Leisure Services Team Leader



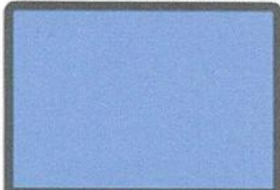
# Attachment 7



Roman STRONG - 16 yrs.  
459 Wellington Road  
06 327 4515.



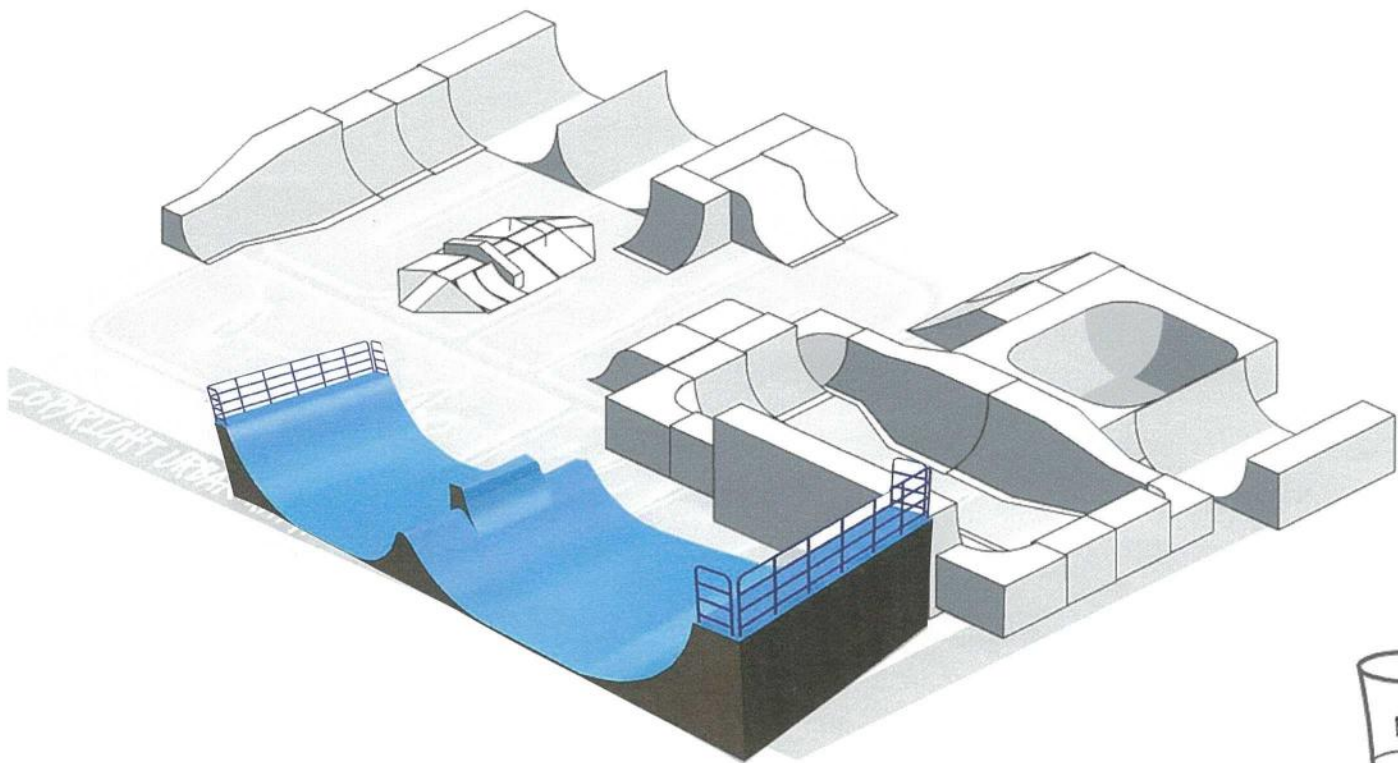
# URBAN RAMPS



DRAG ITEM ONTO STAGE

CLICK ON AN ITEM TO SELECT.....

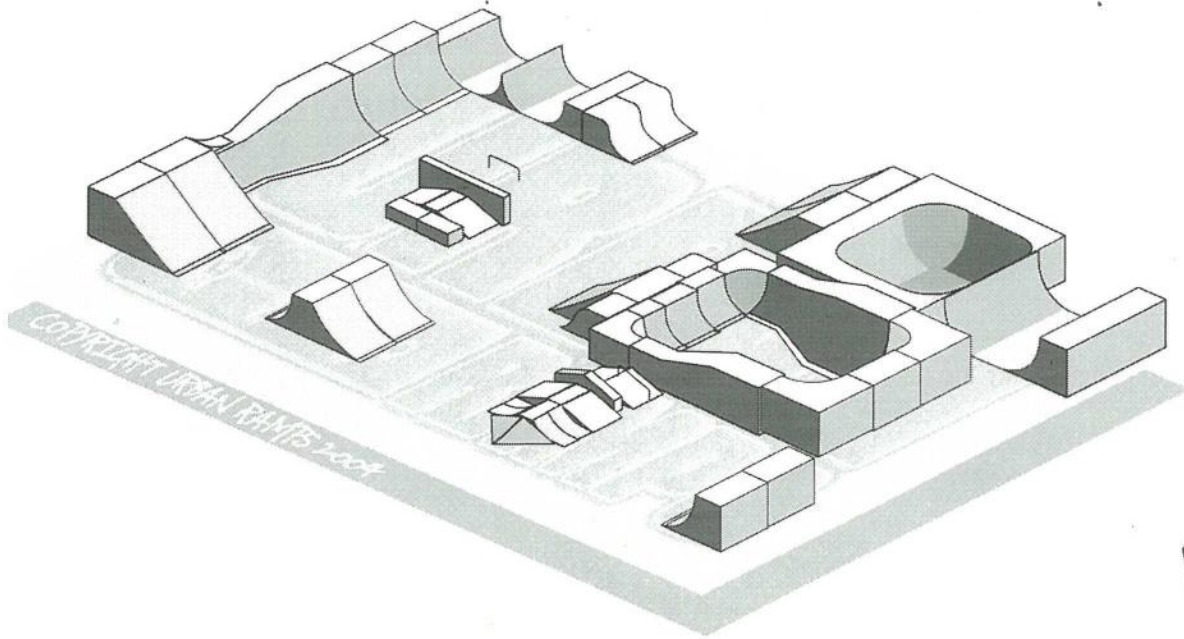
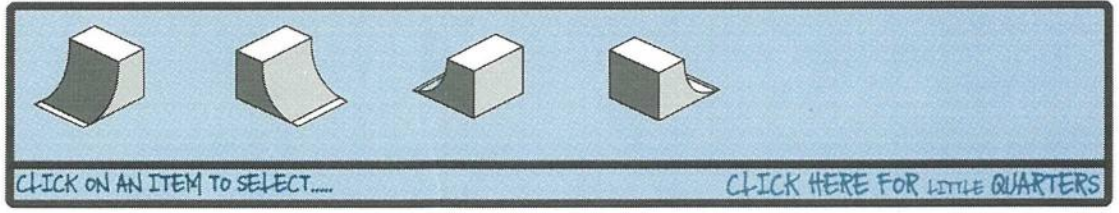
HIGH & WIDE      HIGH & THIN      SMALL & THIN



- HALFPIPES
- QUARTERS
- RAKE QUARTERS
- BOWLS
- SPINES
- BANKS
- STREET
- ROLL - INS
- JUMP BOXES



# URBAN TRAMPS



- HALFPIPES
- QUARTERS
- RAKE QUARTERS
- BOWLS
- SPINES
- BANKS
- STREET
- ROLL - INS
- JUMP BOXES





## New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Brock	Bell	0220455412
Clarke	Bell	0220455412
Rua	Marshall-Loy	0272000010
Seth	Sims	0277000010
Roman	Stroug	06-327-4515
Emma	Mullins	021 234 1196
Ainslee	Pawson - Looove	0277128265
TYSON	Bromley	3276311
Ben	Kellis	3275140
Charlic	Sutton	3276286
Calais	Kumevoa	06 327 4546
Richard	Wain	
Te Kopionea	Ratana	06 327 7769
Sam	Hunter	3278852
Serena	Peane	(06) 3775098
Verity	Davies	(06) 3275339
Eru	Edwards	0221977915
Britany	Strong	021 212 8595

# New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Jacob	Michielsen	02046222732
Adam	Wigglesworth	
Robert	Heath.	3232849.
Lyte	Jones	
Mikawa	Samuel	02108460091
Cheyenne	Ngatai	0221253488
Tieren	Stevens	0211089107
Alex	Hainsworth	3275324
Angus	Guan	3274469
Kauri	Harrison	
Shaquille	Lowrie	0223989694
Christopher	KUMEROA	
Mark	Matche	3276146
Carlos	Nicholson	0278004718
Matthew	Florence	
Gabrielle	Blake	06 327 5110
Amber	Leighton	06 327 6977
Tempest	Puklowski	06 3276799

## New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Axel	Johnson	0211773411
Chester	Swagnot	0218342563
Josh	Hart	063220234
Rewiata	Te pou	
Caleb	Coffey	063220865
Lan	Johnston	063274411
Ryan	<del>Hainsworth</del>	063275324
Jacob	Carlyon	063277711
Jonty	Whale	063276850
Kuan	Belk	07 0278185251
Kavana	Goldsbury	0224365933
Tyla	Martin	0272660814
Luey	Epapara	0223602075
Shontelle	Wihare	0275551245
Kaaren	Moller	0278268279
Taami	Wright	022 397 5964
Jovelin	Cambridge	06322 1007
Kaitlyn	Smyth	021 058 3752



## New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Alison	Edwards	063221171
Timothy	Tryman	0272634876
Jermaine	Moke	0211043847
Tema	Tihema	0279565078
Isaiah	Tuan	(06) 3278891
Aaron	Murphy	06 3274510
Thyld	Anderson	06 3278991
Shuan	Wright	0223182574
Sonny	Mitchell	
Jesse	mitchell	
A.J	<del>A.</del> Karatau	0212375418
Mauri	Karatau	
Harri	<sup>Kumeroa</sup> <del>Kunter</del>	
Daniel	Hughes	063276113
Eva	Mephan	0272660307
Keane	Resurrection	0273407603
Leon	Kerr	0275445930
Jack	McKay	0279294436

# New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
David	Gee	020402 78 539
Nickson	Fulava	021244785
Rhona	King	—
Nick	Clure	
Grayson	Belk	0273275267
Nick	Goodwin	
Andy	Candy	<del>327 488</del>
MR	Kixey	327 488
Henry	H	327 5401
Jack Hunter	is gay;	327 8862
Bredie	Wills	
Jess	Cootes.	
Ben	Fulton	
VJ	Wulf	
Liam	Stevens	
Carlos	Wulf	
Ieuan	Wing	06-327-7998
Liam	Tysoe	32765424

## New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Chris	Craigon	077 0100264
Tyler ♥	Coley	0222526697
Bayleigh	Giles	3221104
Joey	Hamahona	
Ashra	Leah	0210611301
Tracey	Rehutahi	022639 <del>2968</del> 2964
Jessie-Rose	leigh	02040347432
Mason	Parker	327567
Lyn	Strong	021 295 4600
Chris	Strong	<del>021 295 4600</del>
Michael	Levin	<del>022 711 1111</del>
James	Kumaoa	<del>022 711 1111</del> 0220470796
<del>Monika</del>	Rakatairi	0211262733
<del>Gordon</del>	<del>Strong</del>	<del>06-327-8277</del> 06-327-8277
EBONY	STRONG	06 327 4515
Regan	Taiarua	06 327 6161
Toby	Kerr	06 327 7102
Chelsea	Simpson	06 3277125


# New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Fergys	shannon	<del>327 7649</del>
Christian	Folau	<del>327</del> 327 6370
Kaelan	Death	327 7649
Xavier	Death	327 7649
Adam	Polglase	02040103564
Ali Teikest	Kone	0800
Brennen	stevens	<del>327</del> 021089107
Hugo	Boss	0223244210
Hayden	Stewart	0221339223
Riley	Kui	0220757366
Nathan	Takiwa	
Tehai	Tahau	02254071061
Tamania	Karehana - Ford	<del>0275</del> 0275074664
TUNA	OWENS	3277917
Avela	Panlger	0278155277
Rubbe	Ngataa.	327 7115
Jayden	Bay	06 327 6278
Javan	Hunt	3277454

## New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Brylee	Coley	027178454
Kaleb	Ngatedi	06 3274003.
Fionn	O'CORMAN	06 3275579
Thomas	Westwood	06 3277047
Ellen	Carlyon	06 3277711
Michael	Thomson	027 3132885
Melison	M'Intyre	0223820797
Chris	Amitudiani	<del>0632770</del> 063276238
Tait	Whale	3276850 
Errol	Proctor	06.327 4546
Lachie	fish	021 202 6028.
Debbie	BLAKE	022 376 0430
Courtney	Down	027306 77 26
Donna	Proctor	(06) 327 4546
Ethan	Spring	(06) 327 6010
Stacey Jones	Jones	02724888 23
Elle <del>Wright</del>	Welsh	0279592277
Briana	Bay	06-327-6278

# New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Jordan	Colkin	06 327 6917
Tom	Jaggard	06 327 5181
Tom	Bergen	06 327 6558
Share	Coffis	06 327 7276
Mitchell	Batley	06 327-5600
Cherish	Kwockson	022 159 3144
Junior	Ainea	020400 82818
Cam	Frecklington	0273447978
Savannah	Gray	0273447978
Cowan	Oppatt	027 344 7978
Kawling	Eynon	<del>022</del> 022 071 8128
Caitlynn	Mckenzie <del>Oppatt</del>	0273447978
Jessica	Poulson	0221938772
Rhys	Polglase	02040321023
Tyler	Tyler	02102467636
Molly-J	Davies	0278976747
Jacques	Souther	0279147977
AJ	Leigh	02040196985

# Attachment 8



# REPORT

SUBJECT: **Strategic Study of Rangitikei Aquatic Facilities**

TO: Assets/Infrastructure Committee

FROM: Gaylene Prince, Community & Leisure Services Team leader

DATE: 7 November 2014

FILE: 6-RF-2-4

---

## **1 Background**

- 1.1 One of the work commitments noted during deliberations on the 2014/15 Annual Plan was the commissioning of a strategic study on Council's aquatic facilities, with the intention of proposals being developed (including asset management plans) for consultation in the draft 2015-25 Long Term Plan.
- 1.2 Hutt City Council was engaged to undertake a high level review of Council's aquatic facilities and to make recommendations. Their findings, attached as Appendix 1, focus on management and operation delivery options and asset management of facilities.
- 1.3 The organisations that manage the swim centres at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton have had the opportunity to comment on the report contained in Appendix 1 and also on an earlier draft of this cover report. Where appropriate, their comments have been included in this report. A letter from the outgoing Chairperson of the Taihape Community Development Trust to the Chairperson of Assets/Infrastructure Committee has been sent separately to elected members.

## **2 Management Delivery Options**

### *Status Quo*

- 2.1 Presently Marton and Taihape aquatic facilities are managed and operated under service agreements. The two service agreements differ and it is suggested that the Marton agreement is the better model as it is much more detailed and provides a return from the investment through Council receiving 10% of the revenue derived from activities such as retail sales and swimming lessons.
- 2.2 The contract with Taihape Community development Trust to manage the Taihape Swim Centre ends 30 June 2015. If the status quo is to remain, this could be dealt with in two ways:



- a new contract is negotiated with Taihape Community Development Trust which has managed the pool since the 2007/08 season, or
  - expressions of interest are sought, including from Taihape Community Development Trust. (This was the process followed for the current Marton Swim Centre contract).
- 2.3 It is suggested that a new service agreement could be drawn up for a two year timeframe, with right of renewal for a further two years, i.e. to 30 June 2019. This would bring the agreement into line with the Marton Swim Centre agreement (ending September 2016, with an option for renewal of three years).
- 2.4 Ownership of the Hunterville Pool by the Hunterville Sport & Recreation Trust has been confirmed. In 2003, the Council approved the establishment of the Trust and the pool buildings were allocated to it by the trust deed. So long as the Trust exists, it has control over the facility, including extending or replacing it, but the Trust may not dispose of it. Council has retained ownership of the land (and the trust deed allows the Trust to seek a lease). If the Trust is wound up, the trust deed provides for the pool facility to be re-vested in Council.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.5 The trust deed could be amended to signify a purely management role for the pool, if Council and the trustees preferred that. The view of the Trust is being sought on this.

*Bring all facilities in-house*

- 2.6 Such an arrangement is common in urban districts: it would allow for Council control for all aspects of management and operation. However, Council presently does not have any staff with the required level of technical skill and management experience. Recruiting such specialist staff is likely to be limited by the fact that seasonal employment only could be offered, unless the facilities were to open year-round. Council did bring the Marton Swim Centre in-house for the 2012/13 season: while an increased level of service was achieved, it became evident that this form of management delivery could not be sustained.
- 2.7 Having one operator lease or contract for the all three facilities, or one for the two indoor facilities and continue with current arrangement with Hunterville Sport & Recreation Trust would allow for consistency of service across the district. Asset management planning could be coordinated better between council and operator.

### **3 Asset Management**

- 3.1 Staff are presently looking at options for undertaking condition assessment work, for both the building assessment, and the pool/plant assessment to enable a long term asset management plan to be introduced.

---

<sup>1</sup> This arrangement stems from a Council resolution on 25 March 1999 to withdraw from the direct provision of swimming pool services throughout the District [by] encouraging community groups or trusts to be set up throughout the district to provide the management vehicle for such a process”.

- 3.2 The review noted some immediate maintenance/replacement/decommissioning issues highlighted by the pool managers at Taihape and Marton.

#### *Taihape Pool*

- 3.3 Heating and filtration for the Learner and Toddler pools. These pools should be isolated and treated separately. An on-site meeting between Andrew van Bussel, Adrian van Niekerken (Shared Services) and Dave Cameron (FPC) in September 2012 identified that the current system did not comply with NZ Standards and costs to rectify were estimated at \$150K. This work was deferred until this strategic review of the pools was carried out as part of the 2015-25 LTP. (The existing system was put in as a stop gap measure to remove the two smaller pools from the 25m Main Pool circulation system).
- 3.4 The leak at the Taihape Pool has been unable to be traced despite considerable attempts over the past 2-3 years. The balance tank has been sealed, the seams in the main pool have been checked and Shared Services staff have used CCTV on some sewer and stormwater lines to determine the leaks. The exact water loss is not known as there is no water meter at the Pool. As was the case with the Marton Swim Centre, a meter will be installed to identify actual water loss/costs.

#### *Marton Swim Centre*

- 3.5 The Chief Executive and Nicholls Swim Academy have agreed that the Marton Dive Well is only open during the 2014/15 summer holiday season, that is, December and January. Nicholls Swim Academy has previously advised that they believe the Dive Well is uneconomic to repair.

## **4 Level of Service**

- 4.1 The future nature of pool facilities will be determined by the cost of ongoing operation, the cost of maintenance/upgrade, the expectations of the community and the actual extent of use. Unlike core infrastructure services, Rangitikei residents are able to (and do) use alternative facilities in Wanganui, Feilding, Palmerston North and Waiouru. These all have the advantage of offering year-round access.
- 4.2 The Waiouru facility (comprising an indoor main pool and learner pool) is owned by the New Zealand Defence Force but it is available to the public, year round, aside from when it is being used for NZDF training/events. Staff are presently seeking feedback on the number of Taihape residents using this facility, what programmes are available etc.
- 4.3 While all three facilities in the District provide opportunities to learn to swim, as well as for community/social connectedness, both the Hunterville and Taihape Pool managers noted the disengagement of youth, who prefer the river environment for swimming and socialising.

- 4.4 The Taihape Swim Centre Manager has advised that the Trust had tried extending the season by a few weeks due to customer requests; however, the actual demand did not justify continuing this.
- 4.5 The limited season at Marton results in loss of users to other towns nearby but an extension to the season would require additional funding for operational and management costs. It is not known how many residents in or near Marton use other pools, nor the extent to which residents in or near Marton not using any pool would use the Marton Swim centre if available year-round.
- 4.6 The range of options for levels of service at the three District pools that could be considered through the draft 2015-25 LTP are:

Taihape	Hunterville	Marton
Status quo	Status quo	Status quo
Remove roof/solar heating	Roof the facility	Remove roof/solar heating
Open all year round	Extend the season	Open all year-round
Close the facility	Close the facility	Close the facility

- 4.7 Cost estimates will be developed for these options.

*KPIs*

- 4.8 Alongside this matrix would be the key performance measures. The review suggests careful consideration over these, in consultation with the community.
- 4.9 The annual resident survey (part of the current performance framework) measures the extent to which Council's provision of swimming pool services has been better, about the same, or worse than the previous year. The survey questions focus on customer service, cleanliness and maintenance, programme activities, opening times and location and accessibility. The results from the April 2014 survey are attached as Appendix 2. Using such perception surveys is common amongst councils.
- 4.10 In addition, some more objective measures are frequently used, such as:
- Compliance with water quality tests,
  - Accidents reported during the year,
  - Number of people using the pool<sup>2</sup>,
  - Cost per user of the pool.

<sup>2</sup> The review team from Hutt City provided figures from Taihape and Marton for the 2013/14 season. However, they are not strictly comparable as the Marton count excluded swimmers coming into the swim centre as part of school visits.

- 4.11 In its 2012-22 Long Term Plan, Tararua District Council included a measure to show whether public pools were financially sustainable by reporting the percentage of rates spent on these facilities.

## **5 Next steps**

- 5.1 There is some additional information to be obtained, particularly the assessment of the physical condition of the plant and buildings at each location and, subsequently, cost estimates for the various levels of service. In addition, information is needed about the use made by District residents of pools in neighbouring districts.
- 5.2 A decision is needed on the approach to be taken for negotiating a management contract for the Taihape Swim Centre from 1 July 2015. This includes the form of contract as well as whether expressions of interest are to be sought from a range of organisations or whether the negotiation should be confined to the Taihape Community Development Trust. Experience in settling the management of the Marton Swim Centre is that a long lead time is needed.

## **6 Recommendations**

- 6.1 That the report 'Strategic Study of Rangitikei Aquatic Facilities' be received.
- 6.2 That the management of the Taihape Swim Centre from 1 July 2015 be on the basis of a two-year contract (with option to renew for a further two years) and following the terms in the current management contract with the Marton Swim Centre as closely as practicable and that

EITHER

this proceed through invited tenders from potentially qualified organisations, including the Taihape Community Development Trust

OR

this proceed initially as a direct negotiation with the Taihape Community Development Trust, unless there is no agreement by 31 March 2015, when tenders will be invited from other potentially qualified organisations.

Gaylene Prince  
Community & Leisure Services Team Leader

# *Appendix 1*

20 OCTOBER 2014

# REPORT FOR THE RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL ON THE DISTRICTS AQUATIC FACILITIES

## 1. SUMMARY

Aquatic facilities, in general are costly to maintain and operate due to their nature. The environment they produce is hard, particularly on building structures and equipment. Rangitikei District Council (RDC) has made good improvement to the three aquatic facilities over many years covering in two facilities to make them more customer friendly by taking the weather out of the equation. They have invested in plant, and are trying to maintain the asset with the financial resources they have with a small and declining population base.

However over the next 5-10 years there are some major capital replacement costs if the community want to keep the current level of service of all three pools. There is also the question of whether the current operational model is sustainable and whether it will meet the future needs of the District.

This report looks at options and recommendations on operational models, asset planning, and some outstanding issues that need to be addressed in the immediate future to assist the RDC in making decisions on the future direction of this service.

## 2. BACKGROUND

Hutt City Council was engaged by the RDC to complete a high level review and make recommendations on the districts three aquatic facilities focusing on the following areas:

- Management delivery models
- Asset management and facility operation process
- Opportunities to increase participation and services

The report authors and reviewers are, Nevill Sutton – Commercial Operations Manager with 30 year's plus experience in aquatic and swim teaching, and Stephen Keatley – Community Facilities Manager and NZRA PoolSafe Assessor with 20 years' experience in aquatic facility management and asset planning.

Hutt City Council operates in house; 3 indoor pools, 3 outdoor pools, a swim school and 2 fitness suites.

A site visit was conducted on Monday 29 September 2014. The authors met with council officers, the operator of the Marton Community Pool, a member from the Taihape Development Trust, and the pool manager and a member of the Hunterville Community Trust.

The following documents were also provided by the RDC for review:

- Annual Reports to council from the contractor of Marton and the Taihape Trust
- Financial information on RDC swimming pool activity
- Leases for all three aquatic operators

### 3. CURRENT SITUATION

The community is well served for aquatic facilities with one outdoor and two indoor facilities within the Rangitikei District for a total population of 14,019 (2013 census data) which equates to 4,673 people per aquatic facility.

Total attendance for the 2012-13 year, for all three pools was 31,278 which equates to 2.23 swims per year per resident.

Costs have been difficult to fully assess with the way the budgets are allocated at Marton Community Pool. However after reviewing the information the authors received, net operation cost to the RDC including Grants to the two trust is \$423,904\* ex GST which equate to \$13.55 per user or \$30.23 per resident.

\*The above amount excludes council overheads, capital funding and depreciation

To show a comparison Hutt City Council is part of New Zealand Recreation Association - Leisure Check Benchmarking programme, which is a voluntary programme. We have taken similar size populations to show how RDC compares. Below is a table of the information.

Council	Population	Cost/resident	Total Spend
Council 1	16647	\$ 70.50	\$ 1,173,613.50
Council 2	12108	\$ 42.00	\$ 508,536.00
Council 3	22641	\$ 24.30	\$ 550,176.30
<b>Average</b>	17132	\$ 45.60	\$ 744,108.60
Rangitikei	14019	\$ 30.23	\$ 423,904.00

#### MARTON COMMUNITY POOL

This facility is currently contracted to Nichols Swim Academy and outside of Wellington this is the only fifty metre indoor facility in the Lower North Island. Two learners and toddlers pool are include within the roofed area. An outdoor dive well is also included in the pool confines with a nice outdoor area and plant room. A small gym is located in the building next to the pool. The pool water treatment plant is excellent with very extensive resources having been installed for the water treatment and heating services.

In the 2013-14 season 15,984 people attended during the opening period of October to April. The report to council shows the contractor trying to work with a range of community groups, is making improvement to the facility and has practical ideas for improvement to the services and complex over the coming years. The council pays for all operating and maintenance costs, excluding staff, and the council gets a percentage of programmes and entry revenues.

The community seems to have good access with a local swimming club on site. Learn to swim seems to be well catered for with multiple pools being available along with space in the main 50m pool. A hoist is also available for disabled users. The pool precinct is well served with local primary schools and high schools making good use. The complex is currently working towards Pool Safe accreditation.

#### TAIHAPE COMMUNITY POOL

This facility is currently managed by the Taihape Development Trust. The facility includes a 25m pool, a toddler's pool, and learner's pool. The facility is well placed in its location with a huge recreational park alongside with many other sporting codes, and a secondary school right

next door. This facility currently meets the Pool Safe standard and the swim school currently operating is a registered Quality Swim School through Swimming New Zealand.

The current lease holder uses a number of water based activities to encourage the local community to avail itself of the services on offer at the facility. These include lane swimming, learn to swim, holiday programmes, snorkel classes, and water safety classes. A hoist is also available for disabled users. Local schools make good use of the facility.

In the 2013-14 season 11,294 people attended during the opening period of November to March. An operational grant of \$140,000 plus GST per annum is given by council to the trust to operate the facility on their behalf. Capital replacement or renewals of the building mostly fall on council however the trust has the ability to apply for funding to assist with these costs through agreed arrangements between the trust and council.

## HUNTERVILLE COMMUNITY POOL

This facility is currently managed by the Hunterville Community Trust. This facility is a typical outdoor pool design with a 22 yard main pool and a separate toddlers and learner's pool also included. The facility is basic but for the size of the surrounding community is suitable.

The facility is effectively located by a large sports park surrounded by other sporting clubs who all seem to work well together. There is a swimming club, local schools, and community using the facility. The pool currently is pending meeting the Pool Safe standard.

In the 2013-14 season approx. 4000 people attended during the operating period of December to February. An operational grant of \$56,000 plus GST per annum is given by council to the trust to operate the facility. Capital replacement or renewals of the building mostly fall on council however the trust has the ability to apply for funding to assist with these costs through agreed arrangements with the trust and council.

## 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

### OPERATIONAL MODEL

The authors have completed a table to highlight two options that are available for the service delivery of the aquatic service. The third option is to continue with the current model. There would need to be further investigation and testing on the preferred model before a final decision is made.

Whatever decision is made for the operational model a strong and SMART set of Service Key Performance Indicators for the provision of aquatic services within the district should be developed. These KPI's should be reported through the RDC Annual Plan each year so the service can be effectively evaluated by councillors and senior council managers.

<b>Bring all three facilities in house</b>	
Pro's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council has control of all facilities</li> <li>• Allows for a standard level of customer service approach across all facilities</li> <li>• Asset management is able to be coordinated along with capital development</li> <li>• Reporting is standardised</li> <li>• Council receives all income – entry fees + LTS ( learn to swim) income</li> </ul>
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local community may feel aggrieved at losing control of their facility – Taihape / Hunterville</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council will have all operational costs across all facilities</li> <li>• Council will have all maintenance and capital development costs</li> <li>• Council cannot apply to funders as the trusts can.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Have one operator lease or contract for the all three facilities or one for the two indoor facilities and continue with current arrangement with Hunterville Community Trust</b></p>	
Pro's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows for a consistent model of operation across the facilities</li> <li>• A standardised operational contract with clear KPI's would show the current qualifications for staff, standards, and codes</li> <li>• Allows for a standard level of customer service approach</li> <li>• Asset management could be coordinated better between council and operator</li> <li>• Reporting could be standardised</li> </ul>
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is the biggest risk especially if the operator over promises and under delivers</li> <li>• Local community groups may feel aggrieved at losing control of their facility</li> </ul>

## LEVEL OF SERVICE

The authors believe there is no need to look at extending the length of the current seasons for Taihape and Hunterville. However with Marton there could be a good business case to look at extending the season depending on the contractor ability to increase usage over the coming seasons to justify the additional cost.

As the Hunterville Pool is outdoors, the weather is the biggest predictor as to the usage. It currently meets the community's needs locally and it may be nice to extend the season if the weather allows for such to occur. However the added costs need to be taken into consideration.

A great summer brings hopefully more swimmers, but associated with this is the fantastic river option that is available to all those who live in its vicinity. This applies equally to Taihape.

The Marton and Taihape pools being enclosed are not so reliant upon the weather to bring customers in to use the facility. A point of difference between the two is the internal aesthetics of each with Marton being open and airy whilst Taihape is darker, utilitarian and the entrance is not so inviting internally or externally. Any extension of seasonal use would have to be addressed as to the increased operational costs and it may be found that extending the season is not financially viable.

Looking at each indoor facility there were a number of options given as to ways of improving the current customer experience received at each facility. Each of these decisions has capital costs associated with them but these need to be assessed against the useful life cycle of each facility.

Taihape:

- A poolside spa or hydro therapy pool for the older members of the Taihape community to engage in exercise and injury /rehabilitation
- A system for heating the air in the facility so that ventilation is able to take place ensuring the current ceiling and roof don't continue to deteriorate.
- Install insulation of the pool ceiling in an attempt to improve the building life and energy efficiency.
- A coat of paint to lift the colour inside the building
- Making the entry to the facility much more inviting and welcoming, incorporating the recreational precinct that the pool currently is separated from.
- More efficient and energy saving heating system for learners and toddlers pool that meets the needs of the use determined. Allowing learn to swim classes to be held in temperatures conducive to good learning 30 – 32 degrees

Marton:

- A submersible bulkhead situated on the bottom of the main pool at the twenty five metre mark - allowing for 25 metre pools to be created allowing for greater operational use by user groups.
- A splash pad developed where the current diving well is situated. This allows for a multiple of functions to be installed in an area allowing for multiple users reducing the issues that the current diving well brings. A splash pad will definitely appeal to the younger members of the community.
- Developing a "flippaball" competition in the local area where the need for deep water is not required and is very popular with school groups. This works very well in many areas – Naenae Pool, Lower Hutt currently has 800 school children taking part in a competition each Wednesday over term 3 each year.

## ASSET MANAGEMENT

- Complete a building condition assessment report to plan for the future capital renewals e.g. roof structures etc. and the facility remaining life cycles of pool water treatment plants and building structures so that council can plan better on large capital replacement items with an initial overview of 10 – 15 years.
- Complete Service of Level Key Performance Indicators for swimming pools, after consultation with the local community. This important piece of work will assist council to develop an asset management plan and will assist with the strategic direction and service level expectations for these assets.
- Once the above two have been completed it is recommended that an Asset Management Plan is developed and is reviewed every 3 years.

## IMMEDIATE ACTIONS REQUIRED

While conducting the review a number of immediate actions were discovered. The authors have listed them under suggested timeframes:

### Within the next 3 months:

- The current Trust believe the that council owns the Hunterville pool, where council officers believe the Trust does. This leaves the trust or the council with a large risk and Health and Safety issues if ownership of the facility is not clear – *Action: Confirm the status of ownership of the Hunterville Pool and depending on the outcome the operational model may need to be modified.*

### Within the next 12 months:

- There is some urgent work that is required at the Taihape Pool on the heating and filtration systems, especially the learners pool, which needs to be addressed as to costs and how this could be funded, whether through a combination of council capital funding and/or the trust applying to funders
- The Taihape main pool and/or balance tank currently leaks – *Action: Council and the trust works together to complete further investigation and monitor the water usage over the 2014-15 season to look at fixing before the 2015-16 season.*

- The Marton Diving Pool well leaks and is not used that much based on information supplied by the contractor. *Action: A decision needs to be made as to rectifying the problem (not recommended by the authors) or closing the diving well and looking at replacing with some other type of aquatic amenity e.g. Splash/Zero depth splash pad*

**Authors:**

Nevill Sutton and Stephen Keatley

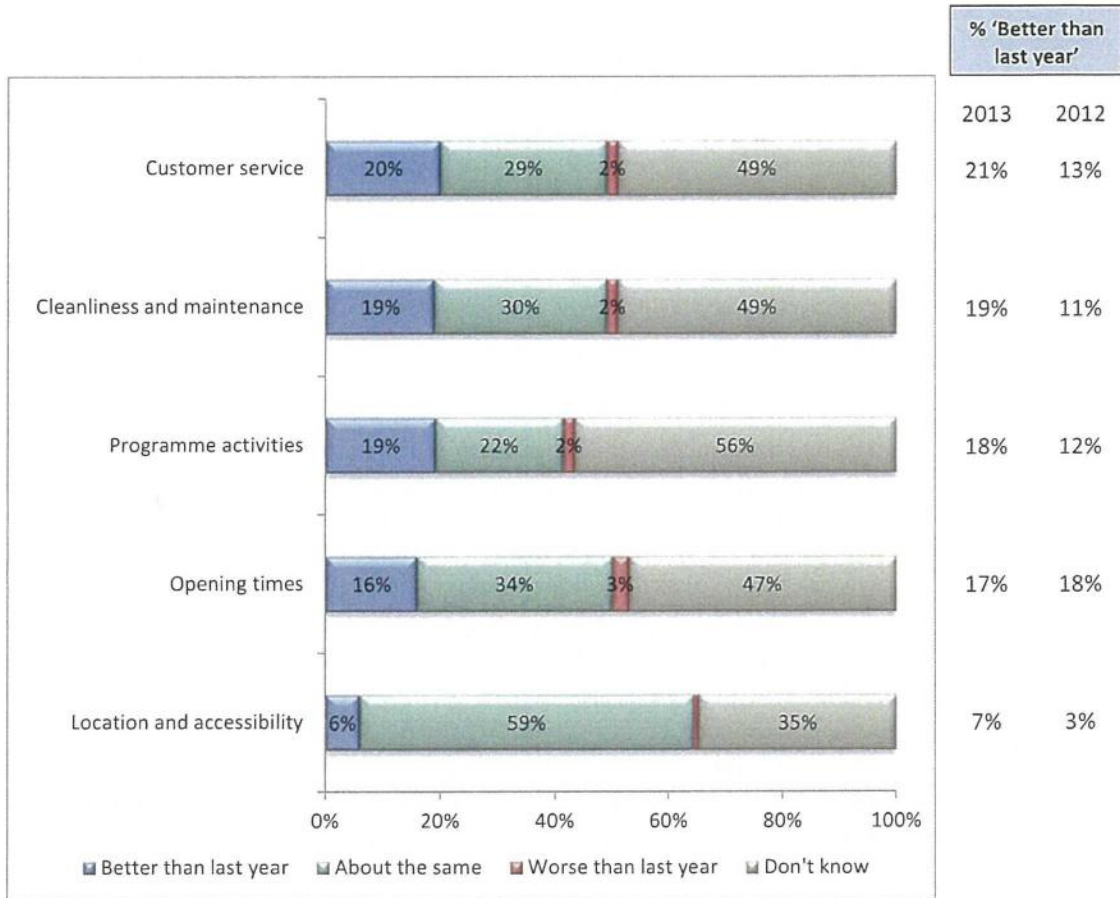
Hutt City Council

# *Appendix 2*

**Public swimming pools**

**Public swimming pool related detailed measures<sup>5</sup>**

All swimming pool measures show minimal year-on-year result changes. Customer service (20%), cleanliness and maintenance (19%), programme activities (19%), and opening times (16%) continue to be perceived as better than last year with location and accessibility remaining largely similar to last year (59%).



<sup>5</sup> Q: Thinking about the existing provision of swimming pools; for each of the following aspects of the facility, please indicate whether, in your opinion, the service provision is better or 'worse than last year', or 'about the same as last year'. Base: 2014 n=382; 2013 n=376; 2012 n=334.

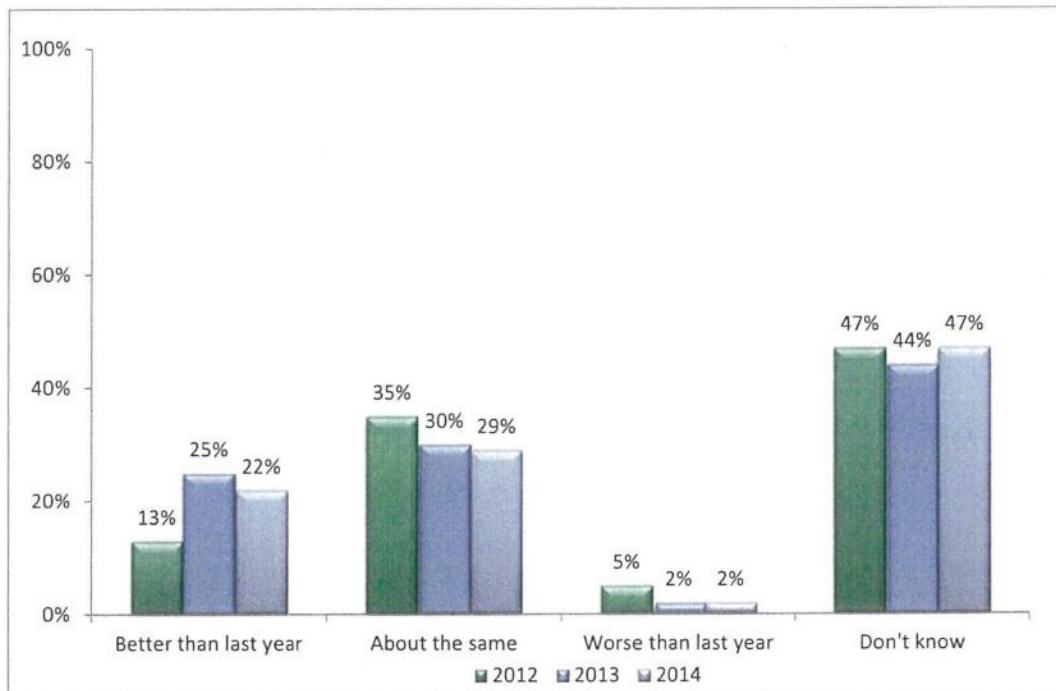
## Key demographic differences

Significant differences in responses across area, age and gender are outlined below for each swimming pool variable:

- **Customer service**
  - Koitiata/Ratana/Turakina residents were more likely to state that they were unsure if the customer service at the community swimming pools was different to last year (75% c.f. the total 49%).
- **Cleanliness and maintenance**
  - Rural Marton residents were more likely to state that the cleanliness and maintenance of the community swimming pools was better than last year (33% c.f. the total 19%).
  - Residents aged between 30 and 45 years were more likely to state that the cleanliness and maintenance of the community swimming pools was the same as last year (45% c.f. the total 30%).
- **Programmed activities**
  - Koitiata/Ratana/Turakina residents were more likely to state that they were unsure if the programmed activities at the community swimming pools were different to last year (84% don't know c.f. the total 56%).
- **Opening times**
  - Urban Bulls residents and Koitiata/Ratana/Turakina residents were more likely to state that they are unsure if the opening times of the community swimming pools were different to last year (62% and 78% don't know respectively c.f. the total 47%) whereas urban Marton residents were more likely to state that the opening hours were better than last year (22% c.f. the total 16%).
  - Residents aged between 30 and 45 years were more likely to state that the swimming pool opening hours were about the same as last year (53% c.f. the total 34%) while residents aged 55 years or older were more likely to be unsure if the opening hours had improved (51% c.f. the total 47%).
- **Location and accessibility**
  - Urban Bulls residents and Koitiata/Ratana/Turakina residents were more likely to state they were unsure if the location and accessibility of the community swimming pools was different to last year (53% and 69% don't know respectively c.f. the total 35%) whereas Marton residents, both rural and urban, were more likely to state that this had remained the same (63% urban residents and 75% rural residents c.f. the total 59%).
  - Female residents were more likely to state that the location and accessibility of the community swimming pools was better than last year (11% c.f. the total 6%).

### Overall measure for public swimming pools<sup>6</sup>

Results for the overall measure of public swimming pools for 2014 were similar to those from 2012; 22 per cent of residents felt that the swimming pools were better than last year, 29 per cent felt they were about the same and only two per cent felt they were worse than 2013. Forty-seven per cent were unsure if there had been a change year on year.



### Key demographic differences

Significant differences in responses across area, age and gender are outlined below:

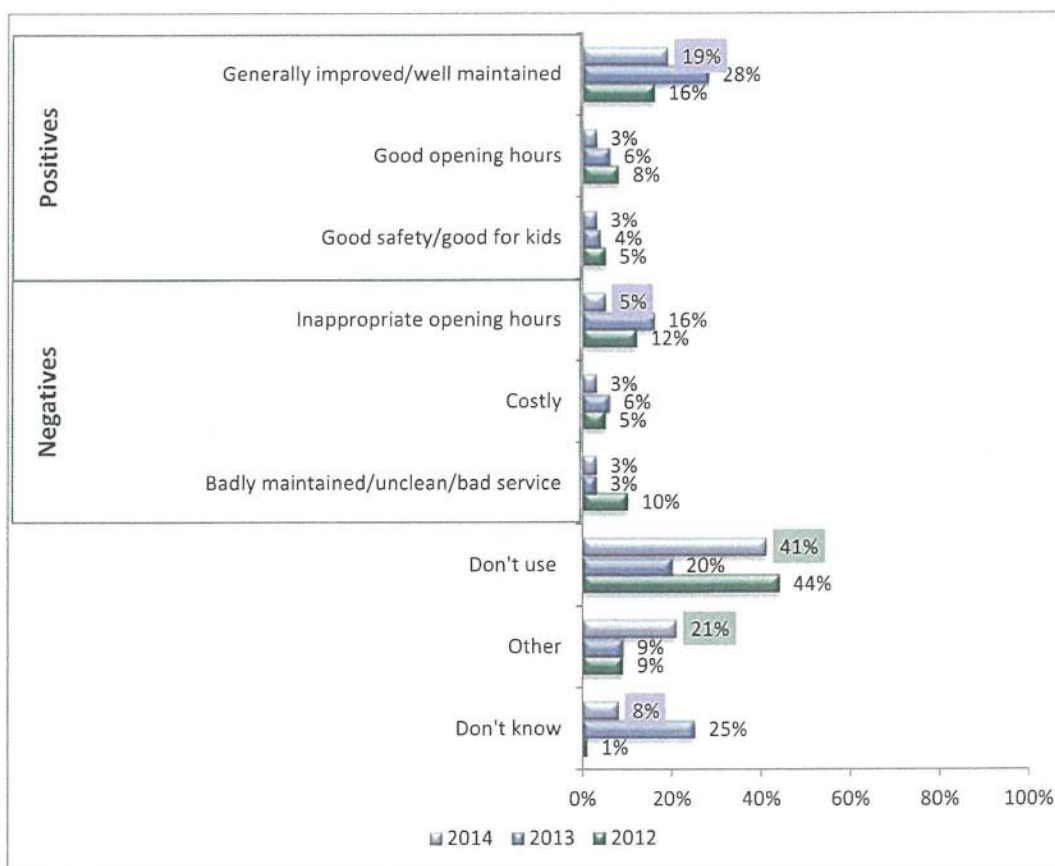
- Koitiata/Ratana/Turakina residents were more likely to state that they were unsure if there had been a change in the community swimming pools since last year (75% don't know c.f. the total 47%) while urban Marton residents were more likely to state that the provision of swimming pools was better than last year (28% c.f. the total 22%).
- Residents over the age of 55 were more likely to state they were unsure if there had been a change in community swimming pools since last year (53% don't know c.f. the total 47%).

<sup>6</sup> Q: Overall do you think the Council's swimming pools are getting better or 'worse than last year', or 'about the same as last year'? Base: 2014 n=382; 2013 n=389; 2012 n=330

### Factors that influenced resident views of Council's provision of public swimming pools<sup>7</sup>

Ratings for Council's provision of swimming pools appears to be driven by a general improvement overall (19%), while negative responses appear to remain at low levels (all 5% or less).

A greater proportion of residents indicated that they do not use the swimming pools at all (41% in 2014 c.f. 20% in 2013). There had also been an increase in the number of residents who did not directly respond to the question with the number of 'other' responses increasing year on year (21% in 2014 c.f. 9% in 2013, refer to Appendix 2 for full verbatim responses)



### Key demographic differences

Significant differences in responses across area, age and gender are outlined below for each response category:

- **Inappropriate opening hours**
  - Residents aged between 30 and 45 years were more likely to state that the swimming pool opening hours were inappropriate (14% c.f. the total 5%).
- **Badly maintained/unclean/too cold/bad service**
  - Female residents were more likely to state that they felt the community swimming pools were badly maintained (6% c.f. the total 3%).

<sup>7</sup> Q: Thinking about how you just rated the Council's provision of swimming pools what is the single most important factor which has influenced your view? Base residents who rated swimming pools: 2014 n=318; 2013 n=178; 2012 n=292.



# Attachment 9

## Unformed Legal Roads (often colloquially known as ‘paper roads’)

This policy guideline is intended to -

- Instruct the formation, management and stopping of unformed legal roads
- Ensure that unformed legal roads are available for public thoroughfare whilst enabling adjacent landowners to graze or farm an unformed legal road to its best use and to keep it free from noxious plants
- Protect Council’s assets on unformed legal roads

### Managing Unformed Legal Roads

Council recognises that unformed legal roads -

- are roads that have not been constructed or formed as recognisable, surfaced road, and
- have the same legal status as any other public road and should be available for public thoroughfare at all times.

Council acknowledges that adjacent landowners of unformed legal roads may wish to graze, use or fence part of the unformed legal road under certain circumstances. This will require the agreement of neighbours and be conditional on the unformed legal road being kept free and useable for access purposes, albeit using a gate or stile. Council accepts no liability or responsibility for fences or other forms of construction on unformed legal roads. Council may at any time instruct the removal of any such fences, gates or stiles so that there is unencumbered access to the road.

Where such gates or stiles are put in place, Council may require signs to be placed close by making explicit the right of public access. Council must be made aware of any locked gate across an unformed legal road.

Where the use of unformed legal roads by adjoining owners is found to be unsafe, causing a nuisance or restricting public access; Council reserves the right to withdraw any approval or privileges and make the unformed legal road safe for access purposes.

Where disputes arise around unformed legal roads Council will initiate discussions with affected property owners to find solutions, making use of the New Zealand Walking Access Commission resources and advice including their *“Guidelines for the management of unformed legal roads best practice document”*.

### Formation of Unformed Legal Roads

Formation of unformed roads where subsequent maintenance will be accepted by Council as part of the District roading network shall be to Council standards. The cost of construction need not be borne by Council. In certain cases (such as subdivision), the person or organisation seeking the road to be formed normally will be liable for the cost of construction.

Where a subdivision is proposed bordering on unformed road, the developer will be liable for the full costs of bringing the road up to Council’s standard for a formed road in that location having regard for the operative Rangitikei District Plan. The resource consent process will reflect this requirement.

### **Stopping of Unformed Legal Roads**

Stopping of unformed roads will only be considered where Council is satisfied that the road is not needed for use as a road by the public now or into the foreseeable future; or for access, for example to riparian, river and coastal marine areas.

When stopping a road Council will use the procedure set out in Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974. Before formally resolving to stop an unformed legal road, Council will consult with –

- Adjoining property owners,
- Department of Conservation,
- New Zealand Walking Access Commission

Council will not stop an unformed legal road where any of these parties object.

Any party requesting Council to undertake the stopping of an unformed legal road or part of an unformed legal road shall pay to Council the estimated cost of Council's legal, survey, and other expenses involved in the stopping before any work is undertaken. Council will consider an alternative route for an unformed legal road where this is agreed to by the adjoining property owner(s), the Department of Conservation and the New Zealand Walking Access Commission.

Any unformed legal road, no longer required by the Council (and not objected to by the adjoining property owners, the Department of Conservation or the Walking Access Commission), may be transferred to another party, subject to that party meeting all legal and survey costs involved. Its status will change to a private road.

## Footpaths and Vehicle Crossings

### *Objective*

To ensure that footpaths and vehicle crossings are constructed and maintained in a manner that is fit for purpose.

### *Definitions*

#### Footpath

A footpath is a formed strip constructed in the roadside berm, nominally parallel to the road and 1.4m in width constructed specifically for the purpose of facilitating a safe and convenient route for pedestrians.

#### Vehicle Crossing.

A vehicle crossing is a formed area nominally at right angles to the road edge, between 2.5 and 3.5m in width (for residential properties and larger for commercial and industrial properties) and extending from the edge of the road to the property boundary, constructed specifically for the purpose of allowing vehicles to access and egress the property without damaging the footpath or berm.

**Note:** Where a vehicle crossing crosses a footpath, for the purposes of this policy, that part of what would have been footpath that is replaced by the vehicle crossing shall be considered to be a vehicle crossing.

### *Responsibilities*

#### New Footpaths on Existing Roads.

Except in the case of a subdivision on an existing road frontage, or in the case where the owners of properties fronting on to an existing road request that the Council construct a footpath across the frontage of their properties, the Council will fund the full cost of the construction of all new footpaths on existing roads.

Where a subdivision of a property on an existing road is deemed to require the construction of a new footpath or the modification of an existing footpath on the road frontage of the subdivision and/or of any adjoining property the cost of the construction or modification of the footpath shall be met by the subdividing property owner.

Where the owners of properties fronting onto an existing road request that the Council construct a footpath across the frontage of their properties, Council may agree to their request subject to all of the owners of the said properties first providing or undertaking to provide no less than half<sup>1</sup> of the full cost of any such footpath.

---

<sup>1</sup>Local Government Act 1974 Section 331(1)

#### New Footpaths on New Roads.

Where any new road is to be developed within the District the subdividing owner of the property giving rise to this new road will be required to meet the full cost of providing whatever footpaths are deemed to be necessary adjacent to this new road. This shall not be less than a footpath down one side of the road for its full length.

#### Existing Footpaths.

Where any existing footpath is deemed to require repair or replacement due to normal wear and tear the Council will meet the full cost of the construction or repair of the footpath concerned unless the reason for repair/replacement can be traced specifically to any person or agency that may have damaged the footpath either through improper use or as a result of the installation or inspection of a below ground service for any other reason.

In this case the Council will endeavour to have the person or agency found to be responsible for the damage to the footpath carry whatever repair replacement work is deemed to be necessary or, failing this, the Council will execute the necessary works and will use all available legal remedies to recover the cost of carrying out such repairs along with any associated overhead costs from the person or agency responsible.

#### New Vehicle crossings on Existing Roads.

Except in the case of a subdivision on an existing road frontage, the owner of the property to be serviced by the vehicle crossing will be required to fund the full cost of the construction of all new vehicle crossings on existing roads.

Where a subdivision of a property on an existing road is deemed to require the construction of a new vehicle crossing or the modification of an existing vehicle crossing on the road frontage of the subdivision the cost of the construction or modification of the vehicle crossing shall be met by the subdividing property owner.

*This may either be achieved by the subdividing owner paying a capital contribution to the Council equalling the Council's estimated cost of constructing any such vehicle crossing or by the subdividing owner completing the work to the Council's satisfaction.*

Where vehicles are being taken or, in the opinion of Council, are likely to be taken, on to or from any land across any footpath on any road or any water channel on or adjoining any road otherwise than by means of a properly constructed crossing, Council may in accordance with the provisions of Section 335 of the Local Government Act 1974 require the occupier or owner of the land to pay Council for the construction of a crossing.

### New Vehicle crossings on New Roads.

Where any new road is to be developed within the District the subdividing owner of the property giving rise to this new road will be required to meet the full cost of providing whatever vehicle crossings are deemed to be necessary adjacent to this new road. This shall not be less than one vehicle crossing per title.

*This may either be achieved by the subdividing owner paying a capital contribution to the Council equalling the Council's estimated cost of constructing any such vehicle crossing or by the subdividing owner completing the work to the Council's satisfaction.*

### Existing Vehicle crossings

Where any existing vehicle crossing is deemed by the Council to require repair or replacement due to normal wear and tear the property owner whose property is served by this vehicle crossing will be required to meet the full cost of the construction or repair of the vehicle crossing concerned unless:

*The reason for repair/replacement can be traced specifically to any person or agency (including the Council) that may have damaged the vehicle crossing either through improper use or as a result of the installation or inspection of a below ground service or for any other reason. In this case the Council will endeavour to have the person or agency found to be responsible for the damage to the vehicle crossing carry whatever repair replacement work is deemed to be necessary or, failing this, the Council will execute the necessary works and will use all available legal remedies to recover the cost of carrying out such repairs along with any associated overhead costs from the person or agency responsible.*

Where an existing vehicle crossing is deemed by the Council to require upgrading to match the condition of new or upgraded footpaths the Council will be required to meet the full cost of the upgrading of the part of the vehicle crossing that is also used as a footpath. Resealing of vehicle crossings that are outside of the footpath area should remain the responsibility of the property owner. Examples where this would apply include the case where a metalled vehicle crossing is deemed to need to be formed and sealed to match the condition of new or upgraded footpaths adjacent to it and/or the case where a partially failed vehicle crossing is deemed to need upgrading to match the condition of new or upgraded footpaths adjacent to it.

Where existing vehicle crossings is deemed by the Council to need to be constructed to new levels or profiles to allow the safe and convenient access/egress to the property following changes the Council has made to either the road or the footpath adjacent to it the Council shall meet the full cost of the works required to be carried out to the vehicle crossing.

### *Standards*

#### Footpaths.

The Council aims for a minimum of one footpath along one side of the road in each residential street within the District. Such footpath shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the dimensions, materials, and standards set out in NZS 4404, Code of Practice for Urban Land Subdivision.

Vehicle crossings.

The Council will require one vehicle crossing to each property within the District. For urban areas, vehicle crossings shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the dimensions, materials, and standards set out in NZS 4404, Code of Practice for Urban Land Subdivision.

For rural areas, vehicle crossings shall be designed and constructed to the satisfaction of the Council's roading network manager and may include a culvert of sufficient capacity to pass a stormwater flow of not less than the adjacent roadside drains

Any person may apply to the Council for permission to install a second or subsequent vehicle crossing to service their property. The approval for any such additional vehicle crossing shall be at the Council's sole discretion and shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

# Attachment 10



# REPORT

SUBJECT: **Consent Compliance - Jul-Sep 2014**

TO: Assets & Infrastructure Committee

FROM: David Rei Miller, Asset Engineer - Utilities

DATE: 6 October 2014

FILE: 5-EX-4

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report is a summary of Rangitikei District Council's compliance with resource consent conditions from Horizons Regional Council, for the period July to September 2014. Information on compliance has been derived from communications with Juliet Chambers (water) and Robert Rose (wastewater), compliance monitoring officers at Horizons.
- 1.2 Council is in the process of implementing Water Outlook software that will enable live reporting of data to Horizons as well as internal staff. Draft feedback has been provided to Water Outlook to enable them to construct a draft of the entire Rangitikei/Manawatu website. The live link with Horizons is being set up, as is the live link with Eurofins laboratory for sample data.

## 2 Water Supply

- 2.1 The table below shows the compliance of each water supply scheme against consent conditions. Only those schemes for which Rangitikei District Council is the consent holder have been shown.

Table 1: Consent Compliance – Water Supply

Scheme	Compliance	Comments	Actions
Marton	Compliant		
Taihape	Non-compliant for abstraction rate	Issue with pipeline. Flow meter needs to be verified.	Waiting on decision from Horizons to solve pipeline issue. Alf Downs Group is obtaining "blue tick" certification so they can verify meters.
Bulls	Compliant		
Mangaweka	Compliant		

Scheme	Compliance	Comments	Actions
Ratana	Not assessed	Abstraction rate monitoring not in place.	Consent application to use new bore for production underway; flow monitoring will be installed as part of work required on the new bore, treatment plant and reservoir.
Erewhon Rural	Compliant	Two more weir gaugings needed, plus further information on the eight already completed. Flow meter verification required.	The Operations Manager will carry out weir gaugings in summer. Alf Downs Group is obtaining "blue tick" certification so they can verify meters.
Huntermville Rural	Compliant		
Omatane Rural	Compliant		

### 3 Wastewater

3.1 Compliance against consents is shown per wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in the table below.

Table 2: Consent Compliance - Wastewater

Scheme	Compliance	Comments	Actions
Marion	Non-compliant	Ammoniacal nitrogen and short-circuiting. Leachate from Bonny Glen potentially very high in ammonia.	Options for dealing with leachate being investigated. Upgrades to WWTP occurring this year.
Taihape	Non-compliant	Non-compliant for flow. Flows to WWTP are in excess of capacity. Issues with Inflow & Infiltration (I&I), plus WWTP undersized. Potentially non-compliant for <i>E. coli</i> and suspended solids.	Report will be prepared for Council on capital works needed for immediate upgrade of WWTP (estimated cost \$450,000). Cutting in of new pump station expected by November.

Scheme	Compliance	Comments	Actions
Bulls	Consent expired		Consent renewal in progress. Draft application expected to be with Horizons by 13/10/2014. Staff have met with iwi on site. Option of including wastewater from Sanson being investigated.
Mangaweka	Compliant		
Huntermville	Compliant	Gauging site needs to be installed upstream. Emergency overflow used intermittently.	Contractors for gauging site currently unavailable. Operations Manager to schedule installation date and advise Horizons. I&I work underway to reduce flows to WWTP. Upgrade to enable treatment during high flows being investigated.
Ratana	Compliant	Proposed Waipu Trust subdivision will impact WWTP.	WWTP will be upgraded to improve effluent quality and cater for growth. Options currently being investigated.
Koitiata	Non-compliant	Irrigation field undersized. Inflow meter required.	Estimate for work to address effluent disposal issues is \$250,000. Report to be submitted to Council for this expenditure. Installation of inflow meter in progress.

#### 4 Recommendation

- 4.1 That the report 'Consent Compliance – July-October 2014' to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee's meeting on 13 November 2014 be received.

David Rei Miller  
Asset Engineer - Utilities

# Attachment 11



**Rangitikei**  
UNUSPOLY...

# REPORT

SUBJECT: **Potential Sites for Community Gardens in Bulls**

TO: Strategic Planning And Policy Committee

BY: Denise Servante, Senior Policy Analyst

DATE: 10 October 2014

FILE: 1-AS-1-1

---

## **1 Executive Summary**

- 1.1 Council has a policy on community gardens (attached as Appendix 1). The policy allows Council to identify sites within its community and leisure assets portfolio that would be suitable for a community garden and to make this list publically available.
- 1.2 If there is any interest from the community in establishing a community garden, then the policy contains criteria that would need to be met in order for the Chief Executive to develop a lease-type arrangement with the group to establish a community garden.
- 1.3 Council has been notified that there is interest from an individual in Bulls to establish a community garden. Council staff have identified two potential sites within the town which are suitable. The Committee is asked to confirm these two sites as suitable for a community garden. They can then be added to the list of suitable sites.

## **2 Haylock Park, Johnson Street**

- 2.1 Haylock Park comprises two titles; one of 1.88 hectares and one of 411m<sup>2</sup>. A large part of the park is fenced off and rented out for grazing. The remainder comprises a walkway access through from Walker Street to Johnson Street. This is the area considered suitable for a community garden project.
- 2.2 The site has a water account and a toby at the perimeter on both access points (Walker and Johnson Streets). It is residential zoned and gardening is a residential activity. There are some sheep pens in one corner of this area which may cause concern in terms of HAIL contamination under the appropriate NES. However, it is not in close proximity to the area proposed for a community garden project.
- 2.3 Apart from this, there are no other considerations to be taken into account in terms of land contamination.

### **3 Walker Park, Bridge Street**

- 3.1 Walker Park is a single title of 4196 m<sup>2</sup>. The park has various children's play equipment and a rain shelter/picnic area. This may make the site attractive for a group with young children but care would need to be taken that a community garden project did not detract from the existing considerable amenity value of the park.
- 3.2 The site has a water account and a toby at the perimeter on Taumaihi Street. It is residential zoned and gardening is a residential activity. There are no other considerations to be taken into account in terms of land contamination.

### **4 Other sites**

- 4.1 Council staff also considered whether there is potential to investigate a community garden project at Bulls Domain. However, the park is away from main residential areas with the attendant potential issues over access and security. This site has therefore been considered as unsuitable for a community garden.

### **5 Next Steps**

- 5.1 If the Committee approves making these sites available for a community garden project, then the details will be loaded to the website at <http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/community-services/73-community-development/217-community-gardens>.
- 5.2 The format for this information is included as Appendix 2.

### **6 Recommendations**

- 6.1 That the report on "Potential Sites for Community Gardens in Bulls" be received.
- 6.2 That the Assets/Infrastructure Committee approves the inclusion of Walker Park, Bridge Street and Haylock Park, Taumaihi Street as available sites for establishing a community garden, subject to the application process outlined in the Policy, Community Gardens in the Rangitikei.

# *Appendix 1*

## **Community Gardens in the Rangitikei**

During the consultation process for the 2010 / 2011 Draft Annual Plan, council received a submission requesting the use of land at Marton Campground<sup>1</sup>. Council explored the concept of community gardens further and resolved to develop a list of sites that would be made available to groups wishing to establish community gardens in Marton<sup>2</sup>. The overarching aim is to develop a set of criteria that would be relevant to any group wishing to establish a community garden in any town within the district.

The following information outlines Rangitikei District Council's role in supporting community gardens, definition of a community garden and criteria of use of Council land for a group wishing to establish a community garden.

### **Rangitikei District Council's role in community gardens**

Rangitikei District Council's role in regards to community gardens is seen more as an enabler and supporter of community garden initiatives, than a provider or funding source. As part of the role as an enabler, Council has made a list of Council owned sites available for public use as community garden which are subject to some criteria.

### **Community garden definition**

Community garden is identified as:

*a small scale low- investment neighbourhood communal gardening venture, growing vegetables, fruit and/or flowers. It uses vacant or unspecified open space – either in the public domain, or owned by another organisation or business (for example by a church or through a public housing body). Community gardens may have an explicit gardening philosophy such as organic growing, permaculture or biodynamic gardening, or they may allow participants with individual plots to manage them as they see fit. They may also establish nurseries to propagate and raise seedlings for their gardeners.<sup>3</sup>*

### **Application for use of an identified site as a community garden**

If your group has spotted a site on the list of available sites that you would like to develop as a community garden, you will need to apply in writing to Council's Property Manager for use of the site. So Council can

- Apply in writing to the Chief Executive
- Include name of group or organisation responsible, contact person, phone, email and address details.

---

<sup>1</sup> Property ID 245

<sup>2</sup> 10/RDC/158 – That the Council instructs the Chief Executive to develop:

A list of sites available for community gardens in Marton and characterises them according to location and accessibility, land area, land quality (where possible), facilities, water, security and possible disruption to other residents.

A set of criteria and conditions for groups wishing to establish a community garden on Council-owned land.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/documents/gardenpolicy/introduction.asp>



- Objectives of the group's intended community garden (these are the outcome or values that the group will be operating by, for example; to run a community garden based on the principals of permaculture)
- Details of group structure (positions in group and who is in each position)
- Please detail which site you are interested in using also (site descriptions available on [www.rangitikei.govt.nz](http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz))

#### **Criteria for use of Council land for the purpose of establishing a community garden**

- Community garden must operate on open and inclusive principals.
- Council must have a clear contact person from the group. This person will be the liaison for Council. The group is responsible for updating council on any changes in contact person. Council will not lease any land to a group without a contact person.
- Any community garden established must operate on a not-for-profit basis and not for commercial gain or operate for private benefit.
- The community garden must be maintained to a neat and tidy standard<sup>4</sup>. All rubbish is to be removed from the site and not dumped onto neighbouring properties.
- Must be kept free from unwanted, noxious and invasive weeds. Please refer to Department of Conservation and Biosecurity New Zealand for information regarding pest weeds<sup>5</sup>
- Council will inspect the site (2 times a year). Council will notify the contact person in writing of any concerns or if the garden is not being maintained to a neat and tidy standard.
- Plots will be allocated on a first-in first-served basis. Council will keep the list of available sites updated and on the website. If a group wishes to give up their plot they must notify Council's property manager in writing with confirmation of a final date of use.

---

<sup>4</sup> This means not be overgrown or left untended, and should be kept free from weeds and pests. Rubbish should not be left at the community garden site and all tools should be tidied away. Council reserves the right to return any untended community garden area to its original state.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.doc.govt.nz/conservation/threats-and-impacts/weeds/docs-weed-work/> and <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests-diseases/plants/accord.htm>

# *Appendix 2*

<b>Bulls</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Accessibility</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Security</b>	<b>Neighbour disruption</b>	<b>Officer comment</b>
<b>Walker Park (Bridge Street)</b>	Sufficient space to create a community garden.	A site could be selected that does not interfere with other park users.	Street parking. Close to residential area, children's play equipment on site. Covered shelter.	Water toby at site boundary	No lockable shed, but one could be installed within District Plan rules (setback from boundary)	Well-used by the community as a children's play area, visible from the road, impact on neighbours would be minimal.	A List: No issues with site suitability.
<b>Haylock Park (Johnson Street)</b>	Sufficient space for a community garden	Any area of the park not currently rented out for grazing and fenced off.	Access to the site through 2 driveways, or from Council car park. Off-street car parking is available.	Water toby at site boundary	No lockable shed, but one could be installed within District Plan rules (setback from boundary)	Well-used by the community as a walk through access way between Walker Road and Johnson Street, visible from the road, impact on neighbours would be minimal.	A List: No issues with site suitability.