



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Making this place home.

Council Meeting Order Paper

Thursday 31 January 2019, 9.30am
Council Chamber, Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street, Marton

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Chair

His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

Deputy Chair

Councillor Nigel Belsham

Membership

Councillors Cath Ash, Richard Aslett, Jane Dunn,
Angus Gordon, Dean McManaway, Soraya Peke-Mason, Graeme Platt,
Ruth Rainey, Lynne Sheridan, Dave Wilson

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

Rangitīkei District Council

Council Meeting

Agenda – Thursday 31 January 2019 – 9:30 AM

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The quorum for the Council is 6.

Council's Standing Orders (adopted 3 November 2016) 10.2 provide: The quorum for Council committees and sub-committees is as for Council, ie half the number of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even or a majority if the number of members is odd.

1 Welcome

2 Council Prayer

3 Public Forum

4 Minute's silence for Peter Richardson

Member of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa for Ngāti Parewahawaha, 2005-2016

5 Apologies/Leave of Absence

6 Members' conflict of interest

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

7 Confirmation of order of business

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

8 Confirmation of minutes

The minutes from the Council meeting held 13 December 2018 are attached.

Recommendation:

That the minutes and public excluded minutes of the Council meeting 13 December be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

9 Mayor's Report

The Mayor's report and schedule are attached.

File ref: 3-EP-3-5

Recommendation:

That the Mayor's report and schedule to Council's meeting on 31 January 2019 be received.

10 Funding request from the Taihape Playcentre

Kristy Harris from the Taihape Playcentre will provide a brief presentation.

The Taihape Playcentre applied for funding of \$4,990.00 from the Community Initiatives Fund Round 1 2018/2019. Due to the nature of the request under the previous criteria, this application was deferred. This application would now be eligible under the new criteria. The current balance of the fund is, \$17,868 (from a total budget of \$30,000); however there is still one more round for the 2018/19 financial year.

Recommendation:

That That Council approves the request for funding from the Taihape Playcentre from the Community initiatives Fund for the amount of \$.....

11 Administrative matters

A report is attached.

Recommendations:

- 1 That the report 'Administrative matters – January 2019' to Council's meeting on 31 January 2019 be received.
- 2 That issuing the Expression of Interest for the provision of a fortnightly kerbside recycling and weekly rubbish collection service in Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Taihape be deferred until there is sufficient national policy certainty from the Government about recycling processing.
- 3 That, in response to the questions posed by the Remuneration Authority regarding remuneration for community boards, the Rangitikei District Council prefers that:
 - a. the governance pool which the Authority sets for councillors does not include remuneration for community boards, and that the Authority determine the size of the pool for each community board; and
 - b. remuneration for elected members of each community board should reflect the number of residents represented by the whole board.
- 4 That Council approve [without amendment/as amended] the development agreement for the proposed construction of new premises/development of the site at 346-360 Wellington Road, Marton by McVerry Crawford'
- 5 That Council approach the joint venture partners for the new Bulls Community Centre to see whether they would add a dump station facility to their new motel complex.

12 Top 10 Projects report

A memorandum is attached.

Recommendation:

That the memorandum 'Top Ten Projects – status, January 2019' to the 31 January 2019 Council meeting be received.

13 Health and Safety quarterly report

A report is attached.

Recommendation:

That the report 'Health & Safety Quarterly Update (October-December 2018)' for the period ending 31 December 2018 be received.

14 Deliberation on submissions to Animal Control Bylaw

A report is attached.

File ref: 1-DB-1-9

Recommendations:

- 1 That the report 'Deliberations on submissions to Animal Control Bylaw 2018' to the 31 January 2019 Council Committee meeting be received.
- 2 That the Animal Control Bylaw be adopted [without amendment/as amended] to come into force on 11 February 2019.
- 3 That a \$5,000 provision be included in the 2019/20 Annual Plan for a voluntary programme for the de-sexing of cats and, if included, a report be provided to the Policy/Planning Committee on the mechanics of the programme.

15 Deliberation on submissions to the Rates remission policy on incentivising residential development

A report is attached.

File ref: 3-PY-1-29

Recommendations:

- 1 That the report 'Deliberations on the Rates remission policy for incentivising residential development' to the 31 January 2019 Council meeting be received.
- 2 That the Rates remission policy for incentivising residential development be adopted [without amendment/as amended] with immediate effect.
- 3 That the Chief Executive review the 'Taking care of business support manager role' so that it aligns, as far as practicable, with providing effective liaison between developers and the Council and it is well publicised.

16 Review of speed limits bylaw

To be tabled.

17 Submission to Aotearoa - New Zealand Tourism Strategy

On 31 October 2018, the Government published its draft Aotearoa New Zealand Government Tourism Strategy, requesting feedback by 4 February 2019. The strategy can be found at:

<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/have-your-say/tourism-strategy-consultation/>

Key questions identified are as follows:

- What do you think about the Government's proposal to take a more active and deliberate role in the tourism system?
- What are the areas you think should be a particular focus?
- Are there areas where the Government's role should be limited?
- The draft strategy proposes five tourism outcomes for government¹. Do you support these outcomes and are these the right outcomes to focus on?
- The strategy identifies an ambitious work programme for government. What are the highest priority actions from your perspective?
- What are the areas in this draft strategy that you think could be strengthened?

In establishing regional priorities, the strategy classifies New Zealand into three broad groupings in terms of their development as destinations – established, emerging and embryonic. No regions are named, but Rangitīkei would be 'embryonic'.

A draft submission is attached.

File ref: 3-OR-3-5

Recommendations:

1. That the draft submission to the draft Aotearoa New Zealand Government Tourism Strategy be received.
2. That His Worship the Mayor be authorised to sign (on behalf of the Council) the draft submission [without amendment/as amended] to the draft Aotearoa New Zealand Government Tourism Strategy.

¹ (1) New Zealand benefits from more productive tourism growth; (2) Exceptional visitor experiences ensure the sector's future success; (3) Tourism protects and enhances New Zealand's natural, cultural and historic heritage, and promotes New Zealand's culture; (4) New Zealanders' lives are improved by tourism; (5) Regions and communities benefit from tourism.

18 Submission to Productivity Commission's Inquiry into local government funding and financing

On 6 November 2018, the Productivity Commission published its issues paper on local government funding and financing. It can be found at:

<https://www.productivity.govt.nz/news/local-government-funding-and-financing-public-views-sought>

Comment was requested by 15 February 2019. A draft report will be published in June 2019 with submissions due in August 2019. The Commission's final report is due with the Government on 30 November 2019,

The issues paper poses 49 questions which the Commission sees as important to consider further. The Society of Local Government Managers and Local Government New Zealand have both prepared detailed submissions.

A suggested response from the Council is attached. Should the Council consider there are matters which require further investigation before approving the response, this could be prepared for the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 14 February 2019.

In addition, Rangitikei has offered to be included in the sample of councils which the Commission will study in greater detail to give it a better appreciation of the range of circumstances within local government. There will be a regional meeting with the Commission in Palmerston North on 2 April 2019 which the Mayor and the Chief Executive plan to attend.

File ref: 3-OR-3-5

Recommendations:

1. That the draft response to the questions posed in the Productivity Commission's issues paper on local government funding and financing be received.

EITHER

2. That His Worship the Mayor be authorised to sign (on behalf of the Council) the draft response [without amendment/as amended] to the questions posed in the Productivity Commission's issues paper on local government funding and financing

OR

3. That the Policy/Planning Committee be authorised to approve the draft response to the questions posed in the Productivity Commission's issues paper on local government funding and financing incorporating changes and comments made at Council's meeting on 31 January 2019, particularly.....

19 Receipt of Committee minutes and resolutions to be confirmed

The minutes are attached.

Recommendations:

- 1 That the following minutes be received.
 - Santoft Domain Management Committee, 5 December 2018
 - Ratana Community Board, 11 December 2018
 - Taihape Community Board, 12 December 2018
 - Marton Community Committee, 12 December 2018.
- 2 That the following recommendation from the Rātana Community Board meeting held on 11 December 2018:

~~18/RCB/029~~

~~That the Rātana Community Board does not support Rangitikei District Council's proposed idea to change from 5 wards to 3. The Board believes that the current 5 ward structure best represents our area and mainly the community of Rātana. We support the position of the Turakina Community Committee.~~

Conveyed to the Local Government Commission as an appeal against Council's final proposal for the representation arrangement for the 2019 elections.

20 Late items

As agreed at item 5

21 Future Items for the Agenda

22 Next Meeting

28 February 2019 at 1.00 pm

23 Meeting Closed

Attachment 1



Rangitikei District Council

Council Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 13 December 2018 – 1:00 p.m.

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Present: His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson
Cr Nigel Belsham
Cr Cath Ash
Cr Richard Aslett
Cr Jane Dunn
Cr Angus Gordon
Cr Graeme Platt
Cr Ruth Rainey
Cr Lynne Sheridan
Cr David Wilson

In attendance: Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive
Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr Blair Jamieson, Strategy and Community Planning Manager
Mr Glenn Young, Senior Projects Engineer – Utilities
Mr Hamish Waugh, Infrastructure Group Management
Mr Arno Benadie, Principal Advisor - Infrastructure
Ms Selena Anderson, Governance Administrator

Tabled Documents

- Item 12** Administrative Matters – Agreement for the Development of a Residential Subdivision – Bredins Line, Marton
- Item 16** Turakina Community Committee meeting minutes, *6 December 2018*
Hunterville Community Committee meeting minutes, *10 December 2018*
Bulls Community Committee meeting minutes, *11 December 2018*

1 Welcome

His Worship the Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting. The meeting started at 1.03pm.

2 Council Prayer

Cr Rainey read the Council Prayer.

3 Minute's silence for Steve Fouhy

Rangitikei District Councillor, 2004-2007.

4 Public Forum

John Geraghty, Taihape Area School – Council Scholarship winner.

Mr Geraghty thanked the Council for the tertiary scholarship. He will be studying a Bachelor of Construction at Massey University in Auckland. His Worship the Mayor on behalf of the Council thanked Mr Geraghty for coming in and wished him well.

5 Apologies/Leave of Absence

That the apology from Cr McManaway and Cr Peke-Mason be received.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Gordon. Carried

His Worship the Mayor noted he would take leave a little before 2.00 pm to attend the Marton School prize giving from 2.00 pm. Cr Belsham would chair the meeting until His Worship returned

6 Members' conflict of interest

Members were reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

Cr Ash declared a conflict of interest in regards to the Marton Community Gardens – as their site was noted as a possible place for a Solar City community location installation.

There were no other conflicts of interest declared.

7 Confirmation of order of business

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, the Mayor noted that *Elim Church Site, Marton* would be dealt with as a late item at the meeting, in the public excluded session.

8 Confirmation of minutes

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/469** **File Ref**

That the Council minutes 29 November 2018 be amended from Onga Rd to Ongo Rd.

Cr Belsham / Cr Dunn. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/470** **File Ref**

That the amended minutes of the Council meeting 29 November 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Belsham / Cr Wilson. Carried

9 Mayor's Report

His Worship the Mayor gave a verbal report.

His Worship the Mayor acknowledged Mr Steve Fouhy for his service and commitment as a Rangitikei District Councillor 2004 – 2007. Mr Fouhy was a man that got things done and got in boots and all especially around the time of the 2004 floods.

Ground has been broken for the new Bulls Community Civic Centre with the blessing of the site and the sod turning ceremony.

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/471** **File Ref** **3-EP-3-5**

That the Mayor's report and schedule to Council's meeting on 13 December 2018 be received.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Sheridan. Carried

10 Oral hearings to proposed Animal Control Bylaw

No submitters had asked to speak with Council.

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/472** **File Ref**

That the 'Animal Control Bylaw Submissions' to Council's meeting on 13 December 2018 be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr Ash. Carried

11 Oral hearings to proposed Rates Remission Policy on Incentivising Residential Development

One submitter, Robert Snijders, had asked to speak with Council. He brought up the following points:

- how Council arrived at the amount of \$5,000;
- the cost to ratepayers in funding such an incentive and the benefits to the community
- encourage local builders to build houses
- infill housing the most effective approach
- Council fees should be fixed and there should be greater certainty for people doing development.
- rebrand Marton's slogan – 'good place to do business'

Questions posed by the Mayor and Councillors:

Should the concession proposed by Council apply to local builders only?	Yes
Is the intention of the proposed incentives to get an increase in rates the best focus?	No – key issue is how the costs are to be met

Resolved minute number

18/RDC/473

File Ref

That the 'Incentivising Residential Development Submissions' to Council's meeting on 13 December 2018 be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Aslett. Carried

12 Administrative matters

The Chief Executive spoke to the report. Points highlighted and discussed were:

- The development template agreement customised for the proposed Maher subdivision on Bredins Line, Marton was tabled at the meeting. Council noted that it was now clear it was not retrospective, but sought clarification that any rates remission would not apply to that part of the subdivision where there was a house already.
- An update was given on the new amenities on Taihape Memorial Park. Council staff are awaiting the details of a comparable facility in the Ashburton District.
- Working Wise conducted the recent SafePlus assessment of The Rangitikei District Council. The outcome of the assessment was positive.

Resolved minute number

18/RDC/474

File Ref

5-EX-4

That the report 'Administrative matters – December 2018' to Council's meeting on 13 December 2018 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Ash. Carried

Resolved minute number 18/RDC/475 File Ref

That the rates remission provided in 3(a) of the development template agreement for the parent lot being subdivided exclude that portion of the parent lot where there is an existing house.

Cr Wilson / Cr Belsham. Carried

Resolved minute number 18/RDC/476 File Ref

That Council approve (as amended) the development template agreement as applied to the proposed Maher 8-lot subdivision on Bredins Line, Marton.

Cr Wilson / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number 18/RDC/477 File Ref

That Council approve (without amendment) the proposed revision of ineligible costs in the criteria for the Community Initiatives Fund.

Cr Gordon / Cr Ash. Carried
Cr Sheridan against

Resolved minute number 18/RDC/478 File Ref

That Council approve a grant of \$25,000 from the Parks Upgrade Partnership Scheme to the Friends of Taihape as Council's contribution to the building of bridges to link the trails in Papakai and Memorial Park, Taihape, on the basis that;

a payment of \$10,000 is made before 31 December 2018 to fund the design of the proposed bridges and associated consent applications (with those designs being passed to Council when the bridges are signed off as complete or if the project is abandoned),

the balance of \$15,000 is paid once other external funding is confirmed;

and

That Council waive all internal consenting costs other than the applicable Government levies and charges for this bridge building project.

Cr Aslett / Cr Rainey. Carried

His Worship the Mayor left at 1.51pm; Cr Belsham assumed the chair

13 Marton Civic Centre –Proposed Design Stage

Mr McNeil spoke to the report, and to a PowerPoint presentation. The resulting work from the proposed assignment with WSP Opus would provide a level of detail which can be costed. The project plan would be available for Councils' meeting on 31 January 2019.

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/479** **File Ref** **6-CF-8-3**

That the report 'Marton Civic Centre – Proposed Design Stage' to Council's meeting on 13 December 2018 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/480** **File Ref**

That WSP Opus Ltd be appointed for a fee of \$337,011 to develop concept designs for the Marton Civic Centre in accordance with their proposal dated 29 November 2018.

Cr Wilson / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/481** **File Ref**

That the project plan for the Marton Civic Centre design stage be finalised once WSP Opus Ltd have confirmed a start date, and that the project plan incorporate a community engagement phase and the completion of the business case.

Cr Gordon / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/482** **File Ref**

That the business case, inclusive of community feedback and a funding model for construction, be completed to 'Final Draft' status and presented to Council by September 2019 for a decision on the future of the Marton Civic Centre project.

Cr Wilson / Cr Sheridan. Carried

14 Solarcity – Alternative Power Supply Arrangement for Council's Community Housing (Wellington Road and Cobber Kain Avenue Complexes)

Mr Jamieson spoke to the memorandum.

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/483** **File Ref** **6-CF-4-9**

That the memorandum 'Solarcity – Alternative Power Supply Arrangement for Council's Community Housing (Wellington Road and Cobber Kain Avenue Complexes)' to Council's meeting 13 December 2018 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/484** **File Ref**

That Council engages with Solarcity for the provision of solar power and access to the wholesale energy market for the tenants at Wellington Road and Cobber Kain Avenue community housing complexes.

Cr Rainey / Cr Ash. Carried
Cr Wilson against

Council agreed to defer naming the community location to receive a free system installation.

15 Taihape Bowling Club Lease

Mr McNeil spoke to the report. He noted that the Taihape Bowling Club was winding up. The building contained asbestos (in its fibre cement cladding) but it presented a low to very low risk.

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/485** **File Ref** **6-RF-1-12**

That the report 'Taihape Bowling Club Lease' to Council's meeting 13 December 2018 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/486** **File Ref**

That Council agree to the request from the Taihape Bowling Club for early termination of their lease without financial penalty on land on Taihape Memorial Park, to take effect from 1 February 2019, with the Club's buildings – provided no significant asbestos risk is evident from inspection - being transferred to Council ownership without compensation, and authorise the Chief Executive to execute all documents to give effect.

Cr Wilson / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/487** **File Ref**

That a report be provided to Council's meeting on 27 February 2019 on how the Taihape Bowling Club facilities might meet community needs in terms of currently unmet needs and/or rationalising facilities and the relative costs involved.

Cr Aslett / Cr Rainey. Carried

16 Receipt of Committee minutes and resolutions to be confirmed

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/488** **File Ref**

1 That the minutes of the following meetings be received.

- Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, 20 November 2018
- Finance/Performance Committee, 29 November 2018
- Audit and Risk Committee, 29 November 2018
- Turakina Community Committee, 6 December 2018 – *tabled*
- Hunterville Community Committee, 10 December 2018 – *tabled*
- Bulls Community Committee, 11 December 2018 – *tabled*

Cr Platt / Cr Rainey. Carried

1 That the following recommendation from the Turakina Community Meeting held on 6 December 2018, be confirmed:

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/489** **File Ref**

18/TCC/045

That the Turakina Community Committee requests Council staff investigate both the feasibility and costs associated with the drainage work required between SH3 and the Turakina Tennis Club.

Cr Belsham / Cr Rainey. Carried

2 That the following recommendation from the Hunterville Community Meeting held on 10 December 2018, be confirmed:

Resolved minute number **18/RDC/490** **File Ref**

18/HCC/052

That the Hunterville Community Committee nominate Richard Gower as an assessor for future Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship grant applications.

Cr Belsham / Cr Gordon. Carried

3 That the following recommendation from the Bulls Community Meeting held on 11 December 2018, be confirmed:

Resolved minute number**18/RDC/491****File Ref****18/BCC/052**

That the Bulls Community Committee nominate Mr Tyrone Barker to represent them on the yet to be formed steering committee for the green-space/Bulls library area.

Cr Dunn / Cr Sheridan. Carried

17 Late items

Elim Church Site, Marton moved to Public Excluded.

18 Future Items for the Agenda

None identified

19 Public Excluded

Resolved minute number**18/RDC/492****File Ref**

I move that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

- 1) Award of Contract C1087 – Taihape Raw Water Falling Main, Stage 4
- 2) Award of Contract C1098 – Taihape Watermain Renewals, Kokako Street and Wren Street
- 3) Elim Church site, Marton

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

General subject of the matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for passing of this resolution
Item 1 Award of Contract C1087 – Taihape Raw Water Falling Main, Stage 4	To enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – <i>sections 7(2)(i).</i>	Section 48(1)(a)(i)

Item 2 Award of Contract C1098 – Taihape Watermain Renewals, Kokako Street and Wren Street	To enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – <i>sections 7(2)(i).</i>	Section 48(1)(a)(i)
Item 3 Elim Church site, Marton	To enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – <i>sections 7(2)(i).</i>	Section 48(1)(a)(i)

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of the Act which would be prejudiced by the holding or the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public as specified above.

Cr Rainey / Cr Ash. Carried

Meeting moved to Public Excluded 2.50pm – 3.16pm

18/RDC/493

18/RDC/494

18/RDC/495

18/RDC/496

18/RDC/497

20 Open meeting

3.16 pm

Resolved minute number

18/RDC/498

File Ref

That the meeting move into open meeting.

Cr Belsham / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number

18/RDC/499

File Ref

1. That the Council awards Contract C1087 to I D Loader Ltd. for \$607,238.41 excl GST.

- That a budget/purchase order totalling \$ 698,325 +GST (which includes a 15% contingency) be approved for Contract C1087.
- That Council approves the budget surplus of up to \$193,915 from the budget for Taihape Raw Water Falling Main stage 4 as a contract variation, in order to extend the length of pipe construction at the agreed contract rates.
- That Council agrees to direct negotiation with I D Loader Ltd. for the next Stage 5 of the Taihape Raw Water Main Renewal permissible under RDC Procurement Policy Rule 13.6 (c)

AND

- 2 That Council awards Contract C1098 for Renewals of Watermains on Kokako St and Wren St to B Bullock 2009 Ltd for a total value of \$350,332.92 excluding GST and inclusive of 10% Contingency.

Cr Belsham / Cr Rainey. Carried

21 Next Meeting

31 January 2019, 9.30 am

22 Meeting Closed

3.20pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date: _____

Attachment 2

To Councillors and staff welcome back and I hope you all took advantage of that well-earned break because there will be a mountain of work that we need to do this year which I will explain later.

But firstly, on Council's behalf, I attended the Tangi for Peter Richardson at the Parewahawaha Marae at Bulls. Peter was a friend and associate as he served on Te Roopi Ahi Kaa for I think 15 years and his understanding of Maori issues and the need for relationships was a lesson for us all. Even before I came onto Council I attended training sessions for youth and Rotary exchange students on the Marae hosted by Peter.

But as to the workload I have alluded to it may be of interest to you for me to portray the major work streams and a brief summary.

1 Construction of the new skateboard park at Centennial Park in Marton is scheduled to start on about the eleventh of February. While the decisions have been made at a Council level we must acknowledge the fundraising committee have worked incredibly hard and there will still be ways we will be able to help to keep the costs down.

2 This year will see the completion of the Mangaweka Bridge designs and consultation around the fate of the existing bridge. This will involve many public meetings and information sessions. Finally we are at the active end of this process.

3 Our district is growing and with that growth we have had some interest from the industrial sector. To allow for potential growth I will be asking for consideration of changes to the district plan. When you look to change the district plan work will need to be done firstly to see if any other changes could or should be made to make best use of the consultation processes and to minimise costs.

4 As I have commented on a number of times, the new build in Bulls has started. However, there will still work that needs to be done by Council to

consider fit-out options and to see how best we tell the story of Bulls and the district including Iwi and the Defence Force.

5 Part of the fundraising for that new centre is by way of the house that is being refurbished in Walton St in Bulls as a fundraiser. This is largely being done by volunteers but it does include staff time and in particular Cr Jane Dunn who has been amazing. We will need to work out how best we market that house and provide ongoing recognition to the efforts of the volunteers in the new centre.

6 By the end of this year, i.e. before the October elections, we need to have come up with the business case for the new Council building in Marton and have had the public consultations required. My hope is that we will have also got through the resource consenting process if the Broadway site becomes the preferred option. It would be a shame if we have to restart this process with the new Council.

7 This year should also see the start of a construction phase for new housing in Ratana and our thanks are due to the Prime Minister for her pledge of financial support. I suspect that some approaches will need to be made to Parliament to cover such things as the costs to our Council associated with connection to networks etc.

8 Plans are well under way for lodging consents for new waste water plants at Bulls and Ratana and this will involve significant work by steering groups, the Assets/Infrastructure Committee, community consultations and industry groups.

9 This year will also see the building of the amenities block on Memorial Park in Taihape. I know that there has been a lot of talk and little action, but we should be able to change that.

10 Our district has for the first time in decades been faced with a serious shortage of housing and Council needs to firstly determine its appetite for being involved in this sector. The options are either being a developer with or without a JV partner or encouraging the private sector by way of incentivising. In my view, the option of doing nothing does not exist.

11 Many of the things I am highlighting come at cost and in some of them at considerable cost. We must invest time and money in engaging with government and in particular the budgets held by Minister Shane Jones (PGF

funds): this will be (and already has been) very time consuming but the potential gains are vast. I did speak with Minister Jones today (24 January) and he is expecting applications from us.

12 As required by Government regulation, we need as a Council to advertise the Chief Executive role. This will be publicly advertised, and likely require the assistance of a professional recruitment agency. This process is to be undertaken by this Council and will start around June/July.

13 I did mention earlier that this is an election year. I think that this district has been incredibly well served by its councillors. I mention it because it will add to the work load and pressure on staff and councillors.

The International Boot-throwing Association (IBTA) is holding its Annual General Meeting in Taihape on 22 March 2019, the day before the World Championships on Taihape Memorial Park. I will host a small social function after the AGM for Board members of the ITBA and NZBTA plus sponsors and special guests – in recognition of the IBTA's decision to hold this year's World Championships in the Rangitikei

I would like to congratulate the Country Music Festival for a fantastic event. I had a rough estimate of the people watching and listening on the Saturday night at about 3,000 people, many of whom had arrived in one of the 500 motor homes to listen and spend money in our district. Over the next couple of weekends we have the A&P show in Taihape, shearing sports in Taihape and Marton and the Highland Games in Turakina. We are known for our events; take time and enjoy them or, even better, go to the organisers and offer to be involved.

Has anybody read this far or are you over it?

Andy Watson

Mayor

Mayor's Engagement

January 2019

9	Was based in Taihape all day
10	Met with a Marton business owner
11	Met with a rural Taihape resident
14	Attended Maori land-locked land hui - Taihape
15	Met with a Turakina resident Attended for the Bulls Community House meeting
16	Attended a meeting with potential Business owners
17	Attended meetings at Palmerston North City Council
18	Met with Bulls resident Opened the Marton Country Music Festival Attended a dinner at Arahina for home schooled children as a special guest
19	Attended meeting in Bulls with a resident
23	Was based in Taihape all day Met with various residents and business owners Met with a Marton resident
24	Attended the Parliament Powhiri as Tangata Whenua for the celebrations Ratana
25	To attend the Youth Space Opening
26	To attend the Turakina Highland Games To attend the Taihape A&P Show
28	To attend trade training for Iwi and Pacifika briefing - Whanganui UCOL
30	To attend business meetings To attend meeting at St. John's Taihape
31	To attend Council meeting

Attachment 3

REPORT

SUBJECT: **Administrative matters – January 2019**

TO: Council

FROM: Ross McNeil, Chief Executive

DATE: 22 January 2019

FILE: 5-EX-4

1 Kerbside rubbish and recycling service - update

- 1.1 At its meeting on 29 November 2018, Council considered the results of its consultation on kerbside rubbish and recycling. Council decided to consider introducing a fortnightly kerbside recycling and weekly rubbish collection service in Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Taihape and to seek Expressions of Interest to assess the interest in the market and to get an indicative price for providing this service.
- 1.2 It was planned to have this EoI ready by the end of January. However, there is considerable uncertainty about recycling, and the Ministry for the Environment has been asked to clarify its policy. This will be critical for those contemplating responding to the EoI, and delaying the release of the EoI would recognise that. The Ministry is leading a taskforce to work alongside local government and the waste and resource efficiency sector to identify solutions where prices have reduced for the recyclable materials we collect. Yet to be confirmed, but likely, is a feasibility study on recycling processing in the MW LASS (i.e. Horizons) region.
- 1.3 The background to this is that in 2017 China introduced a set of policies (referred to as the 'National Sword') which banned or restricted the import of a number of different products including low-quality plastics. The policy took effect in January 2018 and further bans and import restrictions have been announced since then. Recyclables from around the world are now being sent to other countries such as Malaysia and Thailand. Prices for recyclables in international markets have dropped dramatically. Lower sale prices mean that exporters of recyclables are facing significant financial pressure.
- 1.4 This situation has highlighted that New Zealand cannot rely on the international market to take its low-value recyclable material. The Government's view is that we must raise the quality of what is collected and how it is processed so we can provide higher-quality recyclables for sale. In the medium to long term we need to build more on-shore processing solutions.

- 1.5 A recommendation about timing for issuing the EoI is included.

2 Community Board remuneration

- 2.1 The Authority has already decided to change the current system of determining councillor remuneration and will be introducing a system under which there will be a “governance pool” (i.e. a budget limit) for each council reflecting the size of each council’s total responsibilities. It will be for each Council to decide how to allocate the pool – which will be funded from rates.
- 2.2 The Remuneration Authority is now looking at remuneration for Community Board members, in preparation for the Determination to be issued on 1 July 2019. Two questions are posed:
- a. Should this governance pool include remuneration for Community Boards and, if so, how should it account for the impact on the relativities between Councils with Community Boards and those without?
 - b. Should Community Board remuneration reflect the number of residents represented by the whole board or the number of residents represented by each member?
- 2.3 The email from the Authority Chair and background information about all community Boards is attached as Appendix 1.
- 2.4 Council’s current revenue and finance policy has the costs of the two community boards at Rātana and Taihape funded by a targeted rate on those respective communities. The cost of Council and its committees (including community committees) is funded on a district-wide basis. This distinction implies that Council would prefer that the governance pool did not include remuneration for community boards, and that the Authority determine the size of the pool for each community board. As both Rangitīkei’s community boards include appointed councillor members, remuneration (to the elected members) should reflect the number of residents represented by the whole board.
- 2.5 A recommendation is included.

3 Marton water supply

- 3.1 During January, following heavy rainfall and a lightning strike, the Marton town water supply became discoloured. Upgraded treatment processes were installed following widespread instances of brown water in the town last winter, but a misjudgement of the chlorine levels had allowed manganese into the mains. Flushing of the mains to remove the brown water was expected to result in clear water by Anniversary Weekend.
- 3.2 This flushing meant drawing heavily on the level of treated water in the reservoir, but a systems fault at the treatment plant overnight on 16/17 January 2019

stopped the production of water, meaning the Calico Line bore needed to be used to ensure continuity of supply and allow the refilling of the reservoir. At the same time, requests were made to conserve water and advice provided that discolouration might continue into Anniversary Weekend.

- 3.3 The quality variability of the Marton municipal raw water supply (B and C Dams) has been evident since the supply was established many decades ago. This variability is due to a combination of factors, including the chemical nature of the water, the impact of temperature changes and the changes caused by inflows, particularly associated with heavy rainfall. Recent upgrades to the Marton water treatment plant have delivered significant improvements in treatment and storage capacity. It is now timely that a more a strategic approach is taken to consider the deliver high quality water on a consistent basis. To this end a Marton Water Strategy will be developed, the scope of which will be considered by the Assets and Infrastructure Committee.

4 Community location for Solarcity installation

- 4.1 At its meeting on 13 December 2018, Council approved engaging with Solarcity for the provision of solar power and access to the wholesale energy market for the tenants at Wellington Road and Cobber Kain Avenue community housing complexes. This arrangement (once confirmed) entitles Council to select a community location to receive a free system installation: a decision on this was deferred for later consideration. The Christmas break has delayed finalising the contract so the recommendation for the community location will be provided to Council's meeting on 28 February 2019.

5 Civil Defence Emergency Management Improvement Plan

- 5.1 The Improvement Plan is now due for a refresh. The two major outstanding items depend on external parties and will continue to be pursued until achieved. They are:
- Use of Taihape Hospital building as an EOC/Welfare Centre (Whanganui District Health Board)
 - Securing radio transmission capability for Brian FM in lower half of District (MBIE – Radio Spectrum Management Service)
- 5.2 The refreshed Improvement Plan will take into account the updated final National Disaster Resilience Strategy, to be issued by April 2019. The outline for local councils contained in the draft Strategy (October 2018) is attached as Appendix 2.

6 Skatepark upgrade at Centennial Park, Marton

- 6.1 The new facility is set to commence construction on 11 February 2019. The construction period will be approximately 12 weeks with an opening of this new skatepark during April 2019.
- 6.2 Council staff have been working with the contactors to finalise health and safety particularly around the use of silicon as a polishing agent for the old and new concrete. Angus McMillan Concrete is now pre-qualified as an approved Rangitikei District Council contractor with very detailed health and safety documents received. Contract documentation has also been finalised and signed.
- 6.3 Due to difficult site access for delivery trucks from Broadway, the concrete block wall at the end of Hair Street is to be demolished; Saracens Cricket Club has kindly agreed to rebuild this fence following completion of this project. The rebuilt fence will be a white picket fence with a gate that will match the existing fences.
- 6.4 For the build-up to the build, the skatepark committee will meet to finalise further community involvement and to clean the house kindly loaned by Ngati Apa so that it is ready for the contractors to use during the build.

7 Accreditation as a Building Consent Authority

- 7.1 The on-site biennial assessment for the Council's continuing accreditation as a building consent authority will take place 12-15 February 2019.

8 Representation Review

- 8.1 Four appeals were received against the Council's final proposal. As required by the Local Electoral Act, these appeals (and information about the process Council undertook to reach the final proposal) have been conveyed to the Local Government Commission which makes a final decision on the matter.
- 8.2 The Commission intends to hold a hearing in the Marton Council Chamber on either 27 February or 1 March 2019. Council and the appellants will have opportunity to speak and answer questions posed by the Commission. This is a public meeting.

9 Development template agreement

- 9.1 At its meeting on 29 November 2018, the Finance/Performance Committee adopted a development template agreement. It is proposed to apply this agreement to the construction of new premises/development of the site at 346-360 Wellington Road, Marton by McVerry Crawford. That is attached as Appendix 3.
- 9.2 A recommendation is included.

10 Dump station in Bulls for campervans

- 10.1 Attached is an email from Tyrone Barker, Chair of the Bulls Community Committee, requesting Council approach the joint venture partners for the new Bulls Community Centre to see whether they would add a dump station facility to their new motel complex. The suggestion is that some of the costs could be met by hiring out parking spaces for campervans.
- 10.2 The New Zealand Motorhome Association offers financial assistance for the installation of new public dump stations through the provision of a pre-cast concrete unit and signage to assist the public in locating the site. In return, the Association requires the dump station to meet certain conditions.
- 10.3 A recommendation is included.

11 Applications for road closures

- 11.1 There are no new applications since Council's last meeting

12 Requests for fee waivers exceeding the Chief Executive's delegation

- 12.1 There are no new requests for Council to consider.

13 Service request reporting

The summary reports for first response and feedback and for resolution (requests received in November 2018) are attached as [Appendix 5](#).

14 Health and Safety update

- 14.1 The quarterly update (October-December 2018) is provided as a separate agenda item.
- 14.2 Jeena Murphy and Ann Wells from Work Wise Ltd completed their assessments of each of the MW LASS Councils before Christmas.
- 14.3 Individual councils have been asked to review and comment on their draft reports by 25 January 2019. An over-arching MW LASS report will be presented at the first MW LASS meeting on 11 February 2019, and it is expected that work plans for 2019 will be discussed at that meeting.

15 Staffing

- 15.1 Jim Mestyanek, Senior Project Engineer – Roading with the Shared Services Infrastructure Group resigned with his last day being 18 January 2019.
- 15.2 Janine Healey, Gardener with the Parks & Reserves Team, has resigned: her last day with the Council is 1 February 2019. The vacancy is being advertised.

- 15.3 Ainslie Saunders started as cleaner in Bulls on 22 January 2019.
- 15.4 The Information Services Team Leader vacancy has been advertised, with a closing date of 23 January 2019.

16 Recommendations:

- 16.1 That the report 'Administrative matters – January 2019' to Council's meeting on 31 January 2019 be received.
- 16.2 That issuing the Expression of Interest for the provision of a fortnightly kerbside recycling and weekly rubbish collection service in Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Taihape be deferred until there is sufficient national policy certainty from the Government about recycling processing.
- 16.3 That, in response to the questions posed by the Remuneration Authority regarding remuneration for community boards, the Rangitikei District Council prefers that:
- a. the governance pool which the Authority sets for councillors does not include remuneration for community boards, and that the Authority determine the size of the pool for each community board; and
 - b. remuneration for elected members of each community board should reflect the number of residents represented by the whole board.
- 16.4 That Council approve [without amendment/as amended] the development agreement for the proposed construction of new premises/development of the site at 346-360 Wellington Road, Marton by McVerry Crawford'
- 16.5 That Council approach the joint venture partners for the new Bulls Community Centre to see whether they would add a dump station facility to their new motel complex.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive

Appendix 1

From: Fran WILDE [<mailto:Fran.Wilde@remauthority.govt.nz>]

Sent: Tuesday, 11 December 2018 1:20 p.m.

Subject: Community Board Remuneration [UNCLASSIFIED]

Greetings

Re: Community Board Remuneration

This letter is going to all mayors and CEOs of Territorial and Unitary Authorities, except Auckland. The Remuneration Authority is currently looking at remuneration for Community Board members, in preparation for the Determination to be issued on 1 July 2019. As you know, we have now instituted a new size index for Councils, reflecting the size of the relative role of each Council, then setting up an individual "governance pool" for each, from which elected members will be remunerated. This system is being introduced progressively between 1 July 2019 and late 2019, following the local government election.

In our major review of local government which resulted in these changes, we focussed our decisions on Councils. Although we also asked about your views on Community Board remuneration, only 29 of the responses we received addressed this issue. Generally it was addressed by those Councils with Community Boards, while those without tended to remain silent. Of those Councils which did mention the issue, 14 suggested that the Community Board members should be paid out of the new governance pool we are currently introducing.

We would like opinions on this issue from more Councils and would appreciate it if you could let us know your views on the following two issues:

1. The Remuneration Authority is introducing a pool system under which there will be a "governance pool" for each Council reflecting the size of each Council's total responsibilities. Should this governance pool include remuneration for Community Boards and, if so, how should it account for the impact on the relativities between Councils with Community Boards and those without?
2. There appear to be big variations in member numbers of Community Boards, even between Boards with similar populations. Regardless of your answer to (1) above, should Community Board remuneration reflect the number of residents represented by the whole board or the number of residents represented by each member?

Forty out of the 66 territorial and unitary councils (not counting Auckland) have Community Boards. Attached are three spreadsheets which we have prepared to help clarify our thinking on the issues before us. Please note they do not indicate which Community Boards might have an extra delegated authority in addition to the basic representational responsibilities that are provided for under the law. In summary, they show that the constituent populations of Community Boards range from 340 residents to 78,600. The number of members on each board also varies and appears to bear no relation to the size of the population represented. Not counting Community Board chairs, who receive twice what a member, reeves the annual remuneration per member ranges from \$1,369 up to \$24,098. Again this does not appear to reflect population.

We would appreciate hearing your views on these issues (even if your Council does not have Community Boards) by **Friday 15 February 2019**. Any other views or information on Community Boards that you may wish to send us would be most welcome.

Meantime, may I take this opportunity to wish you and your colleagues and families all the best for a happy and safe summer break. The Remuneration Authority has very much appreciated your collaboration and assistance in 2018.

Regards,
Fran

Fran Wilde
CHAIR



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Community Boards (CB) Key Statistics

10 December 2018

All Community Boards


Population		Number of Members (incl Chairs)		Population per CB Member		CB Member's Remuneration (\$)		Community Board Residents' Governance Cost Per Capita (\$)	
Biggest	79,600	Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton (Christchurch)	Maximum 9	Rangiora-Ashley (Waimakariri)	Most 13,267	Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton (Christchurch)	Maximum 24,098	Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton (Christchurch)	Maximum 76.62
Median	4,540	Otago Peninsula (Dunedin)	Median 5	Methven (Ashburton)	Median 958	West Harbour (Dunedin)	Median 5,873	Eltham (South Taranaki)	Median 6.63
Average	9,922	Kaitiaki (Western BOP)	Average 5	Cambridge (Waipa)	Average 1,981	Vincent (Central Otago)	Average 6,835	Hawera-Tangahoe (South Taranaki)	Average 8.98
Smallest	340	Flatana (Rangitikei)	Minimum 3	Paekakariki (Kapiti Coast)	Least 72	Stewart Island/Rakiura (Southland)	Minimum 1,369	Taupiri (Waikato)	Minimum 1.66


Community Boards excluding larger Christchurch Community Boards (ie: with populations greater than 40,000)

Population		Number of Members (incl Chairs)		Population per CB Member		CB Member's Remuneration (\$)		Community Board Residents' Governance Cost Per Capita (\$)	
Biggest	29,500	Paraparaumu-Raumati (Kapiti Coast)	Maximum 9	Rangiora-Ashley (Waimakariri)	Most 7,375	Paraparaumu-Raumati (Kapiti Coast)	Maximum 11,792	Bay of Islands-Whangaroa (Far North)	Maximum 76.62
Median	4,320	Eltham (South Taranaki)	Median 5	Methven (Ashburton)	Median 920	Martinborough (South Wairarapa)	Median 5,608	Eltham (South Taranaki)	Median 6.95
Average	6,782	Saddle Hill (Dunedin)	Average 5	Cambridge (Waipa)	Average 1,354	Ngaruawahia (Waikato)	Average 5,860	Waimarino-Waiouru (Ruapehu)	Average 9.38
Smallest	340	Flatana (Rangitikei)	Minimum 3	Paekakariki (Kapiti Coast)	Least 72	Stewart Island/Rakiura (Southland)	Minimum 1,369	Taupiri (Waikato)	Minimum 1.66

Minimum Wage (\$) as at 1 April 2018		Living Wage (\$) 2018		Average ordinary time hourly earnings (\$) as at 31 March 2018		Councillors Remuneration excl unitary and regional authorities	
Per Hour	Annual	Per Hour	Annual	Per Hour	Annual	Maximum	102,400
Adult 16.50	34,320	20.55	42,744	30.96	64,397	Median	28,981
Source: Employment NZ (MBIE)		Source: Living Wage Aotearoa New Zealand		Source: Stats NZ labour market statistics - March 2018 quarter		Average	33,606
Notes: Number of CB members includes all elected members to the CB including the chair but does not include appointed members to the CB such as councillors representing a ward.		CBs shown in <i>italic</i> are the representative CB closest to the median or average.		CB governance cost = CB chair + CB elected members annual remuneration as at 1 July 2018.		Minimum	16,900
Community Boards' territorial authorities are shown in brackets		Produced by the Remuneration Authority		Source: RA LG Members Determination 2018			


Community Boards Remuneration 2019 - Sorted by Population (largest to smallest)

						Annual Remuneration from 1 July 2018			
	Council	Community Board	Population as at 30 June 2018	Number of Community Board Members (incl Chair)	Population per Community Board Member	Community Board Chair \$	Community Board Member \$	Total Community Board Governance Cost to Council \$	Community Board Governance Cost per Capita \$
1	Christchurch	Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	79,600	6	13,267	48,196	24,098	168,686	2.12
2	Christchurch	Linwood-Central-Heathcote	77,800	6	12,967	48,196	24,098	168,686	2.17
3	Christchurch	Fendalton-Waimari-Harewood	71,600	6	11,933	45,681	22,841	159,887	2.23
4	Christchurch	Coastal-Burwood	52,300	4	13,075	46,310	23,155	115,775	2.21
5	Christchurch	Papanui-Innes	49,800	4	12,450	46,310	23,155	115,775	2.32
6	Christchurch	Spreydon-Cashmere	48,700	4	12,175	46,310	23,155	115,775	2.38
7	Kapiti Coast	Paraparaumu-Raumati	29,500	4	7,375	19,584	9,792	48,960	1.66
8	Far North	Bay of Islands-Whangaroa	29,300	7	4,186	30,660	11,792	94,336	3.22
9	Waimakariri	Rangiora-Ashley	25,600	9	2,844	22,105	11,052	110,520	4.32
10	Waipa	Cambridge	24,900	5	4,980	18,410	9,206	55,236	2.22
11	Far North	Te Hiku	20,200	6	3,367	26,828	10,318	72,226	3.58
12	Waipa	Te Awamutu	20,100	5	4,020	17,776	8,887	53,322	2.65
13	Hutt	Wainuiomata	18,700	6	3,117	16,636	8,318	58,226	3.11
14	Whakatane	Whakatane-Ohope	18,600	8	2,325	16,981	8,490	76,410	4.11
15	Dunedin	Mosgiel-Taieri	17,250	6	2,875	18,860	9,429	66,003	3.83
16	Wellington	Tawa	15,350	6	2,558	18,441	9,220	64,540	4.20
17	Far North	Kaikohe-Hokianga	14,950	6	2,492	26,280	10,107	70,749	4.73
18	Waimakariri	Kaipoi-Tuahiwi	14,850	5	2,970	17,137	8,569	51,414	3.46
19	Hutt	Petone	14,150	6	2,358	15,793	7,897	55,279	3.91
20	South Taranaki	Hawera-Tangahoe	13,300	4	3,325	13,755	6,878	34,390	2.59
21	Kapiti Coast	Waikanae	12,850	4	3,213	16,005	8,002	40,010	3.11
22	Tasman	Motueka	12,500	4	3,125	14,320	7,160	35,800	2.86
23	Waimakariri	Oxford-Ohoka	12,300	6	2,050	16,145	8,072	56,504	4.59
24	Hastings	Hastings District Rural	12,150	4	3,038	14,741	7,370	36,850	3.03
25	Queenstown Lakes	Wanaka	12,150	5	2,430	23,489	11,745	70,470	5.80
26	Thames-Coromandel	Thames	11,100	4	2,775	19,533	9,766	48,830	4.40
27	Western BOP	Te Puke	10,750	4	2,688	10,792	5,397	26,985	2.51
28	Waikato	Onewhero-Tuakau	10,400	6	1,733	10,740	5,369	37,583	3.61
29	Whakatane	Rangitaiki	10,100	6	1,683	10,157	5,079	35,553	3.52
30	Western BOP	Kaikati	9,900	4	2,475	10,792	5,397	26,985	2.73
31	Taranaki	Dannevirke	9,840	4	2,460	11,427	5,713	28,565	2.90
32	Central Otago	Vincent	9,790	5	1,958	15,025	7,513	45,078	4.60
33	Selwyn	Malvern	9,510	5	1,902	17,373	8,686	52,116	5.48
34	Kapiti Coast	Otaki	8,890	4	2,223	14,951	7,475	37,375	4.20
35	New Plymouth	Inglewood	8,830	4	2,208	14,530	7,265	36,325	4.11
36	Christchurch	Banks Peninsula	8,710	7	1,244	19,342	9,670	77,360	8.88
37	New Plymouth	Waitara	8,690	4	2,173	14,530	7,265	36,325	4.18
38	Rotorua	Rotorua Rural	8,600	4	2,150	18,405	9,203	46,015	5.35
39	Thames-Coromandel	Mercury Bay	8,430	4	2,108	18,432	9,216	46,080	5.47
40	Waikato	Huntly	8,220	6	1,370	10,318	5,159	36,113	4.39
41	Waikato	Ngaruawahia	8,210	6	1,368	10,318	5,159	36,113	4.40
42	Waimakariri	Woodend-Sefton	7,940	5	1,588	14,158	7,080	42,480	5.35
43	Central Otago	Cromwell	7,680	4	1,920	13,966	6,983	34,915	4.55
44	South Taranaki	Egmont Plains	6,870	4	1,718	12,062	6,030	30,150	4.39
45	Dunedin	Saddle Hill	6,630	6	1,105	16,135	8,068	56,476	8.52
46	Timaru	Temuka	6,490	5	1,298	11,004	5,502	33,012	5.09
47	Whanganui	Whanganui Rural	5,830	7	833	11,004	5,502	44,016	7.55
48	Timaru	Geraldine	5,790	6	965	10,792	5,397	37,779	6.52
49	Dunedin	West Harbour	5,710	6	952	16,135	8,068	56,476	9.89
50	New Plymouth	Kaitake	5,350	4	1,338	13,056	6,528	32,640	6.10
51	Hutt	Eastbourne	5,030	5	1,006	13,266	6,633	39,798	7.91
52	Taupo	Turangi-Tongariro	5,000	6	833	16,506	8,253	57,771	11.55
53	Horowhenua	Foxton	4,720	5	944	12,273	6,137	36,822	7.80
54	Dunedin	Otago Peninsula	4,540	6	757	15,925	7,963	55,741	12.28
55	Ruapehu	Waimarino-Waiouru	4,540	4	1,135	8,506	4,253	21,265	4.68

				Number of Community Board Members (incl Chair)	Population per Community Board Member	Annual Remuneration from 1 July 2018 Community Board Chair \$	Community Board Member \$	Total Community Board Governance Cost to Council \$	Community Board Governance Cost per Capita \$
	Council	Community Board	Population as at 30 June 2018						
56	Waikato	Raglan	4,490	6	748	8,634	4,317	30,219	6.73
57	Thames-Coromandel	Whangamata	4,450	4	1,113	16,781	8,390	41,950	9.43
58	South Taranaki	Eltham	4,190	4	1,048	11,639	5,820	29,100	6.95
59	Rotorua	Rotorua Lakes	4,010	4	1,003	16,468	8,235	41,175	10.27
60	South Taranaki	Patea	3,980	4	995	10,792	5,397	26,985	6.78
61	Whakatane	Taneatua	3,740	6	623	7,830	3,915	27,405	7.33
62	Southland	Te Anau	3,730	6	622	10,580	5,290	37,030	9.93
63	Dunedin	Waikouaiti	3,720	6	620	15,716	7,858	55,006	14.79
64	South Wairarapa	Martinborough	3,690	4	923	6,379	3,190	15,950	4.32
65	Rangitikei	Taihape	3,670	4	918	8,506	4,253	21,265	5.79
66	Western BOP	Waihi Beach	3,550	4	888	8,887	4,444	22,220	6.26
67	South Wairarapa	Greytown	3,520	4	880	6,379	3,190	15,950	4.53
68	Tasman	Golden Bay	3,500	4	875	12,846	6,423	32,115	9.18
69	Southland	Winton	3,340	6	557	9,099	4,550	31,850	9.54
70	South Wairarapa	Featherston	3,260	4	815	6,379	3,190	15,950	4.89
71	Whakatane	Murupara	3,250	7	464	7,830	3,915	31,320	9.64
72	Thames-Coromandel	Coromandel-Colville	3,170	4	793	15,406	7,703	38,515	12.15
73	Timaru	Pleasant Point	3,110	5	622	8,464	4,233	25,398	8.17
74	Western BOP	Omokoroa	3,010	4	753	7,830	3,915	19,575	6.50
75	Otorohanga	Otorohanga	2,890	4	723	14,034	7,018	35,090	12.14
76	New Plymouth	Clifton	2,790	4	698	12,213	6,107	30,535	10.94
77	Thames-Coromandel	Tairua-Pauanui	2,590	4	648	15,406	7,703	38,515	14.87
78	Southland	Edendale-Wyndham	2,580	6	430	4,656	2,327	16,289	6.31
79	South Waikato	Tirau	2,360	4	590	6,560	3,280	16,400	6.95
80	Waitaki	Waihemo	2,360	5	472	11,850	5,926	35,556	15.07
81	Clutha	West Otago	2,330	6	388	6,772	3,386	23,702	10.17
82	Invercargill	Bluff	2,090	5	418	8,423	4,211	25,266	12.09
83	Buller	Inangahua	1,960	4	490	7,018	3,509	17,545	8.95
84	Kapiti Coast	Paekakariki	1,900	3	633	7,791	3,896	15,584	8.20
85	Ashburton	Methven	1,880	5	376	5,290	2,646	15,876	8.44
86	Central Otago	Maniototo	1,820	4	455	6,772	3,386	16,930	9.30
87	Central Otago	Teviot Valley	1,750	4	438	6,772	3,386	16,930	9.67
88	Gore	Mataura	1,610	5	322	4,041	2,020	12,120	7.53
89	Opoitiki	Coast	1,610	5	322	9,782	4,891	29,346	18.23
90	Southland	Riverton/Aparima	1,580	6	263	6,560	3,280	22,960	14.53
91	Southland	Tuatapere	1,530	6	255	4,444	2,223	15,561	10.17
92	Tararua	Eketahuna	1,520	4	380	7,406	3,704	18,520	12.18
93	Mackenzie	Twizel	1,460	4	365	4,891	2,445	12,225	8.37
94	Southland	Otautau	1,380	6	230	7,406	3,704	25,928	18.79
95	Waitaki	Ahuriri	1,310	5	262	11,639	5,820	34,920	26.66
96	Hurunui	Hanmer Springs	1,250	5	250	7,868	3,934	23,604	18.88
97	Western BOP	Maketu	1,190	4	298	5,713	2,857	14,285	12.00
98	Clutha	Lawrence-Tuapeka	1,150	6	192	5,714	2,857	19,999	17.39
99	Ruapehu	National Park	1,120	4	280	5,742	2,870	14,350	12.81
100	Southland	Wallacetown	1,000	6	167	2,751	1,376	9,632	9.63
101	Mackenzie	Fairlie	910	4	228	3,828	1,914	9,570	10.52
102	Wellington	Makara-Oharu	900	6	150	9,429	4,716	33,012	36.68
103	Dunedin	Strath Taieri	670	6	112	14,669	7,334	51,338	76.62
104	Waikato	Taupiri	510	6	85	2,737	1,369	9,583	18.79
105	Southland	Stewart Island/Rakiura	430	6	72	2,751	1,376	9,632	22.40
106	Mackenzie	Tekapo	410	4	103	3,828	1,914	9,570	23.34
107	Otorohanga	Kawhia	400	4	100	3,828	1,914	9,570	23.93
108	Rangitikei	Ratana	340	4	85	4,253	2,126	10,630	31.26

Notes: Number of CB members includes all elected members to the CB including the chair but does not include appointed members to the CB such as councillors representing a ward.
CB governance cost = CB chair + CB elected members annual remuneration as at 1 July 2018.

Community Boards Remuneration 2019 - Sorted by Governance Cost Per Capita (largest to smallest)



			Population as at 30 June 2018	Number of Community Board Members (incl Chair)	Population per Community Board Member	Annual Remuneration from 1 July 2018		Total Community Board Governance Cost to Council	Community Board Governance Cost per Capita
	Council	Community Board				Community Board Chair	Community Board Member		
						\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Dunedin	Strath Taieri	670	6	112	14,669	7,334	51,338	76.62
2	Wellington	Makara-Ohariu	900	6	150	9,429	4,716	33,012	36.68
3	Rangitikei	Ratana	340	4	85	4,253	2,126	10,630	31.26
4	Waitaki	Ahuriri	1,310	5	262	11,639	5,820	34,920	26.66
5	Otorohanga	Kawhia	400	4	100	3,828	1,914	9,570	23.93
6	Mackenzie	Tekapo	410	4	103	3,828	1,914	9,570	23.34
7	Southland	Stewart Island/Rakiura	430	6	72	2,751	1,376	9,632	22.40
8	Hurunui	Hanmer Springs	1,250	5	250	7,868	3,934	23,604	18.88
9	Waikato	Taupiri	510	6	85	2,737	1,369	9,583	18.79
10	Southland	Otautau	1,380	6	230	7,406	3,704	25,928	18.79
11	Opotiki	Coast	1,610	5	322	9,782	4,891	29,346	18.23
12	Clutha	Lawrence-Tuapeka	1,150	6	192	5,714	2,857	19,999	17.39
13	Waitaki	Waihemo	2,360	5	472	11,850	5,926	35,556	15.07
14	Thames-Coromandel	Tairua-Pauanui	2,590	4	648	15,406	7,703	38,515	14.87
15	Dunedin	Waikouaiti	3,720	6	620	15,716	7,858	55,006	14.79
16	Southland	Riverton/Aparima	1,580	6	263	6,560	3,280	22,960	14.53
17	Ruapehu	National Park	1,120	4	280	5,742	2,870	14,350	12.81
18	Dunedin	Otago Peninsula	4,540	6	757	15,925	7,963	55,741	12.28
19	Taranaki	Eketahuna	1,520	4	380	7,406	3,704	18,520	12.18
20	Thames-Coromandel	Coromandel-Colville	3,170	4	793	15,406	7,703	38,515	12.15
21	Otorohanga	Otorohanga	2,890	4	723	14,034	7,018	35,090	12.14
22	Invercargill	Bluff	2,090	5	418	8,423	4,211	25,266	12.09
23	Western BOP	Maketu	1,190	4	298	5,713	2,857	14,285	12.00
24	Taupo	Turangi-Tongariro	5,000	6	833	16,506	8,253	57,771	11.55
25	New Plymouth	Clifton	2,790	4	698	12,213	6,107	30,535	10.94
26	Mackenzie	Fairlie	910	4	228	3,828	1,914	9,570	10.52
27	Rotorua	Rotorua Lakes	4,010	4	1,003	16,468	8,235	41,175	10.27
28	Clutha	West Otago	2,330	6	388	6,772	3,386	23,702	10.17
29	Southland	Tuatapere	1,530	6	255	4,444	2,223	15,561	10.17
30	Southland	Te Anau	3,730	6	622	10,580	5,290	37,030	9.93
31	Dunedin	West Harbour	5,710	6	952	16,135	8,068	56,476	9.89
32	Central Otago	Teviot Valley	1,750	4	438	6,772	3,386	16,930	9.67
33	Whakatane	Murupara	3,250	7	464	7,830	3,915	31,320	9.64
34	Southland	Wallacetown	1,000	6	167	2,751	1,376	9,632	9.63
35	Southland	Winton	3,340	6	557	9,099	4,550	31,850	9.54
36	Thames-Coromandel	Whangamata	4,450	4	1,113	16,781	8,390	41,950	9.43
37	Central Otago	Maniototo	1,820	4	455	6,772	3,386	16,930	9.30
38	Tasman	Golden Bay	3,500	4	875	12,846	6,423	32,115	9.18
39	Buller	Inangahua	1,960	4	490	7,018	3,509	17,545	8.95
40	Christchurch	Banks Peninsula	8,710	7	1,244	19,342	9,670	77,360	8.88
41	Dunedin	Saddle Hill	6,630	6	1,105	16,135	8,068	56,476	8.52
42	Ashburton	Methven	1,880	5	376	5,290	2,646	15,876	8.44
43	Mackenzie	Twizel	1,460	4	365	4,891	2,445	12,225	8.37
44	Kapiti Coast	Paekakariki	1,900	3	633	7,791	3,896	15,584	8.20
45	Timaru	Pleasant Point	3,110	5	622	8,464	4,233	25,398	8.17
46	Hutt	Eastbourne	5,030	5	1,006	13,266	6,633	39,798	7.91
47	Horowhenua	Foxton	4,720	5	944	12,273	6,137	36,822	7.80
48	Whanganui	Whanganui Rural	5,830	7	833	11,004	5,502	44,016	7.55
49	Gore	Mataura	1,610	5	322	4,041	2,020	12,120	7.53
50	Whakatane	Taneatua	3,740	6	623	7,830	3,915	27,405	7.33
51	South Waikato	Tirau	2,360	4	590	6,560	3,280	16,400	6.95
52	South Taranaki	Eltham	4,190	4	1,048	11,639	5,820	29,100	6.95
53	South Taranaki	Patea	3,980	4	995	10,792	5,397	26,985	6.78
54	Waikato	Raglan	4,490	6	748	8,634	4,317	30,219	6.73

	Council	Community Board	Population as at 30 June 2018	Board Members (incl Chair)	Community Board Member	Community Board Chair \$	Community Board Member \$	Board Governance Cost to Council \$	Governance Cost per Capita \$
55	Timaru	Geraldine	5,790	6	965	10,792	5,397	37,779	6.52
56	Western BOP	Omokoroa	3,010	4	753	7,830	3,915	19,575	6.50
57	Southland	Edendale-Wyndham	2,580	6	430	4,656	2,327	16,289	6.31
58	Western BOP	Waihi Beach	3,550	4	888	8,887	4,444	22,220	6.26
59	New Plymouth	Kaitake	5,350	4	1,338	13,056	6,528	32,640	6.10
60	Queenstown Lakes	Wanaka	12,150	5	2,430	23,489	11,745	70,470	5.80
61	Rangitikei	Taihape	3,670	4	918	8,506	4,253	21,265	5.79
62	Selwyn	Malvern	9,510	5	1,902	17,373	8,686	52,116	5.48
63	Thames-Coromandel	Mercury Bay	8,430	4	2,108	18,432	9,216	46,080	5.47
64	Rotorua	Rotorua Rural	8,600	4	2,150	18,405	9,203	46,015	5.35
65	Waimakariri	Woodend-Sefton	7,940	5	1,588	14,158	7,080	42,480	5.35
66	Timaru	Temuka	6,490	5	1,298	11,004	5,502	33,012	5.09
67	South Wairarapa	Featherston	3,260	4	815	6,379	3,190	15,950	4.89
68	Far North	Kaikohe-Hokianga	14,950	6	2,492	26,280	10,107	70,749	4.73
69	Ruapehu	Waimarino-Waiouru	4,540	4	1,135	8,506	4,253	21,265	4.68
70	Central Otago	Vincent	9,790	5	1,958	15,025	7,513	45,078	4.60
71	Waimakariri	Oxford-Ohoka	12,300	6	2,050	16,145	8,072	56,504	4.59
72	Central Otago	Cromwell	7,680	4	1,920	13,966	6,983	34,915	4.55
73	South Wairarapa	Greytown	3,520	4	880	6,379	3,190	15,950	4.53
74	Thames-Coromandel	Thames	11,100	4	2,775	19,533	9,766	48,830	4.40
75	Waikato	Ngaruawahia	8,210	6	1,368	10,318	5,159	36,113	4.40
76	Waikato	Huntly	8,220	6	1,370	10,318	5,159	36,113	4.39
77	South Taranaki	Egmont Plains	6,870	4	1,718	12,062	6,030	30,150	4.39
78	South Wairarapa	Martinborough	3,690	4	923	6,379	3,190	15,950	4.32
79	Waimakariri	Rangiora-Ashley	25,600	9	2,844	22,105	11,052	110,520	4.32
80	Wellington	Tawa	15,350	6	2,558	18,441	9,220	64,540	4.20
81	Kapiti Coast	Otaki	8,890	4	2,223	14,951	7,475	37,375	4.20
82	New Plymouth	Waitara	8,690	4	2,173	14,530	7,265	36,325	4.18
83	New Plymouth	Inglewood	8,830	4	2,208	14,530	7,265	36,325	4.11
84	Whakatane	Whakatane-Ohope	18,600	8	2,325	16,981	8,490	76,410	4.11
85	Hutt	Petone	14,150	6	2,358	15,793	7,897	55,279	3.91
86	Dunedin	Mosgiel-Taieri	17,250	6	2,875	18,860	9,429	66,003	3.83
87	Waikato	Onewhero-Tuakau	10,400	6	1,733	10,740	5,369	37,583	3.61
88	Far North	Te Hiku	20,200	6	3,367	26,828	10,318	72,226	3.58
89	Whakatane	Rangitiki	10,100	6	1,683	10,157	5,079	35,553	3.52
90	Waimakariri	Kaipoi-Tuahiwi	14,850	5	2,970	17,137	8,569	51,414	3.46
91	Far North	Bay of Islands-Whangaroa	29,300	7	4,186	30,660	11,792	94,336	3.22
92	Hutt	Wainuiomata	18,700	6	3,117	16,636	8,318	58,226	3.11
93	Kapiti Coast	Waikanae	12,850	4	3,213	16,005	8,002	40,010	3.11
94	Hastings	Hastings District Rural	12,150	4	3,038	14,741	7,370	36,850	3.03
95	Taranaki	Dannevirke	9,840	4	2,460	11,427	5,713	28,565	2.90
96	Tasman	Motueka	12,500	4	3,125	14,320	7,160	35,800	2.86
97	Western BOP	Kaitiaki	9,900	4	2,475	10,792	5,397	26,985	2.73
98	Waipa	Te Awamutu	20,100	5	4,020	17,776	8,887	53,322	2.65
99	South Taranaki	Hawera-Tangahoe	13,300	4	3,325	13,755	6,878	34,390	2.59
100	Western BOP	Te Puke	10,750	4	2,688	10,792	5,397	26,985	2.51
101	Christchurch	Spreydon-Cashmere	48,700	4	12,175	46,310	23,155	115,775	2.38
102	Christchurch	Papanui-Innes	49,800	4	12,450	46,310	23,155	115,775	2.32
103	Christchurch	Fendalton-Waimari-Harewood	71,600	6	11,933	45,681	22,841	159,887	2.23
104	Waipa	Cambridge	24,900	5	4,980	18,410	9,206	55,236	2.22
105	Christchurch	Coastal-Burwood	52,300	4	13,075	46,310	23,155	115,775	2.21
106	Christchurch	Linwood-Central-Heathcote	77,800	6	12,967	48,196	24,098	168,686	2.17
107	Christchurch	Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	79,600	6	13,267	48,196	24,098	168,686	2.12
108	Kapiti Coast	Paraparaumu-Raumati	29,500	4	7,375	19,584	9,792	48,960	1.66

Notes: Number of CB members includes all elected members to the CB including the chair but does not include appointed members to the CB such as councillors representing a ward.
CB governance cost = CB chair + CB elected members annual remuneration as at 1 July 2018.

Appendix 2

Cities and districts

Ngā tāonenui me ngā takiwā



Understand your risk

Identify and understand risk scenarios, including what is driving high risk ratings, and use this knowledge to inform decision-making.

Organise for resilience

Consider whether your governance of risk and resilience is fit for purpose; engage all interested parties and take a whole-of-city/district approach.

Make resilience a strategic objective

Make resilience a cross-cutting strategic objective: the economic prosperity of your city/district, and the wellbeing of your communities depend on it.

Lead, promote, and champion

... city/district-wide investment in resilience; ensure resilience is a vital partner to economic development.

Tackle gaps in hazard risk management policy

... including matters of retreat or relocation from high risk areas, and adaptation to climate change.

Pursue resilient urban development

... including risk-aware land-use decisions, and urban design and growth that incorporates resilience.

Increase infrastructure resilience

Assess risk, and ensure the resilience of critical assets and continuity of essential services.

Safeguard natural buffers

... to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems.

Strengthen financial capacity

Understand the economic impact of disasters in your area, and the need for investment in resilience. Identify and develop financial mechanisms that can support resilience activities.

Strengthen societal capacity

Cultivate an environment for social connectedness which promotes a culture of mutual help. Support and enable grassroots efforts and organisations. Support diversity and promote inclusion.

Invest in organisational resilience

... by ensuring you have comprehensive business continuity planning in place, and by considering and building your adaptive capacity.

Build your capability and capacity for response and recovery

... including next-level, designed-for-the-future capability.

Appendix 3

AGREEMENT¹ FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF

New Premises for McVerry Crawford, Wellington Road, Marton

THIS AGREEMENT made this day of 2019

BETWEEN RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL (“RDC”)

AND McVERRY CRAWFORD MOTOR GROUP (“Developer”)

PREAMBLE

This Agreement sets out the assistance/support that RDC will provide to the Developer in exchange for the Developer completing the development as specified herein. This Agreement also sets out the conditions under which RDC will provide the assistance/support specified in this agreement. This Agreement may be amended/modified at RDC’s sole discretion, and may be terminated by either party as set out herein.

Note: RDC will only consider entering into a Development Agreement BEFORE any consent is granted or development is undertaken (as the case may be).

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Development Description (attach plans/documents as appropriate):

Construction of new premises/redevelopment of site: 346-360 Wellington Road, Marton

Address: **360 Wellington Road, Marton**

Legal Description: **PTS SEC 16 Rangitikei AG RES; DP 5234; LOTS 2 & 3 DP 3110; LOT 2 DP 477244**

Property/Business Owner: **McVerry Crawford Motors Ltd**

Contact Details of Developer/Developer Representative:

Name: **Richard McVerry** Ph/Mob: **021 982 771**

Address: **McVerry Crawford Motor Group, Palmerston North**

¹ This Agreement is made in general accordance with Sections 207A – F of the Local Government Act 2002 (which relate to Development Agreements).

Nature of Support Covered by this Agreement (check X all boxes that apply)

- ☐ Proposal requires a resource consent or subdivision consent from RDC, and the Developer has sought a waiver or reduction in fees/charges.
- ☒ Proposal requires a building consent from RDC, and the Developer has sought a waiver or reduction in fees/charges.
- ☒ Developer has sought rates relief (remission/postponement) from RDC.
- ☐ RDC Infrastructure
- ☐ Other Considerations

IT IS HEREBY AGREED BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES AS FOLLOWS:

Consent Fees

1. ~~RDC will waive XX% of the fee payable in respect of processing any application for a resource consent and/or subdivision consent required for the proposed development. Should the application require notification and there are objections, the costs for a hearing remain with the applicant. This does not commit RDC to granting a resource consent or a certificate under section 224 of the Resource Management Act.~~
2. RDC will waive 100% of the fee payable in respect of processing any application for a building consent required for the proposed development, and includes the cost of any inspections undertaken by RDC staff. Note: RDC will only waive internal consenting costs. External levies, such as EQC, Fire Service, BRANZ, etc will still need to be paid. This does not commit RDC to issue a building consent or code compliance certificate under the Building Act.

Rates Remission/Postponement

3. RDC agrees to remit and/or postpone rates as follows (delete as required):
 - a) A rates remission of 100% of rates payable per annum for 1 year.
 - ~~b) A rates postponement of XX% of rates payable per annum for X years. Note: this condition requires the payment of all rates owed during the period of postponement.~~
 - ~~c) Where the development relates to a subdivision, RDC will only levy the rates payable on the parent (original) lot until legal title has been issued for each of the new lots created. Where new lots are sold, RDC will reduce the rates payable by the Developer as a proportion of the area/lots remaining unsold (calculated at the start of each rating year (being 1 July). This remission will be for an initial period of one (1) year. Any decision to extend the remission after that period will be at RDC's sole discretion.~~

- d) Where the purchaser of each new lot intends to build on that lot, then RDC may enter into a development agreement with the new owner on such terms and conditions as RDC may decide. Separate from and independent of this or any other arrangement with the Developer.

Infrastructure

4. RDC will confirm that its roading, water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure has sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the proposed development. If it does not, RDC agrees to cover XX% of these costs. Any commitment to provide infrastructure and its timing will be at RDC's sole discretion.

RDC will provide, subject to any conditions specified, the following infrastructure in support of the proposed development:

5. The Developer must meet on-site costs for connecting (in accordance with RDC's requirements) to RDC's roading, water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and for providing the required range of services within the development.

Other Considerations (if applicable)

6. RDC agrees to provide additional support as specified below:

a)

b)

Terms/Conditions:

Other Conditions

7. The following specific conditions apply to this agreement:

a.

b.

General

8. The Developer agrees to undertake the development in accordance with this Agreement. Where the development is not undertaken or completed in accordance with this Agreement, then RDC reserves the right to seek the repayment of any and all fees waived, rates remitted or postponed, or the cost of infrastructure provided/funded by RDC to support the Development, and the Developer agrees to repay, within the time set by RDC, any and all fees waived or rates remitted by RDC. The Developer acknowledges that RDC may register a charge against the Developer's property to recover any costs incurred by RDC should the Developer default on this agreement.
9. The Developer agrees to progress the development without undue delay, and to undertake the development in accordance with the relevant laws and regulation of New Zealand, and the bylaws, rules and requirements of RDC.
10. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed as creating a partnership, agency, trust or other association of any kind between the parties.
11. RDC may, at its sole discretion, agree to enter any further agreements with the Developer, with the content and scope of any such agreement to be solely determined by RDC.
12. This Agreement terminates when all actions, obligations or undertakings of either party set out herein have been completed, unless a termination date is specified below:

~~Unless the parties otherwise agree, this Agreement shall terminate on the XX day of YYYY 20ZZ.~~
13. This Agreement, the legal relations between the parties, and any claim arising out of or related to this Agreement, the negotiation, terms, validity or performance of this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby whether in contract or otherwise shall be given by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of New Zealand.

SIGNED by
RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

) Rangitikei District Council

)

)

Chief Executive

SIGNED on behalf of)
MCVERRY CRAWFORD MOTOR GROUP)
By its authorised signatories in the)
Presence of:)

Print Name(s)

Position(s)

Appendix 4

From: Jane Dunn [<mailto:Jane.Dunn@outlook.co.nz>]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 January 2019 2:20 PM
To: Andy Watson <Andy.Watson@rangitikei.govt.nz>; Ross McNeil
<Ross.McNeil@rangitikei.govt.nz>
Subject: FW: Dump Station in Bulls

Please see below
Thanks Jane

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: Jane <dunndee@slingshot.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 8:15:04 PM
To: 'Jane Dunn'
Subject: FW: Dump Station in Bulls

From: Tyrone Barker [<mailto:bullsbarkers@extra.co.nz>]
Sent: Tuesday, 18 December 2018 9:00 p.m.
To: Jane Dunn
Subject: Dump Station in Bulls

Evening Jane,

As you know the Bulls Community Council, has requested the RDC to investigate the possibility of a dump station, to encourage people in mobile homes , camper vans etc to stop in Bulls.

I would like you to put forward to the RDC at your next meeting please, to approach the "joint venture partners" and suggest that they, with the help of the RDC add such an area to their new motel complex in Bulls.

They could hire parking spaces for camper vans, which would go towards the cost of the dump station.

All the sewerage connections etc, are already available on the building site, so costs for connection would be at a minimum.

There is an opportunity for Campers to stop, stay and shop in Bulls, and maybe use the Motel as a home base, as they experience what else is available in the Rangitikei.

Regards

Tyrone

Chairman Bulls Community Council

Appendix 5

Service Request Breakdown for November 2018 - First Response

Service Requests Department	Compliance current	overdue	responded in time	responded late	Grand Total
Animal Control		1	68	8	77
Animal control bylaw matter		1			1
Animal welfare concern			2		2
Barking dog			4	1	5
Dog attack			1	2	3
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)			6		6
Found dog			14		14
Lost animal			7	3	10
Property investigation - animal control problem			1		1
Roaming dog			15		15
Rushing dog			7		7
Wandering stock			11	2	13
Building Control		1	1		2
Dangerous or unsanitary building		1			1
Property inspection			1		1
Cemeteries			1		1
Cemetery maintenance			1		1
Council				1	1
Update postal address				1	1
Council Housing/Property	1		14	1	16
Council housing maintenance	1		13		14
Council property maintenance			1		1
General Enquiry				1	1
Environmental Health	4	31	14		49
Abandoned vehicle	2		9		11
Dumped rubbish - outside town boundary (road corridor only)	1	2			3
Dumped rubbish - within town boundary			2		2
Noise		29	3		32
Vermin	1				1
Footpaths	1		3		4
Footpath maintenance	1		3		4
General enquiry	1	8	8		17
General Enquiry	1	8	8		17
Parks and Reserves			4		4
Empty rubbish bins - parks and reserves only			1		1
Maintenance (parks and reserves)			3		3
Public Toilets			1		1
Maintenance (public toilets)			1		1
Roads	9	1	22		32
Culverts, drains and non-CBD sumps	2		4		6
General Enquiry		1			1
Potholes	1		1		2
RAPID Number	1		3		4
Road maintenance - not potholes	3		12		15
Road signs (except state highway)	2				2
Road surface flooding - danger to traffic			2		2
Roadside Berm Mowing	1		1		2
Rural berm mowing (including Taihape - see map)	1				1
Urban berm mowing (see maps for Taihape)			1		1
Roadside Trees, Vegetation and Weeds	2		4		6
Rural trees, vegetation and weeds			4		4
Urban trees, vegetation and weeds	2				2
Rubbish bins	2				2
Bins - Bulls	1				1
Bins - Marton	1				1
Street Lighting			2		2
Street lighting maintenance			2		2
Water	3	38	33		74
Bad tasting drinking water	1	28	5		34
HRWS maintenance required			4		4

Service Requests		Compliance				Grand Total
Department		current	overdue	responded in time	responded late	
	HRWS No water supply			1		1
	Location of meter, toby, other utility		1			1
	Low drinking water pressure			3		3
	No drinking water supply			2		2
	Replace meter, toby or lid	1	4	4		9
	Water leak - council-owned network, not parks or cemeteries		1	5		6
	Water leak at meter/toby	1	4	9		14
Grand Total		24	80	176	10	290

Feedback Required	(Multiple Items)
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Service requests	Feedback						
Department	Email	In Person	Letter	Not able to contact	Telephone	Not Provided	Grand Total
Animal Control		3			2	19	24
Building Control						1	1
Cemeteries						1	1
Council						1	1
Council Housing/Property						6	6
Environmental Health	1					11	12
Footpaths						1	1
General enquiry	1		1			4	5
Parks and Reserves						1	2
Roads	3					3	8
Roadside Berm Mowing	1						
Water		1				5	22
Grand Total		6	4	1	2	35	56

Service request Breakdown for November 2018 - Resolutions

Count of Rec No Row Labels	Column Labels				Grand Total
	completed in time	completed late	current	overdue	
Animal Control	62	14		1	77
Animal control bylaw matter				1	1
Animal welfare concern	2				2
Barking dog	5				5
Dog attack	1	2			3
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)	6				6
Found dog	9	5			14
Lost animal	9	1			10
Property investigation - animal control problem	1				1
Roaming dog	15				15
Rushing dog	7				7
Wandering stock	7	6			13
Building Control	2				2
Dangerous or unsanitary building	1				1
Property inspection	1				1
Cemeteries	1				1
Cemetery maintenance	1				1
Council		1			1
Update postal address		1			1
Council Housing/Property	15	1	1		17
Council housing maintenance	13		1		14
Council property maintenance	2				2
General Enquiry		1			1
Environmental Health	44	2	2	1	49
Abandoned vehicle	10	1			11
Dumped rubbish - outside town boundary (road corridor only)	1	1		1	3
Dumped rubbish - within town boundary	1		1		2
Noise	32				32
Vermin			1		1
Footpaths	3		1		4
Footpath maintenance	3		1		4
General enquiry	7	1		9	17
General Enquiry	7	1		9	17
Parks and Reserves	1	1	1		3
Empty rubbish bins - parks and reserves only	1				1
Maintenance (parks and reserves)			1		1
Playground equipment		1			1
Public Toilets	1				1
Maintenance (public toilets)	1				1
Roads	21	1	10		32
Culverts, drains and non-CBD sumps	3		3		6
Potholes	1		1		2
RAPID Number	2	1	1		4
Road maintenance - not potholes	13		3		16
Road signs (except state highway)			2		2
Road surface flooding - danger to traffic	2				2
Roadside Berm Mowing	1		1		2
Rural berm mowing (including Taihape - see map)			1		1
Urban berm mowing (see maps for Taihape)	1				1
Roadside Trees, Vegetation and Weeds	3		3		6
Rural trees, vegetation and weeds	2		2		4
Urban trees, vegetation and weeds	1		1		2
Rubbish bins				2	2
Bins - Bulls				1	1
Bins - Marton				1	1
Street Lighting	2				2
Street lighting maintenance	2				2

Count of Rec No	Column Labels				
Row Labels	completed in time	completed late	current	overdue	Grand Total
Water	38			36	74
Bad tasting drinking water	5			29	34
HRWS maintenance required	4				4
HRWS No water supply	1				1
Location of meter, toby, other utility	1				1
Low drinking water pressure	3				3
No drinking water supply	2				2
Replace meter, toby or lid	6			3	9
Water leak - council-owned network, not parks or cemeteries	6				6
Water leak at meter/toby	10			4	14
Grand Total	201	21	19	49	290

Attachment 4

Memorandum

To: Council

From: Ross McNeil

Date: 22 January 2019

Subject: **Top Ten Projects – status, January 2019**

File: 5-EX-4

This memorandum updates the information presented to the November 2018 Council meeting. New text is *italicised*.

1. Mangaweka Bridge replacement

Following consideration of the detailed business case for a replacement bridge, the New Zealand Transport Agency *has given approval* to fund the pre-implementation phase. *This is for the construction of a new single-lane 132m long steel plate girder bridge, 30 metres downstream of the existing bridge, and include detailed design, property acquisition, and consenting.*

The business case for the replacement bridge included consideration of the existing bridge. The most economic option is to demolish it but deciding on that will be managed during the consultation and consenting process that runs in parallel with the preimplantation phase. The two councils will have the final say.

2. Upgrade of the Bulls wastewater treatment plant to meet new consent conditions

As noted in the March 2018 report, the application for a new resource consent lodged with Horizons was placed ‘on-hold’ pending the outcome of the business case process for the upgrade of the Marton wastewater plant. A meeting involving Infrastructure staff, Council’s consent advisors and Horizons compliance staff was held to progress the consenting strategy for Bulls/Marton. However, Horizons needs clear commitment from the Council about the proposed upgrade to be confident that any interim (short term) consent is a genuine stepping stone to new long-term consent with associated plant upgrades. A full briefing was provided for the Assets/Infrastructure Committee’s meeting on 9 August 2018, together with a District-wide strategy towards consenting. Prior to that a meeting of the Advisory Group was convened to allow a full update to be provided and discussed with them.

Subsequent to that a briefing for members of Ngati Parewahawaha was undertaken, and a similar briefing/hui offered to Ngati Apa as a pre-cursor to the preparation of the resource consent application.

The Committee recommended to Council that it confirms as its preferred option establishing a land-based disposal system for the combined Marton and Bulls wastewater flows. A renewal application for Marton was submitted on 28 September 2018 and an updated consent

application for the proposed Bulls and Marton centralisation with discharge to land is due to be submitted in May 2019.

Before then, the Committee recommended that Council agrees to commence the process to procure land, to continue advancing the design and other elements and undertake further consultation with iwi and the Bulls/Marton communities, with progress being reported to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee. Council accepted that recommendation at its meeting on 30 August 2018. *Investigations and discussions are progressing regarding the procurement of land. In addition, Council staff are considering the merits of advancing the design and construction of the Marton to Bulls wastewater pipeline. Such an approach would have the benefit of removing the discharge of treated wastewater from the Tutaenui Stream sooner than might otherwise be possible, but would rely on discharge to the Rangitikei River at Bulls.*

The NZ Defence Force has confirmed its interest in being a trade waste customer in the upgraded Bulls/Marton wastewater land disposal arrangement.

3. Upgrade of the Marton wastewater treatment plant to meet new consent conditions

The trade waste agreement with MidWest Disposal for acceptance of treated leachate at the Marton wastewater treatment plant is now in place. MidWest Disposal sought an amendment to the agreement, which was considered by Council at its July meeting and approved. Subsequently, both MidWest and Council agreed to explore further changes acknowledging that no leachate would be accepted during the summer months of minimal flow in the Tutaenui Stream.

Horizons has made it clear that lodgement of a new consent application by October 2018 will allow the current consent arrangements to apply until a new consent is issued. That consent application was lodged at the end of September 2018.

4. Upgrade of the Ratana wastewater treatment plant

The proposed programme to enable the installation of a land-based disposal of treated effluent (i.e. removal of discharge to Lake Waipu) starts from 1 July 2018 (as per the agreement with the Ministry for the Environment). Consideration is now being given to identifying the most suitable land for this disposal, following which purchase will be negotiated with the owner. Discussions with landowners are now underway.

As noted in previous reports, an application for a new consent was lodged by 30 April 2018 (the extended timeframe agreed to by Horizons), which means the existing consent continues to apply until a new consent is issued.

5. Sustainable provision of stock and irrigation water within the area now serviced by the Hunterville Rural Water Scheme, extended south to Marton, and provision of a safe, potable and affordable supply to Hunterville town

As previously noted, a site has been identified in the Hunterville Domain for a test bore for a new water source for the Hunterville township. There is cost efficiency to expand the scope of the work to include drilling the test bore and getting that bore to production status. A yield of between 200 and 400 cubic metres per day would be needed for a production bore to be viable. A new request for tender was issued to allow for the progression with a production bore should the test bore process verify good water (volume and quality).

At its meeting on 11 October 2018 (reconvened from 27 September 2018), Council awarded Contract C1096 for construction of the Hunterville Bore to Interdrill Ltd for a total of \$423,205.75 excluding GST and inclusive of 15% contingency.

Part of the capability grant recently received from the Provincial Growth Fund is being used to prepare the case for a feasibility study for a Tutaenui rural water scheme.

6. Future management of community housing

The future options and opportunities, including funding, for Council's continued management of community housing has been informed by the Government's policy position on community housing. At its meeting on 14 June 2018, the Policy/Planning Committee considered the question of moving to market rentals and its recommendations were approved at Council's meeting on 28 June 2018. All tenants have been advised (in writing) of the change, to take effect from 1 November 2018, and meetings were arranged in Taihape, Marton and Bulls at which a Work & Income representative was invited to attend (and did so). *At its meeting on 13 December 2018, Council agreed to engage with Solarcity for the provision of solar power and access to the wholesale energy market for the tenants at Wellington Road and Cobber Kain Avenue community housing complexes. The contract will be finalised shortly.*

The proposed upgrade programme was presented to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee's meeting in August. At its August meeting, the Policy/Planning Committee adopted a slightly amended community housing policy.

Consideration is currently being given to options/opportunities for the further development/enhancement of Council's community housing portfolio. Staff attended a Local Government New Zealand workshop on 24 October 2018 which considered policy options to propose to central government to enable councils to both maintain their current investment in social housing and expand that investment should they choose to do so.

7. Bulls multi-purpose community centre

The detailed design has been finished and an application for a building consent has been submitted. The closing date for tenders was extended to 10 August 2018. Council considered the evaluation undertaken of the tenders at its meeting on 30 August 2018 and identified a preferred contractor, W & W Construction 2010 Ltd, for subsequent negotiation by the Mayor and the Chief Executive.

There were discussions with Heritage New Zealand to gain an archaeological authority before the tender is awarded and estimates of costs were provided: these could affect the price of the tendered work. This authority is needed because the site was in human occupation before 1900. The archaeological authority was issued on 16 October 2018, but required a 15 working day + 3 day stand-down period (for appeals) before it can be actioned. Following further discussions with the preferred contractor and the JV partners regarding the final development area, Council confirmed (at its meeting on 15 November 2018) the award of the contract to W & W Construction 2010 Ltd and accepted a revised (and larger) footprint area. The target completion time remains December 2019.

Following a blessing and sod turning ceremony, W & W Construction took possession of the site on 10 December 2018. An archaeologist has been on site during the excavation for the slab: no items of significance have been found so there is no risk of delay to the project.

Work continues on sourcing further external funding for the project. In July, the Whanganui Community Foundation approved a grant of \$300,000 for the project. His Worship the Mayor has met with representatives of Te Puni Kokiri concerning funding to highlight Ngati Apa within the development. Arrangements were finalised to relocate the house made available by Central House Movers – the makeover will be a significant community project. The additional resource contribution to this project by Central House Movers has been significant. Discussions continue with potential developers of the two vacant pieces of land in Bulls owned by Council – at Walton Street and off Walker Crescent (known as Haylock Park).

8. Development of Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams site in Marton for Council's administration centre and the town library

The Lottery Heritage Fund Committee declined the Council's application for a grant for a heritage feasibility precinct study for Marton's CBD. An application will shortly be made for this study to be accepted as a project to the Provincial Growth Fund: in October a capability grant of \$25,000 was approved part of which will be used to complete the detailed application required.

A business case is being prepared on the principal options for the redevelopment of the proposed civic centre site. These are the status quo (i.e. not moving from the current Administration and Library sites), demolition of all buildings on the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams site and erecting an entirely new facility; retaining all structures on the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams site and refurbishing; retaining facades only on the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams site and building behind.

WSP-Opus submitted a draft proposal for developing the concepts designs to support the next phase of this project, which will involve community engagement. This will be the basis of an application to the Provincial Growth Fund, linking the Civic Centre project to the Heritage Precinct proposal. *Council considered this on 13 December 2018 and decided to accept the proposal for WSP Opus and requested a project plan be finalised, incorporating a community engagement phase and completion of business case to final draft status by September 2019. The work to be undertaken is, in part, a feasibility study regarding the conversation/preservation of built heritage. Lotteries will fund projects started but not completed, which is the case for this project. On that basis the project would meet the criteria for funding from Lotteries' Environment and Heritage Fund. An application to that effect will be prepared and submitted by the mid-March 2019 deadline. A decision is expected by June 2019.*

This project featured in media stories last year fronted by the Mayor on the likely impacts of the provisions of the Building (Earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act on rural towns like Marton. Following the meeting of Council representatives with Minister Salesa, a profile of Rangitikei's commercial building stock, including the likely extent of earthquake-prone buildings, was provided to MBIE staff, who are evaluating the policy/regulatory impacts on rural/provincial communities of the recently enacted earthquake-prone building provisions of the Building Act. A response from the Minister/MBIE is expected in the next few months.

9. Taihape Memorial Park development

While Council set out its position on the initial stage of development on Memorial Park in the draft Long Term Plan consultation document, subsequent deliberations and discussions led to

a request for a further report outlining various options and their costs. That was provided to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee's meeting on 12 July 2018. Further information was requested for consideration at the Committee's August meeting, before which a public meeting (including the Park User Group) will be held to gain clearer insights into community views and preferences.

That meeting was held on 3 August 2018 and the outcome considered by the Assets/Infrastructure Committee at its meeting on 10 August 2018. The proposed new amenities building project is on hold pending an estimate to renovate both the facilities under the Taihape grandstand as well as the grandstand itself. Colspec was engaged to undertake an initial scoping assessment; they provided a rough order cost of \$2.4 million for renovating/upgrading the grandstand.

A meeting with representatives of Clubs Taihape was arranged to clarify their proposed project on Memorial Park. The outcome was the suggestion of erecting co-located (and complementary) facilities at the end of the netball courts and leaving the grandstand as it is, apart from minor repairs. *At its meeting on 30 November 2018, Council confirmed its intention to build a new amenities block at Memorial Park on the site beside the No. 3 field and incorporating a portion of the last tennis/netball court, and investigate the need for a new court in the vicinity of the ex-croquet green. Council representatives have since met with Clubs Taihape to agree a process for finalising the design for a project that would fulfil the facility requirements of both organisations. A design brief is currently being prepared.*

A further development on the Park may occur. At its meeting on 13 December 2018, Council agreed to the transfer of the Taihape Bowling Club's building (as the club is winding up) and at its 28 February 2019 meeting will consider a report on how that building might meet community needs.

10. Taihape civic centre.

As previously noted, further engagement with the Taihape community to determine a preferred option for the development of the Taihape Civic Centre is planned for 2018/19. This engagement will be better informed following a final decision on the nature and scope of the development of community facilities on Memorial Park.

Recommendation

That the memorandum 'Top Ten Projects – status, January 2019' to the 31 January 2019 Council meeting be received.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive

Attachment 5

Report

Subject: Health & Safety Quarterly Update (2018)

To: Council

From: Sue Bligh, HR /Health & Safety Coordinator

Date: 31 December 2018

File: 5-HR-8-3

1 Health & Safety Report for period ending end of December 2018

1.1 Progress on the continuous improvement plan – ACC WSMP (Workplace Safety Management Practices) recommendations from our audit.

Task	Month	Progress	Comment
Objectives 2018-2019	November	H&S committee have made recommendations to Management Team	
Hazard management – link incident reporting & near misses to hazard register	ongoing	All newly identified hazards will be added to RDC Hazard registers as required	ongoing
Up skilling of Senior Managers	Ongoing - appropriate training to be identified for Managers & Management Team	Training to be identified for 2019	Ongoing
Contract Management	Contract Managers to review contracts on a monthly basis to check for any changes in contract delivery.	RDC has 69 pre-qualified contractors. 27 contractors submitted H&S documentation for pre-qualification during this quarter.	Pre-qualification for contractors is ongoing and contractors that have completed two years of pre-qualification are currently re submitting their Health & Safety documentation.

1.2 Training completed for period

Traffic Control Training	X 4 staff X 3 Ratana Community Trust members
Health & Safety representative stage 2	X 1 staff
Advanced driver training	X 4

1.3 Notifiable Events to Work safe

nil

1.4 Notification of Particular Hazardous Work to Work safe

1 x Demolition of ex Hunterville Fire Station building – notification made by Contractor
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1.5 Health monitoring for period

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vitae Counselling services available to staff• Ergonomic assessments available to staff• Hearing tests• Flu vaccination available to all staff

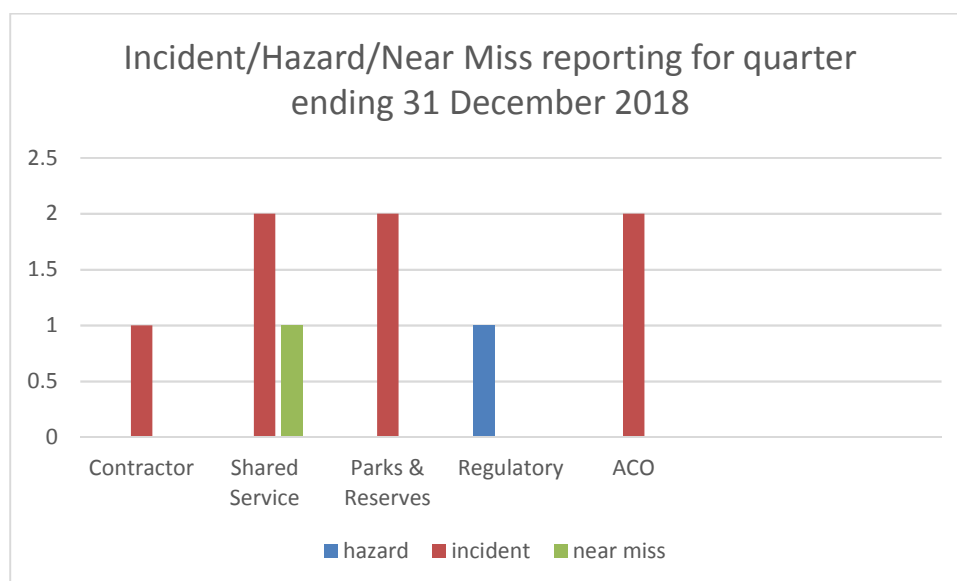
2 Rangitikei District Council Health & Safety Objectives 2017-2018

- Continue to look for opportunities and provide further evidence of up skilling the senior leadership team in health & safety governance
- Continue to look for health & safety objectives that are project based and based on continuous health & safety improvement
- Consider a time frame for contractors to resubmit their health & safety plans and related health & safety documentation to ensure currency
- Expand the review of effectiveness of hazard management to include processes that have an impact on hazard management, such as incident reporting and training

- Vehicle safety is one of our HSE objectives this year

3 Quick Updates

- 3.1 MWLASS Directors agreed to a Safe plus audit for all Councils in the group. This audit was completed at RDC on the 11 December 2018. Working Wise was engaged to complete these audits across the region. The Safe Plus audit focused on three key themes: Leadership, Worker Engagement and Risk Management. The directors also agreed to a focus of the audit being three identified critical risks: Mental Wellbeing, Contractor Management/PCBU interaction & Working Alone. Positive verbal comments were received from the auditors at the conclusion of the audit and a written report is due by the end of January.
- 3.2 The Hunterville ex Fire Station building was demolished and the Asbestos Management was completed in accordance with the Approved Code of Practice for the Management and Removal of Asbestos. A clearance certificate has been received for the Bruce Street site.
- 3.3 Shared services – The MDC H&S Advisor and the RDC H&S Co-ordinator meet 6 weekly to improve Health & Safety coordination/communication and identify risks to staff and contractors under the shared service agreement.



4 Recommendation

That the report 'Health & Safety Quarterly Update (October-December 2018)' for the period ending 31 December 2018 be received.

Sue Bligh
HR /Health & Safety Coordinator

Attachment 6

Report

Subject: **Deliberations of Submissions to the draft Animal Control Bylaw 2018**

To: Council

From: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Date: 23 January 2019

File: 1-DB-1-9

1 Background

- 1.1 The background to the review is set out in a report to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 12 July 2018 and a subsequent memorandum to that Committee's meeting on 9 August 2019. These are attached as Appendix 1.
- 1.2 Council undertook consultation on the draft bylaw between 1 November and 3 December 2018. This was sufficient to satisfy the statutory requirements.
- 1.3 The draft bylaw is attached as Appendix 2.

2 Submissions

- 2.1 Three submissions were received on the proposed bylaw¹. None wished to provide an oral submission to Council.
- 2.2 Two submissions² supported (a) introducing a permit system for bees in the urban areas, on the basis of limiting hives to two per property with the ability to apply for an exemption, (b) requiring beehives throughout the District to be setback at least five metres from the boundary with the road, (c) Council investing \$5,000 into a de-sexing programme for cats and (d) introducing a fee for activities which require permits (excluding permits for two or less beehives).
- 2.3 The third submission was from the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA). The Society supports the proposed permit system for bees (which should have regard for good husbandry and practices for the bees) and the proposed setback for beehives from roads. The Society also supports the Council's proposal to invest in a de-sexing programme for cats.
- 2.4 The Society recommends a number of changes. These are shown as marked-up changes to the proposed bylaw in Appendix 3.

¹ Included in the Council Order Paper for its meeting on 13 December 2018.

² Donna Harris and Carolyn Bates

3 Comment

- 3.1 The proposals relating to bees, permits and committing funding for the de-sexing of cats are supported by all three submitters, although the SPCA wishes to see de-sexing compulsory (and part of the bylaw). It would not be appropriate to make such an amendment without further consultation as the consultation process for the bylaw did not include such a proposal. The Minister of Local Government is aware of Local Government New Zealand's desire to see national legislation to manage cats but has confirmed that the current legislation programme does not include the management of feral cats – the Minister's letter is at Appendix 4. Although two submitters suggested that there be a limit of two beehives per property in urban areas, this was not included in the Council's proposal – rather this focussed on an enforcement officer giving a written dispensation (i.e. giving discretion over the number of beehives permitted).
- 3.2 The changes to the proposed bylaw recommended by the SPCA set out in some detail welfare requirements. Section 10 of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 requires that 'the owner of an animal, and every person in charge of an animal, must ensure that the physical, health and behavioural needs of the animal are met in a manner that is in accordance with both (a) good practice and (b) scientific knowledge. This is reflected by the new section 5.3 proposed by the SPCA. Despite this overlap, it would not be appropriate for Council to adopt such a large number of amendments without further consultation. This is because animal welfare was not the perceived problem when Council opted to continue (and amend) the current Animal Control Bylaw: section 155(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 is specific about this approach. The SPCA's submission does not provide evidence of animal welfare being a problem in the Rangitikei, although no doubt could do this if asked.
- 3.3 As well as regulations under the Animal Welfare Act, there are detailed Codes of Practice for all the animal groups mentioned in the proposed bylaw, with the exception of bees. These codes are detailed – for example that for pigs is 43 pages.³ Failure to meet a minimum standard in the Codes may be used as evidence to support a prosecution under the Act. However, the SPCA considers that some acts or omissions 'do not fall within the Animal Welfare Act or are not considered serious enough for a prosecution to be taken'. That situation would not be assisted by involving Council in such matters: despite much advocacy by the local government sector, Council is not currently able to issue infringements for breaches of bylaws; the only redress is seeking a summary conviction through the courts.
- 3.4 One further issue which the welfare amendments suggested by the SPCA raises is the expertise available in Council or the Police (being the enforcement officers named in the proposed bylaw) on such matters.
- 3.5 On the basis that Council's initial consideration of the bylaw did not include animal welfare issues, that the amendments suggested by the SPCA are already covered in the Animal Control Act and the associated regulations and Codes of Practice, and the practical issues of enforcement, it is suggested that the adopted bylaw does not include any of the amendments proposed by the SPCA.

³ The codes are at: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/protection-and-response/animal-welfare/codes-of-welfare/>

- 3.6 The bylaw expired on 7 October 2018 but remains in force for a further two years unless revoked earlier.⁴ A public notice must be given “as soon as practicable after the bylaw is made” and include the date on which the bylaw is in operation.⁵
- 3.7 This consultation attracted just three submitters. Given they all supported the idea that Council promote the de-sexing of cats, Council could make a provision in the 2019/20 Annual Plan and raise it as a specific issue in the Consultation Document to test community views. If that is agreed to, consideration is needed on how such a programme would work, in particular the amount of the subsidy. For example, if Council were to contribute \$20 towards each de-sexing (about 25% of the cost), 250 cats could be de-sexed during a year under the programme.

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 That the report ‘Deliberations on submissions to Animal Control Bylaw 2018’ to the 31 January 2019 Council Committee meeting be received.
- 4.2 That the Animal Control Bylaw be adopted [without amendment/as amended] to come into force on 11 February 2019.
- 4.3 That a \$5,000 provision be included in the 2019/20 Annual Plan for a voluntary programme for the de-sexing of cats and, if included, a report be provided to the Policy/Planning Committee on the mechanics of the programme.

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

⁴ Local Government Act 2002m section 160A.

⁵ Local Government Act 2002, section 157.

Appendix 1

Memorandum

To: Policy/Planning Committee

From: Katrina Gray

Date: 31 July 2018

Subject: **Animal Control Bylaw Review – proposal for consultation**

File: 1-DB-1-9

1 Background

1.1 The Policy/Planning Committee has considered the review of the Animal Control Bylaw at its May and June 2018 meetings. The Committee agreed to the following:

Changes to the Bylaw:

- Increasing clarity
- Permit system for bees in urban areas
- Fee for permits
- Increased provision for written dispensation
- Wider definition for nuisance
- Setback for bee hives in rural areas

Specific consultation on:

- Whether the communities of Koitiata, Scotts Ferry, Ohingaiti, Mangaweka, Utiku, Ratana, still wish to be included in the urban area restrictions.
- Bees – Whether the community agrees with the proposed permit system for bees in urban areas.
- Bees – Whether the community agrees with the proposed setback of beehives from rural roads – 5m.
- Cats - Whether Council should invest money in a de-sexing programme.
- Fees – Whether the community supports Council introducing a fee for permits and whether a fee should include permits for beehives.

1.2 The amended bylaw is provided as Appendix 1.

1.3 The Committee was also supportive of lobbying Central Government to take a lead in addressing the issue of stray cats. A letter to the Minister has been drafted and is attached as Appendix 2.

2 Statutory Considerations

2.1 When reviewing the bylaw, Council is required to determine if a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem (Section 155(1)). If a bylaw is decided to be the

most appropriate way of addressing the problem, Council must then decide if it is the most appropriate form of bylaw and whether it gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (Section 155(2)).

Is a bylaw the most appropriate way of addressing the problem?

Issue	Option	Comment
Animals creating a nuisance and offensive behaviour associated with animal slaughter	Bylaw	This method enables Council to restrict the number of animals and offensive behaviour. Often a letter noting non-compliance with a bylaw can create changes. However, there is no ability to impose a financial penalty other than through a court prosecution.
	Do nothing	Council would have no regulatory ability to control nuisances and offensive behaviour. Neighbours affected would need to rely on the good-will of neighbours not to cause nuisances.
	Non-regulatory methods – education.	Education may address some issues, however, there would be no regulatory control and would rely on the good-will of neighbours.

Is the draft Bylaw the most appropriate form of bylaw

2.2 The Committee will need to decide that the final draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw.

2.3 The following considerations can be made:

- The proposed Bylaw addresses the perceived problems by allowing the Council to regulate keeping of animals, and prohibiting or regulating certain activities where they cause nuisance or health and safety issues, particularly for urban areas.
- The proposed Bylaw clearly states the Council's position by stating whether or not an activity is permitted or restricted, or what needs to be approved by an Authorised Officer.
- The proposed Bylaw is flexible and allows changing circumstances to be recognised through the ability for approval of restricted activities by an Authorised Officer.
- The proposed Bylaw is consistent with Council's approach with other regulatory functions.

Does the proposed Bylaw give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

2.4 The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 seeks to protect freedom of expression, religious beliefs, the right to be free from discrimination and democratic rights. There are no provisions in the proposed bylaw which impinge on these rights.

3 Consultation

3.1 Consultation could possibly consult without the use of the Special Consultative Procedure given the proposed amendments are not likely to create a significant impact on the public and Council's Significance and Engagement Policy does not require it. However, it is suggested that the Special Consultative Procedure is used (1 month for consultation). The following documents are attached as Appendix 3.

- Engagement Plan
- Summary of Information
- Submission Form

3.2 It is suggested that consultation does not begin until submissions on the Representation Review have closed (9am Monday 17 September 2018).

3.3 It is also suggested that consultation on the Animal Control Bylaw occurs in conjunction with the Liquor Control in a Public Place Bylaw. Timeframes around the Liquor Control in a Public Place Bylaw are uncertain; therefore, suggested consultation dates have not yet been provided.

4 Recommendations

4.1 That the memorandum 'Animal Control Bylaw Review – proposal for consultation' to the 9 August 2018 Policy/Planning Committee meeting be received.

4.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that, in accordance with section 155 of the Local Government Act, a bylaw is the most appropriate way of dealing with the management of nuisances created from animals, the draft Animal Control Bylaw 2018 is the most appropriate form of a bylaw and there are no implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

4.3 That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the draft Animal Control Bylaw [as amended], engagement plan, summary of information and submission form be adopted for consultation, with the specific consultation dates to be approved at the 13 September 2018 Policy/Planning Committee meeting.

Katrina Gray
Senior Policy Analyst/Planner

Report

Subject: **Animal Control Bylaw - Review 2018**

To: Policy/Planning Committee

From: Katrina Gray, Senior Policy Analyst/Planner

Date: 26 June 2018

File: 1-DB-1-9

1 Background

- 1.1 The previous Animal Control Bylaw was adopted on 7 October 2013, and requires review after five years.
- 1.2 At their 14 June 2018 meeting, the Policy/Planning Committee discussed the existing Animal Control Bylaw, and made the following comments:
- Where there have been no issues raised the status quo should continue.
 - Section 6.2 should be amended to reflect that bees cannot be contained.
 - Poultry - increase clarity of wording.
 - Bees – further work needs to be done. Concerns with rural bees (being placed on properties next to Manuka blocks or close to the road). Permitting system discussed for urban bees.
 - Pigs – increase clarity of wording.
 - Grazing stock – should retain status quo. Increase clarity. Concerns about animal welfare not able to be addressed through the Bylaw.
 - Animal slaughter – check if freezing is treatment. Allow a permit. Increase clarity of wording.
 - Interpretation – keep current urban area definition – potential consultation with specific communities as to whether they want to retain urban area status. Wider definition of nuisance.
 - Offences – simplify wording. Charge \$50 - \$100 for permits (excluding for bees).
 - Cats – further work on stray cats.
- 1.3 The Animal Control Bylaw has been amended in accordance with these considerations and is attached as Appendix 1. Further discussion on urban areas, bees and cats is provided below.

2 Urban areas

- 2.1 At the previous meeting, the Committee agreed to keep current urban area definition, but discussed the potential consultation with specific communities if they wish to retain their urban area status.

- 2.2 In 2016, the Turakina community raised concerns about being considered an urban area under the Animal Control Bylaw. As a result of these concerns being raised, Council requested expressions of interest from the following communities about whether they wanted Council to consult with them on being an urban area or not; Crofton, Koitiata, Mangaweka, Mataroa, Ohingaiti, Scotts Ferry, Ratana and Utiku.
- 2.3 Responses to the expressions of interest were received from Crofton, Mataroa and Scotts Ferry. There were no expressions of interest received from Koitiata, Mangaweka, Ohingaiti, Ratana and Utiku.
- 2.4 The subsequent consultation with the communities of Crofton, Mataroa and Scotts Ferry resulted in Scotts Ferry retaining urban area controls, while Crofton and Mataroa were excluded from the urban area controls.
- 2.5 The communities with retaining urban area provisions which the Committee may want to consult with include; Koitiata, Mangaweka, Ohingaiti, Scotts Ferry, Ratana and Utiku. Council staff have only dealt with complaints associated with Ohingaiti.

3 Bees

- 3.1 Three key issues were raised regarding bees:

- Issues with bees in urban areas
- Bees near the road in rural areas
- Bees in rural areas 'stealing' nectar from neighbouring blocks

Bees in urban areas

- 3.2 A permit system is the suggested system for dealing with bees in urban areas. This system would require the approval of the neighbouring properties, allowing issues with beehive placement and potential allergy issues to be addressed prior to hives being placed on the property.

Bees near the road in rural areas

- 3.3 An issue has been raised about beehives located near roads in rural areas creating health and safety issue for cyclists. Bylaws can target issues to protect public health and safety, therefore, this issue could be addressed through a bylaw.
- 3.4 A potential option would be to require a setback from roads for beehives in rural areas. A discussion with Cr Platt who has significant experience with bees indicated that a setback of 15 metres could reduce the health and safety risk.

Bees in rural areas 'stealing' nectar from neighbouring blocks

- 3.5 This is not an issue which can be addressed by a bylaw.

4 Stray Cats

Issue

4.1 Stray cats create a nuisance for affect property owners.

National Cat Management Strategy

4.2 The National Cat Management Strategy has been developed by the National Cat Management Strategy Group¹. The purpose of the strategy is provide a strategy for the humane management of cats in the New Zealand in a way that protects their welfare and the New Zealand environment. The executive summary is attached as Appendix 2.

4.3 The Strategy provides 16 key recommendations summarised as follows:

- An integrated approach that focuses on non-lethal methods is required. This should include; nation-wide education, de-sexing, nationwide microchipping and de-sexing at the point of sale, restriction on the number of cats per property.
- Specific programmes to target stray cats – education, se-sexing, vaccinating, microchipping.
- Focus on trap-neuter-release for stray cat populations as the most common form of managing stray cat colonies.
- A shared approach with all stakeholders – potentially a national taskforce.
- A nationally consistent legislative approach.
- Local cat management advisory groups.

Cat lifecycle

4.4 Information sourced from the RNZSPCA website notes that female cats can begin reproduction from 5 months of age. Once reproductive age, females can have up to four litters of up to six kittens each year – this is 24 kittens per year from each female cat over the age of five months.

Stray versus feral

4.5 The Animal Welfare (Companion Cats) Code of Welfare 2007 defines the difference between stray, feral and companion cats.

¹ Members include - Local Government New Zealand, the Morgan Foundation, the New Zealand Companion Animal Council, the New Zealand Veterinary Association, The New Zealand Veterinary Association Companion Animal Veterinarians, the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RNZSPCA). MPI – an observatory member, DoC as a technical advisory member.

Companion Cat	Common domestic cat (including a kitten unless otherwise stated) that lives with humans as a companion and is dependent on humans for its welfare.
Stray Cat	A companion cat which is lost or abandoned and which is living as an individual or group (colony). Stray cats may have many of their needs indirectly supplied by humans, and live around centres of human habitation. Stray cats are likely to interbreed with the unneutered companion cat population.
Feral Cat	Means a cat which is not a stray cat and which has none of its needs provided by humans. Feral cats generally do not live around centres of human habitation. Feral cat population size fluctuates largely independently of humans, is self-sustaining and is not dependent on input from the companion cat population. Note: Feral cats can be addressed by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Trapping

- 4.6 The question was raised as to whether Council could assist with the trapping of stray cats. The Animal Welfare Act 1999 and the Animal Welfare (Companion Cats) Code of Welfare 2007 set out the animal welfare requirements related to cats.
- 4.7 Only approved organisations under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 are able to take trapped cats. To become an approved organisation (such as the SPCA) the organisation must have their purpose as the welfare of animals. When taking on animals as an approved organisation, the organisation must undertake reasonable steps to return the animal to the owner.

Potential Options

Current Bylaw provisions

- 4.8 The current bylaw restricts the number of cats a household can have to three cats.

Bylaw - Microchipping and de-sexing

- 4.9 Both Wellington City Council has introduced mandatory microchipping of cats and Palmerston North City Council has introduced mandatory microchipping and de-sexing of cats. Both Councils experienced controversy over these decisions.
- 4.10 Legal advice for Palmerston North City Council identified a bylaw would be invalid if it was ultra vires; repugnant to the general law; unreasonable; or inconsistent with the Bill of Rights. This advice identified that the bylaw was neither ultra vires or inconsistent with the Bill of Rights. However, the advice identified there was a moderate risk the bylaw was unreasonable for the following reasons:
- The extent of the problem is not well understood;
 - The bylaw may be ineffectual;
 - The provisions might be disproportionate to the nature of the problem;
 - The proposals do not relate to stray cats, therefore, may not reasonably target the nuisance.

- 4.11 To support their bylaw Wellington City Council has partnered with the SPCA to provide free microchipping.

Subsidised – microchipping and de-sexing

- 4.12 The issue of stray cats could be reduced if more cats were de-sexed. Council could consider subsidising the de-sexing and microchipping of cats or support existing organisations who are doing this. The approximate costs (are likely to vary between vet clinics throughout the District) of de-sexing of female cats is \$130 and for males \$80.

- 4.13 A \$5,000 budget would enable the following:

Subsidy	Male cats	Female cats
50%	Council cost - \$40 Private cost - \$40 = 125 male cats de-sexed	Council cost - \$65 Private cost - \$65 = 77 female cats de-sexed
75%	Council cost - \$60 Private cost - \$20 = 83 male cats de-sexed	Council cost - \$98 Private cost - \$32 = 51 female cats de-sexed
100%	Council cost - \$80 Private cost - \$0 = 62 male cats de-sexed	Council cost - \$130 Private cost - \$0 = 38 female cats de-sexed

Lobby Central Government

- 4.14 Lobbying Central Government for change would not create specific costs for Council, however, it would be useful if Council developed a position for what measures it would like the Government to put in place to deal with the issue.

5 Statutory requirements

- 5.1 The Local Government Act allows Council specific powers to create a bylaw for the keeping of animals, bees and poultry (section 146), as well as more generic powers to create a bylaw to address one or more of the following purposes: protect the public from nuisance; protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety; and minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places (section 145).
- 5.2 Council has the ability to prescribe fees in a bylaw for permits required. It can do this through the bylaw itself or through Council's Fees and Charges. At the 14 June Policy/Planning Committee meeting the members agreed that a small fee for permits of \$50 - \$100 was appropriate. It is recommended that this fee is incorporated into Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges. This can be done by Council resolution following a consultation process.

Section 155 considerations

- 5.3 When reviewing the bylaw, Council is required to determine if a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem (Section 155(1)). If a bylaw is decided to be the most appropriate way of addressing the problem, Council must then decide if it is the most appropriate form of bylaw and whether it gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (Section 155(2)).

Is a bylaw the most appropriate way of addressing the problem?

Issue	Option	Comment
Animals creating a nuisance and offensive behaviour associated with animal slaughter	Bylaw	This method enables Council to restrict the number of animals and offensive behaviour. Often a letter noting non-compliance with a bylaw can create changes. However, there is no ability to impose a financial penalty other than through a court prosecution.
	Do nothing	Council would have no regulatory ability to control nuisances and offensive behaviour. Neighbours affected would need to rely on the good-will of neighbours not to cause nuisances.
	Non-regulatory methods – education.	Education may address some issues, however, there would be no regulatory control and would rely on the good-will of neighbours.

Is the draft Bylaw the most appropriate form of bylaw

- 5.4 The Committee will need to decide that the final draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw.

Does the proposed Bylaw give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

- 5.5 The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 seeks to protect freedom of expression, religious beliefs, the right to be free from discrimination and democratic rights. There are no provisions in the proposed Bylaw which would have any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

6 Consultation

- 6.1 Council is required to consult on the review of the Animal Control Bylaw using the Special Consultative Procedure.
- 6.2 It is recommended that Council consult on the Animal Control Bylaw (alongside any other bylaw reviews) during September 2018, as it is anticipated Council will be consulting on its initial proposal for the Representation Review during August 2018. An engagement plan would be provided to the 9 August 2018 Policy/Planning Committee meeting.

7 Recommendations

- 7.1 That the report 'Animal Control Bylaw - Review 2018' be received.
- 7.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that in accordance with section 155 of the Local Government Act, a bylaw is the most appropriate way of dealing with the management of nuisances created from animals, the draft Bylaw is the most appropriate form of a bylaw and there are no implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.
- 7.3 That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the draft Animal Control Bylaw [as amended] be adopted for consultation, with the engagement plan to be approved at the 9 August 2018 Policy/Planning Committee meeting.

Appendix 2

ANIMAL CONTROL BYLAW 2018

Date of adoption by Council	tbd
Resolution Number	tbd
Date by which review must be completed	10 years after adoption

1 COMMENCEMENT

- 1.1 This bylaw comes into force on [INSERT DATE]..

2 SCOPE

- 2.1 This bylaw is made under the authority given by:

a) Sections 145 and 146(a)(v) of the Local Government Act 2002; and

3 PURPOSE

- 3.1 The purpose of this bylaw is to:

- a) Control the keeping of animals within the district to ensure they do not create a nuisance or endanger health;
- b) Enable Enforcement Officers to manage animal nuisance in the urban area; and
- c) Regulate the slaughtering of animals in urban areas.

- 3.2 This Bylaw does not apply to dogs, the control of which is provided for under the Rangitikei District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw and relevant legislation.

4 INTERPRETATION

- 4.1 For the purposes of this bylaw, the following definitions apply:

ENFORCEMENT OFFICER means an authorised officer of Rangitikei District Council or an officer of the New Zealand Police.

HOUSEHOLD UNIT means all land and buildings within a single rating unit.

NUISANCE means, without limiting the term “nuisance” any unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of another person, whether by way of excessive noise, offensive odours, accumulation of deposits, or the keeping of any animal carcass, or part of a carcass as determined by an enforcement officer.

POULTRY means caged or free range poultry, and includes chickens, peacocks, geese, ducks, turkeys and domestic fowls of all descriptions.

URBAN AREA includes any property zoned as Residential, Commercial and Industrial under the operative District Plan (i.e. does not include Rural Living and Rural Zones), but excludes the properties in Crofton, Mataroa, and Turakina zoned Residential.

STOCK means cattle, sheep, horses, deer, donkeys, mules, goats, pigs, alpacas, llamas, of any age or gender.

STOCK UNIT (SU) is taken to have the same meaning as in the Statistics New Zealand Glossary, i.e. one 55 kg ewe rearing a single lamb. Under this definition, for example, 1 hogget = 0.7 SU; 1 Jersey cow = 6.5 SU; 1 mature Red Deer stag = 1.5-2.0 SU

DISPENSATION means every dispensation under this Bylaw. All dispensations will be reviewed at least every three years.

5 KEEPING OF ANIMALS

- 5.1 No person shall keep any animal in such a manner or in such conditions, which in the opinion of an enforcement officer, creates a nuisance or causes a threat to public health or safety.
- 5.2 It is the responsibility of any person keeping an animal to confine the animal within the boundaries of the premises where the animal is being kept, except for bees or where an animal is being led, driven, ridden or exercised.

6 CATS

- 6.1 No person shall keep more than three cats over three months of age on any household unit in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 6.2 Clause 6.1 shall not apply to any veterinary clinic, SPCA shelter, or registered breeder as accredited under the Cattery Accreditation Scheme operated by the New Zealand Cat Fancy.

NOTE: Boarding or breeding establishments for more than 15 cats requires resource consent under the operative District Plan.

7 POULTRY

- 7.1 No person shall keep more than 12 head of poultry on any household unit in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 7.2 No poultry house shall be erected or maintained so that any part of it is within 10 metres from any dwelling in an urban area, or within 2 metres of any property boundary.
- 7.3 Every poultry house and poultry run shall be maintained in good repair, and in a clean condition free from any offensive smell or overflow, and free from vermin.

7.4 No person shall keep any rooster in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

7.5 No person shall keep a rooster in such a manner that at any time the rooster can come within 100 metres of a boundary with any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer

8 BEES

8.1 No person shall keep bees in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

8.2 When considering whether to grant a written dispensation, the authorised officer will take into account potential nuisance issues or the potential effects of the beehives on people with serious bee allergies.

8.3 Beehives must be setback at least 5 metres from any road boundary.

9 PIGS

9.1 No person shall keep pigs within any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

9.2 No person shall keep pigs in such a manner that at any time the pigs can come within 25 metres of a boundary with any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

10 GRAZING STOCK IN URBAN AREAS

10.1 No person shall keep stock at a stocking rate greater than 1 stock unit per 1000 square metres of grazeable pasture within any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

NOTE: Refer to the Rangitikei District Council Stock Droving and Grazing Bylaw for regulations on the grazing of road reserves and movement of stock within the District.

11 ANIMAL SLAUGHTER

11.1 No person shall slaughter any stock in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

11.2 No person shall slaughter any stock within 100 metres of a boundary with any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

NOTE: It is an offence under the Health Act 1956 to leave animals or animal carcasses in a state where they are offensive or injurious to health. It is an offence under the Resource Management Act 1991 to contaminate waterways with animal remains. It is an offence under the Biosecurity (Meat and Food Waste for Pigs) Regulations 2005 to feed pigs untreated meat or untreated food waste. It is an offence under the Rangitikei

District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw to allow any dog to be fed or have access to any untreated sheep or goat meat.

12 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

12.1 Everyone commits an offence against this Bylaw who:

- a) Does, or causes to be done, or permits or suffers to be done, or is concerned in doing, anything whatsoever contrary to or otherwise than as provided for in this Bylaw.
- b) Omits, or neglects to do, or permits, or suffers to remain undone, anything which according to the true intent and meaning of this Bylaw, ought to be done at the time and in the manner therein provided.
- c) Does not refrain from doing anything which under this Bylaw they are required to refrain from doing.
- d) Permits or suffers any condition of things to exist contrary to any provision contained in this Bylaw.
- e) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice duly given under this Bylaw.
- f) Obstructs or hinders any enforcement officer in the performance of any duty to be discharged by such officer under or in the exercise of any power, conferred by this Bylaw.
- g) Fails to comply with any notice or direction given in this Bylaw.

12.2 Any breach of this bylaw is an offence and liable to summary conviction and a fine not exceeding \$20,000, in accordance with Section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Appendix 3

ANIMAL CONTROL BYLAW 2018

Date of adoption by Council	tbd
Resolution Number	tbd
Date by which review must be completed	10 years after adoption

1 COMMENCEMENT

- 1.1 This bylaw comes into force on [INSERT DATE]..

2 SCOPE

- 2.1 This bylaw is made under the authority given by:

a) Sections 145 and 146(a)(v) of the Local Government Act 2002; and

3 PURPOSE

- 3.1 The purpose of this bylaw is to:

- a) Control the keeping of animals within the district to ensure they do not create a nuisance or endanger health;
- b) Enable Enforcement Officers to manage animal nuisance in the urban area; and
- c) Regulate the slaughtering of animals in urban areas; and
- d) Ensure and promote the welfare of animals within the district

- 3.2 This Bylaw does not apply to dogs, the control of which is provided for under the Rangitikei District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw and relevant legislation.

4 INTERPRETATION

- 4.1 For the purposes of this bylaw, the following definitions apply:

ENFORCEMENT OFFICER means an authorised officer of Rangitikei District Council or an officer of the New Zealand Police.

HOUSEHOLD UNIT means all land and buildings within a single rating unit.

NUISANCE means, without limiting the term “nuisance” (a) any unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of another person, whether by way of excessive noise, offensive odours, accumulation of deposits, or the keeping of any animal carcass, or part of a carcass as determined by an enforcement officer and

(b) unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of an animal, whether by way of excessive noise, offensive odours, accumulation of deposits, deliberately aggressive acts, excessive breeding, failure to properly care or provide for animals or interfering with the proper care of an animal

POULTRY means caged or free range poultry, and includes chickens, peacocks, geese, ducks, turkeys and domestic fowls of all descriptions.

URBAN AREA includes any property zoned as Residential, Commercial and Industrial under the operative District Plan (i.e. does not include Rural Living and Rural Zones), but excludes the properties in Crofton, Mataroa, and Turakina zoned Residential.

STOCK means cattle, sheep, horses, deer, donkeys, mules, goats, pigs, alpacas, llamas, of any age or gender.

STOCK UNIT (SU) is taken to have the same meaning as in the Statistics New Zealand Glossary, i.e. one 55 kg ewe rearing a single lamb. Under this definition, for example, 1 hogget = 0.7 SU; 1 Jersey cow = 6.5 SU; 1 mature Red Deer stag = 1.5-2.0 SU

DISPENSATION means every dispensation under this Bylaw. All dispensations will be reviewed at least every three years.

5 KEEPING OF ANIMALS

- 5.1 No person shall keep any animal in such a manner or in such conditions, which in the opinion of an enforcement officer, creates a nuisance or causes a threat to public health or safety or to the health or safety of the animal in question or another animal.
- 5.2 It is the responsibility of any person keeping an animal to confine the animal within the boundaries of the premises where the animal is being kept, except for bees or where an animal is being led, driven, ridden or exercised.
- 5.3 It is the obligation of any person who assumes responsibility for an animal to properly provide for their care, which includes meeting the animal's behavioural, social, environmental, health and physical needs

6 CATS

- 6.1 No person shall keep more than three cats over three months of age on any household unit in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 6.2 Clause 6.1 shall not apply to any veterinary clinic, SPCA shelter, or registered breeder as accredited under the Cattery Accreditation Scheme operated by the New Zealand Cat Fancy Ltd.

NOTE: Boarding or breeding establishments for more than 15 cats requires resource consent under the operative District Plan.

- 6.3 Cats are to be de-sexed at or before four months of age (unless kept for breeding purposes and registered with New Zealand Cat Fancy Ltd).

7 POULTRY

- 7.1 No person shall keep more than 12 head of poultry on any household unit in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 7.2 No poultry house shall be erected or maintained so that any part of it is within 10 metres from any dwelling in an urban area, or within 2 metres of any property boundary.
- 7.3 Every poultry house and poultry run shall be maintained in good repair, and in a clean condition free from any offensive smell or overflow, and free from vermin. In particular,
- poultry must be provided with access to an adequately-sized run or free ranging area in order to fulfil their need for daily exercise and areas to scratch and forage. The size of the run must be at least suitable for the number of poultry housed within it;
- poultry must be provided with appropriate areas/space for nesting (suitable for the number of poultry house there) which must include nesting materials for the species;
- it is recommended that appropriate drip watering containers are used for poultry rather than open containers.
- 7.4 No person shall keep any rooster in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 7.5 No person shall keep a rooster in such a manner that at any time the rooster can come within 100 metres of a boundary with any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer

8 BEES

- 8.1 No person shall keep bees in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 8.2 When considering whether to grant a written dispensation, the authorised officer will take into account potential nuisance issues or the potential effects of the beehives on people with serious bee allergies and ensure that there are good husbandry and health practices for the bees.
- 8.3 Beehives must be setback at least 5 metres from any road boundary.

9 PIGS

- 9.1 No person shall keep pigs within any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 9.2 No person shall keep pigs in such a manner that at any time the pigs can come within 25 metres of a boundary with any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.

- 9.3 Pigs must be provided with access to an adequately sized free-ranging area with environmental enrichment in order to fulfil their need for daily exercise and areas to explore and forage. The size of the area provided must be at least suitable for the number of pigs housed within it.
- 9.4 Pigs must be provided with adequate shelter of a suitable size for the number of pigs being owned. This is essential because pigs are very sensitive to extremes of climate and are unable to regulate their temperature well.
- 9.5 Pregnant pigs must be given an appropriate area/space for birthing which must include the provision of suitable nesting materials due to their innate desire to best build prior to giving birth.
- 9.6 Pigs should not be housed alone.

10 GRAZING STOCK IN URBAN AREAS

- 10.1 No person shall keep stock at a stocking rate greater than 1 stock unit per 1000 square metres of grazeable pasture within any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 10.2 Stock must be provided with an adequate and appropriate living environment that is suitable for their species, which includes the provision of suitable companionship, space, shade and shelter.

NOTE: Refer to the Rangitikei District Council Stock Droving and Grazing Bylaw for regulations on the grazing of road reserves and movement of stock within the District.

11 ANIMAL SLAUGHTER

- 11.1 No person shall slaughter any stock in any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 11.2 No person shall slaughter any stock within 100 metres of a boundary with any urban area, unless given a written dispensation by an enforcement officer.
- 11.3 The animal must be killed in a manner that is as humane as possible. The method adopted should be painless, minimise fear and distress for the animal and should result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death,

NOTE: It is an offence under the Health Act 1956 to leave animals or animal carcasses in a state where they are offensive or injurious to health. It is an offence under the Resource Management Act 1991 to contaminate waterways with animal remains. It is an offence under the Biosecurity (Meat and Food Waste for Pigs) Regulations 2005 to feed pigs untreated meat or untreated food waste. It is an offence under the Rangitikei District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw to allow any dog to be fed or have access to any untreated sheep or goat meat.

12 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

12.1 Everyone commits an offence against this Bylaw who:

- a) Does, or causes to be done, or permits or suffers to be done, or is concerned in doing, anything whatsoever contrary to or otherwise than as provided for in this Bylaw.
- b) Omits, or neglects to do, or permits, or suffers to remain undone, anything which according to the true intent and meaning of this Bylaw, ought to be done at the time and in the manner therein provided.
- c) Does not refrain from doing anything which under this Bylaw they are required to refrain from doing.
- d) Permits or suffers any condition of things to exist contrary to any provision contained in this Bylaw.
- e) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice duly given under this Bylaw.
- f) Obstructs or hinders any enforcement officer in the performance of any duty to be discharged by such officer under or in the exercise of any power, conferred by this Bylaw.
- g) Fails to comply with any notice or direction given in this Bylaw.

12.2 Any breach of this bylaw is an offence and liable to summary conviction and a fine not exceeding \$20,000, in accordance with Section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

As suggested by SPCA's submission

Appendix 4



14 SEP 2018

Andy Watson
Mayor of Rangitikei
Private Bag 1102
MARTON 4741
andy.watson@rangitikei.govt.nz

Tēnā koe Andy

Thank you for your letter dated 16 August 2018 about legislation and funding solutions to the issue of stray cats. I acknowledge the difficult position for councils in balancing competing interests regarding companion and stray cats, and the effects of cats on ecosystems.

I note that the Department of Conservation (DOC) and the Ministry for Primary Industries have been involved as observers of the National Cat Management Strategy Group during the development of the National Cat Management Strategy. The ecological knowledge that both these agencies hold places them in a strong position to participate in this work. DOC's work managing feral cats on public conservation land has, for example, spill-over benefits and useful knowledge for the management of stray cats in urban areas.

I read your suggestions for action to address this issue with interest. Programmes for the de-sexing and microchipping of cats are undoubtedly an effective strategy for managing populations of stray cats. Education programmes are also important and an integral part of promoting responsible cat ownership.

I can advise that further legislation relating to the management of feral cats is not being considered by the Government at this time. However, I note that in July 2017 Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) passed a remit to promote national legislation to manage cats, including cost recovery. This is a useful vehicle for initiating the conversation with central government and exploring options for cat management. I encourage you to engage with LGNZ to ensure this work remains a priority for the sector.

Thank you again for writing.

Heoi anō

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nanaia Mahuta'.

Hon Nanaia Mahuta
Minister of Local Government

Attachment 7

Report

Subject: **Deliberations of Submissions to the draft Rates remission policy for incentivising residential development**

To: Council

From: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Date: 23 January 2019

File: 3-PY-1-29

1 Background

- 1.1 The background to the policy is set out in a memorandum to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 13 September 2018. This is attached as Appendix 1.
- 1.2 Council undertook consultation on the draft policy between 1 November and 3 December 2018. This was sufficient to satisfy the statutory requirements. Two public meetings were held on 29 November 2018.
- 1.3 The draft policy is attached as Appendix 2.

2 Submissions

- 2.1 Six submissions were received on the proposed bylaw¹. One (Robert Snijders) provided an oral submission to Council's meeting on 13 December 2018.
- 2.2 Three submitters (Gary Thomas, Dianne Saunders and Mark Laing) supported the Council's proposal. However, one (Gary Thomas) considered it of minor use apart from providing a point of difference from surrounding councils, useful from a marketing perspective.
- 2.3 Three submitters (Richard and Chris Ellery, Carol Lewis and Robert Snijders) disagreed with Council's proposal
 - Richard and Chris Ellery suggested that it would be more advantageous for the developer to receive reduced connection costs for various services.
 - Carol Lewis suggested a different approach – Council allowing \$1,000 (plus GST) discounted from resource consent fees at the start of the process for a subdivision with at least three lots.
 - Robert Snijders considered that ratepayers should not subsidise developers. He thought that the proposed remission ignored the real issue for developers –

¹ Included in the Council Order Paper for its meeting on 13 December 2018. The three submissions received from Carol Lewis are identical so are counted as one,

Council's customer service In his oral submission, he brought up the following points:

- how Council arrived at the amount of \$5,000;
- the cost to ratepayers in funding such an incentive and the benefits to the community
- encourage local builders to build houses
- infill housing the most effective approach
- Council fees should be fixed and there should be greater certainty for people doing development.
- rebrand Marton's slogan - 'good place to do business'

3 Comment

- 3.1 During the consultation period, two public meetings were arranged, on 29 November 2018 (in Marton and Taihape), targeting real estate agents and developers. The Marton meeting attracted ten members of the public; the Taihape meeting attracted two.
- 3.2 At the start of the Marton meeting, half the participants supported the policy. However, as discussion considered other ways in which Council could incentivise growth; primarily doing so by becoming more business friendly and consistent in its approach. The primary recommendation coming from this meeting was that Council should have a one-stop-shop 'business friendly' staff member to assist developers/individuals through the consenting process, in essence acting as a developer's agent or 'go-between'. Meeting participants included Robert Snijders and Carol Lewis.
- 3.3 The two people at the Taihape meeting were individuals intending subdividing their property at some stage. Once explained to them, both were supportive of the proposed policy.
- 3.4 Collectively, these perspectives from the two public meetings and the views presented in the submissions do not provide a majority support for the policy. However, the number of people who engaged in the consultation is small, so Council's final view needs to have regard for the merits of the points raised by submitters.
- 3.5 One submitter considered the remission to be a subsidy by other ratepayers. While that is true for the period of the remission, the remission is more correctly seen as an investment as the subdivision or new house increases rateable value and so, in two or three years, reduces the rates requirements on other ratepayers.
- 3.6 Some submitters considered that forms of funding support other than rates remissions would be more effective. However, because the proposed rates remission is granted only when a subdivision has been approved or a house completed (code of compliance issues), Council is dealing with certainties. Making grants towards the costs of resource consents or connections to Council services does not in itself guarantee issue of a resource consent or a code of compliance. In addition, as one submitter observed, the proposed policy is helpful for marketing – it conveys a point of difference with neighbouring councils (and thus potentially influence a decision in favour of Rangitikei). For the time being, at least, this is strong justification for adopting the proposed policy.

- 3.7 For some submitters, simplifying their dealings with Council was a more significant consideration. To attract developers and those interested in building new houses (or relocating them from another district), it is important that Council has a reputation of being 'good to deal with'. In achieving this, Council has to be mindful of its responsibilities as a regulatory authority – both with building consents and resource consents: staff employed to carry out those functions are not expected to act as advisers to their clients in the way that a member of the policy team provides advice to people applying for Council grants. Section 39(c) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to “ensure that, so far as is practicable, responsibility and processes for decision-making in relation to regulatory responsibilities is separated from responsibility and processes for decision-making for non-regulatory responsibilities”. Council already has a 'Taking care of business support manager' role which should be close to the 'go-between' role being sought, but may require greater publicity so that there is full awareness of this capability within Council. For large-scale developments, other staff can be assigned this responsibility.

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 That the report 'Deliberations on the Rates remission policy for incentivising residential development' to the 31 January 2019 Council meeting be received.
- 4.2 That the Rates remission policy for incentivising residential development be adopted [without amendment/as amended] with immediate effect.
- 4.3 That the Chief Executive review the 'Taking care of business support manager role' so that it aligns, as far as practicable, with providing effective liaison between developers and the Council and it is well publicised.

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Appendix 1

Memorandum

To: Policy/Planning Committee

From: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Date: 12 September 2018

Subject: **Policy on incentivising residential development**

File: 3-PY-1-29

1 Background

- 1.1 Since April 2017, the Council has considered options for incentivising residential development so that more houses were available in the District. Cheaper land than in neighbouring districts offers a competitive advantage. In those discussions, Council expressed interest in finding mechanisms for both building new houses and creating subdivisions. For the latter, preliminary consideration was given to how development agreements under sections 207A-F of the Local Government Act could be applied. This is quite complex and the need for Council to negotiate a sharing of costs for any increased capacity in infrastructure up to the boundary of a new subdivision appears low at this time.
- 1.2 A recently adopted policy at Wellington City Council provides a helpful starting point. It focuses on first home builders, and limits the rates remission to a new build, to the original owner of the property, and deems trusts, businesses and companies not eligible. In addition, the policy is restricted to particular areas of the city. The remission is up to \$5,000 (GST inclusive).

2 Comment

- 2.1 At a workshop on 23 August 2018, there was general support for the concept behind Wellington City's approach, but a preference to remove the limitations. So, relocatable houses brought from outside the Rangitikei would be eligible and the remission could pass to a subsequent owner if not fully utilised. The first section of the attached draft policy addresses these considerations.
- 2.2 In addition, consideration was given at the workshop to incentivising residential subdivisions, both in their creation and subsequent successful marketing. The second section of the attached draft policy suggests how this could be achieved, both for wholly new subdivisions as well as those already created but not yet fully sold.
- 2.3 As this policy would become part of Council's rates remission policy, public consultation before adoption is mandatory¹. This might be most conveniently done in conjunction with other consultations such as the Animal Control Bylaw.

¹ Section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002. Use of the special consultative procedure is not mandatory, but regard is needed for Council's significance and engagement policy.

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 That the tabled memorandum 'Incentivising residential development' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting of 13 September 2018 be received.
- 3.2 That, regarding the proposed policy on incentivising residential development, the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that it be adopted [as amended/without amendment] for consultation coinciding with consultation on the revised Animal Control Bylaw.

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Appendix 2

Incentivising residential development in the Rangitikei

Objective

To increase the amount of housing stock in the Rangitikei.

Conditions and criteria

Rates remission on new or relocated dwellings

1. Council may grant a rates remission on a new residential building constructed anywhere in the Rangitikei District or a relocated dwelling if brought from outside the District and so certified by the agency undertaking the relocation
2. The remission will be for a total of \$5,000 (GST inclusive), and available after the Council has issued a building code compliance certificate for the dwelling. The remission will end once \$5,000 of rates has been remitted. The remission applies to the property and is transferable to a subsequent owner.
3. If more than one qualifying new or relocated dwelling is constructed on a single rating unit, the remission is increased proportionate to the number of dwellings.
4. The remission is not available if the otherwise qualifying new or relocated dwelling is replacing an existing dwelling. However, Council will consider an application to waive internal building consent costs for such a dwelling.
5. The remission is not available retrospectively for otherwise qualifying new or relocated dwellings which have been completed before the commencement date of this policy.
6. Rates remissions date from the start of a financial year.

Rates remission on subdivisions for residential purposes

1. If a subdivision for residential purposes receives resource consent approval *after* the commencement date of this policy, Council will continue to charge the subdivided property the rates last charged before subdivision for up to three years. When sections are sold, the rates will be reduced proportionately on the area not yet sold.
2. Where a subdivision for residential purposes received resource consent approval *before* the commencement date of this policy, Council will continue to charge the subdivided property the most recent rates charged for up to three years. When sections are sold, the rates will be reduced proportionately on the area not yet sold.
3. Any section sold from a subdivision for residential purposes during the three year period when a remission is being granted over the whole site, will be rated for one year at the pre-subdivision rate (proportionately to the total area of the approved subdivision). Full rates will apply after that year.
4. A qualifying subdivision for residential purposes must have a minimum of three sections.
5. A qualifying subdivision for residential purposes may be anywhere in the District.
6. Rates remissions date from the start of a financial year.

Attachment 8

31 January 2019

Hon Kelvin Davis
Minister for Tourism
Parliament Buildings
Wellington

Attention: MBIE Tourism Policy

By email: tourism@mbie.govt.nz

Dear Kelvin

Aotearoa-New Zealand Tourism Strategy

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Aotearoa-New Zealand Tourism strategy. The Council's thoughts on the key questions you raise follow:

What do you think about the Government's proposal to take a more active and deliberate role in the tourism system?

Council supports this proposal, given the importance of tourism in New Zealand's economy and the reality that tourism products and services are commercial decisions made by individual tourism businesses and operators. The proposal is sensitive to the fact that most tourism businesses are small-scale ventures: by aiming to lift tourism productivity, such businesses are more sustainable.

More generally, we think implementation of the proposal will guide future investment decisions: the strategy clearly sets out the issues, preferred outcomes, what long-term success looks like and the proposed priority areas.

What are the areas you think should be a particular focus?

Shaping visitor demand is critical if the current pressures in particular locations are to be eased and the preferred tourism experience is more widely spread across New Zealand. That has a dependency on improved data about tourism preferences, patterns etc.

Promoting experiences in Māori culture is also critical as this is unique to New Zealand, currently comprises a low level of tourism activity and has the potential to provide significant opportunities for Māori employment.

Maintaining and developing existing national cultural institutions, heritage sites, and conservation and (including visitor facilities) provide certainty of part of the country's tourism experiences which private operators can align their businesses with.

Securing sufficient funding through the International Visitor Tourism and Conservation Levy (to ensure priority focus areas are adequately resourced) and allowing local councils experiencing pressure for increased visitors to set and retain local taxes.

Are there areas where the Government's role should be limited?

We suggest that the Government takes a minimal role in investing in tourism ventures which are not attractive to private operators or others in the tourism sector.

The draft strategy proposes five tourism outcomes for government¹. Do you support these outcomes and are these the right outcomes to focus on?

We think that this is a comprehensive set of outcomes. However, although the strategy does acknowledge potential disruptions to tourism through shocks such as pandemics or natural disasters, it sees these as short-lived, but even that can cause business closure. We wonder whether an additional outcome 'Tourism is prepared for disruptions' would be useful. A recent instance is Kaikoura

The strategy identifies an ambitious work programme for government. What are the highest priority actions from your perspective?

We think investing in emerging regions is most likely to (i) increase the attractiveness of New Zealand as a destination and (ii) reduce current pressures by providing alternative tourism experiences.

We think it is important that a study is undertaken on realistic capacity for established regions and that this is the basis for investing in improved amenities in such places. This would ensure that such investment achieved more than a short-term fix.

What are the areas in this draft strategy that you think could be strengthened?

Identifying which regions (and preferably parts of regions) relate to each of the classification (established, emerging and embryonic) would give clarity on the opportunities/challenges in developing/expanding tourism businesses, and context for the case studies outlines in pages 36-37: while Gisborne/Tairāwhiti is a recognisable region, Pipiriki is a very small town in Ruapēhu, which has, in National Park, a high-profile visitor attraction. We expect Rangitīkei would be included within the embryonic classification.

We hope these comments are helpful

Yours sincerely

Andy Watson
Mayor of the Rangitīkei

¹ (1) New Zealand benefits from more productive tourism growth; (2) Exceptional visitor experiences ensure the sector's future success; (3) Tourism protects and enhances New Zealand's natural, cultural and historic heritage, and promotes New Zealand's culture; (4) New Zealanders' lives are improved by tourism; (5) Regions and communities benefit from tourism.

Attachment 9

Response from Rangitikei District Council to the Productivity Commission's Issues Paper on local funding and financing

Q1	What other differing circumstances across councils are relevant for understanding local government funding and financing issues?	Other significant differences are physical terrain, proximity to state highways, accessibility of rail and the extent of (non-rated) Crown land. Some councils (particularly regional councils) have substantial investment funds. Several councils (including Rangitikei) have substantial areas of Maori land which are land-locked, which severely limits their use.
Q2	What explains the difference between the amount that councils account for depreciation and the amount spent on renewing assets? Are changes needed to the methods councils use to estimate depreciation? If so, what changes are needed?	Rangitikei has found that the projected time for wastewater projects is regularly underestimated when a variation or a new resource consent is needed. So there have been substantial carry-forwards of unspent capital budget. As there is no rating impact from projected capital expended until used, this approach makes explicit Council's commitment to these projects. We see no reason to change the depreciation requirements. In some areas, Rangitikei has chosen to part-fund depreciation only or (in the case of rural water supplies) not to fund it at all.
Q3	In what ways are population growth and decline affecting funding pressures for local government? How significant are these population trends compared with other funding pressures?	A declining population means a lower rating base to fund existing infrastructure which is not readily reduced in scale. Lower demand for commercial/retail activity means the value of those properties drops and the rating burden increases on other properties. Such communities resist initiatives by council to invest ratepayer funds in ways to attract more employment and people to the area.
Q4	What are the implications of demographic changes such as population ageing for the costs faced by local government?	<p>The proportion of people in employment is likely to fall, meaning a decreased ability to pay rates. However, this trend may increase the number of people who are able to volunteer their time to assist in managing community facilities and delivering community service – hence reducing the costs to council.</p> <p>An aging population will mean an increasing number of residents with disabilities and health issues. This has implications for street design and accessibility to public transport.</p>

Q5	To what extent is tourism growth resulting in funding pressures for local government? Which councils are experiencing the greatest pressure and how is this manifesting?	Rangitikei is a low-growth tourism area, but has appreciated financial assistance from MBIE administered funds to increase availability of public toilets and rubbish disposal facilities.
Q6	Is an expansion of local government responsibilities affecting cost pressures for local government? If so, which additional responsibilities are causing the most significant cost pressures and what is the nature of these increased costs? To what extent do these vary across local authorities	<p>This is most noticeable with regulatory functions, where local government has been required to do more, in monitoring and inspecting. Councils vary in how such activities are funded because of their different views (in their respective revenue and financing policies) on the extent of 'public good' and the contribution to costs from rates. Requirements under the Building (Earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act and the Health and Safety at Work Act (and the asbestos regulations) are instances of this.</p> <p>The case study from Waimakariri District Council provided by SOLGM (impact of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management on local government rates) is instructive in showing how changes in central government policy can lead to significant additional costs to councils.</p>
Q7	How is the implementation of Treaty of Waitangi settlements, including the establishment of 'co-governance' and 'co-management' arrangements for natural resources, affecting cost pressures for local government? How widespread is this issue?	<p>This has not been an issue for Rangitikei so far as the first example of such an arrangement, over the Whangaehu River, is only just being established.</p> <p>However, we suggest the Commission give specific consideration to the costs for councils arising from the Mana Whakahono a Rohe process.</p>
Q8	How are local authorities factoring in response and adaptation to climate change and other natural hazards (such as earthquakes) to their infrastructure and financial strategies? What are the cost and funding implications of these requirements?	<p>Rangitikei initiated a research study over the Whangaehu River which regularly has large floods, resulting in risk to human life and extensive property damage – notably dwellings and community facilities. The summary findings are attached. However, progress has been much slower than envisaged because of the inability to convince the stakeholders that this is a priority.</p> <p>We noted above (Q6) costs arising from the Building (Earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act. This is a significant factor in the Council's decision to erect new community buildings in Bulls, Marton and Taihape. These will replace current earthquake-prone buildings</p>

		and act as a catalyst for other building owners to invest in upgrading rather than demolish or abandon. The latter would accelerate depopulation of those towns, making the provision of infrastructure more costly (and possibly unaffordable) for those properties remaining used.
Q9	Why is the price of goods and services purchased by local government rising faster than the consumer price index? To what extent is this contributing to cost pressures for local government?	Infrastructure materials and services. There is a risk, highlighted by SOLGM, that long-term contracts lead to market concentration, reducing competition and thus potentially increasing prices.
Q10	Do the prices of goods and services purchased by local government vary across councils? If so, what are the reasons for these differences?	All-of-Government purchasing cannot cover all goods and services. Prices will vary through the supply contracts which councils negotiate. An example of variability is relative proximity to road metal.
Q11	Is local government expenditure shifting away from traditional core business into activities such as economic development, sport and recreation and community development? If so, what is the rationale for this shift, and could these activities be better provided by other parties?	The traditional core activities dominate local government expenditure, especially for smaller, predominantly rural councils.
Q12	Does the scope of activities funded by local government have implications for cost pressures? If so, in what ways?	Not necessarily. When functions are associated with full cost-recovery or government funding, there would be no additional cost pressures.
Q13	What other factors are currently generating local government cost pressures? What will be the most significant factors into the future?	The administration of the rates system is a cost pressure in itself for the whole sector. We suggest that the Commission specifically consider this when evaluating other funding mechanisms.
Q14	How will future trends, for example technological advances and changes in the composition of economic activity, affect local government cost pressures?	Changes in technology typically require investment to modify or replace systems. This may mean increasing costs to people using services. In addition, technological changes increases public desire for a wider range of online services and information. Gaining consistency across local government would be promoted if incentivised by central government funding.

Q15	How effective is the Long-term Plan process in addressing cost pressures and keeping council services affordable to residents and businesses?	<p>The requirements for the consultation document for the Long-term Plan includes showing rates impacts on key choices. But the determination of what is a 'key choice' is left to each council to decide.</p> <p>The requirement to show impact on rates over a range of sample properties provides clarity over what the costs of council services will mean – but this requirement is limited to the first year of the Long-term Plan.</p> <p>There is no requirement (or suggested mechanism) for councils to show the impact of their fees and charges on the services they provide.</p>
Q16	How effective are councils' Long-term Plan consultation processes in aligning decisions about capital investments and service levels with the preferences, and willingness and ability to pay, of residents, businesses and other local organisations?	<p>The consultation processes for the Long-term Plan require the community to engage, and that occurs at a very low level: Rangitikei's was 0.82%. None of the councils so far in CouncilMARK achieved more than 1.6%.</p> <p>A likely reason for this low community engagement is that much of a council's infrastructure investment is viewed as determined by technical experts, both within councils and external agencies – the New Zealand Transport Agency in the case of roading co-funding requirement), regional councils in the case of the 3 waters (consenting requirements).</p>
Q17	Is there scope to improve the effectiveness of Long-term Plan processes? If so, what, if any changes would this require to the current framework for capital decision-making?	<p>Yes. Capital projects over a specified size (having regard to each council's budget) could be specified in the consultation document as key choices (so options and the rating impacts were explicit) and prioritised. The council would be expected to take the priority ranking from submitters into account in its decision-making.</p>
Q18	How much scope is there for local government to manage cost pressures by managing assets and delivering services more efficiently?	<p>The Commission noted Rangitikei's intention (in its 2015-25 Long Term Plan) to shrink its built infrastructure and adjust service levels in response to funding challenges and declining population. However, this proposal was strongly rejected by Mangaweka residents (which was identified as an example of where this reduction would occur), who saw it as downgrading their town. Ruapehu has a similar experience. Unlike delivery of many services, where online accessibility can provide a reasonable substitute,</p>

		infrastructure is essentially a community rather than an individual resource.
Q19	What practices and business models do councils use to improve their infrastructure assets and efficiency of their services over time? How effective are these practices and business models in managing cost pressures? Do councils have adequate capacity and skills to use these practices and business models effectively?	<p>Roading practices and business models are largely driven by the policies and practices of the New Zealand Transport Agency. There is no similar body for utilities (or recreational assets) so practices and models depend on networking by individual councils and the relevant professional bodies.</p> <p>Rangitikei and Manawatū Districts have a shared service for infrastructure (led by Manawatū) which provides an increased capacity to respond to such change opportunities.</p>
Q20	How do councils identify and employ new technologies to manage their infrastructure assets and produce services more efficiently? How effective are councils in using new technologies to manage cost pressures? Please provide specific examples of the use of new technologies to manage cost pressures.	<p>Councils learn from each other and through initiatives from vendors.</p> <p>In upgrading the Marton water treatment plant, the Rangitikei District Council incorporated testing equipment which would monitor the changing characteristics of the water coming from the dams and adjust chemical treatment accordingly.</p>
Q21	What incentives do councils face to improve productivity as a means to deal with cost pressures? How could these incentives be strengthened?	Where a new technology is viewed as beneficial it would be appropriate for central government to promote its implementation throughout the local government sector, through a high level of subsidy, as was done with LED street-lighting.
Q22	What are the most important barriers to local government achieving higher productivity?	Cost, lack of knowledge, risk to service delivery.
Q23	How does local government measure productivity performance? Are these metrics useful? If not, what metrics would be better?	Productivity performance is not part of the mandatory measures prescribed by central government for local government in roading and the 3 waters. Instead, they focus on aspects of service quality (e.g. road condition, compliance with the drinking-water standards and wastewater discharge compliance) and customer satisfaction (timeliness of response to reported faults and the number of complaints). Each council sets its own targets – it is only the measures which are prescribed. These are all sensitive aspects of service delivery for the community, and Rangitikei largely mirrors the

		approach in measuring performance in other activities.
Q24	To what extent and how do councils use measures of productivity performance in their decision-making processes?	Not at Rangitikei. The focus for decision-making is on the cost of different options (including doing nothing) and community preferences.
Q25	Do councils dedicate sufficient resources and effort toward measuring and improving productivity performance? If not, why not, and how could effort toward measuring and improving productivity performance be increased?	<p>Considerable effort is given to performance and cost, but not to the relationship between them. Relating quality measures (as noted above, Q23) to cost could increase understanding of where delivery had improved/declined and the comparative investment required. However, it would probably require some reconfiguration of budgets to align with the services being measured. If supported by the sector, it would be preferable for Internal Affairs to amend the rules for mandatory measures accordingly.</p> <p>Rangitikei's assessment in CouncilMARK noted the lack of value for money measures. We included in the 2017/18 Annual Residents' Survey a question asking whether the Council delivered value for money. That impressionistic view would be enhanced over time if there were productivity measures.</p>
Q26	What measures do councils use to keep services affordable for specific groups, and how effective are they	<p>In its revenue and financing policy, Rangitikei has determined that 20-25% of the costs for urban reticulated water, wastewater and stormwater will be borne by all ratepayers. The balance is paid by those properties which are connected, each paying the same irrespective of the supply. This approach keeps costs down for those communities on the smaller schemes.</p> <p>Rangitikei's rates remission policies include one to address disproportionate rates - which is defined as where the rates are 10% (or more) of the property's rateable value. The remission is not automatic (i.e. the property owner must apply for it) and Council typically remits rates entirely for two years to give time to allow disposal to a neighbor.</p> <p>Rangitikei has a specific committee (comprising members of Council and Te Roopu Ahi Kaa – Councils standing iwi advisory committee) to determine applications under the Māori Land Rates Remission Policy.</p>

Q27	How do councils manage trade-offs between the ability to pay and beneficiary pay principles? What changes might support a better balance?	<p>The required reviews of the revenue and financing policy for each <i>activity</i> requires councils to consider that balance. An example of a worksheet used by Rangitikei is attached.</p> <p>There is no requirement for councils to achieve consistency with each other on these reviews. Rangitikei has taken a 'swings and roundabouts' approach – notably with roading and footpaths, where the roading rate makes no differentiation between rural and urban ratepayers.</p> <p>We wonder whether a set of model revenue and financing policies might be developed for the sector (metro, rural, regional), not necessarily mandatory, but the foundation for each council.</p> <p>A difficulty for councils is the lack of knowledge of the income of individual ratepayers, hence their ability to pay. This is compounded by the increasing incidence of people living in rented properties, where the rates are factored into the rent.</p>
Q28	Do councils currently distribute costs fairly across different groups of ratepayers? If not, what changes to finding and financing practices would achieve a fairer distribution of costs across ratepayers?	<p>Rangitikei has chosen not to use differential rates for operating costs on the basis that they add complexity and lack demonstrable objectivity. (However, differentials have been used to fund projects: for example, in 2010/11, Council funded the sealing of the District's portion of the Taihape-Napier Road: one third from properties along the road, one third from properties in the Taihape Ward and one third District-wide.)</p>
Q29	Do councils currently distribute the costs of long-lived infrastructure investments fairly across present and future generations? If not, what changes to funding and financing practices would achieve a fairer distribution of costs across generations?	<p>Rangitikei does this.</p>
Q30	What principles should be used to appraise current and potential new approaches to local government funding and financing, and how should these be applied? What are appropriate trade-offs across these principles?	<p>Rangitikei agrees with the Tax Working Group's 6 principles – efficiency, equity, revenue integrity, costs, fiscal adequacy and coherence with the national-level tax system – but suggests a further two – flexibility and consistency.</p> <p>Central government approach to roading ensures consistency of standards across the country (as well as equity in recognising differences in</p>

		physical terrain and density of population) and efficiency in having the standards developed and monitored nationally. The trade-off to these advantages is the substantial reduction in local decision-making about particular roads. This approach would be beneficial for the 3 Waters.
Q31	How effectively is the existing range of local government funding tools being used?	<p>Rangitikei is aware of the range of funding tools. However, this can result in a complex proposal for ratepayers.</p> <p>Council found it useful to be able to set rates on properties which opted to be connected to Taihape's Ruru Road sewer extension, apart from those rating units which made a voluntary contribution).</p>
Q32	Is there a case for greater use of certain funding tools such as targeted rates and user charges? If so, what factors are inhibiting the use of these approaches?	The case for greater use of targeted rates and user charges is that the overall rates requirement could be reduced. However, this approach runs the risk of reducing the availability of a council's services – and thus compromising the purpose of local government. Rangitikei has no borrowing or overdue charges at its libraries: the Council came to understand these were a barrier for some people in the community.
Q33	What is the rationale underlying councils' approach to levying rates? What are the costs and benefits of shifting from a capital value system to a land value system?	<p>All Council services benefit – directly or indirectly – every ratepayer, so all ratepayers should pay a contribution to the costs, whether or not the ratepayer directly receives the service or chooses not to take advantage of it.</p> <p>A land value system would be problematic for a rural council: it would require the use of differentials to ensure a fair division of costs between urban and rural properties.</p>
Q34	In addition to restrictions on how targeted rates are applied and the types of services where user charges can be levied, do any other restrictions on existing funding tools unduly limit their uptake or usefulness?	If the rating system is to continue as the principal funding mechanism for local government, the cap on the Uniform Annual General Charge should be removed. We agree with the SOLGM perspective that this devalues the accountabilities prescribed for making the revenue and financing policy (which, as noted in Q27, determines the balance between affordability and beneficiary pays).
Q35	How does the timing and risk associated with future funding	Rangitikei has two parcels of surplus land in Bulls, suitable for housing, which will help fund

	streams influence local authority decision-making about long-term investments? What changes to the current funding and financial system (if any) are needed to address these factors?	the new community centre. The yield from Council developing these subdivisions is potentially considerably larger than if the land is sold as is – but the earning would come later meaning Council would have to borrow or use rates funding to cover the timing gap.
Q36	What are the pros and cons of a funding system where property rates are the dominant source of funding? Does the local government funding system rely too heavily on rates?	<p>In a general sense, the property rates system is well-known and property owners factor in the rating requirements when purchasing or upgrading properties. It enables councils to be confident they will have sufficient revenue. However, it is based on an assumption that those with more valuable properties are better placed to pay higher rates, which can generate hardship for some property owners particularly in retirement. In addition, there is uncertainty for property owners about the rates requirements in any year because councils are able to change the assessments and there is no uniformity across the country.</p> <p>Councils are expected to engage with the whole community about their proposals (including rating proposals) but the direct rating impact on those who rent properties is generally not stated in rental prices.</p>
Q37	Under what circumstances (if any) could there be a case for greater central government funding transfers to local government? What are the trade-offs involved?	<p>The Financial Assistance Rate system administered by the New Zealand Transport Agency is an example of significant central government funding. This eases the costs of roading on councils and enables central government to set consistent standards which apply across the country. Variable rates take into account factors unique to each council. While it means that councils have less choice in determining what their roading programme will be, a council is still able to decide roading improvements outside what NZTA has approved on the basis that they are entirely funded by the council.</p> <p>This model would be suitable for ensuring consistent standards for drinking water and wastewater treatment and disposal. It would also be the appropriate basis for funding activities transferred from central government to local government.</p>

Q38	Do local authorities have sufficient financial incentives to accommodate economic and population growth? If not, how could the current funding and financial framework be changed to improve incentives?	Rangitikei supports allowing councils to charge volumetrically for wastewater and to allow local road tolling.
Q39	What funding and financing options would help councils to manage cost pressures associated with population decline? What are the pros and cons of these options?	The approach noted in Q37 can be used to assist councils with declining population. That means the standard of infrastructure could be maintained so that remaining residents are not affected and population decline is not exacerbated by poorer roads etc. However, this will mean, over time, an increasing degree of subsidising such communities without considering alternatives. Alternatively, this approach could be used to fund options which are more sustainable for smaller communities, taking advantage of modern technology so that the change is seen as positive rather than negative.
Q40	Are other options available, such as new delivery models, that could help councils respond to funding pressures associated with a declining population? What conditions or oversight would be required to make these tools most effective?	Central government funding studies of alternatives to maintaining existing infrastructure in councils facing declining population.
Q41	What are the pros and cons of local income and expenditure taxes?	Such taxes mean everyone in the community funds council expenditure, which aligns better with the accountabilities councils have. However, the administrative costs would be considerable. Rates in small rural councils are typically higher on a property basis than in the large metros: local property taxes would be likely to intensify that difference.
Q42	What are the advantages and disadvantages of a local property tax as an alternative to rates?	A local property tax would seem simpler to administer. However, to be effective in rural councils, it would need to be varied between rural and urban properties (otherwise the former would carry a disproportionate share of costs). The current rating system, by targeted rates and uniform annual general charge, and differentials provides for a more even apportionment.
Q43	Are there any other changes to the current local government funding and financing framework, such as new	We support the recommendation from SOLGM that the rates exemptions given to the Crown are removed, and that the Crown pay development contributions on its new developments. It

	funding tools, that would be beneficial?	<p>should be left to each council to determine what exemptions or remissions of rates should apply.</p> <p>An extension of the thinking behind the Provincial Growth Fund would be beneficial. An increase in GST could be the basis for doing this.</p>
Q44	How can the transition to any new funding models be best managed?	One key element is developing and publicising guidance to local government about the changes.
Q45	To what extent does the need for particular funding tools vary across local authorities?	While there are considerable differences between councils in terms of population, terrain, transport links etc., the need for particular funding tools is similar. We suggest flexibility is the key consideration. Councils are allowed to charge parking fees, although some choose not to do so (Rangitikei is one of these). The same consideration should apply to local bed taxes or road tolling.
Q46	To what extent are financing barriers an impediment to the effective delivery of local infrastructure and services? What changes are needed to address any financing barriers?	<p>The cost of debt is increasingly significant.</p> <p>We understand why central government prefers fee setting so that the cost does not vary across the country. However, if that is the case, the fee should reflect the actual administrative cost to councils and set after consultation with the sector, potentially through LGNZ.</p>
Q47	What role could private investors play in financing local government infrastructure and how could this help address financing barriers faced by local governments? What central government policies are needed to support private investment in infrastructure?	Private investors would reduce the debt burden on councils, thus enabling some infrastructure to proceed at a lower cost to ratepayers. The return on investment would be through charges such as tolling (for roads) or property levies (for new residential subdivisions) for a specified period of time. Such arrangements would need to be legislated.
Q48	If New Zealand replaces rates on property with a local property tax, should it also adopt tax increment financing as a way to finance growth-related infrastructure investments? What are the advantages and disadvantages of tax increment financing?	-
Q49	How effective are the current oversight arrangements for local government funding and financing?	Current oversight arrangements are generally effective in ensuring councils manage their finances prudently and have sufficient funding

	<p>Are any change required, and if so, what is needed and why?</p>	<p>for their programmes. It is less obvious whether the oversight ensures that councils take up opportunities for improvements in service delivery and infrastructure. Section 17A reviews do not achieve that.</p>
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Draft

Whangaehu Flood Resilience Uplift Project

Summary Findings – January 2018

In September 2016 Rangitikei District Council (RDC) started a project to look at the issues and impacts associated with flooding in the lower Whangaehu valley, and to identify options and actions for managing those impacts. This project was co-funded by the Government (the Ministry of Civil Defence Emergency Management – MCDEM), and supported by the Horizons Regional Council (Horizons). The project was led by Professor Bruce Glavovic, EQC Chair in Resilience and Natural Hazards Planning, Massey University.

The project was also supported by an advisory group of community and stakeholder representatives. The Whangaehu Valley Community Advisory Group included representatives from Ngati Apa (Whangaehu and Nga Wairiki Ki Uta), Kauangaroa Marae Committee, Federated Farmers and local community representatives, and supported by staff/elected members from Rangitikei District Council, Horizons Regional Council and Whanganui District Council (WDC).

BACKGROUND

The Whangaehu valley has experienced four major flood events since 2004. On each occasion dwellings, community buildings, businesses and farms have been inundated, resulting in considerable damage, economic loss, social disruption and displacement of local people for many weeks. The villages of Whangaehu and Kauangaroa are particularly susceptible to flooding, but no enduring solutions to avoid or mitigate the effects of flooding had been found. It is clear that these flood events will continue and, within a climate change context, we could expect large flood events on a more frequent basis.

The risk to human life and property – notably dwellings and community facilities – is significant, so removing or reducing these risks is a desired outcome. Further development in these high-risk zones is effectively controlled through the Rangitikei District Plan and the Building Act/Code. However finding solutions for existing properties is not straightforward. There is a range of options (e.g. localised flood protection works, raising floor levels and relocation) to reduce risk and increase resilience, although conventional community-wide flood protection measures are not currently considered practicable or affordable.

Increasing resilience to flooding centres on risk management and reduction, and requires a multi-agency approach and active community engagement that builds shared, evidence-based understanding of the problem, barriers and opportunities, and leads to potential solutions. International and local experience shows this is a complex challenge in practice.

Whangaehu communities are not alone in New Zealand when it comes to flood risk, and this project focused on the need to find enduring solutions to the continued occupation of at-risk flood areas.

PROJECT REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project concluded in December 2017, and the final report is available on the Rangitikei District Council website at www.Rangitikei.govt.nz. The Executive Summary of the report is replicated overleaf.

RDC, Horizons and WDC are committed to working with the Whangaehu valley community to implement the report recommendations. In particular, the councils will work with the Government (and government agencies) to ensure the development of the necessary policy, legislative and capability building arrangements are given priority attention. This work is not only important for the Whangaehu community, but others like it across New Zealand where the ongoing risk and impacts of flooding are high.

FINAL REPORT – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Whangaehu Valley was ravaged by four major floods between 2004 and 2015. In 2017, a massive flood was anticipated but did not take place. Future flooding is inevitable. Fortunately, to date, no lives have been lost – despite several near misses. There is a real prospect of tragic loss of life, especially for those living in Whangaehu Village. Proactive steps need to be taken to prevent this prospect from becoming a reality. Much has been done to reduce flood risk in the valley since 2004. More can be done to improve public safety and resilience by building on existing provisions for flood risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery. Meaningful collaboration between valley residents and district, regional and central government agencies, iwi and hapu, and non-government stakeholders is essential to address concerns and develop and implement feasible and sustainable solutions.

The key recommendations of the report are to:

1. **Establish a representative Whangaehu Valley Community Advisory Group (WVCAG):** *Action:* Valley stakeholders to establish the WVCAG with the support and / or participation of the Manawatu-Wanganui Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group (M-W CDEM Group), Rangitikei District Council (RDC), Whanganui District Council (WDC) and Horizons Regional Council (HRC), Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management (MCDEM) and other stakeholders as appropriate.
Recommended Timeframe: By the end of March, 2018.
2. **Undertake two priority tasks under the auspices of the WVCAG:**
 - a. **Review, revise and operationalize a valley-specific Community Response Plan:** *Action:* WVCAG, M-W CDEM Group, RDC, WDC, HRC, MCDEM, and other relevant government agencies and non-governmental stakeholders to circulate a first Community Response Draft Plan to valley residents and stakeholders.
Recommended Timeframe: By the end 2018.
 - b. **Prepare a valley-specific post-disaster Community Recovery Plan:** *Action:* WVCAG, M-W CDEM Group, RDC, WDC, HRC, MCDEM, and other government agencies and other parties involved in rural recovery, to circulate a first Draft Community Recovery Plan to valley residents and stakeholders.
Recommended Timeframe: By the end 2018.
3. **Review and if necessary revise District Plan provisions to prevent new development in high flood risk localities:** *Action:* RDC, WDC and HRC to submit a report(s) to relevant Councils.
Recommended Timeframe: By the end 2018.
4. **Review legislative, policy, funding and capability building provisions to enable local authorities to (a) prevent rebuilding of houses in high risk locations that have been subjected to repetitive extreme events and, where necessary, (b) facilitate planned relocation of at-risk communities:** *Action:* Government needs to determine how best to address these complex, precedent-setting matters, e.g., by a whole-of-government Technical Working Group or by a Government or Public Inquiry, such as a Royal Commission.
Recommended Timeframe: In the course of 2018, the WVCAG should invite the Director of MCDEM, and other relevant government agencies and stakeholders, such as Local Government New Zealand and the Insurance Council, to report on progress made and likely implications for the Whangaehu Valley.

Ross McNeil

Chief Executive, Rangitikei District Council

January 2018

Long Term Plan 2018-2028: Revenue and Financing Policy Review

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

Names

Activity # – Animal control

What is the community outcome to which this activity *primarily* contributes? (mark one)

Infrastructural service levels	Economic development	Future-looking community facilities	Earthquake-prone buildings	Communication/engagement and collaboration	Rates level/affordability/value
Environment/climate change	Regulatory performance	Community resilience			

How *significant* is that contribution? (mark one)

Limited effect (i.e. overshadowed by other activities or initiatives)	Variable/short-term effect (whether because of Council's approach or because of the input from Government or community groups)	Useful/long-term effect (i.e. visible and acknowledged within Council and the wider community)	Critical effect (i.e. If Council ceased this activity or reduced its scale or scope) no other organisation would be likely to step in and make good.
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Description of benefits accruing to District residents

What are the benefits of this Activity?

The benefits of the activity include safety of the public through ensuring that dogs or stock are not wandering in public place, and monitoring of safety and hygiene conditions for dogs through registration and inspections. Allows people to keep stock/dogs as pets/working dogs.

Who are the beneficiaries of this Activity? (add comment and circle relative importance)

The community as a whole <i>Everyone benefits from properly controlled dogs and stock and prompt intervention when this is transgressed.</i>	Any identifiable part of the community (e.g. location, ethnicity, occupation, interests/hobbies) <i>Farmers</i>	Individuals <i>Owners of dogs and stock</i>
Most medium least	Most medium least	Most medium least

Stage one - Cost allocation based on economic principles

Issue	Considerations	Elected Member findings
<i>Excludability – is it possible and/or practicable to identify and charge directly the beneficiaries or groups of beneficiaries of the service.</i>	Though dog owners can be identified through a registration process, the benefit of being able to have dogs. Some benefit to the general public by having safe dogs – particularly in urban areas.	
<i>Rivalness – does the activity provide a service that can/cannot be enjoyed by more than one individual contemporaneously?</i>	The benefits of the activity can be enjoyed by more than one individual contemporaneously, and is not rival.	
<i>Merit Goods</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option Value – are residents willing to pay for the option of using the service, even though they may not be currently using it? 	Urban areas have a higher benefit than rural areas.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence Value – Are people willing to pay just because the service or asset exists (e.g. the combination of libraries, museums and parks could be valued by some and paid for as their contribution to the cultural wellbeing of the town) 	Dog exercise areas – owners likely to be willing to pay.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prestige Value – does the asset or function of this activity contribute to a sense of civic pride, which residents are willing to contribute to, in their community (e.g. is a town a town without a library, swimming pool, hall, gymnasium, etc?) 	There is no prestige value to this activity.	
<i>Issue</i>	<i>Considerations</i>	<i>Elected Member findings</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bequest Value – Are people willing to pay the costs of preserving an asset or activity for the benefit of future generations? 	Dog exercise areas	

Long Term Plan 2018-2028: Revenue and Financing Policy Review

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

<i>Externalities – does the provision of this service benefit a third party and therefore in the public good to provide? (i.e. the provision of a sewerage system would dramatically reduce the costs of health services provided by DHBs)</i>	District Health Board - reduction of demand for health services through healthier dogs, and fewer dog attacks as a result of regulation. SPCA – improved living conditions. Police – less dog attacks	
Exacerbator Pays – are there parties whose actions or inaction give rise to a need for a particular expenditure in an Activity? (s101 (3) (a) (iv) LGA)	Unregistered dogs increase compliance costs. Dog owners – create an issue which needs to be managed	
Public Good or Private Good - Are the benefits of this Activity primarily a public good or a private good? Use the economic principles below (excludability, rivalness, etc) to position this Activity on the public/private spectrum.	Private – able to have dogs Public – safer communities.	
Rank the Public/Private benefit Based on the comments above, mark on the spectrum (opposite) whether the benefits of this activity are more public or more private.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Public Private </div> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>	
Intergenerational Equity – benefits accruing over time should be funded over time (current ratepayers should not fund benefits that future ratepayers will receive or vice versa – s101 (3) (a) (iii) LGA)	Dog exercise areas Future buildings (none planned)	

Stage two – Selection of funding tools

Issue	Considerations	Elected Member findings
Separately funding the Activity distinctly from other activities. Consider the cost/benefit factors of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practicability • Transparency • Accountability 		
Funding Mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Valuation system (capital value, land value, or annual value) ○ Differential rating ○ Uniform Annual General Charge • Targeted Rates • Fees and Charges • Interest and dividends from investments • Borrowing • Proceeds of asset sales • Development contributions under RMA • Grants and subsidies • Any other source (private sector partnership, etc) 	<p>Currently 45% to 65% of the cost of this activity is funded through rates – split evenly between the Uniform Annual General Charge and the general rate. 50% through the Uniform Annual General Charge, 50% through the general rate, with fees and charges expected to make up the balance. In 2017/18 the UAGC component is \$14.89 and \$2.20 per \$100,000 of property value.</p> <p>In 2016/17, registration fees were expected to contribute \$199,229 to the cost, the shared services with Manawatu contributed \$283,115 and rates funded \$211,872¹.</p> <p>Rate funding in other areas - fees and charges vs rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horowhenua DC – 70-80/20-30 - PNCC – 80-100/20-0 - Tararua DC – 90-100/10-0 - Wanganui DC – 70/30 <p>There are several questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the service be entirely fee-based, so that dog owners paid the full cost of the service? • Is using the general rate to fund part of the cost is appropriate, given that most of the work occurs in urban areas. An alternative approach would be a differential so that urban ratepayers pay more than rural ratepayers. 	
Circle the funding mechanism (for both the suggested funding mechanism, and any alternatives you may suggest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical • Desirable • Immaterial • Inappropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical • Desirable • Immaterial • Inappropriate

¹ This represents about 51% of the Rangitikei funding.

Attachment 10



Rangitikei District Council

Santoft Domain Management Committee Meeting

Minutes – Wednesday 5 December 2018 – 7:00 pm

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8	Questions put at previous meeting for Council advice or action.....	2
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10	Financial Extract	3
11	Outcome of on-site meeting at Domain, 26 November	3
12	Other matters	3
13	Next meeting.....	3
14	Meeting Closed	3

Present: Heather Thorby (Chair)
Julie McCormick
Martin Elkins
Paulette Elkins
Murray Spring
Lorina Spring
Sandy McCuan
Derrick Storey
Dawn Storey
Cr Jane Dunn
Cr Graeme Platt,
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance: Michael Hodder, Community Services Group Manager

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Apologies

That the apologies of Athol Sanson be received.

Cr J Dunn / Mr M Spring. Carried

3 Members' conflict of interest

Members' were reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

4 Confirmation of order of business

There was no change to the order of business.

5 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	18/SCMC/034	File Ref	3-CT-18-3
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That the Minutes of the Santoft Domain Management Committee meeting held on 6 November 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mr M Elkins / Ms H Thorby. Carried

6 Chair's report

The Chair reported that the planned site meeting at the Domain was cancelled due to bad weather.

7 Council decisions on recommendations from the Committee

There were no recommendations made to Council at the previous meeting.

8 Questions put at previous meeting for Council advice or action

There were no questions put forward for Council advice or action.

9 Further consideration of the Draft Management Plan

This item was deferred until the next meeting.

His Worship the Mayor arrived 7.15 am

10 Financial Extract

Undertaking	Subject	Financial extract
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\$17,203.89 is to be added to the total of \$110,606.19.

Resolved minute number	18/SDMC/035	File Ref
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That the extract 'Santoft Domain Reserve Management Financial Extract' be received.

Ms J McCormick / Mr D storey. Carried

11 Outcome of on-site meeting at Domain, 26 November

Meeting cancelled due to poor weather conditions.

12 Other matters

The Committee will organise a planting plan and spraying schedule for the domain.

Undertaking	Subject	Spot spraying lupin
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Council to advise the Committee, what is required for them to spot spray the small lupin themselves.

Fusilier Road – Logging commences in May 2019 for the next two and a half years and access through the forest will be closed. The walkers will need an alternative route. Mayor A Watson suggested we invite someone from the Te Araroa Trail to come to our meeting.

Undertaking	Subject	Invitation
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Council to formally invite a representative from the Te Araroa Trail to attend the Committee January 2019 meeting.

13 Next meeting

22 January 2019, 7.00 PM.

14 Meeting Closed

7.45 pm.

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed



Rangitikei District Council

Rātana Community Board Meeting

Minutes – Tuesday 11 December 2018 – 6:30 pm

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7	Chair's report	2
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9	Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship	3
10	Representation review.....	3
11	Youth Council	3
12	Update from Te Roopu Ahi Kaa	4
13	Update on water supply upgrade	4
14	Update on wastewater treatment plant (and meetings of reference advisory group)	4
15	Other matters raised at previous meeting.....	4
16	Cemetery register alignment	4
17	LGNZ meeting for 2019	4
18	Current infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the ward	4
19	Late Items.....	5
20	Future Items for the Agenda.....	5
21	Next meeting.....	5
22	Whakamoemiti/Meeting Closed	5

Present: Mr Charlie Mete (Chair)
Ms Maata Kare Thompson
Mr Charlie Rourangi
Cr Soraya Peke-Mason

Also Present: Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive
Five members of the Rātana community

1 Whakamoemiti

2 Public Forum

Mr Rick Rourangi addressed the Board to discuss the drainage at the rugby field. He also extended his congratulations to the Council for their work ahead of the recent Centenary celebrations.

3 Apologies

That the apologies of Mr Thomas Tataurangi, and His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson be received.

Mr C Mete / Mr C Rourangi. Carried

4 Members' Conflict of Interest

Members were reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda. No conflicts were declared

5 Confirmation of Order of Business and Late Items

The Order of Business was unchanged.

That the table item – Rātana community signage – be taken as a late item.

Mr C Mete / Cr Peke-Mason. Carried

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	18/RCB/027	File Ref	3-CB-1-1
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That the Minutes of the Rātana Community Board meeting held on 9 October 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mr C Rourangi / Ms M Kare Thompson. Carried

7 Chair's report

The Chair provided a verbal update to the Board:

Urupa – a more secure gate is needed as unauthorised access is occurring as a result of locks being cut.

Centenary Celebration November 2018 – Residents raised concerns over not having vehicle access during the events. This will need to be resolved for the January 2019 Celebrations. A

suggestion was made for residents' passes and a community notification. Members will follow up with organisers of the January celebrations.

Ms Kare Thomson also suggested that a notification around road closures would be beneficial.

Rātana Gym – what stage is the repair work up to?

Undertaking	Subject	Rātana Gym
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Council to investigate and report back to the Board regarding the repair work to the Rātana Gym which was agreed as part of the LTP.

Last minute requests for use of the Community Gym for events: better planning and communication is required within the community.

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Board

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

9 Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship

Resolved minute number	18/RCB/028	File Ref
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That the Rātana Community Board nominate Maata Kare Thompson as an assessor for future Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship grant applications.

Mr C Mete / Mr C Rourangi. Carried

10 Representation review

The Board provided the below statement:

Resolved minute number	18/RCB/029	File Ref
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That the Rātana Community Board does not support Rangitikei District Council's proposed idea to change from 5 wards to 3. The Board believes that the current 5 ward structure best represents our area and mainly the community of Rātana. We support the position of the Turakina Community Committee.

Mr C Mete/ Ms M Kare Thompson. Carried

Two other written submissions were received.

11 Youth Council

Resolved minute number	18/RCB/030	File Ref
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That the 'Youth Council Application Form' be received.

Ms M Kare Thompson / Mr C Mete. Carried

12 Update from Te Roopu Ahi Kaa

Mr Mete was unable to attend the previous Te Roopu Ahi Kaa hui.

Undertaking	Subject	Minutes to be circulated
Draft minutes from the previous Te Roopu Ahi Kaa meeting to be circulated to the Board once available.		

Mr C Mete / Ms M Kare Thompson. Carried

13 Update on water supply upgrade

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

14 Update on wastewater treatment plant (and meetings of reference advisory group)

The advisory group meeting was held on 18 November 2018. A visit has been planned to the Feilding Waste Water Treatment Plant to view the land-based effluent disposal system.

15 Other matters raised at previous meeting

There were no other matters raised at the previous meeting.

16 Cemetery register alignment

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

17 LGNZ meeting for 2019

Undertaking	Subject	February meeting
LGNZ 2019 to be discussed at the February 2019 Rātana Community Board meeting.		

18 Current infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the ward

Resolved minute number	18/RCB/031	File Ref	3-CB-1-1
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That the memorandum 'Extract for Rātana from activity reports to Assets/Infrastructure Committee, September-October 2018' be received.

Mr C Mete / Mr C Rourangi. Carried

19 Late Items

The memorandum on Rātana community signage from Blair Jamieson, Strategy & Community Planning Manager was tabled and discussed. It was noted that the imagery options suggested for the signage were associated with the Rātana Church, so it will be appropriate to consult with the Church in relation to their possible use. It was suggested that an option without an image/icon be included for consideration. There was also discussion as to whether the use of macron in Rātana was appropriate for the signage given it hasn't been used previously.

It was agreed that feedback from the Church and community be considered at the Board's February 2019 meeting.

Mr C Mete / Cr Peke-Mason. Carried

20 Future Items for the Agenda

LGNZ 2019 Community Boards' conference.

21 Next meeting

12 February 2019, 6.30 pm

22 Whakamoemiti/Meeting Closed

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:



Rangitikei District Council

Taihape Community Board Meeting

Minutes – Wednesday 12 December 2018 – 5:35 pm

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Present: Mrs Michelle Fannin (Chair)
Cr Ruth Rainey
Mrs Ann Abernethy
Ms Gail Larsen

Also Present: Cr Angus Gordon

In attendance: Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mrs Sheryl Srhoj, Administration

Tabled documents: **Item 7** Chair's report
Item 21 Memorandum- Taihape Township Signage-Stakeholder Update

Unconfirmed

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Public Forum

Ms Carla Woollaston gave a brief overview of her proposal for the Taihape tile project at the Triangle. Artistic styles, pricing and workshop options were then discussed. The A & P Show and Gumboot Day were both ideal opportunities to promote the project. To cover all social media and marketing Ms Woollaston was asking a fee of \$1000.00.

It was suggested that the project be named “Humans of Taihape”

3 Apologies

Resolved minute number	18/TCB/072	File Ref
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That the apologies from Cr Aslett and Mrs Sicely be received.

Mrs Fannin/Cr Rainey. Carried

4 Members' conflict of interest

Members were reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest that they may have in respect of the items on this agenda.

5 Confirmation of order of business

The Chair noted that two late items, in terms of submissions to the Board, to be taken under item 24. There was also a memorandum from the Strategy & Community Planning Manager about the Taihape Township Signage – Stakeholder Update to be considered as part of item 21.

6 Minutes of previous meeting

Resolved minute number	18/TCB/073	File Ref
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That the minutes of the Taihape Community Board meeting held on 10 October 2018, be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting

Mrs Abernethy/Mrs Fannin. Carried

7 Change in formal Councillor Representation

It was noted that Crs Rainey and Aslett are now representing Council from November 2018 to October 2019. Cr Gordon retains speaking rights.

8 Chair's report

The Chair read her report, noting all the Board's achievements over the past year and issues not yet completed. She also mentioned that Taihape Engineering was currently working on brackets for the electronic noticeboard installation and that the two BBQ tables had been painted.

Resolved minute number

18/TCB/074

File Ref

That the Chair's report to the 12 December 2018 meeting of the Taihape Community Board, as presented be received

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

9 Council decisions on recommendations from the Taihape Community Board

Resolved minute number

18/TCB/075

File Ref

That the memorandum 'Mōkai Pātea Services – Taihape Community Board Investigation Request' be received.

Mrs Fannin/Cr Rainey. Carried

10 Advice of review of MoU organisations work plans to come to February meetings

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

11 Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship

Resolved minute number

18/TCB/076

File Ref

That the Taihape Community Board nominate Michelle Fannin as an assessor for future Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship grant applications.

Cr Rainey/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

12 Representation review

Mr Hodder outlined the process given that four appeals had been received.

13 Update on Place-Making Initiatives

Mrs Abernethy gave a brief update of work done since the last meeting.

The two BBQ tables had been painted with help from the Elders. These were now in place at the Dog Park and Four Square corner. Four Square management were keen to purchase umbrellas for the tables.

Mrs Abernethy had received the Taihape digital photos from Darryl O'Hara and had managed to narrow them down to 15. She felt that ten pictorial panels would be better suited for the walkway site rather than five although this would double the price of the original submission. The Board were all in favour of her suggestion and were happy with the extra costs involved.

Resolved minute number **18/TCB/077** **File Ref**

That the Taihape Community Board allow up to 10 pictorial panels for the alleyway between the Outback and the shopping area at an extra cost of up to \$562.00.

Mrs Abernethy/Cr Rainey. Carried

14 Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – December 2018

Following a brief discussion about the proposed "Humans of Taihape" tile project, the Board agreed that the Project Allocation fund the marketing of this project.

Resolved minute number **18/TCB/078** **File Ref**

That \$1,000.00 be provided from the Small Project Allocation Fund for marketing the Taihape tone tile project.

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/TCB/079** **File Ref**

That the memorandum 'Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – December 2018' be received

Mrs Fannin/Ms Larsen. Carried

15 Youth Council

Resolved minute number **18/TCB/080** **File Ref**

That the 'Youth Council application form' be received.

Mrs Fannin/Cr Rainey. Carried

16 Update on Youth Services

Resolved minute number 18/TCB/081

That the memorandum 'Youth Development Programme Update – December 2018' be accepted.

Mrs Fannin/Ms Larsen. Carried

17 Update from MoU partnering organisations

Taihape Development Trust

Eva George provided a verbal update. She said that there had been a slight drop in numbers at the Wednesday night Whanau Hobby Hutt session; however she was keen to work in with the Youth Development programme to target young adults in learning new skills.

Cr Rainey congratulated Ms George on the TCDT newsletter. She suggested that in order to lift the profile of the Taihape Community Board and Council they provide some information on a bi monthly basis. Mrs Abernethy added that the Taihape Area School may also like to include a column about the pupil's achievement s etc. Ms George was keen for the Taihape Community Board to provide her with a logo.

Undertaking **Subject** **TCDT newsletter logo**

Mr Hodder to investigate the feasibility of providing a logo for the TCDT Newsletter.

Mokai- Patea Services

Ms Hiroa was unable to attend the meeting.

18 Requests for service concerning Taihape

Mrs Abernethy advised that they had received no response from Council's animal control after hours number which the police had suggested they ring to report a pony that had been wandering down the road in the early hours one morning.

Undertaking **Subject** **Service request follow up**

Mr Hodder to follow up on the animal control after hours request for a wandering pony made by Mrs Abernethy.

Resolved minute number**18/TCB/082****File Ref**

That the report 'Request for Service- Resolutions – Taihape November 2018' be received.

Mrs Fannin/Cr Rainey. Carried

19 Increased engagement with wider/smaller communities within the Taihape ward

It was agreed that this item be dealt with at the Board's February meeting.

20 Taihape Memorial Park amenities block – update

There was a brief discussion on this item. Ms Larsen was concerned that the new amenities block would be too far away for users of the Skate Park and playground. Cr Gordon replied that Council's intention was to retain the existing toilet block. Mr Hodder advised that following consideration of this item at Council's meeting of 13 November 2018, a report would then be circulated to Board members outlining their decision.

Undertaking**Subject****Report regarding the amenities block**

A report is to be circulated to the Board following the Council meeting on 13 December 2018, regarding the retention of the existing toilet block at Taihape Memorial park.

Resolved minute number**18/TCB/083****File Ref**

That the verbal update on the Taihape Memorial Park amenities block to the 12 December 2018 meeting of the Taihape Community Board be received.

Cr Rainey/Ms Larsen. Carried

21 Matters not arising elsewhere on the agenda – project update

A memorandum from Blair Jamieson regarding Taihape Township Signage was tabled.

The Board was keen to endorse the use of the gumboot as the symbol for the Taihape township signage.

It was agreed that the Taihape Museum be asked to keep the old signage in safe keeping.

Resolved minute number**18/TCB/084****File Ref**

That the memorandum 'Taihape Township Signage – Stakeholder Update' be received

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/TCB/085** **File Ref**

That the Taihape Community Board endorse the use of the gumboot evidenced in the memorandum "Taihape Township Signage – Stakeholder Update" as the symbol for the Taihape township signage.

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

Mangaweka Village Toilets

The new toilets in the Papa Cliff Café carpark are now installed.

Papakai and Memorial Park project

Matt Thomas, on behalf of the Friends of Taihape, gave a presentation to Council at its meeting on 29 November 2018. A decision on a grant from the Parks Upgrade Partnership Fund will be made at Council's meeting on 13 December 2018.

22 Current infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the Taihape Ward.

Resolved minute number **18/TCB/086** **File Ref**

That the extract 'Current infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the Taihape Ward' dated September-October 2018 be received.

Mrs Fannin/Ms Larsen. Carried

23 LGNZ meeting for 2019

Mrs Fannin and Mrs Abernethy to give some consideration to attending the 2019 Community Boards' Conference which is to take place on 11-13 April 2019 in New Plymouth.

24 Late items

It was agreed that, on behalf of the Taihape Community Board, Mrs Fannin and Mrs Abernethy draft a letter to the owners of the unoccupied businesses requesting that they remove old signage from their street frontages.

Mrs Fannin was keen for some form of native framing for the Taihape town maps. She had asked that Graham O'Hara provide a quote for this. Further discussion on this item at the Board's next meeting.

25 Future items for the agenda

Cr Rainey requested that the Mangaweka Heritage Bridge be placed on the Board's next agenda. It was suggested that Mr John Eames be invited to speak on this item.

26 Date of next meeting

13 February 2019, 5.30 pm.

27 Meeting closed

The meeting closed at 7.10pm.

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed



Rangitikei District Council

Marton Community Committee Meeting

Minutes – Wednesday 12 December 2018 – 7:00 pm

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24	Meeting Closed	7

Present: Ms Carolyn Bates (Chair)
Ms Lyn Duncan
Ms Donna Harris
Ms Belinda Harvey-Larsen
Ms Wendy Wagner
Cr Dave Wilson
Cr Lynne Sheridan

In Attendance: Mr Blair Jamieson Strategy and Community Planning Manager

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Public Forum

3 Apologies

That the apologies of Ms Jennifer Greener and Ms Pip Hancock be received.

Cr D Wilson / Ms D Harris. Carried

4 Members' conflict of interest

Members were reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

5 Confirmation of order of business and late items

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

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Amendments requested:

- Ms Hancock was not present.
- Ms Dawn Parkinson spoke in support of the 1st Marton scouts Community Initiatives Application.
- Ms Bates spoke to the Diabetes NZ Community Initiatives Application.
- Public forum – reason for the fund request was for 'administration and accounting services'

- Ms Bates declared a conflict of interest with the Diabetes NZ Community Initiatives Application.

Resolved minute number**18/MCC/034****File Ref****3-CC-1-3**

That the amended Minutes of the Marton Community Committee meeting held on 10 October 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Ms C Bates / Cr L Sheridan. Carried

7 Chair's Report

The Chair provided a verbal report as summarised below:

- Signage – Ms Bates has spoken to several people to provide updates since the meeting with Mark Raffills.
- Civil Defence – Ms Bates has spoken to a resident about his experience with Civil Defence, he is willing to help with an emergency plan.
- Info table – Saturday 2 November 2018 at New World, not able to help at Market Day due to work commitments.
- Council Meeting – Ms Bates has not been able to attend any council meetings.
- Centennial Park – As at Wednesday 5 December 2018, Athol Sanson, RDC Parks Manager had advised –
 - Contract now signed between Angus McMillian Concrete (AMC) and the RDC.
 - Health and Safety documentation has now been finalised with AMC now and RDC approved contractor.
 - Nardia Gower has been helping finalise accommodation for the contractors.
 - We are nearing the mark for the funding of this project but have little spare in the pot. Projects like this never come within budget, variations always occur. If we can get at least one of these tentative savings through community involvement, would be great. This would give us a little spare change for these variances.
 - AMC have ordered the steel for the project to avoid any delays with the Christmas shutdown period.
 - Raffle is happening.
- Memorial Playground – Lucy Skou had nothing of significance to report as at 6 December 2018.
- Request for assistance – seat for Stewart Street Surgery – Following an approach earlier this year regarding the provision of seating outside, Marton Lion's Club have finished installing a seat. Ms Bates has thanked them for this.
- Marton promotion – Ms Bates thanked:
 - Cr Cath Ash and her team for making Market Day and the Christmas Parade happen.
 - Brian Baillie for making so many great nights of music happen at the Marton Players

- Jenny Greener for doing a great job promoting Marton by sharing her Christmas decorations out of town as well as events in town.
- Topics for next meeting:
 - Christmas Lights.
 - Borough of Marton Cup recipient.

Undertaking	Subject	Emergency Response
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Blair Jamieson to follow up on the documentation for the Emergency Response – Paul Chaffe.

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Committee

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

9 Council responses to queries raised at previous meetings

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

10 Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number	18/MCC/035	File Ref
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That the Marton Community Committee nominate Ms Wendy Wagner as an assessor for future Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship grant applications.

Cr D Wilson / Ms D Harris. Carried

11 Representation review

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

12 Youth Council

Resolved minute number	18/MCC/036	File Ref
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That the 'Youth Council Application Form' be received.

Ms C Bates / Cr L Sheridan. Carried

13 Future management of community housing

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Undertaking	Subject	Community housing
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To include a Community housing update in future agendas, with the latest community housing newsletter.

14 Update from the Project Marton Co-ordinator

Cr Cath Ash addressed the committee:

- 31st March 2019 is the Harvest Festival. A wedding will be raffled at this event.
- Fund raising for the Boer War Memorial is still continuing. Information packs will be available soon.
- Market Day was a success.
- 1st year Project Marton has hosted the Christmas Parade – they enjoyed the experience.
- Marton is un-Christmassy, but Jenny Greener is working on a plan to address this.
- Volunteers BBQ to be held 18 December at 5pm.
- Business after 5 will be held as a bi-monthly event.

15 Update from the Marton/Bulls Wastewater Advisory Group

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

16 Update on Youth Services

Resolved minute number	18/MCC/037	File Ref	4-EN-12-4
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That the memorandum 'Youth Development Programme Update – December 2018' be accepted.

Ms C Bates / Ms L Duncan. Carried

17 Update on place-making initiatives

No update was provided

18 Update on the Marton Civic Centre/Heritage Precinct project

Cr Wilson spoke to the update provided.

19 Small Projects Grant Scheme update – December 2018

Resolved minute number 18/MCC/038 **File Ref** 3-CC-1-3

That the memorandum 'Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – December 2018' be received.

Ms C Bates / Ms D Harris. Carried

20 Advice of review of MoU organisations work plans to come to February meetings

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

21 Current Infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the Marton ward September-October 2018

Resolved minute number 18/MCC/039 **File Ref** 3-CC-1-5

That the extract 'Current Infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the Marton ward September-October 2018' be received.

Ms C Bates / Ms W Wagner. Carried

22 Late Items

As accepted in item 5 – Marton Township Signage

Resolved minute number 18/MCC/040 **File Ref**

- 1 That the memorandum "Marton Township Signage – Stakeholder Update" be received.
- 2 That the Marton Community Committee endorse the preferred township symbol/sign as amended from the memorandum 'Marton Township Signage – Stakeholder Update'.

Cr D Wilson / Ms W Wagner. Carried

23 Next meeting

13 February 2019, 7.00 pm.

24 Meeting Closed

9:15pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed