

## Shared Services Portfolio update for September 2017 Council meeting

Rangitikei District Council has a number of Shared Service agreements to deliver required outcomes for our district.

Our most significant, in respect of budget and also staff numbers, is the agreement with Manawatu District Council to provide Infrastructural delivery and support for our roading assets, the 3 water utilities and also our solid waste programs.

This agreement has been in place since 2007 and has had a number of alterations in the following years. Throughout 2017, both councils Chief Executives have had discussions over developing a more extensive agreement that will provide clarity of desired outcomes and performance measures in the delivery of these services. The draft agreement is nearing completion and it is hoped to have this in place by the end of October 2017.

Another Shared Service arrangement RDC has in place with MDC is the delivery of Animal Control services. RDC provides this service and the outcomes for both councils appear to be working extremely well.

MWLASS (Manawatu-Wanganui Local Authority Shared Services) provides a number of services to RDC. The following list shows some of these.

The Archives Central program provides our councils archiving service.

Our Internal Audit program.

Some Human Resource functions.

Some of our insurances.

Valuation Database.

Debt Management.

Our After-hours call centre is a shared service agreement with Whanganui District Council.

Our Civil Defence capabilities are provided through a shared service agreement with Horizons Regional Council. This gives us a dedicated Civil Defence officer (Paul Chaffe) and also provides backup for Paul if he is on leave.

Cr Nigel Belsham

**TABLED DOCUMENT**

Tabled at Canal 1km8.

on 28 Sept 2017.

Tabled at Council Item 8  
on 28 Sept 2017**Portfolio Report. Cr Ash. Youth engagement, Samoan engagement, Environment.****September 2017****Youth Development**

**Youth Forum.** There was youth forum in Taihape this week, led by Gillian Bowler from the Youth Zone, Marton with the support of Bronwyn Meads. Interestingly the benefits from such an event are often a little intangible, in so far as the confidence gained by the participants, but makes this benefit no less significant than solid outcomes.

**Future Leaders, Festival of the Future Trip –** Further to this initiative the coordinators for the festival of the future have a Future Leaders opportunity to continue coaching over a 9 month period. Further details are attached. This would solidly continue the work from learnings achieved at the event. I would suggest we consider, as a council how we could potentially add this to our Youth portfolio and youth spend. The outcomes and culture that could be generated from such an initiative is highly beneficial for the communities.

**Samoan Community Engagement.**

**Samoan Sports day –** On the back of the success of their Samoan Independence day, the United Samoan Churches of Marton are currently planning more opportunities for their community to join together and celebrate their strengths and identity within the community. Currently they are working on another combined day, to be held on October. With sports as the focal point of the day this is sure to be a lively and joyful occasion, and will again ensure the entire Samoan community engages, fostering a strong cohesive community.

I would like to acknowledge the work that young Samoan leader Mary Laki is doing within the college environment to celebrate the Samoan Culture through the events she has been undertaking at Rangitikei College. It is vitally important that from a young age these children learn to be proud of their heritage, and look for opportunities to celebrate it, continue to understand it and embrace it.

Amongst all the stress of the housing shortage in Marton it has been heartening to hear of a few local Samoan families securing their place in the community with house purchases. Housing does however remain a challenge for our local Samoan families, with many families still facing crisis as their rentals go on the market and sell, eliminating their current housing option.

**Environment.**

Climate change and environmental degradation are without doubt the biggest issues we are facing for the future. We can not continue business as usual without dire consequences locally, nationally and globally. There are multiple and broad reaching facets to the issue, from severe weather pattern changes, shortage of fresh water, extinction of species, to health hazards through pollution. Each one of these, by the very nature of environment and ecosystems, are intrinsically linked, therefore if we are to degrade one area it will surely impact on another, by the same token, should we focus and work to alleviate degradation in one area, we will be surely benefitting other areas.

We have an opportunity to lead in this area, we can choose to have ***Protecting our Environment*** as a bottom line in all of our policies and operations.

LGNZ have developed a high level position statement on climate change, and rightly state  
“...Councils are well-positioned to lead and co-ordinate communities to reduce their emissions, both

directly as a provider of infrastructure and service, and indirectly, through their influence over activities responsible for emissions.”

It never ceases to sadden me when I see community members violate the environment without so much as a thought, whether that is fly tipping, burning of old tyres, or ignoring obvious water leaks. While sometimes such acts are just trying to avoid costs, many other times it is a lack of awareness and education. We, as council, can lead by example, by education and well-focused advocacy. With council leading in this role, it raises the awareness within our community that protecting the environment is an issue for everyone to be mindful of.

While hindsight is a great thing, and previous works met the need of the community then, we now have the benefit of scientific knowledge, technology and importantly an opportunity to correct previous errors: The installation of our reservoir many years ago saw the flow of the Tutaenui decrease dramatically, affecting not only the aesthetic appeal of the stream, but the very life that lived in it. We continue to add insult to injury by discharging waste water further down the stream. I welcome the pressure that Horizons is placing on us to consider other options for discharge, as well as the opportunity to consider how best to get the flow running again, through the discussion within the Tutaenui Rural Water working committee. While there are price tags to both of these developments, we have an obligation and responsibility as guardians of the district to ensure we protect the land for generations to come.

Through the expectations and aspirations placed on us through Accelerate 25 to double our primary sector GDP, it seems the people speaking to this immediately consider land “optimisation”. It concerns me that this could be merely a euphemism for further intensification. While doubling GDP is a desirable outcome, at what cost is this acceptable? And ultimately who pays?

The most basic of my concerns are 3-fold.

- 1) Water is not “spare water” it is all part of a cycle, it is never “surplus to requirements” It is required somewhere, for some purpose other than human directed wants. i.e. if we take from “here”, then “there” will be missing out.

**(Can we not place as much emphasis and education on protecting, and conserving water as we do with using and consuming it?)**

- 2) No one has been able to give me the science behind how much water is actually available, or do aquifers actually recharge, or at what rate. That is because no one actually knows, therefore surely dumping huge financial resources into developing reticulated irrigation system would seem to me to be excessive, if the possibility that the source will be depleted in a year, or 5 or even 50. (And if we should deplete it, what state does that then leave our environment in? How much irreparable damage will we have caused.)
- 3) Simple maths: More irrigation (regardless of whether it is for cropping or dairy) equals more run off and leaching of chemicals, nitrates and sediment into our waterways and accumulated within our soils.





# FUTURE LEADERS – 2018

BACKING YOUNG PEOPLE TO BUILD CAPABILITY & MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN YOUR COMMUNITY



+



+

**We are.  
LGNZ.**

**MTFJ**  
MAYORS TASKFORCE FOR JOBS

+





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# THE BIG OPPORTUNITY



We live in a world with urgent and complex problems that need solving – social, environmental, economic.

For too many of New Zealand's young people these challenges are overwhelming – they feel helpless and disempowered. This is not okay.

Our mental health is amongst the worst in the developed world. As is obesity, youth suicide, and youth unemployment, and the cost of housing. We can do better than this.

There has never been a more critical time to be empowering young New Zealanders to navigate these big challenges, and building their skills and capability to create the future. We know that when young people feel empowered and optimistic about the future, they're much better contributors to society.

At **Inspiring Stories**, we're backing young New Zealanders to unleash their potential to change the world. Since 2011, we've built an impressive track record of programmes and partnerships that have now directly supported more than 7,000 young New Zealanders.

From curing treatable blindness to tackling recidivism in prisons, starting technology companies and strengthening mental health and wellbeing – our alumni have now been shortlisted for the Young New Zealander of the Year Award, won International Youth Leadership Awards, attended the Global Entrepreneurship Summit, and represented our nation on the world stage. It's exciting, but we're really just getting started.

This year Festival for the Future attracted 1,300+ attendees – half of them coming from outside of Auckland, and young people from every region represented.

Building on the Festival, the greatest need we see right now is support for young people in NZ's rural and provincial areas. Our Future Leaders programme is helping to meet this need in seven communities, currently running in Opotiki, Kawerau, Whakatane, Far North, Whangarei and Palmerston North. The experience for some has been life changing, and the potential for impact here is huge.

We're working with the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs to expand the Future Leaders programme. If **Rangitikei District Council** wants to make a big difference for young people in your community – we'd love to work with you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Guy Ryan', followed by a long horizontal line.

**Guy Ryan, CEO & Founder**, Inspiring Stories  
2015 Young New Zealander of the Year





*Future Leaders has opened my eyes to a whole new world of possibilities. I've learnt new concepts, new skills and met people who have changed my perception about the world. Where I come from the opportunities to get access to this much development and support are next to nil – I've grown so much.*

**Aroha Puru, Okaihau – Future Leaders 2017**



*I remember how dark things seemed. I had no hope for a positive future, and felt as though I was not worth anything. I've grown so much personally. I've been shown new ways to look at problems and create solutions. I've been taught that I am my most important asset, that I need to take care of myself so that I can take care of others.*

**Blair Kapa-Peters, Te Kao – Future Leaders 2017**





# WHY GET INVOLVED?

We live in a time of huge turbulence and upheaval. Future Leaders is an investment into the future of your community – backing local young people to better understand future challenges, be inspired, and build their entrepreneurial and leadership capability to make a difference in their backyard.

## EMPOWERMENT

From climate change to inequality, mental health to unemployment – too many young people feel overwhelmed by the issues. They don't feel valued, optimistic about the future, or like their efforts can make a difference.

When young people feel empowered, they are much more likely to contribute to society. We need to help them realise their potential.

At it's core, the Future Leaders programme is about empowerment. It combines mentoring, coaching, hands-on learning, workshops and events that equip young people with the connections, capability and confidence to create the future. Building on the 2016 pilot, it's now up and running in seven communities.

## LOCAL SOLUTIONS

We believe that many of the solutions to the pressing problems communities face can be found within the local community.

That's why we recruit, train and support local people – our 'Coaches', to largely lead the design and delivery of the programme. Our Coaches work closely with the core group of young people – our 'Future Leaders' to engage their community in a process to tackle one of a pressing local challenges they face. It's a hands-on approach to problem solving that builds capability and engage and inspire dozens of other people in the process.

Young people are not just the leaders of tomorrow. We need them to be leaders now.

## AMPLIFIER EFFECT

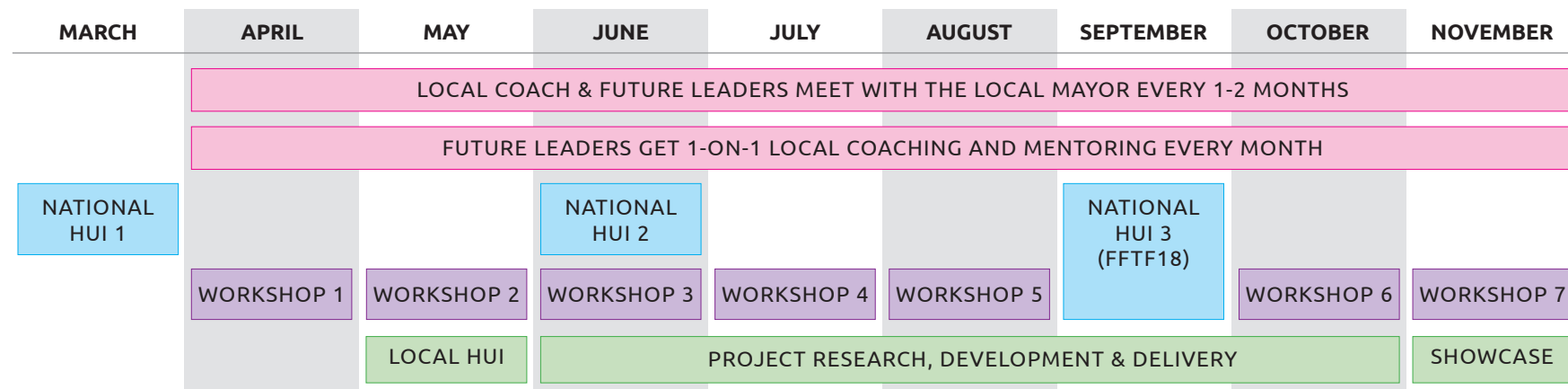
Whilst a large part of the programme is focused on the training and support for a core group of young people, our goal is to positively impact as many local young people as possible – at least 50+ in every community.

Firstly, this will be achieved by making all workshops and events during the year accessible for dozens of other young people.

Secondly, this impact is further amplified by our other programmes and partnerships. Festival for the Future provided an example of this in 2017, where 40+ young people from the Far North, two van loads from the Bay of Plenty, and 50+ from the Manawatu attended, and a 'life changing' experience for many.

# PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Future Leaders builds capability, provides inspiration, and supports young people to work in teams to develop and test solutions to local community challenges. The 9-month programme includes coaching, mentoring, workshops at local and national level, and attending Festival for the Future.



## THREE TIERS OF ENGAGEMENT, SUPPORTING AT LEAST 55 PEOPLE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

**x1 Coach** – we recruit, train and support one coach who leads the local coordination including Mayor meetups, coaching with participants, workshops and events, and attending national hui.

**x4 Future Leaders** – the core group of young people who participate in the whole programme, attending all national hui, activating others, and leading the local community project.

**up to x50 Young People** – from the wider community take part in the local hui, capability building workshops, attend Festival for the Future (FFTF18), and support the local community project.

# PROGRAMME ELEMENTS

## LOCAL COACHING

The regular 1-on-1 coaching is focused on helping the core group of Future Leaders to develop and grow.

## MONTHLY MAYOR MEET UPS

Coaches and core Future Leaders meet with the Mayor every 1-2 months for mentoring, challenge and support.

## LOCAL COMMUNITY PROJECT

Coaches and core Future Leaders work to develop, prototype and test a solution(s) to a local community issue.

## NATIONAL HUI

#1 – Coaches & Future Leaders from across the nation connect, dive into the programme, the context for action, and capability building workshops.

#2 – Coaches & Future Leaders share the local challenge they'll be working to tackle, build capability, get inspired, and share next steps for back home.

#3 – Festival for the Future, alongside 2,000+ young NZers to connect, be inspired, upskill, and create the future.

## LOCAL WORKSHOPS

#1 – Connection & Inspiration

#2 – Local Govt & Civic Engagement

#3 – Building Teams & Relationships

#4 – 21st Century Organising

#5 – Money, Resourcing & Sustainability

#6 – Marketing & Communications

#7 – Future Pathways



# LEARNING OUTCOMES

## WHAT WILL YOUNG PEOPLE GET OUT OF THE PROGRAMME?

**Increased connectivity** – young people are better connected with a community of peers and practitioners.

**Increased knowledge** – of future challenges, and how young people can and are making a difference.

**Increased capability** – building social entrepreneurship and leadership capability with transferable skills.

**Taking action** – in response to an identified local issue, working as a team to prototype and test a solution.

**Pathways** – into employment, entrepreneurship and leadership – beyond the programme.

## QUALITIES THAT WILL BETTER POSITION YOUNG PEOPLE FOR THE FUTURE

Ambition and motivation – i.e. a strong desire to do or achieve something

Sense of purpose – i.e. making a difference for others and/or the environment

Resilience – i.e. having grit, and persevering when things get tough

Creativity – i.e. being able to generate ideas and approach things from new angles

Empathy – i.e. the ability to understand and share feelings of another

Initiative – i.e. the ability to act on needs and opportunities, with a bias to action

Leadership – i.e. the ability to take action, and lead a group or organisation

Enterprise skills – i.e. for developing a project, venture and/or an organisation

An open mind and a willingness to pivot

### Young social entrepreneurs need to overcome five key challenges:

A lack of confidence and fear of failure, which is more common for young people;

A lack of business and enterprise skills;

A lack of people management competencies;

A lack of networks;

The ability to access and generate finance;

# ABOUT INSPIRING STORIES

Inspiring Stories operates nationwide with the vision to see every young New Zealander unleash their potential to change the world. Since launching in 2011 we've built an impressive track record of programmes, partnerships and pathways for young people. Below is a glimpse of these outcomes.



[WWW.INSPIRINGSTORIES.ORG.NZ](http://WWW.INSPIRINGSTORIES.ORG.NZ)

## INSPIRATION

Creating and sharing inspiring stories about young people making a difference.

**22,000,000+ MEDIA REACH**

TVNZ BREAKFAST, TV3, RADIO NZ, DOM POST, NZ HERALD, SUNDAY STAR TIMES, IDEALOG, KIA ORA, THE WIRELESS.

## CAPABILITY

**7,000+**

The alumni of our programmes now have increased entrepreneurial and leadership capability, with hundreds of ideas sparked.

## ACTION

**100+ VENTURES**

We've sparked and supported 100+ youth-led projects and social enterprises. Whilst early stage, many of these are going on to generate revenue and create tangible positive impact.

# OUR PROGRAMMES



In partnership with the Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs and local Councils, Future Leaders (FL) backs young people from rural and provincial New Zealand to develop their social entrepreneurship and leadership capability and make a difference in their backyard.

See [www.futureleaders.kiwi](http://www.futureleaders.kiwi)



Festival for the Future (FFTF) is a vibrant national event that celebrates youth-led Kiwi innovation, supporting the next generation to build ideas and skills for a better world.

See [www.festivalforthefuture.org.nz](http://www.festivalforthefuture.org.nz)



Live the Dream (LTD) is 9-month programme that supports New Zealand's most promising young social entrepreneurs to develop their ventures. See [www.livethedream.org.nz](http://www.livethedream.org.nz)



We're building The Future Fund to provide seed funding grants and tailored support for New Zealand's most promising young social entrepreneurs. We'll be making the first contestable seed funding available in 2018.

See [www.thefuturefund.org.nz](http://www.thefuturefund.org.nz)



Our national film competition, attracting a diverse range of 3-5 minute documentaries about young Kiwis making a difference.

See [www.makingadifference.org.nz](http://www.makingadifference.org.nz)



# REACH & **IMPACT** / 2018–2020



## OVERVIEW

Backing young people in rural and provincial New Zealand to build capability and make a difference in their backyard.

## SNAPSHOT OF 2017

- running in Opotiki, Whakatane, Kawerau, Palmerston North, Far North and Whangarei
- significant advances on lessons learnt in the 2016 pilot, preparing to scale up 2018

## 2018 OUTLOOK

Running in 10+ communities.  
Benefit 500+ young people.  
Life-changing programme.  
Stronger partnerships.

## IMPACT BY 2020

2,000+ alumni.  
Tangible impact in communities.  
Programme runs in every region.  
Programme expands to Pacific.



The national event that celebrates youth-led Kiwi innovation, growing ideas & skills for a better world.

- 7th annual Festival, 1,300+ attendees
- most significant national event of its kind
- 300+ scholarships provided since 2011
- Increased engagement with YoPros

2,000+ attendees.  
Accessible for any young Kiwi.  
Growing Asia-Pacific profile.  
Stronger partnerships.

The Festival is a world class event.  
International significance for young people in the Asia-Pacific region.  
Year-round engagement.



Supercharging the capability of New Zealand's most promising young social entrepreneurs to develop & grow their ventures.

- running in x3 cities: AKL + WGN + CHCH
- 116 alumni have graduated since 2014
- 1/3 alumni working on original ventures, 1/3 started others, 1/3 found employment

Evolve to 9-month programme.  
Increased prestigiousness, with contestable seed funding via the Future Fund.

World-class programme.  
100 sustainable social enterprises.  
Alumni deeply engaged as mentors to support the next generation.



Film competition attracting a diverse range of entries around the theme 'young Kiwis making a difference'.

- previous winners featured on Air NZ flights
- entries increasing in quality each year
- new partnership with Weta Digital
- focus on greater traction in tertiary

Strengthening the link between storytelling and social change.  
Best-in-industry partners for capability and distribution.

NZ's most prestigious film competition for young people.  
1,000,000+ combined audience reach, with content year-round.



Seed funding & support for NZ's most promising young social entrepreneurs

- \$80,000 raised to kick-start the fund
- engaging HNW's to help build the fund
- developing strategy for funds allocation

First contestable seed funding grants distributed via LTD.  
Fund grows to \$200k.

\$1M+ has been distributed to support NZ's most promising young social entrepreneurs.

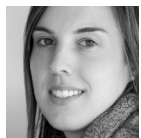
# THE **TEAM** BEHIND IT

## OUR CORE OPERATIONS CREW



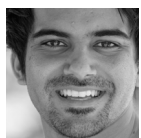
**Guy Ryan**

CEO & Founder, Former Young  
New Zealander of the Year (2015)



**Jo Bailey** // Operations Manager

Day-to-day operations and  
support across our programmes



**Thomas Maharaj**

General Manager, working across  
strategy, partnerships and growth



**Carina Esguerra**

Programme Manager, Future  
Leaders – rural & provincial NZ



**Noa Woolloff**

Business Development and  
Social Media Management



**Alice Andersen**

Programme Manager, Young  
people in social enterprise



**Hana Osawa**

Head of Design & Digital



**Anya Bukholt-Payne**

Communications, Events &  
Scholarships Intern



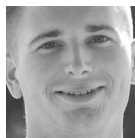
**JJ Rika**

Champion & Coach,  
Eastern Bay of Plenty



**Abi Symes**

Champion & Coach,  
Palmerston North



**Peter Boyd**

Champion & Coach,  
Whangarei



**Harko Brown**

Champion & Coach,  
Far North

## OUR BOARD



**Marty Enright, Chair**

Ex-Bus. Dev for Warner Bros  
Asia-Pacific, now Consultant



**Angela Lim, Trustee**

Doctor at Starship Hospital.  
Entrepreneur. Board member.



**Jacque Lethbridge, Trustee**

Partner at Lowndes Law, Chair of  
Auckland Community Law Fndtn



**Katharine Broughton, Trustee**

Senior PR and Communications  
Consultant, ex-owner of BEAT



**Dan Henderson, Trustee**

Ex-Coordinator Mayor's Taskforce  
for Jobs, now consultant at LGNZ



**Agnes Naera, Trustee**

Director of Equity at AUT  
Business School





# TABLED DOCUMENT

## Service Request Breakdown for July 2017 - First Response

Tabled at Council Hemill  
on 28 Sept 2017

Service Requests Department	Compliance Overdue	on	Responded in time	Responded Late	Grand Total
<b>Animal Control</b>			<b>56</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>85</b>
Animal welfare concern			1	3	4
Barking dog			6	2	8
Dog attack			1	2	3
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)			10	9	19
Found dog			4	2	6
General enquiry			1		1
Lost animal			5	4	9
Microchip dog			2	1	3
Property investigation - animal control problem			2	1	3
Roaming dog			15	1	16
Rushing dog				1	1
Wandering stock			9	3	12
<b>Building Control</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Dangerous or unsanitary building			1		1
Property inspection	1		1	1	3
<b>Council Housing/Property</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>
Council housing maintenance	2		12	2	16
Council property maintenance	4		4		8
Graffiti/vandalism	1				1
Libraries maintenance			1		1
<b>Environmental Health</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>
Abandoned vehicle	1		3		4
Dead animal			4		4
Food premises health issue	1				1
Noise	3		15	2	20
Untidy/overgrown section			1		1
<b>Footpaths</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
Footpath maintenance			1		1
<b>General enquiry</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
General enquiry	1		4	1	6
<b>Parks and Reserves</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
Maintenance (parks and reserves)			2		2
<b>Public Toilets</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Maintenance (public toilets)	2		1	3	6
Toilet cleaning issues	1				1
<b>Roads</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>
Culverts, drains and non-CBD sumps	2		3		5
Potholes			3	1	4
Road maintenance - not potholes	4		19	2	25
Road signs (except state highway)	1		1		2
Road surface flooding - danger to traffic			7	1	8
<b>Roadside Trees, Vegetation and Weeds</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
Rural trees, vegetation and weeds			1		1
Urban trees, vegetation and weeds			1		1
<b>Stormwater</b>			<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>
Stormwater blocked drain (non urgent)			3		3
<b>Street Cleaning</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>

Service Requests Department	Compliance Overdue	Responded in time	Responded Late	Grand Total
CBD cleaning (gutters/sumps) - Hunterville/Taihape	1			1
<b>Street Lighting</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
Street lighting maintenance	3	2	1	6
<b>Water</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>27</b>
Bad tasting drinking water		1		1
HRWS maintenance required		2		2
HRWS No water supply		2		2
Location of meter, toby, other utility		2		2
No drinking water supply		2		2
Replace meter, toby or lid		9		9
Water leak - council-owned network, not parks or cemeteries		4		4
Water leak at meter/toby		5		5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>244</b>

# TABLED DOCUMENT

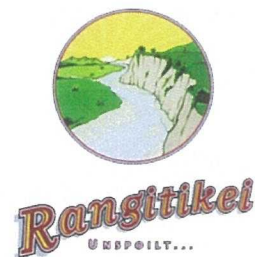
## Service Request Breakdown July 2017 - Resolution

Tabled at Council Item 11.

on 28 Sept 2017.

Service requests Department	Compliance Completed in time	Completed late	Current	Overdue	Grand Total
<b>Animal Control</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50</b>			<b>85</b>
Animal welfare concern	1	3			4
Barking dog	6	2			8
Dog attack		3			3
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)	7	12			19
Found dog	1	5			6
General enquiry	1				1
Lost animal	4	5			9
Microchip dog	1	2			3
Property investigation - animal control problem		3			3
Roaming dog	10	6			16
Rushing dog		1			1
Wandering stock	4	8			12
<b>Building Control</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Dangerous or unsanitary building	1				1
Property inspection	1	1		1	3
<b>Council Housing/Property</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
Council housing maintenance	11	3		2	16
Council property maintenance	4			4	8
Graffiti/vandalism				1	1
Libraries maintenance	1				1
<b>Environmental Health</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>
Abandoned vehicle		3		1	4
Dead animal	4				4
Dumped rubbish - within town boundary				1	1
Food premises health issue				1	1
Noise	10	2		8	20
<b>Footpaths</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>
Footpath maintenance	1				1
<b>General enquiry</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
General enquiry	4	1		1	6
<b>Parks and Reserves</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
Maintenance (parks and reserves)	1		1		2
<b>Public Toilets</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Maintenance (public toilets)	1	3		2	6
Toilet cleaning issues				1	1
<b>Roads</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>
Culverts, drains and non-CBD sumps	2	1		2	5
Potholes	3	1			4
Road maintenance - not potholes	12	5	1	6	24
Road signs (except state highway)	1			1	2
Road surface flooding - danger to traffic	6	2			8
<b>Roadside Trees, Vegetation and Weeds</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>
Rural trees, vegetation and weeds	1				1
<b>Stormwater</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>3</b>
Stormwater blocked drain (non urgent)	3				3
<b>Street Cleaning</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
CBD cleaning (gutters/sumps) - Hunterville/Taihape				1	1
<b>Street Lighting</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>6</b>
Street lighting maintenance	2	4			6
<b>Water</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>27</b>
Bad tasting drinking water	1				1
HRWS maintenance required	1	1			2
HRWS No water supply	2				2
Location of meter, toby, other utility	1	1			2
No drinking water supply	2				2
Replace meter, toby or lid	9				9

Service requests		Compliance				
Department		Completed in time	Completed late	Current	Overdue	Grand Total
	Water leak - council-owned network, not parks or cemeteries	4				4
	Water leak at meter/toby	5				5
Grand Total		129	78	2	33	242



# Memorandum

**To:** Council

**From:** Katrina Gray

**Date:** 27 September 2017

**Subject:** Developing the 2018-28 Long Term Plan – progress update, September 2017

**File:** 1-LTP-4-7

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## 1 Audit update

- 1.1 During the month Audit New Zealand issued a short publication 'Long-term plans and consultation documents' giving a high-level view on developing these plans and their intended audit approach. This emphasises the importance of the infrastructure strategy, the financial strategy, assumptions and performance measures – as well as the consultation document.

## 2 Stakeholder meetings

- 2.1 There were no stakeholder meetings in September.

## 3 Workshop, 7 September 2017

The new topics covered during this workshop were:

- a) Strategic financial overview
- b) Environmental and Regulatory Group of Activities
- c) Revenue and Financing Policy worksheets

### *a) Strategic financial overview*

- Request to explore commercial differentials.
- The LTP needs to be clear about telling 'the story'.
- An initial threshold for annual rates increases for the LTP was identified as 'up to 5%'. Staff will work to see if the work programme can be achieved within a 5% annual rates increase, and identify which activities/projects/service levels (if any) cannot be accommodated within that level of rates increase.

## TABLED DOCUMENT

Tabled at Council Item 13

on 28 Sept 2017



## *b) Environmental and Regulatory Group of Activities*

### Swimming pools

- Agreement that Council should ask residents to volunteer information about their pool, with an incentive such as an amnesty period.
- Concerns raised over the cost of inspections.
- Investigation required for a targeted rate for people that have pools.
- Further investigation of fees from neighbouring councils.
- Consideration after the first year that the revenue from the activity reflects the true costs.

### Earthquake-prone buildings

- Mixed views on whether consultation on priority buildings should occur straight away or with the Long Term Plan. The majority of elected members preferred consultation as soon as possible to ensure the consultation is not diluted as part of the Long Term Plan consultation process.
- There needs to be careful consideration of the wording of consultation documents.
- Priority streets need to be suggested in the consultation documents.

### Resource Management Act Monitoring

- There was mixed views, but a majority that should invest resources into the monitoring of resource consent conditions where required.
- There was no intent for Council to undertake excessive monitoring of activities.

## *c) Revenue and Financing Policy worksheets*

### Non-potable water

- Consensus that non-potable water supports economic development and the people that are connected. However, that there is some benefit to urban people because when rural businesses are sustainable, towns will reap the benefits.
- The current ratio 5:95 is appropriate.
- There needs to be increased consistency for how the schemes manage depreciation. Council could provide clearer governance/management direction.

### Potable water

- Potable water and wastewater should be treated the same.
- Consensus that the Council outcome that water mainly contributes to is infrastructure and is of critical significance.
- Potable water has intergenerational aspects

- Need to investigate the implications of taking Hunterville into the district-wide rating scheme.
- Mixed views on the rating method – a majority view on the use of targeted rates (district-wide and for those connected). Mixed views on whether this should be via capital value or a uniform rate. Extraordinary users should pay their share.
- Ratio of 20-25% public benefit with the uniform targeted rate.

#### Wastewater

- Potable water and wastewater should be treated the same.
- Consensus that the Council outcome that wastewater contributes to is infrastructure and is of critical significance.
- Wastewater has intergenerational aspects.
- Mixed views on the rating method – a majority view on the use of targeted rates (district-wide and for those connected). Mixed views on whether this should be via capital value or a uniform rate.
- Ratio of 20-25% public benefit using uniform targeted rate.

#### Stormwater

- Stormwater should be treated slightly differently to potable water and wastewater as there is a 'property' rather than 'person' benefit.
- There were mixed views on the appropriate public/private split, although consensus that stormwater can have a greater public good as it can have an impact on flooding across a wider group of properties.
- There were mixed views, but a majority that the public input should remain at 20-30%.

### **4 Workshop, 21 September 2017**

4.1 The new topics covered during this workshop were:

The new topics covered during this workshop were:

- a) Marton and Bulls Wastewater
- b) Community and Leisure Services

#### *a) Marton and Bulls wastewater*

- A presentation was provided outlining the future options for Marton and Bulls wastewater, using a business case model with five elements (strategic, economic, commercial, financial and management). These ranged from the status quo to piping the raw effluent from both Marton and Bulls to Manawatu District Council's plant in Feilding.
- Clear signal from Horizons for wastewater discharge wholly to land – experience with Feilding (which is for 35 years) is that a longer consent time would be approved compared with discharge to waterways. 60 ha would be

needed to provide sufficient area for a land discharge for Marton – more expensive to buy than land near Bulls.

- There are other technologies – e.g. incineration and osmosis – but there is a risk (and cost) to Council to adopt what is unproven technology in our setting.<sup>1</sup>
- The infrastructure team's preferred option was for:
  - pipeline for raw effluent from Marton to Bulls;
  - minimum treatment at Bulls;
  - pipeline for land discharge (notional 100 ha) from Bulls ; and
  - inclusion of effluent from ANZCO's plants at Crofton and Riverlands (yet to be negotiated).
- If this option was confirmed by Council, the next steps would include
  - clarifying financial implications (noting current forward projections for upgrade works at Marton and Bulls);
  - seeking a six-year extension to existing consents from Horizons;
  - finding the right site near Bulls for discharge (and obtaining consent for using it for that purpose); and
  - making a further bid to the Government's Clear Water Fund when that opportunity recurred.

#### *b) Community and Leisure Services*

##### Libraries

- There was mixed views on whether the hours for Marton library should be extended. However, there was a majority view that;
  - there is a need to have increased information about both existing and potential users for extended hours (information from Taihape could be used as a comparison);
  - important to ensure people coming into the libraries know the full scope of services and resources available;
  - consideration should be given to shortening existing weekday hours for longer weekend hours (but the expectations of current users may make this difficult);
  - a trial of extended hours could be implemented, but needed to be accompanied by a survey to determine the level of interest.
- Increased collaboration was supported (provided any associated costs are approved by Council prior), specifically with Ohakea, ICT hub, schools (including kohanga reo and pre-schools) and other libraries to secure guest speakers or enhanced buying power. The new system at Hunterville (where the public library is within the school) is working well.

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<sup>1</sup> Whanganui District Council's former plant was given as an example of what can happen when the operating requirement of a new approach are not fully understood.

- A question was raised about how to introduce a commercial aspect to libraries (café) without adversely affecting other uses.

#### Levels of Service – Parks

- The current standard to which our parks are maintained was acknowledged as being adequate. Providing great parks for events is essential in providing a good impression for visitors of the District.
- There was consensus that Council should adopt the New Zealand Recreation Association guidelines for managing our parks, provided this can be done within existing budgets. However, if there is a need for increased funding Council is open to having those discussions. The standards were considered useful for providing certainty, and set expectations.
- Discussion was held about the need for improvement to the town entrances.

#### Public Toilets

- There was consensus that a hierarchy of toilets is required, with decreasing levels of service. Unisex toilets are acceptable in some locations, and showers should be considered where there are people camping (Queens Park, Hunterville). Further consideration should be given to the use of portable toilets.
- Toilets in Bulls were discussed, with a majority view that toilets in the new Community Centre would be sufficient to address any issues.<sup>2</sup>
- There were mixed views on the need for new toilets at Marton Park and Centennial Park (Marton). One suggestion was for a new toilet to be constructed at the Broadway end of the St Stephen's Church Memorial Walkway, which could serve a relocated bus stop as well as the two parks. The majority view was that there needs to be standalone toilets at Marton Park and that investigation should be undertaken about the feasibility of putting in a toilet in Shelton Pavilion which is accessible without entering the pavilion. There was a majority view that the existing toilets on Lower High Street should be removed once the Civic Centre is developed.
- There was consensus that toilets should be open longer if required for events, and that the increased cost of doing this should be included in the park hireage.
- The hours of operation for different areas were agreed as follows:
  - Parks – majority - status quo
  - CBD areas – majority - one unisex 24/7 toilet is appropriate for Bulls and Taihape. Increased information required on the potential use and costs for Marton required before a decision could be made.
  - Tourist hubs – majority - one unisex 24/7 toilet in areas where people are camping.

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<sup>2</sup> Night bus drivers do not consistently use the access provided to the information centre toilets.

- Funding was agreed to be the status quo, although there should be a user pays system if any locations provide showers.

#### Taihape Memorial Park

- Consensus that a development plan is a good idea, however, there were concerns expressed about the costs.
- Consensus that some funding should be allocated, but that Council would need further information from an Expression of Interest process before they would commit to any funding. Crucial that there was a future funding commitment to avoid the wasted investment in a plan simply sitting on a shelf.
- The possibility of having this as a Massey student project warrants investigation<sup>3</sup>.
- Consensus that the Memorial Park project should be considered within the wider context of developing trails throughout the Rangitikei (Mangaweka Tunnels, Silverhope Bush, Marton B and C Dams) to provide an attractive visitor experience.
- There was support for street tree plantings to provide links from the CBD to the parks, however, these need to be supported by signs.

#### Marton B & C Dams

- There was consensus that active management of the dams is required, and that public access should go with this.
- The benefits of opening up the dam for public use and active management include;
  - Improved water quality
  - Tourism
  - Recreation
  - Stops cycle of neglect
  - Increased security – eyes on the area
  - Improved community relationships
- The potential drawbacks include;
  - Increased health and safety responsibilities
  - Uncertain level of future funding requirements for maintenance.
- Consensus that income generated from forestry harvesting should be re-invested in the site.
- There was discussion on the future of the A Dam, but no consensus reached whether to retain and replant for forestry or to sell.

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<sup>3</sup> Cf. the project done on Bulls placemaking.

### Playgrounds

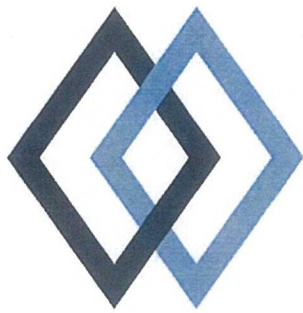
- The playgrounds at Bulls Domain and Marton Plunket were considered not to be fit for purpose (majority). The playground at Wilson Park was considered fit for purpose, but that there was scope for development. The remaining parks were considered to be fit for purpose (Ratana was not discussed as there is a development plan under discussion with the Ratana Communal Board).
- There is the potential to rationalise the park at Marton Plunket and include with the new Marton Civic Centre building.
- The playground outside Marton Memorial Hall was considered to have very high use and visibility. Council's contribution to any upgrades would be through the Parks Upgrade Partnership Fund.
- Consensus that Council should invest in new playground equipment to a value of \$18,000 per year. This new equipment should be placed where there is substandard equipment, and should be themed for the area e.g. bulls in Bulls, gumboot in Taihape, harvester in Marton.

## **5 Recommendation**

- 5.1 That the memorandum 'Developing the 2018-28 Long Term Plan – update, September 2017' be received.

Katrina Gray  
Senior Policy Analyst/Planner





**MWLASS**  
breaking boundaries, building opportunities

# Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Ltd.

Annual Report Including Financial  
Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

**TABLED DOCUMENT**

Tabled at Council. Item 23  
on 28 Sept 2017.

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## **Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

### **Legal Name**

Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited (MW LASS Ltd.)

### **Type of Entity and Legal Basis**

MW LASS Ltd. is a Public Limited Liability Company incorporated and registered under the Companies Act 1993 and is a Council-Controlled Organisation as defined in section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002. MW LASS Ltd. is an exempt Council Controlled Organisation.

### **The Company's purpose or mission**

The primary objective is to provide benefit to Councils and their staff through improved levels of service, reduced costs, improved efficiency and/or increased value through innovation. The vision is to:

- Promote collaboration between Councils in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region in delivery of all services but particularly support services.
- Recognise that collaborative services can only be provided with the support and involvement of staff
- That staff involved in the delivery of services have expert knowledge which can benefit the process.
- Capitalise on the opportunities provided by technology to improve service delivery.
- To aspire to excellence and best practice in all services provided

### **Structure of the Company**

The Company comprises of a Board of eight directors. The Board oversee the governance of MW LASS Ltd.

### **Main sources of MW LASS Ltd.'s cash and resources**

Funds are received by way of levies from each Council. These levies are set annually in the Operational Plan. MW LASS Ltd. also has user-pays services.

### **Outputs**

MW LASS Ltd.'s outputs are to enable the provision of shared services to any or all local authorities within the Manawatu-Wanganui Region. MW LASS Ltd. may also sell 'shared' processes and systems as set up under individual agreements to local authorities outside the Region.

Pursue all opportunities to procure shared services that will benefit the community in the widest sense, through enhanced back office services and/or reduced costs for Councils.

# Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited

## For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

### Directors Report

#### State of Affairs

The year ended 30 June 2017 was the seventh full year of operations. The net result for the company was a small surplus of \$4,255 for the year.

#### Financial Statements

The financial statements required by Section 67 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA (2002)), together with the audit report required by Section 69 of the LGA (2002), are attached hereto.

#### Directors

The following directors were in office at the end of the year. Numbers in brackets refer to board meetings attended, compared to the number of meetings available.

B. P. King	(2/6)	K. A. Fell	(4/6)
M. J. McCartney	(5/6)	C. A. Manley	(6/6)
A. R. McNeil	(5/6)	C. N. O'Connell	(6/6)
D. Clapperton	(5/6)	R. G. Templer	(5/6)

Mr C. N. O'Connell, an independent Director, received remuneration of \$9,500 during the year (last year \$5,000). No other Directors received any remuneration or other benefits in their capacity as Directors of the company during the financial year.

#### Registered Office

C/- Horizons Regional Council, 11-15 Victoria Avenue, Palmerston North, 4410.

#### Auditors

Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Controller and Auditor General

#### Directors Insurance

The Company has arranged Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover for \$5 million with AON NZ Insurance, to indemnify the Directors against a loss as a result of actions undertaken by them as Directors provided they operate within the law.

#### Interest Register

No entries were made in the interest register during the year. With the exception of Mr C. N. O'Connell, all of the directors are Chief Executives of their respective Councils. Mr O'Connell has no dealings with MW LASS Ltd., other than in his capacity as a Director.

#### Statement of Compliance & Responsibility

In terms of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Companies Act 1993, the Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited's financial statements and to assist the company to meet its objectives.

The Board of Directors of Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited has the responsibility for establishing and has established a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the Board of Director's opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



M. McCartney – Director

11 September 2017



A. McNeil – Director

11 September 2017



**Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Performance**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

	Note	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16
<b>Revenue</b>			
<b>Administrative Revenue</b>			
Fixed Council Levies Income		87,817	-
Interest Income		184	2,876
<b>Total Administrative Revenue</b>		<b>88,001</b>	<b>2,876</b>
<b>Project Revenue</b>			
Archives Central	1	392,503	308,879
Debt Management Central	2	269,404	234,368
Shared Services	3	510,175	798,201
<b>Total Project Revenue</b>		<b>1,172,082</b>	<b>1,341,448</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>1,260,083</b>	<b>1,344,324</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>Administrative Expenditure</b>			
Accounting & Audit		16,367	14,183
Administration, Accommodation & Travel National		814	2,558
Advertising		120	360
Bank Fees		232	590
Board Expenses		13,507	11,385
Executive Officer & Secretary		15,000	35,000
Insurance		29,577	4,352
Interest Expense		-	539
Other Staff Costs		33,717	27,440
Printing & Stationery		23	829
Recruitment Expenses		4,350	-
Sundry Expenses		3,525	189
Vehicle Running Costs		529	836
<b>Total Administrative Expenditure</b>		<b>117,761</b>	<b>98,261</b>
<b>Project Expenditure</b>			
Archives Central	1	352,231	353,704
Debt Management Central	2	236,279	204,541
Shared Services	3	549,557	709,188
<b>Total Project Expenditure</b>		<b>1,138,067</b>	<b>1,267,433</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>1,255,828</b>	<b>1,365,694</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit) before Taxation</b>		<b>4,255</b>	<b>(21,370)</b>
Taxation	4	-	-
<b>Surplus (Deficit) after Taxation</b>		<b>4,255</b>	<b>(21,370)</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements; all figures are exclusive of GST unless otherwise stated*

**Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2017**

	Note	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Bank Accounts & Cash	5	61,074	54,459
GST Receivable		-	13,799
Prepayments		49,267	49,267
Trade & Other Receivables	6	364,153	381,673
Withholding Tax Paid		49	791
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>474,543</b>	<b>499,989</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment		104,310	96,156
Less Accumulated Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment		(34,585)	(20,722)
Work In Progress - Fixed Assets		-	6,069
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	7	<b>69,725</b>	<b>81,503</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>544,268</b>	<b>581,492</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Credit Notes Payable	8	-	28,524
Debt Holding Account	9	18,382	2,517
GST Payable		36,647	-
Income in Advance	8	49,267	53,368
Income Tax	4	-	-
Provision for Annual Leave		-	15,326
Trade & Other Payables	8	308,713	354,753
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>413,009</b>	<b>454,488</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>413,009</b>	<b>454,488</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>131,259</b>	<b>127,004</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed Capital	10	112,000	112,000
Accumulated Surpluses	10	19,259	15,004
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>131,259</b>	<b>127,004</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements; all figures are exclusive of GST unless otherwise stated*

6



**Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

	Note	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16
<b>Cash flow from Operating Activities</b>			
Receipts from Customers		1,261,069	977,783
Interest		184	2,876
Sundry Revenue		5,422	151
Payments to Suppliers		(1,300,244)	(1,319,155)
Income Tax		(792)	99
Interest Withholding Tax paid		(49)	791
Net GST Movement		49,844	(6,768)
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>		<b>15,434</b>	<b>(344,223)</b>
<b>Cash flow from Investing and Financing Activities</b>			
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment		(8,819)	(30,243)
Work in Progress – Fixed Assets		-	-
Proceeds from Capital Contribution		-	105,000
<b>Net Cash From Investing and Financing Activities</b>		<b>(8,819)</b>	<b>74,757</b>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash for the year</b>		<b>6,615</b>	<b>(269,466)</b>
Plus Opening Cash Balance		54,459	323,925
<b>Closing Cash Balance</b>		<b>61,074</b>	<b>54,459</b>
<b>Made up of:</b>			
Bank Accounts and Cash	5	61,074	54,459
		<b>61,074</b>	<b>54,459</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements; all figures are exclusive of GST unless otherwise stated*

**Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Reporting Entity**

Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Ltd. (MW LASS Ltd.) is an exempt Council Controlled Organisation (CCO), owned equally by six District Councils and one Regional Council in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region. MW LASS Ltd. was incorporated on 21 October 2008, and commenced trading after 30 June 2009. MW LASS Ltd. was primarily incorporated for the purposes of a local authority shared services facility, and has designated itself a Public Benefit Entity (PBE), in keeping with the designations of member shareholders.

The Financial Statements are those of MW LASS Ltd., for the year ended 30 June 2017, and were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 September 2017.

**Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting**

MW LASS Ltd. qualifies for Public Benefit Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (PBE-SFR-A) on the basis that the Company is not publically accountable (as defined) and has total annual expenses of less than \$2 million.

**Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. All transactions in the Financial Statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

**Statement of Compliance**

The Financial Statements of MW LASS Ltd. have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Companies Act 1993, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZGAAP).

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 3 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Standards.

These Financial Statements comply with PBE Standards.

**Presentation Currency and Rounding**

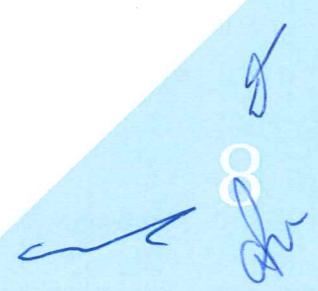
The Financial Statements have been prepared in New Zealand dollars and there will be rounding in the numbers in the financial statements, as the financial model used calculates to the cent but the annual report is rounded to the nearest dollar.

The functional currency of MW LASS Ltd. is New Zealand Dollars (NZD).

**Changes in Accounting Policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in accounting policies.



### **Capital Management**

MW LASS Ltd.'s capital is its equity (or member Councils' funds), which comprise retained earnings. This is represented by MW LASS Ltd.'s net assets.

The activities of MW LASS Ltd. are governed by its Board of Directors which requires MW LASS Ltd. to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings, prudently, and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the member councils. This approach is confirmed through the Operational Plan.

MW LASS Ltd.'s Operational Plan also identifies the accounting principles, activities and annual budgets, and sets out the sources and level of funding necessary to achieve these.

There are no imposed capital requirements that MW LASS Ltd. is subject to.

### **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **Revenue**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Members Contributions and Other forms of Revenue (excluding investment revenue), including fees, charges, and other revenues are recognised on an accrual basis, in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

Interest revenue is recorded as it is earned.

#### **Expenditure**

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis when the service was provided, or the goods received.

#### **Bank Accounts and Cash**

Bank accounts and cash include; cash on hand, on demand or call deposits, other short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

#### **Debtors**

Debtors are initially recorded at the amount owed. When it is likely the amount owed (or some portion) will not be collected, a provision for impairment is recognised and the loss is recorded as a bad debt expense.

#### **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

MW LASS Ltd. is registered for GST; these financial statements are presented net of GST, except for receivables and payables which are inclusive of GST. Where GST paid is not recoverable, due to it relating to exempt items, the GST inclusive amount is recognised as part of the related asset or expense including the GST relating to investing and financing activities.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or recovered from, the Inland Revenue Department is recognised as an item in operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

#### **Income Tax**

Income tax expenses calculated using the taxes payable method. As a result no allowance is made for deferred tax. Tax expense includes the current tax liability and adjustments to prior year tax liabilities.



### **Creditors and Accrued Expenses**

Creditors and accrued expenses are measured at the amount owed.

### **Property, Plant & Equipment**

#### *Additions*

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to MW LASS Ltd., and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. In most instances, such items are recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no, or nominal, cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

#### *Disposals*

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying value of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the statement of financial performance. Where revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets, are transferred to retained earnings.

#### *Depreciation*

Operation assets as listed below are depreciated on the straight-line basis at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) less their estimated residual values, over their useful lives, as follows;

Communication, computer and heating equipment	5 - 20 years
Furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements	6 - 15 years
Other Assets - Plant & Machinery	10 years
- Equipment and electronics (other)	8 - 12.5 years

### **Leases**

#### *Operating Leases*

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer automatically all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Where MW LASS Ltd. is the lessee, lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

Assets that have a finite life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where there is an indicator of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

### Note 1: Archives Central Project Revenue and Expenditure

	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16
<b>Revenue</b>		
Copying Revenue	507	106
Levies Revenue	378,256	297,122
Rent Revenue	13,180	11,500
Sundry Revenue	560	151
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>392,503</b>	<b>308,879</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Conferences & Workshops	212	1,103
Consultants Expenses	38	275
Depreciation	9,718	5,809
IT Expense	11,380	13,599
Meetings	130	90
Other Staff Expenses	4,640	-
Packaging & Storage Items	10,409	6,448
Printing and Stationery	7,295	2,029
Property Expenses	162,524	177,376
Staff Expenses	142,773	144,552
Subscriptions	504	494
Supplies	1,516	1,556
Tools & Equipment (non capital)	715	113
Vehicle Running Expenses	377	260
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>352,231</b>	<b>353,704</b>

### Note 2: Debt Management Central Revenue and Expenditure

	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16
<b>Revenue</b>		
Commission	245,412	202,998
Member Contributions	22,000	28,500
Sundry Revenue	1,992	2,870
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>269,404</b>	<b>234,368</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Bank Fees	1,442	984
Cleaning, Consumables	3,600	3,615
Consulting & Agency Fees/Legal	32,897	7,991
Depreciation	4,145	2,715
Furniture & Equipment	1,158	-
Information/Subscription Expenses	270	1,177
IT/Computing Expenses	201	90
IT Software	5,538	3,182
Management Overhead	3,132	5,574
Photocopying & Stationery	9,921	7,908
Power Gas	1,380	1,560
Rent	3,600	3,600
Staff Expenses	164,865	162,428
Sundry Expenses	17	646
Telecommunications	1,736	1,005
Travel Expenses	786	335
Vehicle Running Expenses	1,591	1,731
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>236,279</b>	<b>204,541</b>



**Note 3: Shared Services Project Revenue and Expenditure**

	<b>Actual 2016-17</b>	<b>Actual 2015-16</b>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Acuity Database Services	25,788	9,853
Aerial Photography	70,244	339,100
Collaboration Portal Project	11,667	-
Eroads	82,912	78,250
Health & Safety	54,933	41,200
Regional Procurement Project	7,625	-
Shared Services Income - Members	145,210	249,410
Shared Valuation Database - Members	59,120	25,776
Shared Valuation Database - Non Members	52,676	54,612
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>510,175</b>	<b>798,201</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Acuity Database Services	51,576	9,853
Aerial Photography	136,514	272,830
Collaboration Portal Project	11,667	-
Eroads	82,912	78,250
Health & Safety	54,933	41,200
Regional Procurement Project	7,625	-
Shared Services Expenses	145,210	255,479
Shared Valuation Database Expenses	59,120	51,576
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>549,557</b>	<b>709,188</b>

<b>Note 4: Income Tax</b>	<b><u>2016-17</u></b>	<b><u>2015-16</u></b>
Current Tax	-	-
Adjustments to Current Tax in Prior Years	-	-
<b>Income Tax Liability</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Relationship between Current Income Tax Expense and Accounting Surplus**

Net Surplus/(deficit) before Tax	4,255	(21,370)
Tax at 28%	1,191	(5,984)
Plus/(less) Tax effects of:		
Non-Temporary Adjustments	-	-
Temporary Adjustments	17,591	(16,673)
Unrecognised tax losses	(18,782)	22,657
<b>Current Income Tax Expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Unused tax losses of \$13,837 (2016; \$80,916) are available to carry forward and offset against future taxable income

<b>Note 5: Bank Accounts and Cash</b>	<b><u>2016-17</u></b>	<b><u>2015-16</u></b>
Call Account	23,214	22,088
Current Account	19,265	29,353
Debt Recovery Account	18,445	2,868
Petty Cash	150	150
<b>Total Bank Accounts and Cash</b>	<b>61,074</b>	<b>54,459</b>

<b>Note 6: Trade and Other Receivables</b>	<b><u>2016-17</u></b>	<b><u>2015-16</u></b>
Related Parties	336,269	362,876
Non-Related Parties	7,347	17,143
Accrued Revenue	20,537	1,654
	<b>364,153</b>	<b>381,673</b>

**Note 7: Property Plant and Equipment**

	Furniture, Fittings and Leasehold Improvements	Communication, Computer and Heating Equipment	Other Assets	Total
Carrying amount as of 1 July 2016	48,544	29,700	3,259	81,503
Additions	2,084	6,069	-	8,153
Work In Progress	-	(6,069)	-	(6,069)
Disposals (net of accumulated depreciation)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	(3,207)	(9,937)	(638)	(13,863)
<b>Carrying amount as of 30 June 2017</b>	<b>47,341</b>	<b>19,763</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>69,724</b>
Carrying amount as of 1 July 2015	23,231	25,922	3,895	53,048
Additions	27,205	3,705	-	30,910
Work In Progress	-	6,069	-	6,069
Disposals (net of accumulated depreciation)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	(1,892)	(5,995)	(636)	(8,523)
<b>Carrying amount as of 30 June 2016</b>	<b>48,544</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>81,503</b>

**Note 8: Trade and Other Payables**

	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2015-16</u>
Accrued Expenses	131,523	164,734
Trade Payables	177,190	190,019
Total Trade Payables and Accruals	308,713	354,753
Income in Advance	49,267	53,368
Credit Notes Payable (all related parties)	-	28,524
<b>Total Trade and Other Payables</b>	<b>357,980</b>	<b>436,645</b>

**Note 9: Debt Holding Account:**

The Debt Holding Account of \$18,382 (last year \$2,517 ) reflects the balance of the Debt Recovery bank account which relates to money collected by Debt Management Central and is to be paid onto the appropriate Council customer to which the debt was collected on behalf of. \$9,170 (last year \$2,517) is held on hand for related parties.

**Note 10: Equity**

There are 112 shares of no par value on issue. All rights to vote, alter the constitution, appoint and remove directors, approve amalgamations and major transactions participate in distributions, and share in any surplus assets, attach equally to all of the shares on issue.

	2017	2016
<b>Contributed Capital</b>		
Balance at 1 July	112,000	7,000
Capital Contribution	-	105,000
<i>Balance at 30 June</i>	<i>112,000</i>	<i>112,000</i>
<b>Accumulated Surpluses</b>		
Balance at 1 July	15,004	36,374
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	4,255	(21,370)
<i>Balance at 30 June</i>	<i>19,259</i>	<i>15,004</i>
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>131,259</b>	<b>127,004</b>

**Note 11: Related Parties**

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it reasonable to expect MW LASS Ltd. would have adopted in dealing with the part at arm's length in the same circumstances.

**Note 12: Commitments**

As at balance date MW LASS Ltd. has an operating lease commitment as Lessee totalling \$1,365,792 covering the balance of a 15 year lease of Feilding premises from the Manawatu District Council for the MW LASS Ltd. Building (Last year \$1,499,040). This is summarised in the following table:

	<u>Period to</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2015-16</u>
Less than, and up to one year	30/06/2018	133,248	133,248
Two to five years	30/06/2022	532,992	532,992
Greater than five years	30/09/2027	699,552	832,800
		<u>1,365,792</u>	<u>1,499,040</u>

**Note 13: Contingencies**

At balance date there were no contingent issues outstanding (last year nil).

**Note 14: Events after Balance Date**

There are no significant events after the balance sheet date. (Last year nil)

**Note 15: Specific Disclosures**

There was no staff receiving remuneration in excess of \$100,000. (last year nil)

MW LASS Ltd. recognised audit fees of \$8,553 (last year \$6,847) for the 2016-17 annual report and accounts.

**Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited**  
**Statement of Intent (SOI)**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

As MW LASS Ltd. (the Company) is an exempt Council Controlled Organisation, no reporting under this subject is required.

(At the Directors' meeting on 23 May 2016, it was resolved that all member Council's confirm the exemption of Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited from being a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) for a further three years to 30 June 2019.)

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the readers of Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017**

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Manawatu-Wanganui LASS Limited (the company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Debbie Perera using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the company on his behalf.

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the company on pages 5 to 14 that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of financial performance and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements of the company:

- present fairly, in all material respects:
  - its financial position as at 30 June 2017; and
  - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with the Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (Public Sector) Standard.

Our audit was completed on 11 September 2017. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements, we comment on other information and we explain our independence.

### **Basis for opinion**

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



## **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the company for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible, on behalf of the company, for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Companies Act 1993.

## **Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast

significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements, or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

## **Other information**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 3 to 4 and page 15, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Independence**

We are independent of the company in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as the auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the company.



Debbie Perera  
Audit New Zealand  
On behalf of the Auditor-General  
Palmerston North, New Zealand

# Summary of Information

## PRIORITY BUILDINGS – EARTHQUAKE PRONE BUILDINGS

### Reason for the Proposal

The system for identifying and managing earthquake-prone buildings changed on 1 July 2017. The new system prioritises identification and remediation of earthquake-prone buildings that either pose a high risk to life safety, or are critical to recovery in an emergency.

Council must consult on whether buildings are priority buildings due to their location, and the potential impact of their failure in an earthquake on people. Specifically, vehicular and pedestrian thoroughfares with sufficient traffic to warrant prioritisation

Priority buildings must be identified and remediated in half the usual time, to reduce the risks to life safety more promptly. This means that Council must identify potentially earthquake-prone priority buildings in this district within 2.5 years, and building owners must strengthen or demolish earthquake-prone priority buildings within 7.5 years<sup>1</sup>.

Council has proposed areas in Bulls, Turakina Marton, Hunterville and Taihape which it considers have sufficient vehicular or pedestrian access to warrant prioritisation. See attached maps.

Council would like comment on the following questions.

#### Questions

1. Do you agree with the thoroughfares identified for prioritisation?
2. If not, which thoroughfares do you disagree with and why?
3. Are there any other thoroughfares that meet the criteria but are not listed?

### More Information

#### Where to get a copy of the Statement of Proposal

The Statement of Proposal may be collected from Council's libraries in Bulls, Marton and Taihape, from the Council's Main Office in Marton, or from the Council's website [www.rangitikei.govt.nz](http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz). You may request a copy be posted to you by calling 0800 422 522.

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<sup>1</sup> From the date the earthquake-prone building notice is issued.

## **Period for Consultation**

Written submissions on the proposal may be made from **until 12pm noon 3 November 2017**.

Those who make a written submission may choose to make an oral submission. Hearings of oral submissions are scheduled for **Thursday 30 November 2017 at the Council Chambers in Marton**. Please indicate on your submission form if you wish to speak to your submission.

If you have any questions please contact Johan Cullis, Environment and Regulatory Services Team Leader on 0800 422 522.



# Statement of Proposal

## PRIORITY BUILDINGS – EARTHQUAKE PRONE BUILDINGS



### Introduction

The system for identifying and managing earthquake-prone buildings changed on 1 July 2017, when the Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016 came into force. The new system ensures the way our buildings are managed for future earthquakes is consistent across the country, and provides more information for people using buildings. There are new requirements, powers and time frames to address earthquake-prone buildings.

The new system prioritises identification and remediation of earthquake-prone buildings that either pose a high risk to life safety, or are critical to recovery in an emergency. Certain hospital, emergency, and education buildings that are earthquake prone will be 'priority buildings'. Other earthquake-prone buildings may be priority buildings due to their location, and the potential impact of their failure in an earthquake on people. These buildings must be identified with community input. Priority buildings must be identified and remediated in half the usual time, to reduce the risks to life safety more promptly.

Council seeks your feedback on proposals for roads, footpaths and other thoroughfares that should be prioritised. Council also seeks your views on whether there are any other routes that should be included.

This consultation is undertaken in accordance with section 133AF(2)(a) and (b) of the Building Act 2004, which requires Council to use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 to identify certain priority buildings.

### New system for managing earthquake-prone buildings

The Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016 came into force on 1 July 2017. It changes the current system for identifying and remediating earthquake-prone buildings.

The new system ensures the way our buildings are managed for future earthquakes is consistent across the country, and provides more information for people using buildings, such as notices on earthquake-prone buildings and a public register. Owners of earthquake-prone buildings will be required to take action within certain time frames depending on the seismic risk area their building is located in. Affected owners will be contacted by Council.

Rangitikei District has been categorised as a high seismic risk area. This means that Council must identify potentially earthquake-prone buildings within 5 years, and building owners must strengthen or demolish earthquake-prone buildings within 15 years<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>from the date the earthquake-prone building notice is issued.

More information about the new system can be found at:

<https://www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/managing-earthquake-prone-buildings/>

## **Priority buildings pose a high risk to life safety, or are critical to recovery in an emergency**

The new system prioritises identification and remediation of earthquake-prone buildings that either pose a high risk to life safety, or are critical to recovery in an emergency. These buildings are called 'priority buildings'. Priority buildings must be identified and remediated in half the time allowed for other earthquake-prone buildings, to reduce the risks to life safety more promptly.

This means that Council must identify potentially earthquake-prone *priority* buildings in this district within 2.5 years, and building owners must strengthen or demolish earthquake-prone *priority* buildings within 7.5 years<sup>2</sup>.

Certain hospital, emergency, and education buildings that are earthquake prone are likely to be priority buildings. Some other buildings may also be priority buildings due to their location, and the potential impact of their failure in an earthquake on people.

Further guidance on priority buildings is available at:

<https://www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/managing-earthquake-prone-buildings/resources/>

## **Why we're consulting**

### **Your input is required to identify some priority buildings**

To determine which other buildings may be priority buildings, Council must identify thoroughfares have sufficient vehicular or pedestrian traffic to warrant prioritisation, if part of a URM building were to fall onto them in an earthquake

Your views on the acceptable level of risk, our buildings, and their uses will inform Council's decision on which thoroughfares and routes to prioritise.

This consultation is in accordance with section 133AF(2)(a) and 133AF(2)(b) of the Building Act 2004, which require Council to use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 to identify these priority buildings.

## **Have your say**

Written submissions on the proposals may be made from **until 12pm noon 3 November 2017**. Those who make a written submission may choose to make an oral submission. Hearings of oral submissions are scheduled for **Thursday 30 November 2017 at the Council Chambers in Marton**. Please indicate on your submission form if you wish to speak to your submission.

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<sup>2</sup> From the date the earthquake-prone building notice is issued.

## Proposal

### **Vehicular and pedestrian thoroughfares with sufficient traffic to warrant prioritisation**

Council has applied the following criteria to identify roads, footpaths or other thoroughfares to be prioritised:

**1. Retail Shopping Core Maps from the Rangitikei District Plan 2013**

**and/or**

**2. High pedestrian areas (people not in vehicles)**

Description of use	Description of area	Example of application to city or metropolitan area	Example of application to small town or rural area
Areas relating to social or utility activities	Areas where shops or other services are located	City and suburban areas with shops, cafes, restaurants, bars, theatres and malls	Areas such as the shopping area on the main street, the local pub, community centre
Areas relating to work	Areas where concentrations of people work and move around	Areas around office buildings or other places of work where there is a concentration of workers	Areas around businesses in small towns and rural areas where there is a concentration of workers in numbers larger than small shops or cafes
Areas relating to transport	Areas where concentrations of people access transport	Areas around transport hubs, train stations, bus stops, car parks	Areas around bus stops, train stations, tourist centres
Key walking routes	Key walking routes that link areas where people are concentrated	Routes from transport hubs or other areas relating to transport to areas where shops, other services or areas people work are located	Routes from bus stops or other areas relating to transport to areas where shops, other services or areas people work are located

**and/or**

**3. Areas with high vehicular traffic (people in motor vehicles/on bikes)**

Description of use	Description of area	Example of application to city or metropolitan area	Example of application to small town or rural area
Key traffic routes	Key traffic routes regularly used by vehicles including public transport	Central business district streets, well trafficked suburban streets, arterial routes, heavy use bus routes	Well trafficked main streets or sections of state highways, arterial routes
Areas with concentrations of vehicles	Areas where high concentrations of vehicles build up	Busy intersections, areas where traffic builds up at peak hours	Busy intersections

**and/or**

**4. Potential for part of an unreinforced masonry building to fall onto the identified thoroughfare<sup>3</sup>.**

Council seeks your views on whether the following roads, footpaths and other thoroughfares have sufficient traffic to warrant prioritisation. It also seeks your views on whether there are any other thoroughfares that should be included.

Based on there being sufficient traffic and the potential for part of an unreinforced masonry building to fall, Council proposes the following thoroughfares in Bulls, Turakina, Marton, Hunterville and Taihape be prioritised:

**INSERT MAPS HERE ONCE FINALISED**

**Questions**

1. Do you agree with the thoroughfares identified for prioritisation?
2. If not, which thoroughfares do you disagree with and why?
3. Are there any other thoroughfares that meet the criteria but are not listed?

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<sup>3</sup> An unreinforced masonry (URM) building has masonry walls that do not contain steel, timber or fibre reinforcement. URM buildings are older buildings that often have parapets, as well as verandas, balconies, decorative ornaments, chimneys and signs attached to their facades (front walls that face onto a street or open space).

## **What happens next?**

Following the period of written submissions and the oral submissions, Council will consider the feedback received and make a decision. Once priority thoroughfares have been finalised, Council will look at buildings on those thoroughfares to determine whether they are potentially earthquake prone in accordance with the EPB methodology<sup>4</sup>. Affected building owners will be notified. Owners of potentially earthquake-prone buildings, whether a priority building or not, have 12 months to provide an engineering assessment. Council will then determine whether the building is earthquake prone, and notify the building owner of remediation requirements.

## **Further information**

Further information on the new system for managing earthquake-prone buildings can be found at: <https://www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/managing-earthquake-prone-buildings/>

## **Where to get a copy of the summary of information and submission form**

The Summary of Information (and submission form) may be Council's libraries in Bulls, Marton and Taihape, from the Council's Main Office in Marton, or from the Council's website [www.rangitikei.govt.nz](http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz). You may request a copy be posted to you by calling 0800 422 522.

If you have any questions, please contact Johan Cullis, Environment and Regulatory Services Team Leader.

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<sup>4</sup> The EPB methodology is a regulatory tool that sets out the types of buildings that [Council] must identify as potentially earthquake prone.



## Revised Maps for

- Item 17      Proposed consultation on priority buildings – (Earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act

## **TABLED DOCUMENT**

Tabled at Council -reconvened Item 17  
on (28 Sept 2017) Reconvened 5 October 2017.

# Engagement Plan

## Priority buildings - EQPB Legislation

### Project description and background

The system for identifying and managing earthquake-prone buildings changed on 1 July 2017, when the Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016 came into force.

The new system prioritises identification and remediation of earthquake-prone buildings that either pose a high risk to life safety, or are critical to recovery in an emergency. Certain hospital, emergency, and education buildings that are earthquake prone will be 'priority buildings'. Other earthquake-prone buildings may be priority buildings due to their location, and the potential impact of their failure in an earthquake on people. These buildings must be identified with community input. Priority buildings must be identified and remediated in half the usual time, to reduce the risks to life safety more promptly.

### Engagement objectives

The purpose of the engagement is to obtain the community's view of:

- Whether they agree with the thoroughfares identified for prioritisation.
- If there are thoroughfares they think should be included that have not been.

### Timeframe and completion date

The period of community engagement will be a minimum of four weeks, followed by analysis and reporting back to council, subsequent amendment (if required) and final adoption.

Key project stages	Completion date
Draft proposal developed	<b>21 September 2017</b>
Draft proposal approved for community engagement	<b>5 October 2017</b>
Community engagement (written submissions)	<b>7 October – 7 November 2017</b>
Community engagement (oral submissions)	<b>9 November – Policy/Planning Committee</b>
Analysis of written and oral submissions circulated	<b>24 November</b>
Oral and written submissions considered by Council, final	<b>30 November 2017</b>

Key project stages	Completion date
amendments made, proposal adopted.	
Proposal published	<b>December 2017</b>

### Communities to be engaged with

- The entire Rangitikei District community
- Relevant Community Boards and Community Committees
- Potentially affected building owners

### Engagement tools and techniques to be used

Engagement Spectrum position desired: Consult

Community group or stakeholder	How this group will be engaged
Rangitikei District community	Website Rangitikei Line Printed media Public meeting Display in Broadway
Relevant Community Committee's/ Community Board's.	Officer report
Building owners/occupiers	Letter - invite to meeting/relevant CC/CB meeting
Local real estate agents	Letter – invite to meeting.

### Resources needed to complete the engagement

Resources beyond staff time required for this engagement are:

- notification in the local print media
- the production of printed materials

### Communication planning

#### Key messages

- Statutory requirement
- Want to know community views

### **Reputation risks**

- Communities have a lack of trust and confidence in Council decision-making and that they have been listened to.
- Decisions becoming controversial.
- Lack of clear communication about the proposal may result in the community expectations not being met – who this proposal applies to.

### **Basis of assessment and feedback to the communities involved**

After analysing community input, Council officers will prepare a report outlining the communities' views, and any resulting changes to the draft locations. This will then be referred to Council for consideration prior to final adoption. The feedback to the communities will come after Council adopts the locations. A response will be sent to each person who makes a submission.

### **Project team roles and responsibilities**

<b>Team member</b>	<b>Role and responsibilities</b>
Michael Hodder	Project sponsor
Katrina Gray	Project leader
Katrina Gray	Print media
Carol Downs	External messaging, communications
Anna Dellow	IT needs

## Criteria

### 1. Retail Shopping Core Maps from the Rangitikei District Plan 2013

*and/or*

### 2. High pedestrian areas (people not in vehicles)

Description of use	Description of area	Example of application to city or metropolitan area	Example of application to small town or rural area
Areas relating to social or utility activities	Areas where shops or other services are located	City and suburban areas with shops, cafes, restaurants, bars, theatres and malls	Areas such as the shopping area on the main street, the local pub, community centre
Areas relating to work	Areas where concentrations of people work and move around	Areas around office buildings or other places of work where there is a concentration of workers	Areas around businesses in small towns and rural areas where there is a concentration of workers in numbers larger than small shops or cafes
Areas relating to transport	Areas where concentrations of people access transport	Areas around transport hubs, train stations, bus stops, car parks	Areas around bus stops, train stations, tourist centres
Key walking routes	Key walking routes that link areas where people are concentrated	Routes from transport hubs or other areas relating to transport to areas where shops, other services or areas people work are located	Routes from bus stops or other areas relating to transport to areas where shops, other services or areas people work are located

### 3. Areas with high vehicular traffic (people in motor vehicles/on bikes)

Description of use	Description of area	Example of application to city or metropolitan area	Example of application to small town or rural area
Key traffic routes	Key traffic routes regularly used by vehicles including public transport	Central business district streets, well trafficked suburban streets, arterial routes, heavy use bus routes	Well trafficked main streets or sections of state highways, arterial routes
Areas with concentrations of vehicles	Areas where high concentrations of vehicles build up	Busy intersections, areas where traffic builds up at peak hours	Busy intersections

### 4. Potential for part of an unreinforced masonry building to fall onto the identified thoroughfare<sup>1</sup>.

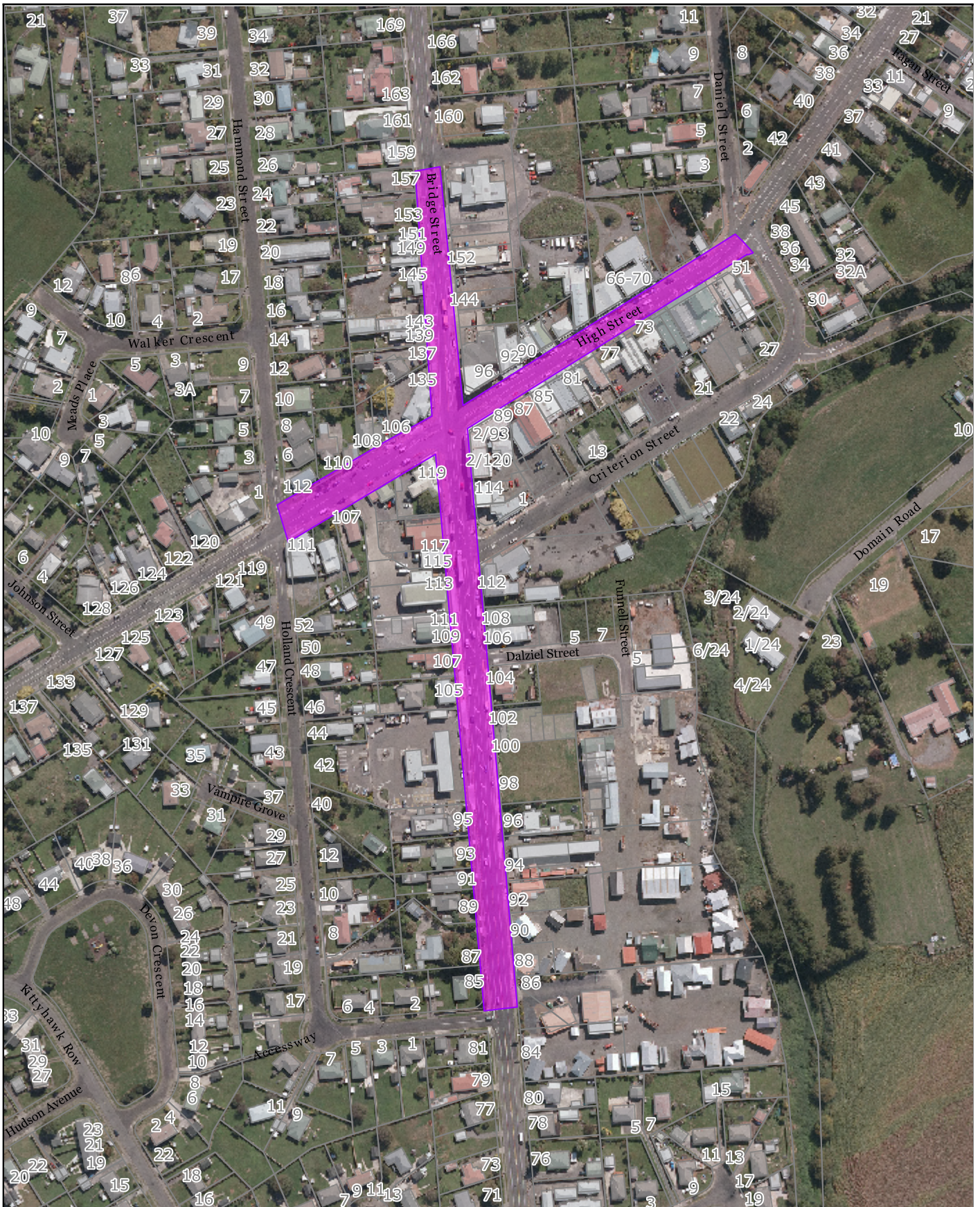
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<sup>1</sup> An unreinforced masonry (URM) building has masonry walls that do not contain steel, timber or fibre reinforcement. URM buildings are older buildings that often have parapets, as well as verandas,



# Bulls - Priority Area Draft 2

Print Date: 3/10/2017  
Print Time: 4:15 PM



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Original Sheet Size A4

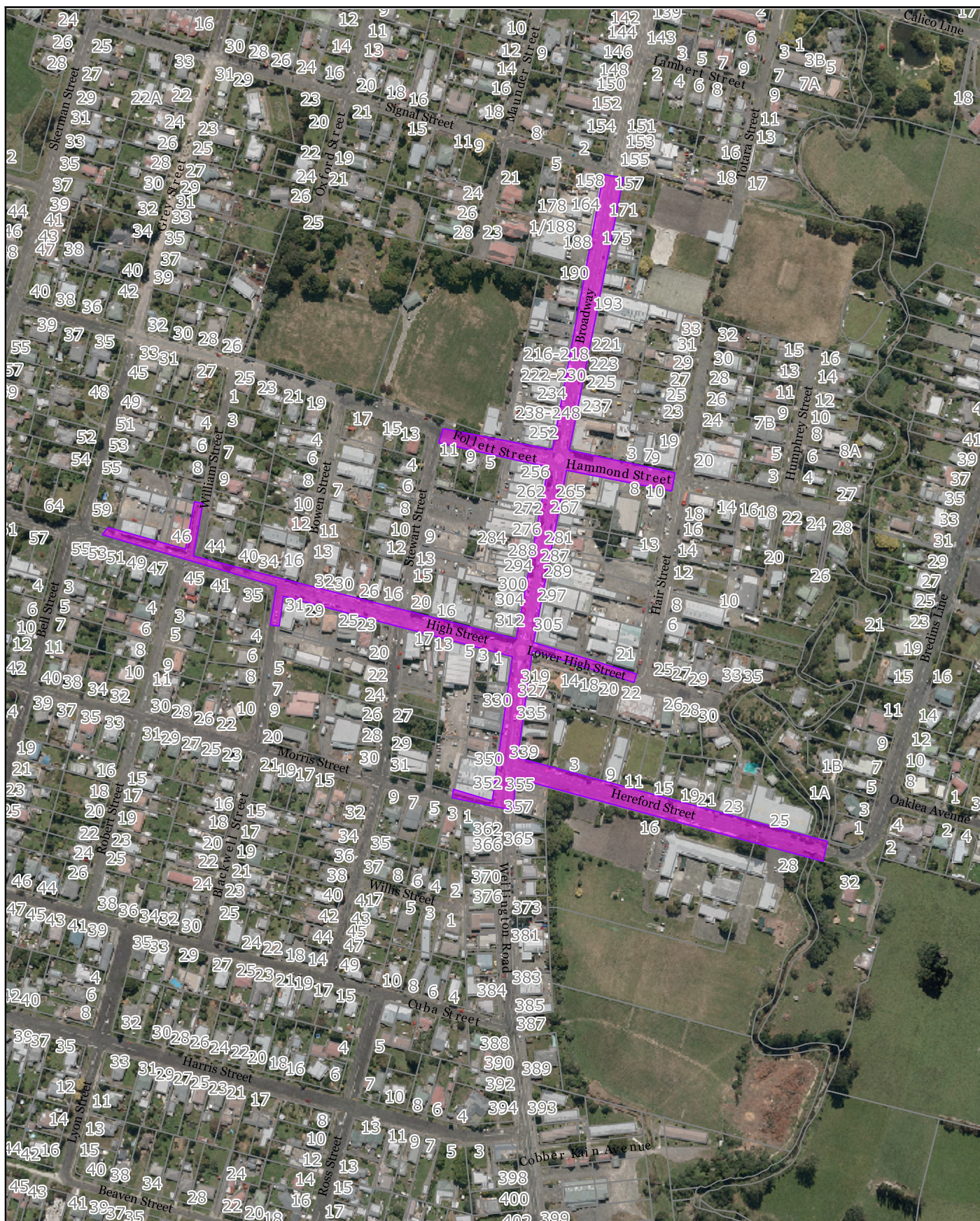
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If the information is relied on in support of Resource Consent it should be verified by independent survey.



# Marton - Priority Areas Draft 2

Print Date: 3/10/2017  
Print Time: 4:19 PM



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# Hunterville - Priority Areas Draft 2

Print Date: 3/10/2017  
Print Time: 4:22 PM



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# Taihape - Priority Areas Draft 2

Print Date: 3/10/2017  
Print Time: 4:25 PM



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