



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Making this place home.

Council Meeting Order Paper

Thursday 28 February 2019, 1pm
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.



Rangitikei District Council

Council Meeting

Agenda – Thursday 28 February 2019 – 1:00 p.m.

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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

Sandy Rowland - St Johns New Zealand

4 Apologies/Leave of Absence

5 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.

6 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.

7 Confirmation of minutes

The minutes from the Council meeting held 31 January 2019 are attached.

Recommendation:

That the minutes of the Council meeting 31 January 2019 [as amended/without amendment] be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

8 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 28 February 2019 be received.

9 Portfolio Updates

Ohakea

Criterion Site

Shared Services

Southern Sport

Samoan Community, Youth Development and Environment

Cr Platt

Cr Dunn

Cr Belsham/Cr McManaway

Cr Sheridan

Cr Ash

Marton Building (Civic Centre)
Iwi Interests
Heritage and Tourism
Northern Sport and Taihape Building

Cr Wilson
Cr Peke-Mason
Cr Aslett
Cr Gordon / Cr Rainey

Recommendation:

That the 'Portfolio Updates' to the 28 February 2018 Council meeting be received.

10 Hilux New Zealand Rural Games

Attached is a letter from the Chair of the New Zealand Rural Games Trust asking Council to being a financial sponsor to this year's Games. Last year's grant was \$2,500.

File ref: 3-EP-3-8

Recommendation:

That a grant of \$..... be made to the 2019 Hilux New Zealand Rural Games.

11 Criterion Street Carpark (Behind Medical Centre)

Notice of motion from Cr Platt:

That the Rangitikei Council delays the sale of the parking area in Criterion Street, immediately behind the Bulls Medical Centre, until a parking needs analysis is completed.

Background information is attached.

- Bulls Overlay shows there are currently 101 street side parks in close proximity to the SH1 / SH3 intersection. That also displays 38 (total) marked car parks off street.
- The Development plan provides for 51 parks "attached" to the new Centre and a further 23 attached to the other activities in the development area.

12 Top Assay testing for PFAS

Notice of motion from Cr Platt:

That the Rangitikei District Council sends samples of the Bulls water supply overseas for TOP Assay testing to determine the levels of PFAS contamination.

Some background information is attached on the effects of PFAS, the Total Oxidisable Precursor (TOP) Assay test, and an analysis of differences in PFAS regulation across the United States.

13 Administrative Matters

A report is attached.

Recommendations:

- 1 That the report 'Administrative matters – February 2019' to Council's meeting on 28 February 2019 be received.
- 2 That Council authorise the Assets/Infrastructure Committee, at its next meeting (21 March 2019) to approve a remit regarding legal easements or other mechanisms for Council infrastructure to be submitted to the Local Government New Zealand Zone 3 meeting on 4-5 April 2019.
- 3 That Council direct and authorise the Chief Executive to (i) classify as 'local purpose reserve for public amenities' the Crown derived reserve at Bruce Street, Hunterville (being Section 3, Township of Hunterville, all RT WN20C/78, area 1383 square metres) and (ii) grant a lease of part of the site to St John Ambulance for the purposes of an ambulance station.
- 4 That Council agrees that the following report considered in a public excluded meeting be made publicly available without restriction, uploaded to the Council's website under 'Bulls Community Centre' and the change in status footnoted in the meeting minutes:
 - 15 November 2018 (reconvened from 25 October 2018) 'C1084 – Bulls Community Centre – Tender from W & W Construction Ltd'
- 5 That a waiver of% of the normal charge to local non-profit organisations for using the Taihape Town Hall Supper Room be given to Sustainable Taihape.
- 6 That under Council's rates remission policy providing for remission of rates on the grounds of disproportionate rates compared to the value of the property, a full remission of rates for two years from 1 July 2019 be granted to Oliver Sanderson in respect of the property at 16 Pukeko Street, Taihape, (valuation 1353011803) so long as the capital value of the property does not exceed \$10,000.

14 Top 10 projects report

A memorandum is attached.

Recommendation:

That the memorandum 'Top Ten Projects – status, February 2019' to the 28 February 2019 Council meeting be received.

15 Annual review of the agreement for the delivery of infrastructure services with Manawatū District Council

A report will be tabled at the meeting.

File: 3-OR-5-10

Recommendation:

That the report 'Annual review of the agreement for the delivery of infrastructure services with Manawatū District Council' to the 28 February 2019 Council meeting be received.

16 Possible uses for the Taihape Bowling Club facilities

A report will be tabled at the meeting.

File ref: 6-CF-4-19

Recommendation:

That the report 'Possible uses for the Taihape Bowling Club Facilities' to the 28 February 2019 Council meeting be received.

17 Minutes and recommendations from Committees

The minutes are attached.

Recommendations:

1 That the following minutes be received.

- Hunterville Rural water Scheme, 4 February 2019
- Turakina Reserve Management Committee, 7 February 2019
- Turakina Community Committee, 7 February 2019
- Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, 12 February 2019
- Bulls Community Committee, 12 February 2019
- Rātana Community Board, 12 February 2019
- Erewhon Rural Water Scheme, 13 February 2019
- Taihape Community Board, 13 February 2019
- Marton Community Committee, 13 February 2019
- Assets/Infrastructure Committee, 14 February 2019
- Policy/Planning Committee, 14 February 2019
- Hunterville Community Committee, 18 February 2019

2 That the following recommendation from the Hunterville Community Committee meeting held on 4 February 2019:

19/HWRS/037

The Hunterville Rural Water Supply Committee propose that the water rates for 2019/20 be increased to \$295 + GST per unit for Hunterville Rural Scheme Members. The rate for Hunterville Urban Scheme Members is to remain at \$275 +GST.

3 That the following recommendation from the Bulls Community Committee meeting held on 12 February 2019:

19/BCC/004

The Bulls Community Committee recommend to Council that they contribute towards the costs of the refurbishments of the Bull statues in Bulls.

- 4 That the following recommendation from the Erewhon Rural Water Supply Sub-Committee meeting held on 13 February 2019:

19/ERWS/003

That the proposed rates for 2019/20 for the Erewhon Rural Water Supply scheme remain the same as for 2018/19.

- 5 That the following recommendation from the Taihape Community Board meeting held on 13 February 2019:

19/TCB/009

That the Taihape Community Board request that Council remind the Taihape Community Development Trust and Mokai Patea Services of their obligation to the Taihape Community Board in regards to the Memorandum of Understanding and regular reporting to the Board.

18 Public Excluded

Recommendation:

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

- 1 C1094 RDC Sewer Rehab 18-19 Regional Sewer relining 18-19

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 C1094 RDC Sewer Rehab 18-19 Regional Sewer relining 18-19	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.

19 Open meeting

[Resolutions from Public excluded to be confirmed in open meeting]

20 Late items

As agreed at item 5.

21 Future Items for the Agenda

22 Next Meeting

28 March 2019 at 1.00 pm.

23 Meeting Closed

Attachment 1

Rangitīkei District Council

Council Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 31 January 2019 – 9:30 AM

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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 Dean McManaway
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 Arno Benadie, Principal Advisor – Infrastructure
Ms Jo Devine, GM – Finance and Business Support
Ms Jo Priestley, Communications / Website Officer
Ms Selena Anderson, Governance Administrator

Tabled Documents:

Item 10A	Portfolio Updates
Item 11	Project Marton – Marton Harvest Festival
Item 16	Proposed amendment to the Speed Limit Bylaw – western end of Hendersons Line, Marton

1 Welcome

The meeting started at 9.42am, His Worship the Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Council Prayer

Cr Aslett read the Council Prayer

3 Public Forum

Kristy Harris – Taihape Playcentre

Ms Harris supported by three tamariki spoke to Council about the background of the Taihape Playcentre. Parents and the wider community have been proactive in fundraising to purchase the safety flooring however have had a shortfall with the installation of the safety flooring. To help alleviate the costs the parents/community of the Playcentre have undertaken as much work as possible in order to get the area prepared for the installation of the safety flooring. Ms Harris has asked Council to fund the installation cost of the safety flooring of \$4990.00.

4 Minute's silence for Peter Richardson

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

5 Apologies/Leave of Absence

That the apology for Cr Peke-Mason be received.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr McManaway. Carried

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 Wilson declared a conflict of interest in relation to Item 11 part 9.

Cr Ash declared a conflict of interest in relation to the late item Project Marton – Marton Harvest festival.

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, Marton Harvest Festival be dealt with as a late item at this meeting.

8 Confirmation of minutes

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/001** **File Ref**

That the minutes and public excluded minutes of the Council meeting 13 December 2018 [as amended/without amendment] be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Aslett/ Cr Sheridan. Carried

9 Mayor's Report

The Mayor spoke to his report.

Bulls Community Centre – the foundational work is still being carried out. The archaeologist on site has taken samples of what could be early European artefacts away to be assessed.

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/002** **File Ref** **3-EP-3-5**

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

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Wilson. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/003** **File Ref**

That the Chief Executive investigate the engagement of a planning resource to look at a potential review of the District Plan and the scope of which is to be determined.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr McManaway. Carried

10 Funding request from the Taihape Playcentre

Elected Members noted the commentary in the agenda.

The Taihape Playcentre is applying to Council for funding to have new safety flooring installed at a cost of \$4900.00 + GST. Under a previous criteria they had been declined funding, now that the criteria has changed they are eligible to apply for funding.

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/004** **File Ref**

That That Council approves the request for funding from the Taihape Playcentre from the Community initiatives Fund for the amount of \$4,990 + GST

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Gordon. Carried

10A Portfolio updates

Ohakea	Cr Platt
Criterion Site	Cr Dunn
Shared Services	Cr Belsham/Cr McManaway
Southern Sport	Cr Sheridan
Samoan Community, Youth Development and Environment	Cr Ash
Marton Building (Civic Centre)	Cr Wilson
Iwi Interests	Cr Peke-Mason
Heritage and Tourism	Cr Aslett
Northern Sport and Taihape Building	Cr Gordon / Cr Rainey

Cr Aslett spoke to his tabled update. There were no other updates.

Resolved minute number	19/RDC/005	File Ref
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That the 'Portfolio Updates' to the 31 January 2019 Council meeting be received.

His Worship the Mayor /Cr Belsham Carried

11 Administrative matters

Mr McNeil spoke to the report.

Points highlighted from the report were:

- **Kerbside rubbish and recycling**
Council discussed the uncertainty about recycling and the Ministry for the Environment needing to clarify their policy around recycling.
- **Marton water supply**
Mr McNeil discussed that a Water Strategy will be developed and the scope of the water strategy will be determined at the Assets /Infrastructure Committee meeting.
- **Solarcity**
Community location information will be available at the next meeting
- **Skatepark upgrade at Centennial Park, Marton**
His Worship the Mayor mentioned to Council that Ngā Waiariki Ngāti Apa have kindly donated for use a clean house for the contractors to stay in while they are working on the skatepark.
- **Dump station in Bulls for campervans**
Council discussed that there needed to be more investigation in regards to having dump stations in Bulls and Hunterville and it be discussed at the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting.

During item 11 part 9 Cr Wilson removed himself from Chambers as he had a conflict of interest with this matter.
10.42am – 10.47am

Undertaking

Subject

Scope of the Water Strategy to be put on the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting.

Undertaking

Subject

His Worship the Mayor to write an acknowledgement letter to Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa for the use of the house.

Undertaking

Subject

Staff to investigate the need for dump stations to be installed in Bulls and Hunterville. This will be reported back through the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting.

Resolved minute number

19/RDC/006

File Ref

That the report 'Administrative matters – January 2019' to Council's meeting on 31 January 2019 be received.

Cr Gordon/ Cr Rainey. Carried

Resolved minute number

19/RDC/007

File Ref

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

Cr Wilson/ Cr McManaway. Carried

Resolved minute number

19/RDC/008

File Ref

That, in response to the questions posed by the Remuneration Authority regarding remuneration for community boards, the Rangitikei District Council prefers that 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.

Cr Belsham / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number 19/RDC/009 File Ref

That in response to questions posed by the Remuneration Authority regarding remuneration for community boards, the Rangitikei District Council indicates its view that remuneration for elected members of each community board should reflect the number of residents represented by the whole board.

Cr Aslett / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number 19/RDC/010 File Ref

That Council approve without amendment the development agreement for the proposed construction of new premises/development of the site at 346-360 Wellington Road, Marton by McVerry Crawford'

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Belsham. Carried

Resolved minute number 19/RDC/011 File Ref

That the Assets/Infrastructure Committee investigate the placement of dump stations in Bulls and Hunterville

Cr Gordon / Cr McManaway. Carried

12 Top 10 Projects report

Mr McNeil spoke to the memorandum.

Undertaking Subject

That a table monitoring the budget progress be included in future reporting to Council in regards to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre and the development of Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams site in Marton for Council's administration centre and the town library

Resolved minute number 19/RDC/012 File Ref

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

Cr Belsham / Cr Aslett. Carried

Cr McManaway left at 11.10am – 11.15am

Cr Ash left at 11.23am – 11.26am

Cr Dunn left at 11.25am – 11.28am

13 Health and Safety quarterly report

Mr McNeil spoke to the report.

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/013** **File Ref**

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

Cr Gordon / Cr Belsham. Carried

Cr Belsham left at 11.30am – 11.32am

14 Deliberation on submissions to Animal Control Bylaw

Mr Hodder spoke to the report.

Council discussed that it was a worthwhile to get cats de-sexed; however, there was a further issue in regards to unwanted cats.

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/014** **File Ref** **1-DB-1-9**

That the report 'Deliberations on submissions to Animal Control Bylaw 2018' to the 31 January 2019 Council Committee meeting be received.

Cr Rainey / Cr Ash. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/015** **File Ref**

That the Animal Control Bylaw be adopted without amendment to come into force on 11 February 2019.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/016** **File Ref**

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.

Cr Belsham / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/017** **File Ref**

That the Policy/Planning Committee look at the issue of unwanted cats

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Sheridan. Carried

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

Mr Hodder spoke to the report.

Council acknowledged the work that has gone into this policy and also the need for it to be implemented as soon as possible.

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/018** **File Ref** **3-PY-1-29**

That the report 'Deliberations on the Rates remission policy for incentivising residential development' to the 31 January 2019 Council meeting be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/019** **File Ref**

That the Rates remission policy for incentivising residential development be adopted without amendment with immediate effect.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Belsham. Carried

16 Review of speed limits bylaw

Mr Hodder spoke to the tabled report.

Recommendations:

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/020** **File Ref**

That the memorandum 'Proposed amendment to Speed Limit Bylaw – western end of Hendersons Line Marton' be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/021** **File Ref**

That Council approve consultation on amending the Speed Limit Bylaw for the western end of Hendersons Line, Marton, to Pukepapa Road as an interim intervention in terms of the New Zealand Transport Agency's Speed Management Guide, and authorise the Policy/Planning Committee to approve the relevant documents (including the engagement plan).

Cr Belsham / Cr Wilson. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/022** **File Ref**

That the Assets/Infrastructure Committee be asked to consider the New Zealand Transport Speed Limit management map(s) for the Rangitikei District and recommend what changes warrant consultation with the community during the year.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr McManaway. Carried

17 Submission to Aotearoa - New Zealand Tourism Strategy

Elected Members noted the commentary in the agenda. The following changes were agreed:

- Need for a dedicated Ministry of Tourism (to give focus to the issues in the industry);
- Stress investment in infrastructure support;
- Final review by His Worship the Mayor.

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/023** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

That the draft submission to the draft Aotearoa New Zealand Government Tourism Strategy (as amended) be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr Ash. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/024** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

That His Worship the Mayor be authorised to sign (on behalf of the Council) the draft submission as amended to the draft Aotearoa New Zealand Government Tourism Strategy.

Cr Aslett / Cr Sheridan. Carried

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

Elected Members noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/025** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

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.

Cr Rainey / Cr Ash. Carried

19 Receipt of Committee minutes and resolutions to be confirmed

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/026** **File Ref**

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.

Cr McManaway / Cr Belsham

20 Late items

Project Marton – Marton Harvest Festival

Resolved minute number **19/RDC/027** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

That Council exempts Project Marton from (a) the hireage fees for Marton Park for the Marton Harvest Festival on 31 March 2019 and (b) exempts the erection of the marquee from requiring a building consent and waives the associated fees

Cr McManaway / Cr Aslett. Carried

21 Future Items for the Agenda

None

22 Next Meeting

28 February 2019 at 1.00 pm

23 Meeting Closed

12.20pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Attachment 2

Report to Council, February 2019

I attended a river catchment meeting at Moawhango on Thursday night with about 40 people, most of whom were farmers but supported by Beef and Lamb, Horizons and Land Care. This group is one of a number of groups looking to be proactive in raising the health and swimability of our rivers. They have funded sampling and are looking seriously at changes to their farming systems to reduce E.coli, fertiliser nutrient loadings and soil run off. They should be both applauded and supported. I noticed, for example, on the way home that we have done some extensive work on the Moawhango river road and that earthworks has no sediment trap, something that we should be able to address. The drive home was through very heavy rain which will be welcomed by the rural sector.

This week I also attended one of the billion tree workshops run by the Ministry of Primary Industries with Councillor Gordon. The Government is keen on meeting its promise of one billion trees and has released grants and partnership money for both the planting of exotics and natives, something that we have been a beneficiary of for the Marton B and C dam project.

With the desire to protect our waterways by river catchment groups and funding for plantings comes a risk that we will need to manage and possibly extend further funding. Unless we are able to support the old man's beard programs run by the REG (Rangitikei Environment Group) there is the risk of planting areas, removing grazing pressure and having old man's beard (clematis V) take over our district.

Building work within the district is proceeding at pace not only with our projects, but also with industrial enquiries and residential builds. I wonder if now is the right time to look at possible incentives to encourage new apprentices in especially the trades' areas. As a Council we offer assistance to university study out of our District which is now backed by the government via free course costs for the first year, but we do nothing to retain people in our trades.

Last Friday saw a milestone event for the Rangitikei with the official opening of Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa's new premises (Te Poho o Tuariki) at Hendersons Line, formerly the Turakina Maori Girls College. It was good to be accompanied by a number of Councillors and Council staff, and I appreciated the work done to get the two kowhai trees for planting. They are an important symbol of an enduring partnership between the Council and Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa.

Andy Watson
Mayor of the Rangitikei

Mayor's Engagement

February 2019

4	Met with Carpet Court Palmerston North re possible donation of carpet and Vinyl for the Bulls Community house Attended the Hunterville Rural Water Supply meeting
5	Attended meeting re Invictus Games at the Palmerston North City Council Met with a potential real estate agency re the sale of the Bulls community house Attended the Otara Bridge ribbon cutting ceremony Met with Rural Hunterville residents
6	Met with a various Marton residents
7	Attended Turakina Reserve Management Committee meeting and the Turakina Community Committee meeting
11	Attended the Soil Breaking ceremony for the Marton Skatepark
12	Attended meeting at the Bulls Museum Attended the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti meeting Attended meeting with various Marton residents Attended the Bulls Community Committee meeting
13	Was interviewed by TVNZ regarding the Earthquake-prone Buildings in Marton Met with a Marton Business owners Attended the Marton Community Committee meeting
14	Met with a Marton business owner Attended the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting Attended the Policy/Planning committee meeting
15	Met with a Bulls resident Attended the formal opening ceremony for the Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa premises Attended various meeting with Marton and Bulls residents Attended the Taihape Pool Party
16	Attended the Bi-Annual Apa Rising event hosted by Ngati Apa
18	Met with Mayor Helen Worboys of Manawatu District Council for a Monthly catch-up Met with Rangitikei College Scholarship winner for 2019 Met with Chorus re community engagement Attended the Hunterville Community Committee meeting
19	Was based in Taihape office all day Attended the One Billion Trees Fund Information Session Attended the After 5 meeting at the Club Hotel
20	Attended the Accessing Central New Zealand Met with Marton residential Attended Meeting with Clubs Taihape and RDC - Taihape Memorial Park Project
21	Various meetings with Marton residents Attended meeting with a rural Taihape resident Attended meeting for the Bulls house
22	Had a catch-up with James Etuale, Department of Internal Affairs Met with a group of Marton residents
25	To meet with Whanganui District Health Board CE Russell Simpson
26	To meet with Marton resident
27	To meet with a Marton resident
28	To attend the following Council and Committee meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit/Risk Committee • Finance/Performance Committee • Council meeting

Attachment 3



2 January 2019

Dear Mayors Don, Andy, Hamish, Tracey and Michael

New year's greetings to you all. I hope you are enjoying the festive break and being away from receiving emails and other requests like mine. However, I am keen to get this in front of you all at the first opportunity when you return to the office but when I will be away on holiday in the heat of Australia.

Thank you all for the support you gave to the Games in 2018. It was hugely appreciated and enabled the Games to draw nearly twice as many as the 2017 year we began hosting them in this region. As far as the business community is concerned this is the natural fit for these Games to be an iconic regional event and I thank you as Mayors for your continuing advocacy of them; not only as a free to the public display of our heritage rural sports but also for the economic, cultural and social inclusion opportunities they provide.

I am writing to give you the opportunity to promote your district at the forthcoming Hilux NZ Rural Games in Palmerston North on 9 - 10 March this year. I am appealing to you to support the games by contributing \$2500 and taking up the offer of a space where you can advertise your district's tourist attraction, economic development, employment, housing, education, and lifestyle opportunities or events you maybe planning.

Last year Taranaki took up this opportunity with considerable success and as a pilot it proved the worthwhileness of getting in front of crowds of 15,000 – 25,000 per day to promote whatever event, activities, opportunities you have in your district. I cannot stress how beneficial this is and the reason I am inviting you all to be part of this - it sends a great message of solidarity and regional collaboration to our communities and beyond.

This year promises to be better than ever with more than 200 competitors and 27 events over the two days in The Square in Palmerston North. This event is proving to be an iconic event for Manawatu and associated central New Zealand towns and cities; given these extraordinary and often not seen events which are based on sports that built our nation. We are delighted to be attracting again former well known New Zealand sports' champions as well as hosting TransTasman and NZ Championships.

In Palmerston North on the Friday evening there will be what has now become the annual Norwood Rural Sports Awards Dinner at Awapuni Function centre. Last year this drew over 400 people with a dynamic series of Olympians, All Black coach, Steve Hansen and the winning crew from the America's Cup.

The Games are free to the public and the Rural Games Trust is committed to keeping that as a priority, which means attracting a large number of commercial sponsors as well as funding from charitable and gaming trusts. We are extremely grateful to the very significant financial and in-kind support from Palmerston North City Council and Manawatu District Council plus that of local and national patrons. Last year we were most grateful for receiving \$2500 grant from those of you in our neighbouring district councils.

As some of you will know the games do provide scholarships for young people and support for local events in your regions that lead up to these games, like the gumboot throwing in Taihape.

The media coverage is to be envied with extensive televised performances on all three days. There is a corporate hospitality, fully catered marquee for VIPs and competitors and sponsors to mix. If you choose as a council to sponsor the Games you will receive two complimentary passes as a VIP valued at \$125 +gst per person for whichever day you choose to come.

At the heart of the Games is a series of traditional sports attracting top competitors from throughout New Zealand and Australia. You can expect to see several national and world champions battling for the prestigious Hilux New Zealand Rural Games titles.

Together with Sport New Zealand and rural sports associations around NZ we've developed exciting new formats for sheep shearing, speed fencing, speed tree climbing and other traditional sports. We'll also be hosting the ANZAXE Wood Chopping Championship, NZ Harness Racing Gearing Up Championship and the NZ Rural Highland Games 'Heavies' Trans-Tasman Competition that has been so popular at the first two events.

Kids 'n Country features a host of fun events over both days to keep under-12s active and entertained. And there are some great spot prizes. This is a very popular site in the Square and there is plenty of shade for picnics and ride-ons for toddlers.

As well as the competitive element, the Games will feature a fun-packed festival programme with delicious local food offerings, specialised food trucks and heaps of fun. Fonterra 'Have a Go' events like olive stone spitting, wine barrel racing, gumboot throwing and – of course – cowpat tossing!

Please refer people to our website - www.ruralgames.co.nz. This is a highly informative site which provides extensive coverage of the kind of events and activities on offer and lets you see at a glance where they are to be held and information about past winners. Look out for signs appearing in the district and let us know if you need pamphlets.

In addition to the sheer delight in participating in these Games is the value they bring to the economy and social infrastructure not just of the Manawatu but the wider lower North Island and Central New Zealand. Here is a vehicle for leveraging economic development, attracting people to sustainable jobs in the agrisector, increasing social inclusion and participation, building resilient communities and creating opportunities for Maori to reach their full potential.

This is where we believe giving you the opportunity to showcase what is happening in your region, what employment you are offering, what tourism and economic development opportunities are available makes good sense.

Daniel O'Regan is the person to contact for further information on setting up your site, tickets for the Awards Dinner or pamphlets about the games, danielo@dosc.co.nz.

The Hilux New Zealand Rural Games is a fantastic family event and opportunity for regional promotion, so we look forward to hearing from you and hosting you in Palmerston North again in March this year.

Kind regards

Margaret

Margaret Kouvelis
Chair, NZ Rural Games Trust

cc- Chief Executives, Clive Manley, David Clapperton, Ross McNeil, Blair King
cc Mayors and CEs PNCC, MDC

Attachment 4



Digital map data sourced from Land Information New Zealand. CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.
The information displayed in the GIS has been taken from Rangitikei District Council's databases and maps.
It is made available in good faith but its accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed.
All excavations near council assets to be undertaken with due care. Contractors will be liable for damages.
If the information is relied on in support of Resource Consent it should be verified by independent survey.

NZGD2000 / New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000
802830, 13912934, 5549976, 87582514
803322, 85385326, 5550248, 63579446

Projection:
Bounds:

Scale: 1:1812
Original Sheet Size A4



Attachment 5

1. RELEVANCE TO PUBLIC HEALTH

1.2 SUMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS

Perfluoroalkyls are ubiquitous chemicals in the environment; they are readily absorbed following inhalation or oral exposure and are not metabolized in humans or laboratory animals. The toxicity of perfluoroalkyl compounds, particularly PFOA and PFOS, has been extensively evaluated in humans and laboratory animals. However, comparison of the toxicity of perfluoroalkyls across species is problematic due to differences in elimination half-lives, lack of adequate mechanistic data, species differences in the mechanism of toxicity for some endpoints, and differences in measurement of exposure levels between epidemiology and experimental studies. Substantial differences in the rate of elimination of perfluoroalkyls exist across species. Table 1-1 lists half-lives for PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFBuS, and PFBA for human, nonhuman primates, rats, and mice to illustrate some of the species differences. For example, for PFOA, the estimated elimination half-life ranges from 8 years in humans to 1.9 hours in female rats.

Table 1-1. Summary of Estimated Elimination Half-lives for Select Perfluoroalkyls

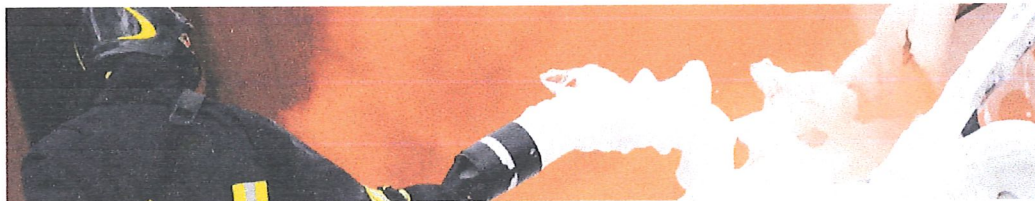
	Humans	Nonhuman primates	Rats ^a	Mice ^a
PFOA	8 years (Olsen et al. 2007a)	20.1–32.6 days (Butenhoff et al. 2004c)	Males: 44–322 hours Females: 1.9–16.2 hours	
PFOS	5.4 years (Olsen et al. 2007a)	110–170 days (Chang et al. 2012; Seacat et al. 2002)	179–1,968 hours	731–1,027 hours
PFHxS	8.5 years (Olsen et al. 2007a)	87–141 days (Sundström et al. 2012)	Males: 382–688 hours Females: 1.03–41.28 hours	597–643 hours
PFBuS	665 hours (Olsen et al. 2009)	8.0–95.2 hours (Chengelis et al. 2009; Olsen et al. 2009)	2.1–7.42 hours	
PFBA	72 hours (Chang et al. 2008b)	40.3–41.0 hours (Chang et al. 2008b)	1.03–9.22 hours	2.79–13.34 hours

^aSee Section 3.1.4 for citations.

The mechanisms of toxicity of perfluoroalkyl compounds have not been fully elucidated. There is strong evidence that some effects observed in rodents, such as hepatotoxicity, immunotoxicity, and developmental toxicity, involve the activation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- α (PPAR α); however, humans and nonhuman primates are less responsive to PPAR α agonists than rodents. Additionally, PPAR α -independent mechanisms are also involved and it is not known if species

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Total Oxidisable Precursor (TOP) Assay



As a result the growth of the synthetic chemical industry, over the last 50 years, many thousands of new fluorinated molecules have become almost ubiquitous in the environment. A multitude of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), valued for their ability to repel both water and oils, have been used for decades for diverse applications such as water repellent "outdoor" fabrics, stain resistant carpets, non-stick frying pans and firefighting foams.

PFOS (perfluorooctane sulphonate) and PFOA (perfluorooctanoate) are the best known examples of PFAS. Their potential impact on human health has already been recognized internationally as they are extremely persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.

As a result, PFOS is restricted under the Stockholm Convention and classed as a persistent organic pollutant (POP), with PFOA being actively considered for inclusion. However, more recently, regulators' in differing countries interest and concern has expanded to take in a much wider number of the PFAS now present in the environment such as perfluorinated or polyfluorinated alkyl substances compounds (PFAS) found in **aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)** and multiple other products. These perfluorinated or polyfluorinated compounds are sometimes termed "precursors" as they can biotransform to form more simple perfluorooctanoic acids such as PFOA.

As a result, there are significant analytical challenges to overcome when considering how to assess soil and groundwater contaminated with PFAS as there are multiple analytes to consider, not just PFOS and PFOA.

Routine analysis of these compounds is undertaken by Liquid Chromatography - Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometry (LC-QQQ). This analytical technique is very selective and sensitive, allowing for compounds which have been calibrated for to be detected at low concentrations, typically around 1 ng/l or less in water and 1 ug/Kg in soil.

A key issue here for risk assessors and remediation practitioners is that routine methodology can only reliably report known, calibrated compounds - whereas, many AFFF and other formulations, contain a multitude of PFAS compounds.

These unknown 'precursor' compounds are sometimes referred to 'PFAS dark matter'. These compounds can be in a number of different ionic states and they biotransform over time in the environment to become simple perfluorooctanoic acids, which do not degrade or transform further.

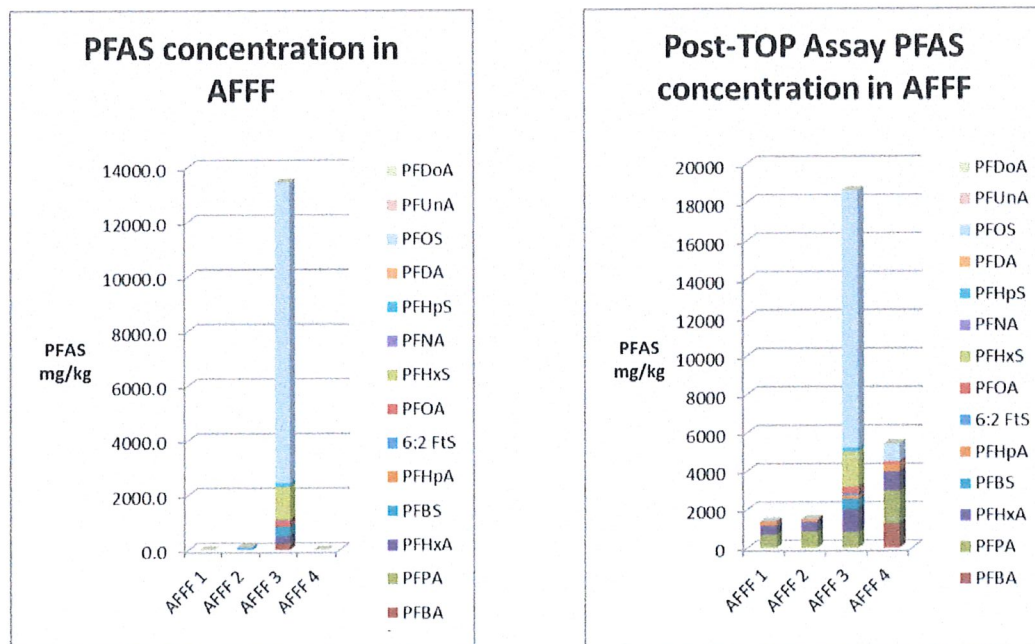
Trying to analyse for all the potential PFAS compounds present in a sample is not practically possible.

The Total Oxidisable Precursor (TOP) assay has been developed using simple hydroxyl radical chemistry to transform the PFAS precursors in a sample to measurable Perfluorinated carboxylic acid compounds which can be measured.

This gives an indication of the PFAS dark matter in the samples which will biotransform over time to the Perfluorinated carboxylic acids.

The TOP assay provides information analogous to TPHCWG, in that the carbon length of the PFAS pre-cursors are provided, although specific substance information is not. This helps to understand the likely toxicity and bioaccumulation effects of the PFAS substances present.

As part of the validation for this method a series of AFFF were analysed pre and post oxidation. The results are presented below.



SYNLAB and Arcadis have worked collaboratively to bring this exciting product from academic research to full commercialisation to help fill some of the gaps in knowledge that regulators and remediation practitioners have in relation to PFAS impacted sites.



Northeastern University

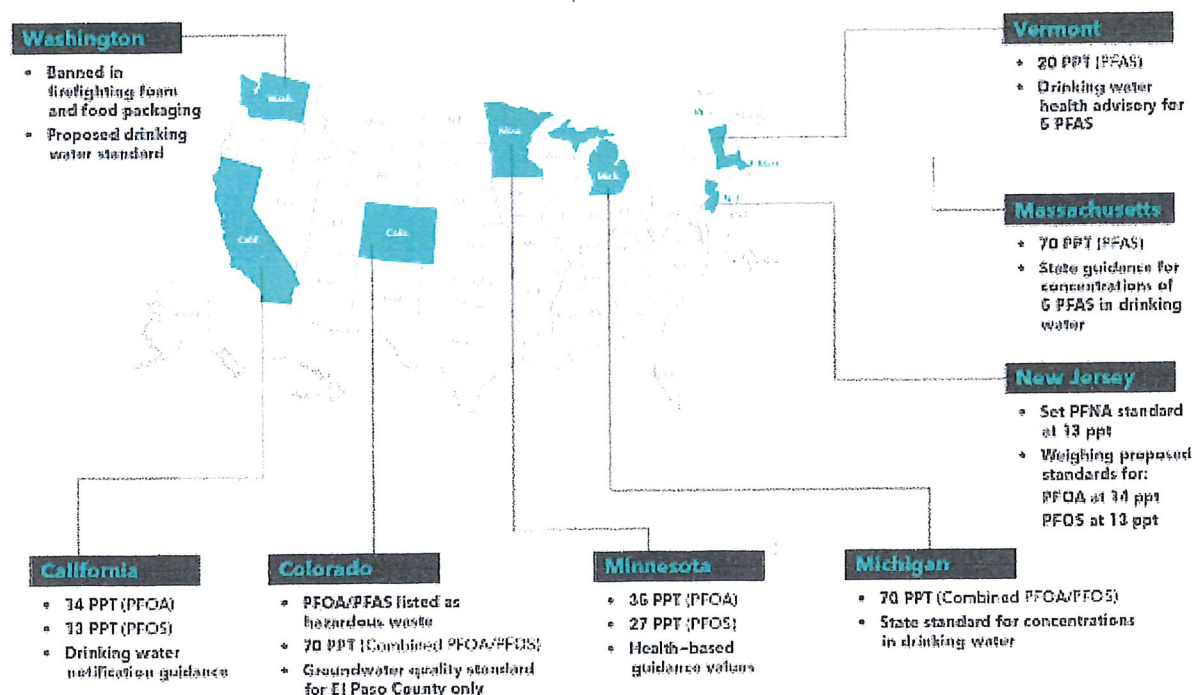
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

The Social Discovery of a Class of Emerging Contaminants

NEWS

Analysis of state-by-state differences in PFAS regulation

States With Numerical PFAS Limits



Bloomberg Environment

(Graphic: Bloomberg Environment)

Date: **October 2, 2018** Author: **colealder**

0 Comments

Read the [full article](#) by Gerald B. Silverman

“States fearing that federal inaction on chemical safety may harm their residents are jumping into the breach.

Faced with growing public pressure to address a class of persistent chemical contaminants found in drinking water and at waste sites, eight states are stepping up because they see the Environmental Protection Agency as dragging its feet.

They are driven by findings that the chemicals—perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), and others like them—are pervasive across the country, including at military sites and near manufacturing plants.

Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas, Vermont, and Washington have all taken action on water or cleanup regulations for the class of toxic chemicals with multiple consumer and industry uses.

And 11 other states—Alabama, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—are considering similar steps, according to an analysis by Bloomberg Environment.

But those responsible for cleaning up the contamination, like the military and some industrial facilities, caution that a patchwork of different state rules will complicate their efforts...

They are part of a class of about 3,500 chemical compounds known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

The EPA set a nonenforceable health advisory in 2016 for PFOA and PFOS levels in drinking water at a combined 70 parts per trillion, but the Centers for

Disease Control and Prevention said in June that exposure to even lower concentrations may pose health risks.

Former EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt announced in May that PFOA and PFOS may eventually be classified as hazardous substances for waste site cleanups. An EPA drinking water official told a congressional panel Sept. 6 the agency will decide by the end of 2018 whether to initiate the multiyear process of developing drinking water standards called maximum contaminant levels, or MCLs...

Massachusetts: Interim guidance issued June 8 for five PFAS chemicals (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHpA, and PFHxS) recommends that pregnant women, nursing mothers, and infants not consume water containing the PFAS substances at levels above 70 ppt, individually or in combination.

New Hampshire: Since May 31, 2016, New Hampshire has used the EPA health advisory standard of 70 ppt as an enforceable standard for PFOA and PFOS found alone and combined, for drinking water, groundwater, and cleanups. The state is considering stricter state limits in drinking water than what the EPA recommends following the discovery in 2016 of PFOA contamination in the private drinking water wells of more than 500 families in southern New Hampshire.

New Jersey: The Department of Environmental Protection set a 13 ppt standard Sept. 4 for PFNA. State officials are reviewing New Jersey Drinking Water Quality Institute recommendations for a standard of 14 ppt for PFOA and 13 ppt for PFOS. The state aims to adopt the standards by the end of the year.

New York: The state has been considering drinking water limits for PFOA and PFOS for almost a year but has yet to issue standards.

Pennsylvania: The Department of Environmental Protection began evaluating in 2017 whether additional measures are needed to address PFAS compounds in drinking water in the state.

Rhode Island: The state sampled 35 public drinking water systems within a mile of suspected releases and found one system, serving 175 people, with PFOA and PFAS above the 70 ppt advisory level. Residents there are still using bottled water. The state still relies on the EPA's 70 ppt health advisory level.

Vermont: The state has a health advisory of 20 ppt for any combination of PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFHpA, and PFNA. About 570 private wells in southern Vermont near a Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics plant were tested in 2016, and 266 of them exceeded the 20 ppt limit. Vermont passed a law in June 2017, which is retroactive, requiring companies found responsible for contamination to pay for cleanups, monitoring, and to extend public drinking water to affected areas...

Michigan: The state imposed a drinking water limit for PFOA and PFOS in January, mirroring the EPA level of 70 ppt.

Minnesota: The state set an unenforceable health-based value of 35 ppt for PFOA and 27 ppt for PFOS in 2017 and is about to propose an enforceable limit for perfluorobutyrate and PFOA. Violations of health values for drinking water can prompt the state to compel responsible parties to mitigate or remediate contaminated aquifers under the Superfund program...

Wisconsin: The state asked its Department of Health Services to recommend health-based groundwater quality standards for a number of substances, including PFOA and PFOS, and expects a response this fall.

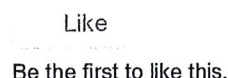
Alabama: The state is ‘working to develop appropriate testing protocols, health-based standards, proper messaging to the public, and to address other issues related to PFAS,’ a spokeswoman said. Eight of the state’s water systems showed levels of PFOA and PFOS that exceeded the EPA’s health advisory level of 70 ppt. The systems have ‘either changed water sources, installed treatment, or are in the process of installing treatment to bring the levels of PFOA and PFOS below the lifetime drinking water health advisory level.’ ...

PFAS contamination has been found in at least 172 sites in 40 states, according to the Environmental Working Group [and Northeastern University’s SSEHRI], a Washington, D.C.-based advocacy group that tracks pollution and supports tougher standards. More than 1,500 drinking water systems serving 110 million people may be contaminated with PFOA or PFOS, it said in May.”

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CONTAMINATION DRINKING WATER EPA FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FEDERAL STANDARDS
 INACTION MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL PFAS PFOA PFOS POLLUTION
 REGULATION REMEDIATION STATE ACTION



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SAVE-THE-DATE

2019

**June 10-12: SSEHRI's second PFAS
Conference @ Northeastern University**

MAPPING A CONTAMINATION CRISIS

EWG & SSEHRI interactive PFAS Map

Australian PFAS Chemicals Map (not
affiliated with SSEHRI)

COLLABORATIVE PFAS NEWSLETTER

Join the mailing list to receive monthly
updates in PFAS science, regulation,
and activism

PFAS CONFERENCE 2017

Presentations and video from June 14
– 15, 2017 PFAS conference at
Northeastern University, Boston

RECENT POSTS

Official Helping Craft EPA Response
On Toxic Chemicals Once Worked For
Koch Brothers

February 5, 2019

Children's Exposure to PFAS
Chemicals Begins in the Womb

February 5, 2019

2019 PFAS Conference February 5,
2019



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POWERED BY WORDPRESS.COM.

Attachment 6

REPORT

SUBJECT: **Administrative matters – February 2019**

TO: Council

FROM: Ross McNeil, Chief Executive

DATE: 19 February 2019

FILE: 5-EX-4

1 2019 Local Government New Zealand AGM remit process

- 1.1 The Chief Executive of Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) has written to all Mayors, Chair and Chief Executives outlining the procedure for submitting remits to the Annual General Meeting on Sunday 7 July 2019. The letter is attached as Appendix 1.
- 1.2 Remits are required to be with LGNZ by 5.00 pm on Monday 13 May 2019. To be eligible for consideration, a remit must have formal support from either at least one zone or sector group meeting or five councils. The Assets/Infrastructure (at its meeting on 14 February 2019) resolved that the Chief Executive prepare a possible draft remit to go to LGNZ Zone 3 meeting regarding legal easements or other mechanisms for Council infrastructure. Since the next LGNZ Zone 3 meeting is on 4-5 April 2019, it is suggested that Council authorise the Assets/Infrastructure Committee to approve that remit at its next meeting so it is lodged with the Zone 3 secretary in time for that meeting.
- 1.3 Additional remits could be considered by Council at its meeting on 28 March 2019 with a view to circulating them to five other councils for support.

2 Old Man's Beard control in the Otuaireiawa and Kokopunui Streams

- 2.1 Jock Stretton, on behalf of the Otuaireiawa Old Man's Beard Control Group, has written to His Worship the Mayor requesting annual funding assistance of \$6,600 over the next three years for spraying the Old Man's Beard infestation along these two streams. The letter is attached as Appendix 2a and a topographical map as Appendix 2b. The Otuaireiawa Stream is a tributary of the Moawhango River.
- 2.2 Up until now, the costs have been met on a one-third basis by the 10 properties what border the streams, the Department of Conservation and Horizons Regional Council. However, the Environmental application scheme at Horizons

is no longer available to the Group, being focused on fencing freshwater, tree-planting and erosion control.

- 2.3 It is suggested that the requested \$6,600 is included in the draft 2019/20 Annual Plan and overtures made to secure ongoing external funding.

3 Hunterville Town Hall – proposed relocation of St John Ambulance

- 3.1 Council holds the Hunterville Town hall land as Crown-derived reserve for public buildings. The reserve is vested in Council and it must be managed in terms of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 3.2 St John has requested a lease of the now vacant part of the land previously occupied by the fire station building. The approximate area of the site involved is outlined in red on the attached overlay in [Appendix 3](#).
- 3.3 There has been no formal classification of the reserve as required by the Act. However, Council is authorised to classify the reserve without prior public notification when the “classification proposed ...is substantially the same as the purpose for which the reserve was held and administered immediately before (1 April 1978)”. That action should be completed prior to granting any lease of the land. To comply with the spirit of the Act the appropriate classification will be “Local Purpose reserve for public amenities”. The annual fee would be as prescribed for community facilities on Council land – currently \$200.
- 3.4 A recommendation is included.

4 Community location for Solarcity installation

- 4.1 The contract with Solarcity has yet to be finalised. Until it is, it is proposed to defer the decision on the community location to receive a free system installation.

5 Skatepark upgrade at Centennial Park, Marton

- 5.1 Construction started on 11 February 2019, as planned. The construction period will be approximately 12 weeks with an opening of this new skatepark during April 2019.



- 5.2 Some defects have been discovered in the existing structure, which lacks any reinforcing. This will mean a small variation to the contract.

6 Re-accreditation as a Building Consent Authority

- 6.1 The on-site biennial assessment by IANZ for the Council's continuing accreditation as a building consent authority took place 12-14 February 2019, finishing earlier than scheduled. While the formal report has yet to be received, the debrief at the end of the assessment indicated that Council was generally performing well and that continued accreditation would be recommended after satisfying issues raised in the assessment.

7 Sale of Marton A Dam

- 7.1 The panel appointed by Council has accepted an offer of \$341,250 (GST excl). There were no conditions or tags to the offer.

8 Removal of access restriction to public excluded Council meetings on the Bulls Community Centre

- 8.1 Council has been asked to provide copies of reports relating to the new Bulls Community Centre (in particular, the funding for it). Some of these reports were considered in public excluded Council meetings. The grounds for this were section 7(2)(i) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 – to enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

- 8.2 I consider that where the reports relate to either (a) the consideration of tenders from potential suppliers relating to the new Bulls Community Centre or (b) negotiations over the Criterion Street site where the Centre is now being built, they should not be disclosed for 25 years from their creation (i.e. when they would become local authority archives under the Public Records Act 2005 and when the sensitivities in the third parties involved in the discussions would have lapsed).

- 8.3 Assuming Council accepts this approach, the one report which would be released is:

- 15 November 2018 (reconvened from 25 October 2018) 'C1084 – Bulls Community Centre – Tender from W & W Construction Ltd'

- 8.4 To ensure accessibility, this report would be uploaded to Council's website and footnotes added to the minutes of the meeting to document the change in status.

- 8.5 Relevant reports considered in open meetings of Council are:

- 15 November 2015 – Appointment of Architecture Workshops as architects,
- The relevant section in the monthly ‘Top Ten projects’ report, first provided to Council’s meeting on 28 July 2016, and
- 29 September 2016 – Bulls Multi-Purpose Centre - Project Funding Review, September 2016.

8.6 A recommendation is included.

9 Applications for road closures

9.1 Road closure applications have been received from RSAs for ANZAC Parades on 25 April 2019 in Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls. Details are attached as Appendix 4a.

9.2 A road closure application has been received from Targa New Zealand to hold the Targa Rotorua Hawkes Bay 2019 event on 18 May 2019. Details are attached as Appendix 4b.

9.3 In both instances, objections close on 15 March 2019. If any are received, they will be included on the Council agenda for 28 March 2019.

10 Requests for fee waivers exceeding the Chief Executive’s delegation

10.1 A request has been received from Vanesa Witt on behalf of Sustainable Taihape requesting a waiver of the fee for using the Taihape Town Hall Supper Room for 1½ hours once a week. Her letter is attached as Appendix 5. The fee for a local non-profit organisation is \$10.40 an hour.

10.2 A recommendation is included

11 Request for rates remission

11.1 The policy is attached as Appendix 6a

11.2 An application has been received (Appendix 6b) requesting a remission under this policy for the vacant residential 1251m² property at 16 Pukeko Street. The rates assessment is attached as Appendix 6c, and an extract from the Council’s mapping system is attached as Appendix 6d.

11.3 The current rates assessment is \$924.10 on a land value assessed by Quotable Value as \$6,500 so the rates are disproportionate to the value of the property.

11.4 A full remission is recommended for two years to allow opportunity to dispose of the property to either of the owners of the neighbouring properties, so long as the property value is less than \$10,000.

12 Service request reporting

The summary reports for first response and feedback and for resolution (requests received in December 2018) are attached as [Appendix 7](#).

13 Health and Safety update

13.1 The final report has been received for the SafePlus Onsite Assessment conducted by Work Wise Ltd on 11 December 2018. Council's strengths were considered to be in its approach to resourcing health and safety activities, empowering workers and representatives, and identifying and controlling risks.

13.2 An improvement plan is being developed based on the recommendations in the report.

14 MW LASS update

14.1 Representatives from member councils will meet on 28 February 2018 to consider what regional health and safety projects could reduce the workload on individual councils.

14.2 A strategy session for the Directors is being held in April.

14.3 The first newsletter for 2019 from Archives Central is attached as [Appendix 8](#).

15 National Disaster Resilience Strategy

15.1 On 20 February 2019, the final version of the proposed National Disaster Resilience Strategy was issued (attached as [Appendix 9](#)) and submissions called by Parliament's Governance & Administration Committee. The due date is 28 February 2019. The Committee is required to provide its report to Parliament by 21 March 2019.

15.2 This tight timing means a Council submission is not being prepared. However, a submission was made by the regional Civil Defence Emergency Group to the draft issued last October.

15.3 The most significant change from the current strategy is the focus on building resilience, with more explicit reference to communities and community based resilience. It emphasises the need for everyone to become better prepared for disasters. This is different from the approach of the current strategy which is focussed on central and local government.

16 Staffing

16.1 George Forster commenced as Policy Analyst on 4 February 2019.

- 16.2 Interviews have been held for the Gardener and Information Services Team Leader vacancies.

17 Recommendations:

- 17.1 That the report 'Administrative matters – February 2019' to Council's meeting on 28 February 2019 be received.
- 17.2 That Council authorise the Assets/Infrastructure Committee, at its next meeting (21 March 2019) to approve a remit regarding legal easements or other mechanisms for Council infrastructure to be submitted to the Local Government New Zealand Zone 3 meeting on 4-5 April 2019.
- 17.3 That Council direct and authorise the Chief Executive to (i) classify as 'local purpose reserve for public amenities' the Crown derived reserve at Bruce Street, Hunterville (being Section 3, Township of Hunterville, all RT WN20C/78, area 1383 square metres) and (ii) grant a lease of part of the site to St John Ambulance for the purposes of an ambulance station.
- 17.4 That Council agrees that the following report considered in a public excluded meeting be made publicly available without restriction, uploaded to the Council's website under 'Bulls Community Centre' and the change in status footnoted in the meeting minutes:
- 15 November 2018 (reconvened from 25 October 2018) 'C1084 – Bulls Community Centre – Tender from W & W Construction Ltd'
- 17.5 That a waiver of% of the normal charge to local non-profit organisations for using the Taihape Town Hall Supper Room be given to Sustainable Taihape.
- 17.6 That under Council's rates remission policy providing for remission of rates on the grounds of disproportionate rates compared to the value of the property, a full remission of rates for two years from 1 July 2019 be granted to Oliver Sanderson in respect of the property at 16 Pukeko Street, Taihape, (valuation 1353011803) so long as the capital value of the property does not exceed \$10,000.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive

Appendix 1

Date: 29 January 2019
To: Mayors, Chairs and Chief Executives, Zone Secretaries and Sector Chairs
From: Malcolm Alexander, Chief Executive
Subject: 2019 Annual General Meeting Remit Process

We invite member authorities wishing to submit proposed remits for consideration at the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting (AGM) to be held on **Sunday 7 July 2019** in Wellington, to do so no later than **5pm, Monday 13 May 2019**. Notice is being provided now to allow members of zones and sectors to gain the required support necessary for their remit (see point 3 below). The supporting councils do not have to come from the proposing council's zone or sector.

Proposed remits should be sent with the attached form. The full remit policy can be downloaded from the [LGNZ website](#).

Remit policy

Proposed remits, other than those relating to the internal governance and constitution of Local Government New Zealand, should address only major strategic "issues of the moment". They should have a national focus, articulating a major interest or concern at the national political level.

The National Council's Remit Screening Policy is as follows:

1. Remits must be relevant to local government as a whole rather than exclusively relevant to a single zone or sector group or an individual council;
2. Remits should be of a major policy nature (constitutional and substantive policy) rather than matters that can be dealt with by administrative action;
3. Remits must have formal support from at least one zone or sector group meeting, or five councils, prior to their being submitted, in order for the proposer to assess support and achieve clarity about the ambit of the proposal;
4. Remits defeated at the AGM in two successive years will not be permitted to go forward;
5. Remits will be assessed to determine whether the matters raised can be actioned by alternative, and equally valid, means to achieve the desired outcome;
6. Remits that deal with issues or matters currently being actioned by Local Government New Zealand may also be declined on the grounds that the matters raised are "in-hand". This does not include remits that deal with the same issue but from a different point of view; and
7. Remits must be accompanied by background information and research to show that the matter warrants consideration by delegates. Such background should demonstrate the:
 - nature of the issue;
 - background to it being raised;
 - issue's relationship, if any, to the current Local Government New Zealand Business Plan and its objectives;

- level of work, if any, already undertaken on the issue by the proposer, and outcomes to date;
- resolution, outcome and comments of any zone or sector meetings which have discussed the issue; and
- suggested actions that could be taken by Local Government New Zealand should the remit be adopted.

Remit process

Local Government New Zealand will take the following steps to finalise remits for the 2019 AGM:

- All proposed remits and accompanying information must be forwarded to Local Government New Zealand no later than **5pm, Monday 13 May 2019**, to allow time for the remits committee to properly assess the remits;
- A remit screening committee (comprising the President, Vice President and Chief Executive) will review and assess proposed remits against the criteria described in the above policy;
- Prior to their assessment meeting, the remit screening committee will receive analysis from the Local Government New Zealand staff on each remit, assessing each remit against the criteria outlined in the above policy;
- Proposed remits that fail to meet specified criteria will be informed as soon as practicable of the committee's decision, alternative actions available, and the reasons behind the decision;
- Proposers whose remits meet the criteria will be contacted as soon as practicable to arrange the logistics of presenting the remit to the AGM; and
- All accepted remits will be posted to the Local Government New Zealand website, and members informed, at least one month prior to the AGM in order to allow members sufficient time to discuss the remits prior to the AGM.

To ensure quality preparation for members' consideration at the AGM, the committee will not consider or take forward proposed remits that do not meet this policy, or are received after **5pm, Monday 13 May 2019**.

General

Remits for AGM consideration will also be included formally in the AGM Business Papers that will be distributed to delegates not later than two weeks before the AGM, as required by the Rules (although, as noted above, the proposed remits will be available for member consideration before the AGM papers are issued to the membership).

Should you require further clarification of the requirements regarding the remit process please contact Leanne Brockelbank on 04 924 1212 or leanne.brockelbank@lgnz.co.nz.

Annual General Meeting 2019

Remit application

Council Proposing Remit:	
Contact Name:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Fax:	
Remit passed by: (Zone/Sector meeting and/or list five councils, as per policy)	
Remit:	

Background information and research:

Please attach separately and include:

- nature of the issue;
- background to its being raised;
- new or confirming existing policy;
- how the issue relates to objectives in the current work programme;
- what work or action on the issue has been done, and the outcome;
- any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice;
- outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting;
- evidence of support from Zone/Sector meeting or five councils; and
- suggested course of action envisaged.

Please forward to: Local Government New Zealand
Leanne Brockelbank, Deputy Chief Executive Operations
PO Box 1214, Wellington 6140
leanne.brockelbank@lgnz.co.nz

No later than 5pm, Monday 13 May 2019.

Appendix 2a

Otuareiawa Old Mans Beard Control Group
C/o Jock Stratton
RD3
Taihape
15/01/2019

Mr Andy Watson
Rangitikei District Council
Marton.

Re, Old Mans Beard control in the Otuareiawa and Kokopunui Streams.

Dear Andy,

Starting in January 2016 and including Jan 2017 and Jan 2018, the above group has partnered with the Department of Conservation and Horizons, on a third share basis, along with administrative and technical assistance from the Rangitikei Environmental Guardians, to spray Old Mans Beard by helicopter in the above named streams.

The farmer contributions come from ten properties that border the streams, which are levied on a per hectare basis. In year one approx \$ 40,000 was spent and in the subsequent two years \$ 20,000 per year was spent. The first three year program has finished and we are now starting the second three year program of which, we as landowners, hope will be a long term partnership to ensure that Old mans Beard does not become established in these catchments.

Due to a policy change at Horizons the Environmental application grant scheme is no longer available to us which leaves a funding shortfall of approx \$ 6600 per annum.

Would the Rangitikei District Council be able to assist financially, to help with the second three year program. Annual inspections by people representing the above three bodies have shown great results in the reduction in Old Mans Beard in the approximately sixteen kilometers of stream in the group control area which lie in between the Pukeokahu and Taoroa districts.

If neccesary, I would be willing to come and speak at any meeting to help with any decision.

I look forward to your response.

Yours faithfully

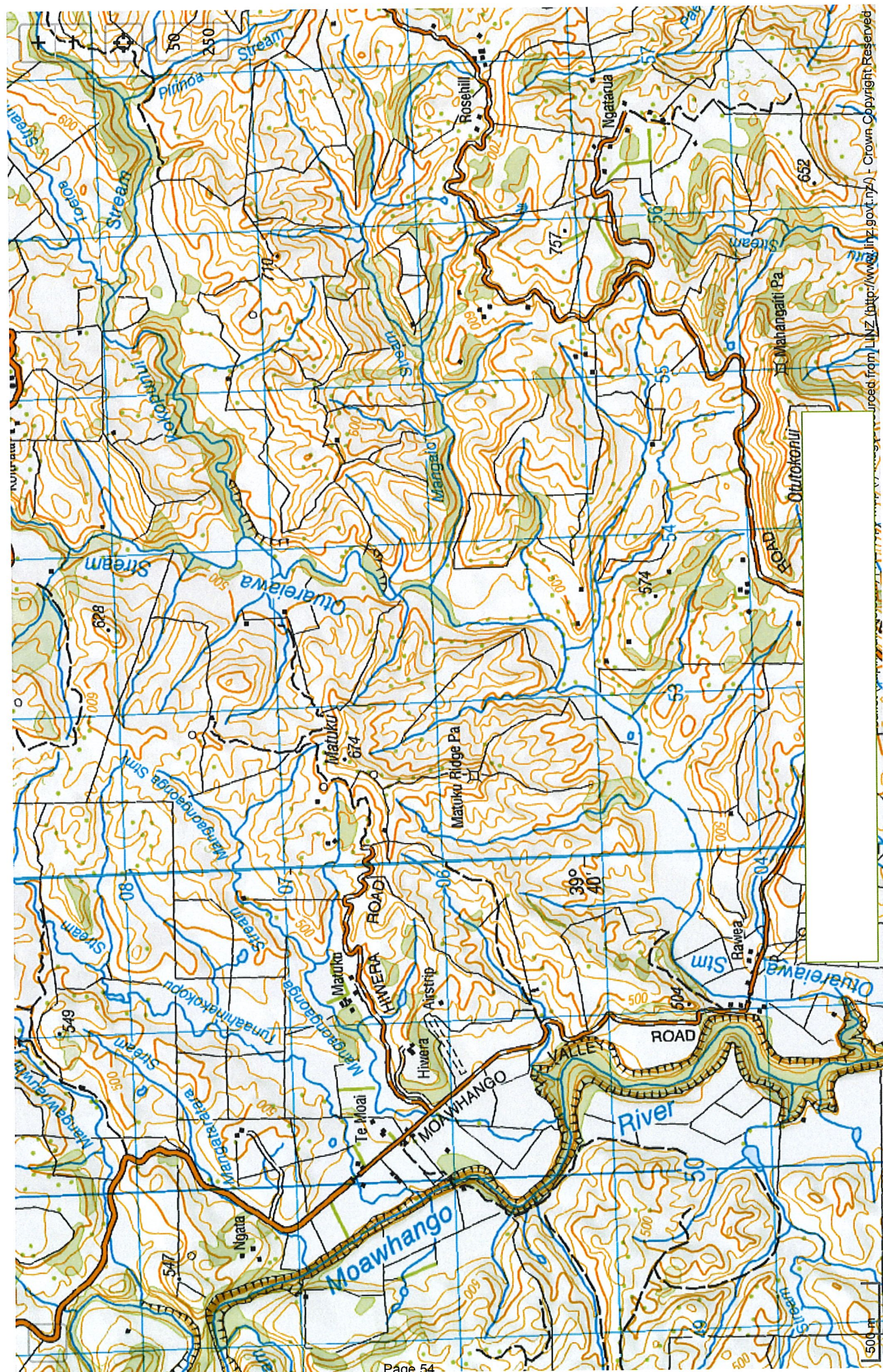
Jock Stratton



063881807

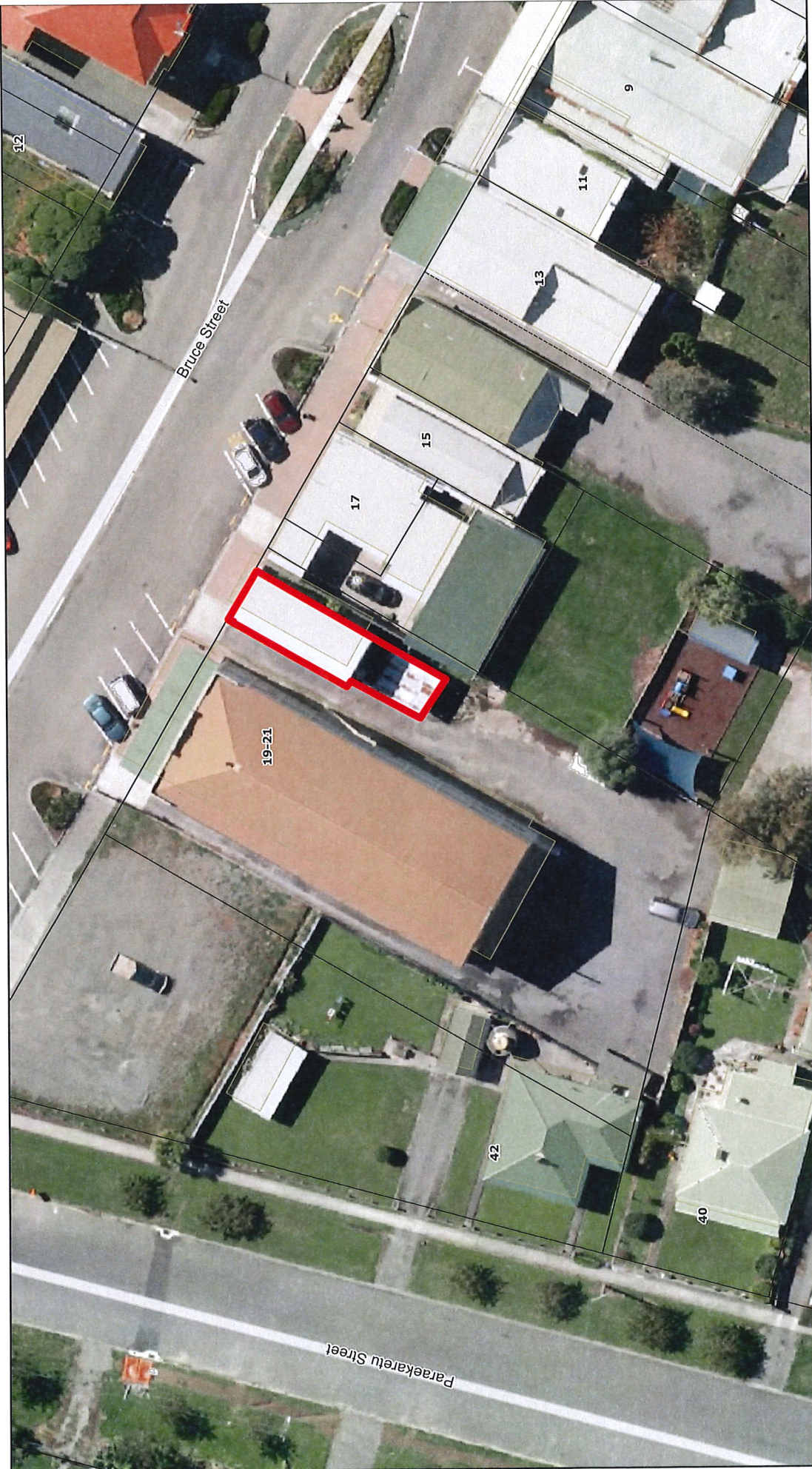
0272837976.

Appendix 2b



Appendix 3

Print Date: 19/02/2019
Print Time: 2:59 PM



Projection: NZGD2000 / New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000
Bounds: 1819253.5641222;5576117.5119396
1819453.9686102;5576228.0463218

Scale: 1:500
Original Sheet Size A4



Digital map data sourced from Land Information New Zealand. CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.
The information is made available in good faith but its accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed.
All excavations near council assets to be undertaken with due care. Contractors will be liable for damages.
If the information is relied on in support of Resource Consent it should be verified by independent survey.

Appendix 4a



Intention to Close Road to Vehicular Traffic

Pursuant to Section 342 (b) and the Tenth Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974, notice is hereby given that, the Rangitikei District Council intends to consider closing the roads as listed below for the purpose of permitting Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls RSA's to hold the ANZAC Parades.

Roads to be closed Wednesday 25 April 2019

Taihape

5:15 am till 6:30am

Hautapu Street (SH1) – From Kuku Street to Huia Street

Huia Street – From Hautapu Street (SH1) to Kokako Street

Kokako Street - From Huia Street to Kuku Street

Hunterville

5.30am till 7.00am

State Highway 1 – At both ends of Hunterville (not closed for the entire duration of the parade)

Bruce Street – from Paraekaretu Street to State Highway 1

High Street – from State Highway 1 to Kotukutuku Road

Marton

5:45am -7:00 am

Wellington Road – From High Street to Beavan Street

Bulls

5:40am – 7:00am

High Street (SH1) – From Bridge Street (SH3) to Wilson Street

Criterion Street - From Bridge Street (SH3) to High Street (SH1)

Daniell Street - From intersection of High (SH1) and Criterion Streets to Bull Street

Any person objecting to the proposals is called upon to lodge notice of his/her objection and grounds thereof in writing, before 4.00 pm, Friday 15 March 2019, at the office of the Rangitikei District Council, Private Bag 1102, Marton 4741.

Should the Rangitikei District Council decide to close the said roads, a public notice shall be given.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive

Appendix 4b

Intention to Close Road to Vehicular Traffic

Pursuant to Section 342 (b) and the Tenth Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974, notice is hereby given that, the Rangitikei District Council intends to consider closing the roads as listed below for the purpose of permitting Targa NZ to hold the Targa Rotorua-Hawkes Bay 2019 Event, 18th May 2019

Roads to be closed:

Stage 1- Gentle Annie 1:05pm-6.05pm

Start: Te Moehau Road, 200 mtrs from its intersection with Spooners Hill Road.

- Continue onto Taihape Napier Road at its intersection with Moawhango Valley Road
- Past Wherewhere Road (no exit)
- Past Burridges Road (no exit)
- Past Makokomiko Road (no exit)
- Past Mangaohane Road
- Continue onto Taihape Road
- Past Lawrence Road (no exit), including Tareha Road (no exit)

Finish: Taihape Road, 300mtrs from its intersection with River Road (no exit) and Glen Cross Road (no exit)

Any person objecting to the proposals is called upon to lodge notice of his/her objection and grounds thereof in writing, before 4.00 pm, (Friday 15th March 2019), at the office of the Rangitikei District Council, Private Bag 1102, Marton 4741.

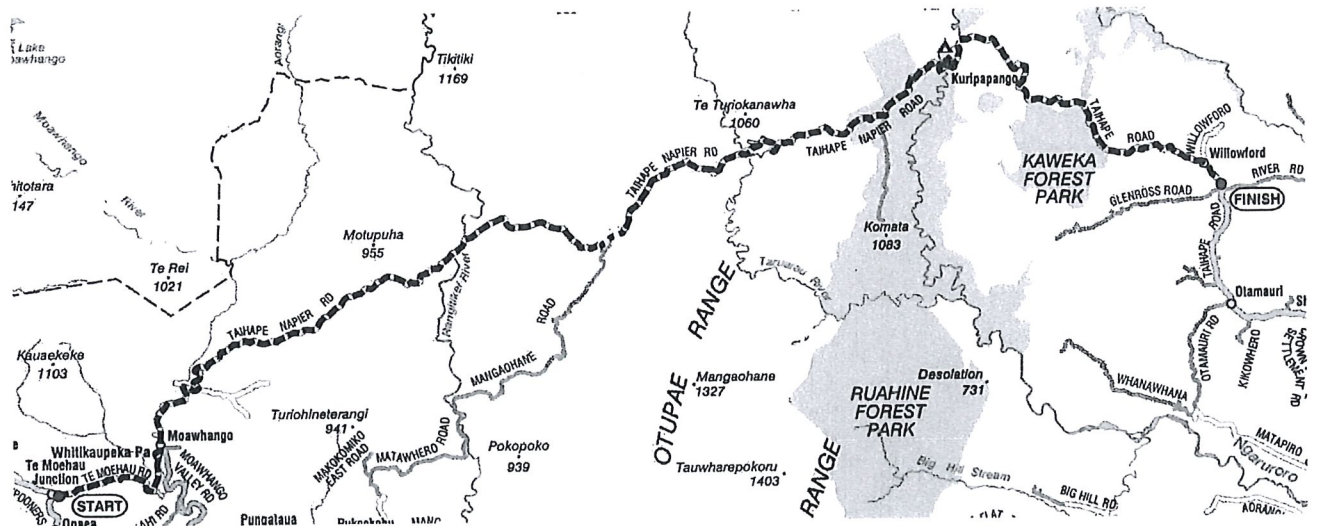
Should the Rangitikei District Council decide to close the said roads, a public notice shall be given.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive

SCHEDULE 1

Leg 1 – Friday 17th May 2019

Stage:	GENTLE ANNIE
Road Closure:	Saturday 18th May 2019 1:05pm – 6:05pm
RCA:	Rangitikei District Council / Hastings District Council
Start:	Te Moehau Road, 200 mtrs from its intersection with Spooners Hill Road
	Continue onto Taihape Napier Road at its intersection with Moawhango Valley Road
	Past Wherewhere Road (no exit)
	Past Burridges Road (no exit)
	Past Makokomiko Road (no exit)
	Past Mangaohane Road
	Continue onto Taihape Road
	Past Lawrence Road (no exit)
	Past Willowford Road (no exit), including Tareha Road (no exit)
Finish:	Taihape Road, 300 mtrs from its intersection with River Road (no exit) and Glenross Road (no exit)
Total Number of Arrows/Signs & Marshals	



Appendix 5

Sustainable Taihape
c/o Vanessa Witt
59a Micklesons Road
RD 4
Taihape

29 January 2019

Gaylene Prince
Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street
Marton

Dear Gaylene

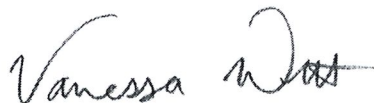
I am writing on behalf of Sustainable Taihape, a group of volunteers working on projects to help the Taihape community become more sustainable through reducing waste and caring for people and the environment. We came together as a group mid-way through 2018 and currently have two projects underway – one is making reusable shopping bags from donated materials and the other is starting and maintaining a community garden, in conjunction with Taihape Health.

Since June last year, we have made and given away over 300 reusable cloth shopping bags around Taihape. All time is donated by volunteers, and most materials are also donated by people in the community. We use our own personal sewing equipment and generally get together once a month to transform donated fabric, old curtains or linen, unwanted t-shirts, pillowcases, etc. into reusable shopping bags. Our bags have been given out at places such as the monthly traders' market, the supermarket, the second-hand shop and from the public library. We have done a small amount of fundraising (e.g. raffles) when giving out bags to help pay for items such as thread, but we do not have the potential to raise large sums of money.

My request to Rangitikei District Council is for a venue that we could use to meet monthly for our regular sewing bees and, if possible, have space for a cupboard to store donated materials. It has been suggested that the supper rooms at the back of the Taihape Town Hall might be suitable. I understand that another group already uses this space, but if it is acceptable to them, we are happy to fit in with times that suit. It would be appreciated if Council would consider waiving the fees usually charged for the use of the venue.

Thank you for your consideration of our request for a place where we can get together to make reusable shopping bags for the Taihape Community and help reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vanessa Witt', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Vanessa Witt

Appendix 6a

Financial hardship, disproportionate rates compared to the value of the property or other extenuating circumstances

Council may, on application of a ratepayer, remit all or part of a rates assessment for one or more years if satisfied there are sufficient grounds of financial hardship by the ratepayer, or where the size of the annual rates assessment compared with the rateable value of the property is deemed disproportionately high, or where there are other extenuating circumstances to do so.

Council's threshold for 'disproportionately high' is where the annual rates assessment exceeds 10% of the rateable value of the property.

Council is also able to reduce or waive rates only in those circumstances which it has identified in policies. This addition allows Council to consider individual circumstances, but it does not compel Council to reduce or waive rates.

Appendix 6b

Michael Hodder

From: Sheryl Bright
Sent: Thursday, 7 February 2019 9:36 AM
To: Michael Hodder
Subject: FW: Rates remission 16 Pukeko

Sheryl Bright	Rates & Revenue Officer	
Rangitikei District Council	46 High Street, Private Bag 1102, Marton 4741	
P 06 327 0091 or 0800 422 522	F 06 327 0098	www.rangitikei.govt.nz



From: Oliver S [mailto:oliver.sanderson@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 5 February 2019 2:04 PM
To: Sheryl Bright <Sheryl.Bright@rangitikei.govt.nz>
Subject: Rates remission 16 Pukeko

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to apply for a rates remission on my property at 16 Pukeko St, Taihape (LOT 3 DP 48013).

The current years rates are \$924.10 and I feel that this is disproportionate to the Rateable Value of the property which is currently only \$6500.

For your consideration,

Oliver Sanderson.

Appendix 6c

Rates Account: 1353011803

Sanderson Oliver James - 16 Pukeko Street, Taihape

Ratepayer Name	Sanderson Oliver James	Valuation Number	1353011803
Postal Address	1473 Main North Road Waikuku Christchurch 8083	Old Valuation Number	1353011801
Old Owner	Carr Kathryn Yvonne	Property No	009916
Property/Customer Relationships		Customer	015148
Property/Parcel Relationships		Sale Date	29/04/15
		Sale Price	\$185,000
		Report Type 2	Y

Property Description Other Property Links

Location (GIS)	16 Pukeko Street, Taihape		
Legal Description	LOT 3 DP 48013		
Division of	1353011801	Journal Xfer	
Certificate of Title	19D/568		
Use	99 Residential: Vacant		
TORAS	111000	Zone	9A
Tenure	Property is not leased. Owner is also occupier.	Category	RV
Ownership	Private: Individual	Category Group	Residential Vacant Land for Normal Residential
Rateability	Rateable	Ward	1
Apportionment	Std property - Not Applicable, Not apportionment	Region	8
Change Dates	Created: 15/04/03, Ratepayer: 4/12/17, Location: 20/01/12, Maint: 16/02/19		
Change Reason	No longer contiguous (11801 sold)		
Change Source	TLA		

Valuations Property Database

Current		New	
Area (Hectares)	0.1251		
Land Value	6,500	Land Value	6,500
Improvements Value			
Capital Value	6,500	Capital Value	6,500
Current Certificate of Title	19D/568		
Valuation Date	1/07/17	Valuation Date	1/07/17

Rates for Current Year - 2018/19

Type	Description	Differential	Basis	Factor	Amount \$
003	Uniform Annual General	-	Fixed \$	1.00	578.60
004	General Rate	-	Capital Value	6,500.00	5.30
023	Roading District	-	Capital Value	6,500.00	11.50
025	Solid Waste	District	Fixed \$	1.00	93.80
088	Wastewater	Public Good	Fixed \$	1.00	85.10
090	Water	Public Good	Fixed \$	1.00	125.70
235	Stormwater	Public Good	Fixed \$	1.00	24.10
	Total Rates Levied 2018/19				924.10
	(GST on Rates Levied)				120.53
	Rates Last Year 2017/18				14.90
	Last Year's Final Instalment				3.70

Show rates for next year

Financial Transactions

Year to Date	\$	Ageing	\$	Rates & Rebates	\$
Year Opening	0.00	Previous Year's Arrears	0.00	Last Year's Rates	14.90
Previous Instalments	462.00	Court Costs	0.00	This Year's Rates (,102% increase)	924.10
Current Instalment (3)	231.10	Current Arrears	462.00		

Year to Date	\$	Ageing	\$	Rates & Rebates	\$
Penalty Charged	46.20	Penalty Due	46.20	Discount Expiry Date	20/08/18
Net Balance	739.30	Current Due	231.10	Discount Expired	-23.10
Clearance to Year End	970.30	Today's Cash	0.00		
		Equals Net Balance	739.30		
		Plus Rates Not Yet Due	231.00		
		Equals Clearance to Year End	970.30		

No	Instalment	Penalty Date	\$	Direct Credit Details	Value	Debt Collection Data	Value
				Last D/C Payment Date	19/05/16	Debt Status	08 Curr Arrs insuff pymnts
1	20/08/18	21/08/18	231.00				
2	20/11/18	21/11/18	231.00				
3	20/02/19	21/02/19	231.10				
4	20/05/19	21/05/19	231.00				

Property Debt

Debtor ID	Name	\$
	No Property Debtors found	
	Rates Net Balance	739.30
	Total Property Debt	739.30

History

Year	Land Value	Capital Value	Annual Rates	Postponed
2018/19	6,500	6,500	924.10	
2017/18	5,500	5,500	14.90	
2016/17	5,500	5,500	14.70	
2015/16	5,500	5,500	14.60	
2014/15	6,000	6,000	17.70	
2013/14	6,000	6,000	17.15	
2012/13	6,000	6,000	16.70	
2011/12	10,000	10,000	51.65	
2010/11	10,000	10,000	48.55	
2009/10	10,000	10,000	53.95	
2008/09	5,000	5,000	29.95	

Old Legal Description

Date	16/07/03	LOTS 2 3 DP 48013 -ROW OVER PT LOT 4 DP 19855
------	----------	---

Own Use Remarks, References, Alpha, Values & Report Types

Reference Field 66.No	Alpha Field 67.No	Value Field 70.No	Report Type 71.No	Remarks 72.No
No	Value	No	Value	No
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		2	Y	Riding; Taihape

Notes

Date Last Changed By

No notes found

Documents

Date File Name Description Comments

No documents found

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Appendix 6d

16 Pukeko Street, Taihape

Print Date: 21/02/2019
Print Time: 1:10 PM



Appendix 7

Service Request Breakdown for December 2018 - First Response

Service requests	Compliance			
	overdue	responded in time	responded late	Grand Total
Animal Control		20		20
Found dog		2		2
Lost animal		2		2
Roaming dog		2		2
Wandering stock		14		14
Cemeteries			1	1
Cemetery maintenance			1	1
Council Housing/Property		2		2
Council housing maintenance		2		2
Environmental Health		5		5
Noise		5		5
General enquiry			1	1
General Enquiry			1	1
Public Toilets		3		3
Maintenance (public toilets)		3		3
Roads	1	5		6
Culverts, drains and non-CBD sumps		2		2
Road maintenance - not potholes	1	3		4
Roadside Berm Mowing	2			2
Urban berm mowing (see maps for Taihape)	2			2
Roadside Trees, Vegetation and Weeds	1			1
Urban trees, vegetation and weeds	1			1
Street Lighting		1		1
Street lighting maintenance		1		1
Wastewater		1		1
Wastewater blocked drain		1		1
Water		3		3
Water leak - council-owned network, not parks or cemeteries		3		3
Grand Total	4	40	2	46
Percentage responded in time			87%	

Feedback

Service Requests	Feedback					Grand Total
	Email	In Person	Not able to contact	Not Telephone provided		
Animal Control			3	1	1	5
Cemeteries		1				1
Roads				1		1
Roadside Berm Mowing					2	2
Roadside Trees, Vegetation and Weeds					1	1
Street Lighting					1	1
Wastewater			1			1
Grand Total	1	4	1	2	4	12

Feedback Required (Multiple Items)

Service requests

Feedback

Department	After hours	Email	In Person	Letter	Not able to contact	Telephone	Not provided	Grand Total
Animal Control			10	1	3	9		23
Building Control		1				1		2
Cemeteries		1						1
Council Housing/Property			1				2	3
Environmental Health	5	1					4	10
Footpaths						1	1	2
General enquiry		4				2	7	13
Public Toilets							1	1
Roads		1				3	10	14
Roadside Berm Mowing							2	2
Roadside Trees, Vegetation and Weeds		1					1	2
Stormwater							1	1
Street Lighting						1	3	4
Wastewater			1				1	2
Water			2			1	5	8
Grand Total		5	9	14	1	3	18	38

Service request Breakdown for December 2018 - Resolutions

Service requests Department	Compliance completed in time	completed late	overdue	Grand Total
Animal Control	80	6		86
Animal welfare concern	2			2
Barking dog	9	3		12
Dog attack	2			2
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)	3	1		4
Found dog	14			14
Lost animal	12			12
Property investigation - animal control problem	1			1
Roaming dog	12			12
Rushing dog	1			1
Wandering stock	24	2		26
Building Control	2	1		3
Dangerous or unsanitary building		1		1
Property inspection	2			2
Environmental Health	48	1	4	53
Abandoned vehicle	5			5
Dumped rubbish - within town boundary	1	1	2	4
General enquiry	1			1
Noise	39		2	41
Vermin	2			2
Grand Total	130	8	4	142

Percentage completed in time **92%**

Appendix 8



ARCHIVES CENTRAL

FEBRUARY 2019
Issue #37

In this issue:

- **FROM THE ARCHIVES**
Mt Stewart Memorial
- **WELCOME**
- **NEW STAFF**
- **RECENT ADDITIONS**
LINZ Aerial Accession
- **STATISTICS**
- **VISITS AND TOURS**

Visit Archives Central

40 Bowen Street
Feilding 4702

(06) 952 2819
0508 522 819

archivescentral.org.nz



COMBINING OUR PAST CREATING OUR FUTURE

FROM THE ARCHIVES: MT STEWART MEMORIAL

Piki Kotuku, or Mt Stewart, lies 8kms west of Feilding and overlooks the area above Awahuri with panoramic views of both the Ruahine and Tararua ranges on beautiful days (unfortunately, few and far between for us!).

It is believed that Edward Wakefield passed by the area in 1844 on his way to the Manawatu from Rangitikei, and that in 1871 Colonel Feilding used the area as a survey point to map and later, purchase what was to become the Manchester Block.

The idea to erect a memorial was originally conceived by the Sandon Old Boys Association as a Pioneer Memorial, but as interest increased other local organisations provided input and the Memorial became a major district project. The areas incorporated include Manawatu, Oroua, Kiwitea, Pohangina and Rangitikei, the Borough of Feilding, Marton, and the town districts of Hunterville and Mangaweka. The project's final cost was tallied at
(Continued Pg 2...)

WELCOME

Welcome to the first Archives Central newsletter of 2019. Plenty has been going on since our last issue, including important staff changes and public event participation, along with new accessions and continuing improvements to the Archives Central database.

We look forward to keeping our members and users up-to-date in 2019.



Letterhead, Manawatu District Council correspondence files

NEW STAFF



Danya Anderson - Winter Park, Colorado

2018 was a time of major change for Archives Central. Danya Anderson joined the organisation in August from Colorado, with Hilary Ackroyd leaving to become a LIM Officer for Wellington City Council in November.

In December, Michael Biggs also left for an Archivist role at Massey University. Evan Greensides, who previously worked for the Ian Matheson City Archives in
(Continued Pg 2...)

ARCHIVESCENTRAL.ORG.NZ STATISTICS FOR JANUARY

2047

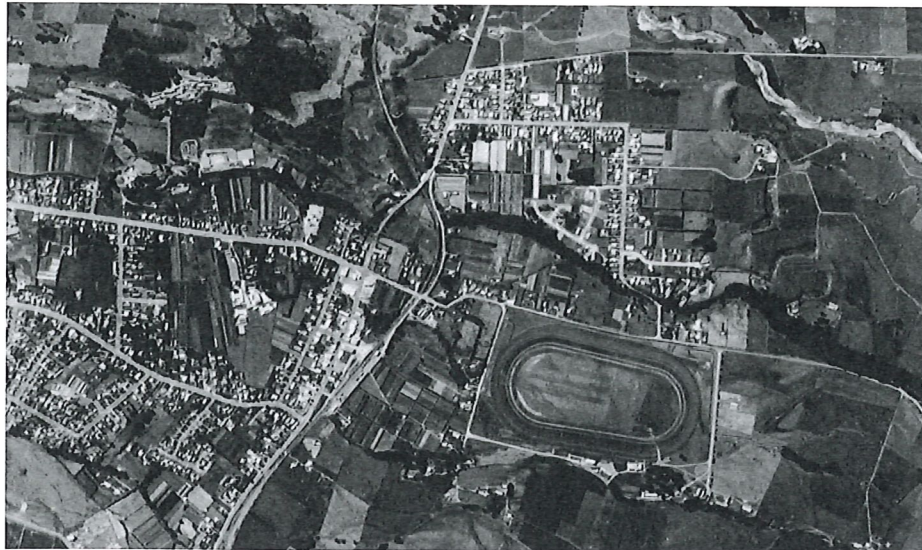
Unique Visitors

3097

Number of Visits

1142

Number of Searches



Aerial over Otaki - Survey Number 8171, March 1983

LINZ AERIAL IMAGES DIGITALLY AVAILABLE

In 2018 the Ian Matheson City Archives at the Palmerston North City Library kindly donated a large amount of LINZ aerial contact prints to Archives Central. The original accession contained nearly 38,000 prints which cover the period 1937 to 1990, covering the area of wider Wellington Land District. This includes most of the region, excluding the area north of Taumarunui and the northern part of the Tararua District.

These aerial prints have been meticulously catalogued and added to the Horizons Regional Council's extensive collection.

As part of the effort to fully accession these items into our database, a large digitisation effort has been progressing over the past year. Main urban areas were photographed as the first push into digitising the collection. As this has now been completed, the full range of aerials are being scanned box by box.

With no other aerial prints of the Manawātū-Whanganui region available digitally, we believe this collection will be a rich resource to our users far into the future.

MT STEWART MEMORIAL

(Continued from Pg 1...) £1,150 (\$112,420 in 2019), with nearly half of that cost being borne by local bodies.

D C Bailey, who compiled information on the memorial in 1981, notes from primary sources that inside the memorial lies a crypt which contains historical records of the district. This includes a list of the first pioneers to the area, with early residents also being recorded as suggesting an original map of the Manawātū is present. This crypt may be the current interpretation room which is now closed.

The Memorial was rededicated during the 1990 bicentennial by then Governor-General Dame Catherine Tizard. A time capsule was added at the time and a plinth with a 360° directional sign was erected for the celebrations.



Feilding Public Library Online Collection



Evan Greensides - Mt. Cook/Aorangi

NEW STAFF

(Continued from Pg 1...) Palmerston North, has now taken up the Senior Archivist role.

Finally, Frances Marcroft will be joining the organisation in February to round out the Archives Central team.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Michael Biggs for the vast amount of effort he has put into building Archives Central over the past eight years as Senior Archivist.

Michael started on 6 April 2010, with the launch of the Archives Central database occurring 8 months afterwards.

From 2010 to September 2012, Aaron Groube and Michael visited each MW LASS member council, arranging and describing their archives then adding them to the database. The Archives Central building in Bowen Street was completed in September 2012, with the official opening occurring on 4 of October 2012. Other major projects overseen by Michael included the digitisation of pre-1920 Rate Books in February 2013 and the cataloguing and digitisation of LINZ aerial prints up to the present.

Without Michael's hard work and dedication to MW LASS and Archives Central we would not have the excellent archival institution that currently exists. We wish him well for the future and look forward to his continued input as he remains a Manawātū resident.

VISITS AND TOURS

We are in the midst of planning visits to both our current member councils and external organisations. If you would like us to come and meet with your records team or know of someone who might benefit from a chat with us, please contact us to arrange a visit.

We also often show community and council groups around our facility and discuss our work. Call us or email enquiries@archivescentral.org.nz for details.

Appendix 9

National Disaster Resilience Strategy

Rautaki Manawaroa Aituā ā-Motu

We all have a role in a disaster resilient nation

He wāhanga tō tātau katoa i roto i te iwi manawaroa aituā



National Disaster Resilience Strategy

Rautaki Manawaroa

Aituā ā-Motu

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Authority

The National Disaster Resilience Strategy is issued by the Minister of Civil Defence, pursuant to s 31 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. It provides an outline of the Crown's goals in relation to civil defence emergency management, including the objectives to be pursued to achieve those goals.

Commencement

This Strategy comes into effect on 10 April 2019, pursuant to s 34(1)(a) of the CDEM Act.

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Foreword

Kōrero whakapuaki



Hon Kris Faafoi
Minister of Civil Defence

New Zealand faces some of the greatest natural hazard risks of any country in the world. Increasingly, we also face a range of hazards and risks from other sources, from plant and animal diseases, to human health, to technological disruptions and security threats. Many of these have the potential to be exacerbated with the increased risks posed by climate change. Other trends in our society and the broader international context means our risk landscape is increasingly complex and uncertain.

The role of this Strategy – the national civil defence emergency management strategy – is to set out our goals and objectives for civil defence emergency management over the next 10 years. The current Strategy is over 10 years old, predating the 2010 and 2011 Canterbury and 2016 Kaikōura earthquakes. This Strategy aims to incorporate lessons learned from events in New Zealand and overseas, and takes a fresh look at our priorities for the next 10 years. It has been given the title of National Disaster Resilience Strategy to reflect the inclusive approach we want to take.

The Strategy has a strong focus on wellbeing. It incorporates the Treasury's Living Standards Framework, and considers the types of resilience needed to protect and grow our wellbeing. The Strategy reflects our increased understanding of national risks, and responds to increased community expectations of our emergency management system. It also builds on the Government's work to reform the Emergency Management System to improve how New Zealand responds to natural disasters and other emergencies.

The objectives set out in this Strategy acknowledge the particular challenges faced by many New Zealand communities associated with their geographic location, their vulnerabilities, or their hazards. It seeks to enable and empower communities everywhere to take action to look after themselves and others in times of crisis, while still ensuring strong local, regional, and national leadership and support when needed.

On behalf of the Government, I acknowledge the efforts of everyone around the country who contributed to the development of this Strategy – the next step towards building a more resilient New Zealand.

Executive Summary

He whakarāpopototanga

Globally, the economic cost of disasters has increased steadily over the last 40 years, in large part because of the expansion of the built environment. Damage to infrastructure and buildings pose huge costs, public and private.

However, it is the impact on wellbeing that can have the most profound effect. On 22 February 2011, New Zealand suffered one of its worst ever disasters with the Canterbury earthquake. In 2013, the Treasury estimated the capital costs to be over \$40 billion, the equivalent of 20% of gross domestic product. Beyond the tangible costs of damage and rebuild, lay a web of social and economic disruption and upheaval. There were flow-on effects to business and employment, psychological trauma, dislocation of communities, creation or exacerbation of social issues, disruption to normal lives and livelihoods, and uncertainty in the future.

We face a range of hazards and risks in New Zealand. Increasingly complex and uncertain risks that represent a threat to our way of life, and to our wellbeing and prosperity.

Many of the risks we face both now and in the future can be readily identified. However, we also need to recognise that the future is uncertain: significant, unexpected, and hard-to-predict events are inevitable. The further we probe into the future, the deeper the level of uncertainty we encounter.

Within this uncertain future environment, **resilience** is an important requirement for success. Resilience is the ability to anticipate and resist disruptive events, minimise adverse impacts, respond effectively, maintain or recover functionality, and adapt in a way that allows for learning and thriving. In essence, it's about developing a wide zone of tolerance – the ability to remain effective across a range of future conditions.

Given our risk landscape, and the uncertainty of the wider domestic and global environment, it is important for us to take deliberate steps to improve our resilience and protect the prosperity and wellbeing – of individuals, communities, businesses, our society, the economy, and the nation as a whole.

This Strategy sets three priorities to improve our nation's resilience to disasters:

1. **Managing risks:** what we can do to minimise the risks we face and limit the impacts to be managed if hazards occur
2. **Effective response to and recovery from emergencies:** building our capability and capacity to manage emergencies when they do happen, and
3. **Enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience:** building a culture of resilience in New Zealand so that everyone can participate in and contribute to communities' – and the nation's – resilience.

Each priority has six objectives to focus effort on the critical issues and drive progress (shown on the next page).

The Strategy promotes a holistic approach to resilience that connects with a range of agencies and sectors to deliver improved outcomes for New Zealanders. Disaster risk and disaster impacts reach all parts of society; so, to the greatest degree possible, disaster resilience should be integrated in to all parts of society.

Disaster resilience requires a shared approach between governments (central and local), relevant stakeholders, and the wider public – a collective approach to a collective problem. The goodwill, knowledge, experience, and commitment of all of parts of society are needed to make a difference.

What can I do?

All readers of this Strategy are encouraged to consider what the priorities and objectives mean for them, their family/whānau, business or organisation, community/hapū, and what they can do to contribute to their own resilience or the resilience of others.

Appendix 1 takes the priorities, high-level objectives and success measures of the Strategy, and translates them into a range of recommended actions for different audiences: individuals and families/whānau, businesses and organisations, communities and hapū, cities and districts, and government and national organisations.

Resources can be found online at www.civildefence.govt.nz, including factsheets aimed at supporting specific groups in their resilience endeavours. These include pointers on how to find more information and support, and how you can participate in building our nation's resilience to disasters.

National Disaster Resilience Strategy

Working together to manage risk and build resilience

Our Vision

New Zealand is a disaster resilient nation that acts proactively to manage risks and build resilience in a way that contributes to the wellbeing and prosperity of all New Zealanders

Our Goal

To strengthen the resilience of the nation by managing risks, being ready to respond to and recover from emergencies, and by enabling, empowering and supporting individuals, organisations, and communities to act for themselves and others, for the safety and wellbeing of all

We will do this through:

1 Managing Risks

2 Effective Response to and Recovery from Emergencies

3 Enabling, Empowering, and Supporting Community Resilience

OUR OBJECTIVES

1. Identify and understand risk scenarios (including the components of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity), and use this knowledge to inform decision-making
2. Put in place organisational structures and identify necessary processes – including being informed by community perspectives – to understand and act on reducing risks
3. Build risk awareness, risk literacy, and risk management capability, including the ability to assess risk
4. Address gaps in risk reduction policy (particularly in the light of climate change adaptation)
5. Ensure development and investment practices, particularly in the built and natural environments, are risk-aware, taking care not to create any unnecessary or unacceptable new risk
6. Understand the economic impact of disaster and disruption, and the need for investment in resilience; identify and develop financial mechanisms that support resilience activities

7. Ensure that the safety and wellbeing of people is at the heart of the emergency management system
8. Build the relationship between emergency management organisations and iwi/groups representing Māori, to ensure greater recognition, understanding, and integration of iwi/Māori perspectives and tikanga in emergency management
9. Strengthen the national leadership of the emergency management system to provide clearer direction and more consistent response to and recovery from emergencies
10. Ensure it is clear who is responsible for what, nationally, regionally, and locally, in response and recovery; enable and empower community-level response, and ensure it is connected into wider coordinated responses, when and where necessary
11. Build the capability and capacity of the emergency management workforce for response and recovery
12. Improve the information and intelligence system that supports decision-making in emergencies to enable informed, timely, and consistent decisions by stakeholders and the public

13. Enable and empower individuals, households, organisations, and businesses to build their resilience, paying particular attention to those people and groups who may be disproportionately affected by disaster
14. Cultivate an environment for social connectedness which promotes a culture of mutual help; embed a collective impact approach to building community resilience
15. Take a whole of city/district/region approach to resilience, including to embed strategic objectives for resilience in key plans and strategies
16. Address the capacity and adequacy of critical infrastructure systems, and upgrade them as practicable, according to risks identified
17. Embed a strategic, resilience approach to recovery planning that takes account of risks identified, recognises long-term priorities and opportunities to build back better, and ensures the needs of the affected are at the centre of recovery processes
18. Recognise the importance of culture to resilience, including to support the continuity of cultural places, institutions and activities, and to enable the participation of different cultures in resilience



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Key terms

Ngā kupu hira

Capacity¹

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

Community²

A group of people who:

- live in a particular area or place ('geographic' or 'place-based' community)
- are similar in some way ('relational' or 'population-based' community)
- have friendships, or a sense of having something in common ('community of interest').

People can belong to more than one community, and communities can be any size. With increasing use of social media and digital technologies, communities can also be virtual.

Disaster¹

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, social, cultural, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

Disaster risk¹

The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

Disaster risk management¹

Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.

Disaster risk reduction¹

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience.

Disruption²

An event that considerably interrupts normal life, business, functions, operations, or processes, whether anticipated or unanticipated.

Emergency³

A situation that

- is the result of any happening, whether natural or otherwise, including, without limitation, any explosion, earthquake, eruption, tsunami, land movement, flood, storm, tornado, cyclone, serious fire, leakage or spillage of any dangerous gas or substance, technological failure, infestation, plague, epidemic, failure or disruption to an emergency service or lifeline utility, or actual or imminent attack or warlike act; and
- causes or may cause loss of life or injury or illness or distress or in any way endangers the safety of the public or property in New Zealand or any part of New Zealand; and
- cannot be dealt with by emergency services or otherwise requires a significant and coordinated response.

Emergency management³

The application of knowledge, measures, and practices that are necessary or desirable for the safety of the public or property, and are designed to guard against, prevent, reduce, recover from, or overcome any hazard or harm or loss that may be associated with any emergency, including the planning, organisation, co-ordination, and implementation of those measures, knowledge, and practices.

Exposure¹

People, infrastructure, buildings, the economy, and other assets that are exposed to a hazard.

Hazard¹

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Prosperity²

The condition of being successful or thriving, particularly financially.

¹ UNISDR Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (2017)

² Developed for this Strategy

³ Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

⁴ National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015

Readiness⁴

Developing operational systems and capabilities before an emergency happens, including making arrangements with emergency services, lifeline utilities, and other agencies, and developing self-help and response arrangements for the general public.

Reconstruction¹

The medium and long-term rebuilding and restoration of critical infrastructure, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

Recovery³

The coordinated efforts and processes used to bring about the immediate, medium-term, and long-term holistic regeneration and enhancement of a community following an emergency.

Response⁴

Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after a disaster to save human and animal lives and property, and to help communities begin to recover.

Residual risk²

The risk that remains after risk treatment has been applied to reduce the potential consequences.

Resilience²

The ability to anticipate and resist the effects of a disruptive event, minimise adverse impacts, respond effectively post-event, maintain or recover functionality, and adapt in a way that allows for learning and thriving.

Risk assessment¹

An assessment of the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability to determine likely consequences.

Risk transfer¹

The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another, e.g. via insurance.

Wellbeing²

Our quality of life, including: civic and human rights, culture and identity, housing, knowledge and skills, leisure and recreation, material standard of living, employment status and job satisfaction, the physical and natural environment, safety and security, health and social connectedness.

Vulnerability¹

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.



Our vision and goal

Tā mātau matakitenga me te uaratanga

Purpose of this Strategy

Protecting our wellbeing and prosperity

Risks to our wellbeing and prosperity

A resilient future



1. Purpose of this Strategy

Te kaupapa o tēnei Rautaki

1.1 Delivering on the intent and purpose of the CDEM Act 2002

The purpose of this Strategy is to outline the vision and long-term goals for civil defence emergency management (CDEM) in New Zealand. CDEM in New Zealand is governed by the CDEM Act, which:

- promotes the sustainable management of hazards in a way that contributes to safety and wellbeing
- encourages wide participation, including communities, in the process to manage risk
- provides for planning and preparation for emergencies, and for response and recovery
- requires local authorities to co-ordinate reduction, readiness, response and recovery activities through regional groups
- provides a basis for the integration of national and local planning and activity through a national strategy and plan
- encourages coordination across a wide range of agencies, recognising that emergencies are multi-agency events affecting all parts of society.

This reflects an overarching intent for a resilient New Zealand.

This is important because New Zealanders are, and will continue to be, at risk from a broad range of hazards.

We can do much to reduce our risks, through both a risk management approach, and by building broader societal resilience. We can also ensure we have effective processes in place for responding to and recovering from emergencies and other types of disruption when they do happen.

The Strategy sets out what we as New Zealanders expect of a resilient New Zealand, and what we want to achieve over the next 10 years. It explicitly links resilience to the protection and growth of living standards for all New Zealanders, and promotes a wide, whole-of-society, participatory and inclusive approach.

The Strategy provides the vision and strategic direction, including priorities and objectives for increasing New Zealand's resilience to disasters. The detail of *how* those objectives are to be achieved sits in a roadmap of actions, alongside other related key documents including the *National CDEM Plan and Guide*, the *National Security Handbook*, CDEM Group plans, and a range of other supporting policies and plans.

1.2 This is the third Strategy made under the Act

The first Strategy was issued in 2003; the second in 2007. They were aimed at embedding the (then) new approach to emergency management in New Zealand, which was to take a comprehensive and integrated approach, utilising the '4Rs' of risk reduction, readiness, response, and recovery.

In 2019 we have reached a level of maturity where we are ready for the next step. A number of things have influenced our thinking on what that step should be:

- 16 years of lessons from incidents and emergencies since the CDEM Act came into effect;
- work to better understand and manage national risks, including better processes for identification, assessment, monitoring, and ownership of risks;
- global agreements such as the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* that outlines how nations should approach their wider societal risk from disasters;
- a Ministerial Review (2017) on *Better Responses to Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies*, and the Government's decisions relating to it, and
- a two-year long strategy development process with a wide range of stakeholders to analyse our current state and determine vision, goals, and objectives.

Collectively, we have identified areas where we can do more – so we can be more effective, more capable, fit-for-purpose, have all the information we need to make the smartest choices, keep pace with changing risks, and changes in society. This Strategy details those areas, and the work we need to do to build a more resilient New Zealand.



1.3 Scope of this Strategy

While acknowledging broad societal resilience is desirable for achieving higher living standards and optimal prosperity and wellbeing, this Strategy is confined to the *disaster* aspects of resilience.

Furthermore, while acknowledging the vital importance of wider social and economic attributes of disaster resilience (such as high levels of health and education, reduced inequalities and social deprivation, the building of fiscal and macro-economic strength), these issues are well catered for by other policies and programmes across government and through society, and will not be duplicated here.

1.4 Links with other policy and practice

The Strategy is informed by policy and practice across key sectors of society and, in turn, promotes or requires resilient practices in each of these sectors.

Some work to deliver the Strategy is driven by the Strategy itself (for example, working with communities on community resilience plans). Others are driven by other legislation and policy (for example, Regional or District plans) and contribute to multiple outcomes. Particular care has been taken to ensure alignment in these areas of cross over, and ensure that policy and practice on key issues is mutually reinforcing.



Figure 1 The policy context of the National Disaster Resilience Strategy

1.5 Intended audience and use of the Strategy

This Strategy is for all New Zealanders, and all those who live, work or visit here.

It is intended to provide a common agenda for resilience that individual organisations, agencies, and groups can align with for collective impact.

Central government, local government, businesses, organisations, and iwi can use it to guide them in building resilience both for their own organisation, and for the people and communities they support or provide services for.

Hapū and community organisations can use it to support community wellbeing and resilience, and to understand the wider network of agencies and organisations working towards common goals.

Individuals, families and whānau can use it to prompt thinking on their own resilience, and what they can do to ensure they and their dependants, including animals, are prepared for disruption and emergencies. Emergency management in New Zealand is still based, first and foremost, on a principle of self-reliance; individuals and communities must be able to care for themselves and each other, as much as possible, when the normal functions of daily life are disrupted. This Strategy provides guidance for building resilience over the long term, as well as hopefully giving assurance about the wider network of organisations supporting individuals, households and whānau at a community, local, regional, and national level.

All readers are encouraged to consider what this Strategy means for them, their family/whānau, community or hapū, business or organisation, and what they can do to contribute to their own resilience or the resilience of others.

Some tailored recommendations are provided in Appendix 1 (pages 39-43).

1.6 Currency of the Strategy

This Strategy will be current for a period of 10 years from the date it comes into effect. Reporting will take place biennially, with a significant review of progress in year 4.

2. Protecting our wellbeing and prosperity

Te tiaki i tō tātau oranga, whaihua hoki

National success is about more than just economic measures. It is about a healthy and happy life, a good education for our children, a healthy environment that protects our natural resources and taonga, family/whānau and communities we can rely on, a safe place to live and work, opportunities to start a business or get ahead, and the freedom to be who we want to be. This is prosperity.

New Zealand has seen much success over the past decade in global indices designed to measure wellbeing and prosperity. We hold up well in most categories of measurement, including in economic quality, business environment, and governance; for our health and education systems, our natural environment, and, in particular, for our personal freedoms and social capital.

However, while we do well, we certainly cannot afford to be complacent. New Zealand must continually adapt and evolve if it is to see prosperity grow.

For us to secure wellbeing and prosperity for all our people – in this generation and for future generations – we must think about prosperity in more than in economic terms. The New Zealand Treasury, in developing the Living Standards Framework, has initiated a shift of focus. The Living Standards Framework is based on an economic model, but puts intergenerational wellbeing as its core goal.

Wealth matters, but as a means, not an end: wealth is only useful if it translates into higher living standards for everyone. Protecting and growing those living standards is paramount for securing a prosperous future. This Strategy is centred on how it can contribute to that vision.

2.1 The Living Standards Framework

The Living Standards Framework (LSF) is a New Zealand-specific framework that draws on a range of national and international approaches to wellbeing. In particular, it builds on the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD's) approach to wellbeing, the *How's Life?/Better Life* model.

The Framework conceives of wellbeing as being comprised of a number of aspects of life experience, such as housing, income, employment, education, community engagement, enjoyment of environmental amenity and health and safety. Measures of these aspects provide a snapshot of current wellbeing. The wellbeing of future generations is represented by four 'capital stocks' – financial/physical, social, human, and natural capital.

The Four Capitals

Intergenerational wellbeing relies on the growth, distribution, and sustainability of the Four Capitals. The Capitals are interdependent and work together to support wellbeing. The Māori-Crown relationship is integral to all four capitals. The LSF is being continually developed and the next iteration of the framework will consider the role of culture, including Māori culture, as part of the capitals approach in more detail.



Natural Capital

This refers to all aspects of the natural environment needed to support life and human activity. It includes land, soil, water, plants and animals, as well as minerals and energy resources.



Social Capital

This describes the norms and values that underpin society. It includes things like trust, the rule of law, cultural identity, and the connections between people and communities.

06/18



Human Capital

This encompasses people's skills, knowledge and physical and mental health. These are the things which enable people to participate fully in work, study, recreation and in society more broadly.



Financial / Physical Capital

This includes things like houses, roads, buildings, hospitals, factories, equipment and vehicles. These are the things which make up the country's physical and financial assets which have a direct role in supporting incomes and material living conditions.

The capitals are seen as ‘value stocks’, which jointly produce wellbeing outcomes over time. Each of the dimensions of wellbeing is the result of all of the different capital stocks. Investments in the capital stocks will result in the levels of the relevant stocks increasing, while depreciation, resource depletion, pollution or waste – or other shocks or stresses – may result in capital stock levels declining.

The four capitals in the Living Standards Framework help us to take into account the range of impacts that a policy option or practice may have on the material and non-material factors that affect New Zealanders’ wellbeing, now and in the future. The underlying principle of the capitals Framework is that good public policy and practice enhances the capacity of natural, social, human and financial/physical capital to improve wellbeing for New Zealanders.



2.2 Risk and resilience, and our future wellbeing

Safety and security are integral to wellbeing and prosperity. People’s wellbeing is dependent on having secure living conditions, personal safety, trust and confidence in authorities, and an ability to manage threats and dangers. A secure and stable environment is necessary for securing freedoms, and for attracting investment and sustaining economic growth. In short, a nation can prosper only in an environment of safety and security for its citizens.

To this end, it is imperative that we look to risk management and resilience for all four capitals.

New Zealand is relatively well placed in this regard with a comprehensive legislative framework in place for risk management, including the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004, the Local Government Act 2002, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, and a range of other legislation and regulatory instruments. We have a system of managing, coordinating, and overseeing national security (the National Security System) and emergency management arrangements at the local, regional, and national level.

Today, however, risk management is increasingly challenged by complexity in which multiple systems simultaneously impact on the four living standards capitals. Risk management in this setting requires a greater acknowledgement of uncertainty and a shift from reactive to proactive risk management. Decision-makers in both the public and private sectors require more comprehensive strategies that combine the active management of specific risks with a broader enhancement of resilience in society.

This Strategy combines these elements and considers ways to improve our resilience across the four capitals.

3. Risks to our wellbeing and prosperity

Ngā mōrea ki tō tātau orange, tōnuitanga hoki

From the lower North Island floods (2004), the Canterbury (2010-2011) and Kaikōura (2016) earthquakes, MV Rena grounding (2011), 1080 milk powder crisis (2015), Havelock North campylobacter outbreak (2016), Port Hills fires (2017), the Mycoplasma bovis disease outbreak (2017) – and many storms, floods, and droughts in between – New Zealand has had its fair share of disruptive events in recent years.

These events have caused loss of human and animal lives, injury, damage and disruption. Some have caused impacts in the built and natural environments; they have cost millions of dollars in repair and reconstruction. Other events have caused lost productivity, lost livelihoods, and lost income. More than that, these events have caused untold suffering and social disruption to individuals, family/whānau, communities and hapū, the effects and costs of which we might never fully know. In short, disasters, or other highly stressful events, impact all four capitals in a profound and costly way.

Disasters may seem inevitable and intractable, but there is much we can do to reduce the chance that hazards will affect us, and much we can do to lessen the impacts if and when they do.

This section explores some key concepts so that we have a common understanding about our key risks and how we can manage them.

3.1 What is disaster risk?

Disaster risk is the chance that a hazard could impact us in a significant way.

Disaster risk is a function of three interlinked components: hazard, exposure, and vulnerability.

Hazard refers to a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause us harm, such as ground shaking induced by an earthquake, extreme winds associated with a cyclone, or a pathogen caused by a food safety issue or biological agent.

Exposure refers to people, infrastructure, buildings, the economy, and other assets that are exposed to a hazard.

Vulnerability are the conditions which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. Vulnerability includes physical vulnerability, which refers to the level of damage sustained by built structures as a result of a hazard event. It also includes social vulnerability, which refers to damage as it relates to livelihood, social connections, gender, and other factors that influence a community's ability to respond to, cope with, and recover from a disaster.

These three components can be countered by a fourth component, **capacity**, which refers to the strengths, attributes and resources available to reduce or manage the risks associated with the combination of the other three components.

When these potential impacts are determined probabilistically, that is, are multiplied by how likely the hazardous event is to occur, we can determine our risk – the chance of significant impacts.



These chairs – and this photo – are a tribute to the 185 lives lost in the 22 February 2011 Canterbury earthquake (Memorial created by artist Peter Majendie; Photo credit: Natalia Khalaman).

3.2 Our current risks

New Zealand is exposed to a range of significant hazards and threats. Natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, or extreme weather, are only one type. Our economy relies heavily on primary production and is vulnerable to adverse impacts from pests and diseases; the potential for an infectious disease pandemic has been highlighted in recent years through the bird and swine flu crises; heavy reliance on technology and just-in-time supply chains means we are vulnerable to disruption from a wide range of domestic and international sources; and the global geopolitical environment means threats to our security and economy are complex and often unpredictable.

In New Zealand, we classify risks in five categories: natural hazard risks, biological hazard risks, technological risks, security risks, and economic risks.

3.3 How our risks might change in the future

In assessing our risks, we can learn from past events and emergencies, but we also need to consider broader and longer-term societal trends. Trends such as these have the potential to be both a source of risk and opportunity, sometimes in equal measure. They include:

Climate change and environmental degradation, which could impact on, or accelerate, a wide range of our risks owing to their effects on sea level rise, the frequency and severity of natural hazards and extreme weather, biodiversity, biosecurity, and the availability and quality of ecosystems and their services.

Population trends, including that New Zealand society is becoming older and more ethnically diverse, with changing levels of income inequality, and changing geographic distribution of population. This has implications for how organisations engage inclusively, and what needs must be met.

Global economic growth and productivity, which have implications for both the health and resilience of our economy, and how much we can afford to invest in risk management and resilience.

Digital connectivity and technological change, in terms of the risks it poses (for example, cyber-crime) or opportunities it provides (for example, by enhancing our ability to collect and analyse complex data about risks).

Challenges to international laws, agreements and arrangements, which have the greatest effect on some of our economic and security risks, but could have further-reaching implications.

3.4 Cost of disasters

Disasters over the last decade or more, both in New Zealand and overseas, have shown the magnitude of costs that are involved in these events, both in terms of damage (the market value of losses), and in the response to and recovery from such events. It is important to note that the reported costs are often only direct costs. Less well defined are the flow-on, indirect costs, and, even less so, the costs of other, longer-term outcomes (also known as 'intangible costs'). A recent Australian study found that the indirect and intangible costs, when calculated, more than *doubled* the total reported cost of each of the three events studied.⁵

While we intuitively know that the impact of disasters is much larger than the direct economic cost, it is only when we start to consider the economic cost of these indirect and intangible impacts that we can see what these events really cost us. This multi-capital accounting – at an individual, community, or national level – shows us just how critical it is to try to minimise these costs, financial and social, as far as we possibly can.

3.5 Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is the discipline concerned with reducing our risks of and from disasters.

Disaster risk reduction can be seen as a policy objective, a risk management process, or a social aspiration. Successful disaster risk reduction tends to result from the integration of institutional strategies and policies, and grassroots, local and community-based approaches.

Historically, dealing with disasters focused on emergency response. Towards the end of the 20th century, it was increasingly recognised that disasters are not 'inevitable' and by reducing and managing conditions of hazard, exposure and vulnerability – and building capacity – we can prevent losses and alleviate the impacts of disasters.

Since we cannot usually reduce the likelihood of hazards occurring, the main opportunity for reducing risk lies in reducing exposure and vulnerability, and building capacity. Addressing these components of risk requires us to identify the underlying drivers of risk, which can include: economic factors, urban and rural development choices and practices, degradation of the environment, poverty and inequality, and climate change. These, and a myriad of other factors, all create and exacerbate conditions of hazard, exposure and vulnerability. Addressing these underlying risk drivers, and building our capacity to manage them, will reduce disaster risk, lessen impacts if they do happen, and, consequently, maintain development and growth.

⁵ *The Economic Cost of the Social Impact of Natural Disasters (2016) Australian Business Roundtable.*

3.6 Reducing vulnerability and pursuing equitable outcomes

The impact of hazards and threats is likely to exacerbate existing inequities across New Zealand. This means that some populations are disproportionately affected by many of the social and economic impacts of risks. This includes Māori, as well as Pasifika, and any people for whom English is not their first language, those living with high levels of social and economic deprivation, or those who face challenges associated with disability, ill health, or social or geographic isolation.

Obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi as well as commitments to improving wellbeing (including in existing strategies and action plans, such as the New Zealand Disability Strategy), mean we need to ensure that any action toward reducing risk is cognisant of different types of vulnerability, and the disproportionate effect disasters can have. Policy, plans, and practices should be aimed at pursuing equitable outcomes, as well as planning for, and taking opportunities to build back better in recovery in order to reduce vulnerability and improve living standards.

3.7 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

In 2015 New Zealand signalled commitment to the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (the 'Sendai Framework'). The Sendai Framework is one of three global agreements developed as part of the 'post-2015 sustainable development agenda'. Together with the Sustainable Development Goals and the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change*, the Sendai Framework aims to be a blueprint for how nations should approach risks to their development – in this case, from disasters.

Three key ideas are central to the Framework:

1. A greater effort to **understand risk** (in all its dimensions), so that we can prioritise investment, make better risk-informed decisions, and build resilience into everyday processes.
2. A shift of focus **from managing disasters to managing risk**, including to reduce the underlying drivers of risk (exposure and vulnerability).
3. A broader **'whole-of-society' approach** to risk – everyone has a role in reducing and managing risk.

The Framework has four priorities, and a series of recommended actions at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

It sets seven global targets for improved disaster risk reduction, which nations are asked to report on annually. The targets are:

1	Substantially reduce disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.
2	Substantially reduce the number of affected people by 2030, aiming to lower the average figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.
3	Reduce disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.
4	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
5	Substantially increase the number of countries with national/local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
6	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of [the] framework by 2030.
7	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

The Sendai Framework has been a key influence in the development of this Strategy. The principles and priorities of the Sendai Framework have been incorporated into it; many of the national and local recommended actions have been instrumental in developing the Strategy objectives.



4. A resilient future

He anamata manawaroa

In an effort to address our current known risks, manage uncertainty, and be ready for any events that may occur in the future, it is generally agreed that the overarching goal is resilience. But what does resilience mean to New Zealanders? How do we define it, what are the attributes of resilience, and how do we improve it?

4.1 Vision of a resilient nation

Resilience can mean a lot of different things to different people. In a series of workshops around the country, participants were asked to describe what a resilient nation meant to them and the aspirations they have for New Zealand in respect of its disaster resilience. The result is a description of our desired 'future state' – the end goal, 'what success looks like' for this Strategy. This is shown on pages 24-25.

4.1.1 Guiding principles for this Strategy

Within this vision of a resilient nation, participants specifically looked at what principles and values are important to us in pursuing a resilience goal. We agreed that it is desirable to act with the following in mind:

Manaakitanga	We respect and care for others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellbeing, health and safety Hospitality, kindness, goodwill
Whanaungatanga, kotahitanga	We nurture positive relationships and partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement, communication, and shared experiences Acting inclusively, including to incorporate and recognise Treaty of Waitangi principles Collaboration and collective action
Kaitiakitanga, tūrangawaewae	We guard and protect the places that are special to us <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and enhancing our cultural, historic, and natural environment Intergenerational equity Stewarding our place in the world Feeling enabled and connected
Matauranga	We value knowledge and understanding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using scientific, historic, local, and traditional knowledge Striving for a common understanding
Tikanga	Our customs and cultural practices are central to who we are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural identity and expression Ethical and values-based Accountability and transparency
Rangatiratanga	We lead by example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Values-based leadership Self-determination, principle of subsidiarity

4.2 Resilience: a working definition

In the wake of significant disasters in recent years, resilience has become a popular buzzword across a wide range of disciplines, with each discipline applying its own definition to the term. A definition that has long been used in engineering is that resilience is the capacity for bouncing back faster after stress, enduring greater stresses, and being disturbed less by a given amount of stress. This definition is commonly applied to objects, such as bridges or buildings. However, most risks are systemic in nature, and a system – unlike an object – may show resilience not by returning exactly to its previous state, but instead by finding different ways to carry out essential functions; that is, by adapting and transforming to meet challenges.

In terms of disaster resilience, an important quality is also to anticipate and minimise risks as far as possible, such that any impacts are manageable and recoverable.

The definition of resilience for this Strategy is therefore: *the ability to anticipate and resist the effects of a disruptive event, minimise adverse impacts, respond effectively, maintain or recover functionality, and adapt in a way that allows for learning and thriving.*

Below are two additional explanations: one, a more technical explanation, and one, a simplified approach.

4.2.1 Getting more technical...

While risks tend to focus on the negative consequences from uncertainty, the concept of resilience encourages us to build capacity to help protect us from vulnerability, and to be able to better deal with the impact from shocks and stresses as they occur. The degree of vulnerability we have then depends on the nature, magnitude and duration of the shocks or stresses that are experienced as well as the level of resilience to these shocks.

Under this interpretation, resilience has two dimensions:

- an **absorption** dimension, which comprises resistance and buffers that can reduce the depth of impact, and
- an **adaptability** dimension, which focuses on elements of adaptability and innovation that maximise the speed of recovery.



Figure 2 below illustrates this idea. When a system is subject to a shock or stress, the level of functioning declines, and can fall rapidly. The depth of the fall in functioning can be thought of as the absorption capacity of the system. A system with a high absorption capacity experiences only a small loss in functioning (because it has sufficient buffers to resist the shock or stress to ensure it continues to achieve desired outcomes). The speed of recovery dimension is captured by the time lag between the shock or stress and when functioning returns to a steady-state level. Systems that have high adaptability are able to recover faster than systems with low adaptability. The two dimensions together acknowledge that the total impact of a shock is a function of both the depth of the impact and the time it takes to recover.

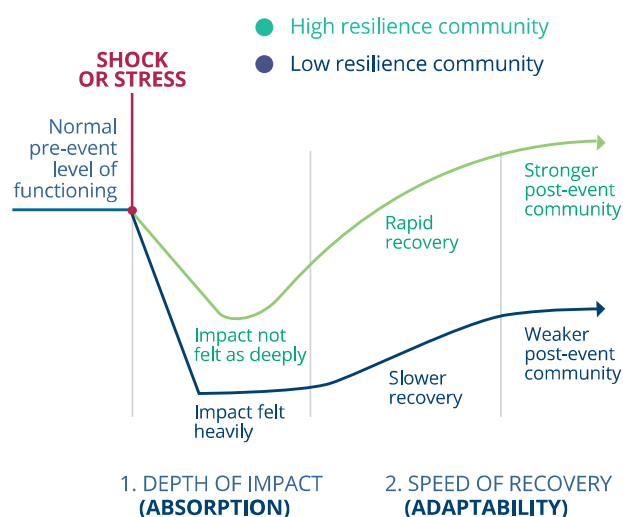


Figure 2 Two dimensions of resilience: absorption and adaptability

4.2.2 Simplifying resilience...

A simpler way of thinking about resilience is our *tolerance for disruption* – how much disruption, in the form of hazards, that we, or the system, can cope with before it negatively impacts on our wellbeing.

This implies that as we are able to remove, avoid, or minimise more risk factors, and build our people, assets, and systems to be responsive and adaptable, so our tolerance for disruption grows. We can deal with a wider range and size of shocks and stresses, without them becoming an emergency, and recover fast – and well – without significantly affecting our quality of life. The greater our range of tolerance for disruption, the better off we are.

4.2.3 Types of resilience

Resilience as a concept has wide applicability to a range of disciplines, and has become a popular area of academic study and organisational pursuit over recent years. As a result, it is routine to hear about many different types of resilience, for example ecological, environmental, institutional, infrastructural, organisational, economic, social, community, family, and individual resilience – to name just a few.

Within this context, it is particularly important to be clear about our goals and objectives; in particular:

Resilience of what, to what, why, and how?

In terms of this Strategy, we have talked about *of what, to what, and why* – to protect and grow our capitals, including all our people, in the face of shocks, stresses, and uncertainty, in order to advance the wellbeing and prosperity of New Zealand. The remainder of this Strategy is about *how* we do that.

4.2.4 Model of a resilient nation: protecting our capitals from shocks and stresses

The literature review and engagement process to develop this Strategy has identified the following types of resilience are important for protecting our capitals – our future wellbeing – from shocks and stresses:

Social resilience: this includes promoting social connectedness and cohesion, and the effective operation of key social support functions, such as health, education, welfare, and justice, for the protection and strengthening of our social and human capital.

Cultural resilience: including aspects such as cultural values, places, institutions, and practices; our identity as New Zealanders, and our history and heritage.

Economic resilience: the protection and continuity of the macroeconomic environment, businesses, livelihoods, financial markets, financial management practices (including through insurance), thereby protecting our financial capital.

Resilience of the built environment: the resilience of critical infrastructure (namely communications, energy, transport, and water), buildings and housing, effective urban design and planning, and the engineering and construction disciplines, for the protection of our physical capital.

Resilience of the natural environment: including the sustainable use of natural resources, land-use, and the ecological system; managing long-term climate resilience, and improving understanding of both how hazards impact the environment and how the environment can protect society from hazards.

Governance of risk and resilience: including leadership, policy, strategy, security, and the rule of law, for effective oversight, coordination, collaboration, and coherence of resilience activity.

Underpinning knowledge: including indigenous and scientific knowledge, and up-to-date information on risks and effective resilience practices.

These are shown in the diagram on the next page.



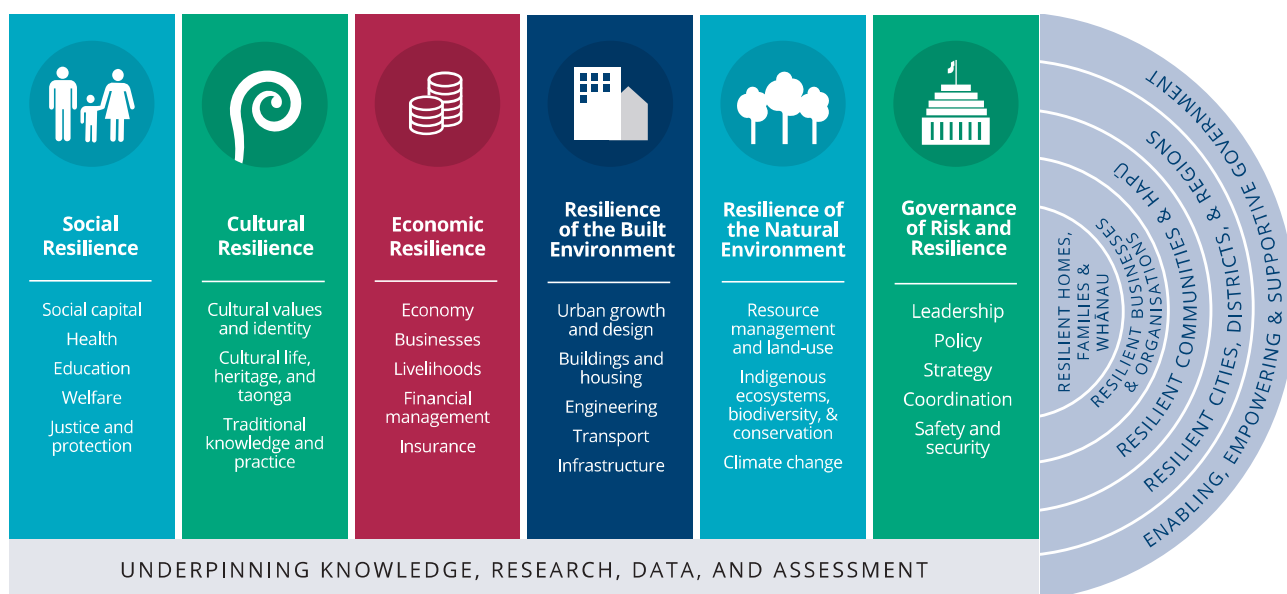


Figure 3 Model of a Resilient Nation

These types of resilience can operate, in some form, at a range of levels, from individuals and families/whānau, to businesses and organisations, communities and hapū, cities and districts, and at a national level.

For example, at a community level, the attributes of a safe and resilient community are that it:

... is connected: it has relationships within its network, and with external actors such as central and local governments or businesses who provide a wider supportive environment, and supply goods and services when needed.

... is healthy: it has a good level of individual and population health, access to medical treatment, education, and a range of other social welfare support, when needed.

... has cultural norms: it has a strong identity, attachment to place, and sense of civic responsibility. It is inclusive, and looks to cultural norms and values to sustain it in times of upheaval.

... has economic opportunities: it has a diverse range of employment opportunities, income, and financial services. It is flexible, resourceful, and has the capacity to accept uncertainty and respond to change.

... has infrastructure, services, and safe buildings: it has strong housing, transport, power, telecommunications, water, and sanitation systems. It also has the ability to maintain, repair, and renovate them.

... can manage its natural assets: it recognises the value of natural resources and indigenous ecosystems, and has the ability to protect, enhance, and maintain them.

... is organised: it has the capacity to identify problems, establish priorities, coordinate, collaborate, and act.

... is knowledgeable: it has the ability to assess, manage, and monitor its risks. It can learn new skills, build on past experiences, and plan for its future.

Adapted from: Characteristics of a Safe and Resilient Community, International Federation of the Red Cross (2011)

This Strategy asserts that broad attention to resilient practices within and across each of these areas – and enabling individuals, families/whānau, businesses/organisations, and communities/hapū to do the same – is critical to the overall resilience of the nation, and protection of our capitals and future wellbeing.

The model is not a strategy itself, but a checklist to ensure we pay attention to the range of things that are important. It can also operate as a basis for assessment, or as a decision-making tool, for example, to evaluate whether options or investment are meeting, or are sensitive to, multiple needs.

4.3 Resilience and Te Ao Māori

The effective response and significant community support facilitated by Māori in the aftermath of the Canterbury and Kaikōura earthquakes, the floods in Edgecumbe, as well as in other emergencies, has generated considerable interest in Māori disaster resilience.

Māori moral and relational attributes applied to creating community resilience promote a collaborative response to disaster response and recovery, commitment to environmental restoration, and the extension of hospitality to others experiencing adversity. Māori also have assets and places, which have often, and will again be mobilised to secure community wellbeing in the aftermath of disasters⁶.

These strengths are highly relevant to developing a resilient New Zealand, and partnering with Māori to build disaster resilience is essential to ensuring that outcome.

4.3.1 Tangata whenua and disaster risk reduction

Māori share a holistic and community perspective on resilience, which can be characterised as the social, physical, familial, spiritual and environmental wellbeing of whānau, the unit of cultural capital in Te Ao Māori.

When a disaster occurs, the responsibility of caring for others and Te Ao Tūroa (the natural world), falls to whānau, hapū and iwi with historical ties to the areas impacted by the disaster. Whakapapa creates a kinship-based form of capital understood by Māori as whanaungatanga (close relationships), that will be drawn on to aid whānau, hapū, and wider communities during times of adversity. Whānau, hapū and iwi respond quickly and collectively to provide support and address the immediate needs of their communities as well as to institute practices that will aid the recovery, and the development of disaster resilience in affected regions.

This process is considered whakaoranga⁷ – the rescue, recovery and restoration of sustainable wellbeing and may be applied to whānau, hapū, and iwi, tribal homelands as well as all communities and parts of New Zealand impacted by disasters. The whakaoranga process is underpinned by kaupapa Māori (cultural values), informed by mātauranga Māori (cultural knowledge and science) and carried out as tikanga Māori (cultural practices). These cultural attributes interact to co-create community and environmental resilience in the context of disasters.

Key values that shape Māori inter-generational practices for facilitating whakaoranga include kotahitanga (unity), whānau (family), whakapapa (genealogy), marae (communal and sacred meeting grounds), whakawhanaungatanga (building/maintaining relationships), manaakitanga (respect/support/hospitality), and kaitiakitanga (guardianship). From a Māori perspective, such values link with a set of practices that must be learnt and enacted through giving time and support for the collective good rather than the wellbeing of oneself.

4.3.2 Tangata whenua and a resilient nation

This Strategy recognises the importance of whakaoranga, the Māori-Crown relationship, and Māori worldviews generally. It is committed to an inclusive, community approach to resilience. It is focussed on putting people at the centre of resilience, including an emphasis on manaakitanga and wellbeing. It aims to build the relationship between iwi and agencies with roles in the emergency management system (*before* emergencies happen). It also seeks to build recognition of the role culture – including kaupapa Māori and tikanga Māori – plays in our wider resilience.

4.4 Resilience and people disproportionately affected by disaster

Building resilience across all parts of society requires broad engagement and partnerships. It also requires empowerment, and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters.

Understanding different vulnerabilities is important for reducing risks and ensuring particular needs are met in response and recovery. However, it is also important to recognise that many people and groups who face hardship or challenges in their everyday lives, also have tremendous capacity and capability. A strengths-based approach identifying different protective and adaptive factors and opportunities, can enable, empower, and give agency to groups who might otherwise be disproportionately affected. It can also significantly add to the richness and effectiveness of emergency management planning, and ensure the outcomes from disasters are as equitable as possible.

⁶ It is important to note that while many Māori may share a similar worldview, there is still a need to recognise different dynamics both within and between iwi, hapū, and marae, and to engage with each on an individual basis. There is also a need to recognise that different iwi, hapū, and marae have different resource constraints and asset bases and their ability to respond is dependent on this; not all iwi, hapū, and marae will have the same resilience or capacity to respond.

⁷ Acknowledgement: The concept and application of the term whakaoranga to disaster resilience were developed in the National Science Challenge Resilience to Nature's Challenges' research project: Whakaoranga marae, led by Associate Professor Christine Kenney.

4.4.1 Resilience and disabled people

Disabled people can face particular challenges during and after disasters. These include lack of access to information and communications, inaccessible facilities and services, lack of access to needed support resources, disintegration of social connections, degradation of the environment, and lack of inclusive and responsive policy frameworks.

Internationally, there is an increasing drive to design and implement disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and resilience practices.

The New Zealand Disability Strategy promotes a twin-track approach to inclusion: ensuring that all mainstream services are inclusive of, and accessible to, disabled people, and ensuring that there are disability-specific specialised support or services for those who need them.

Several factors have been identified that support the resilience of disabled people. These include:

Preparedness: supporting the design and implementation of resilience-focused emergency preparedness that includes disabled people, their family/whānau, caregivers and key people and/or groups in their community.

Participation and inclusion: sustainable solutions that benefit everyone in communities emerge if people with disabilities are included in emergency management planning and implementation.

Diversity within disability: effective disability-inclusive emergency management strategies require recognition of the needs and capabilities of the diverse range of lived experiences of people with disabilities.

Collaboration: following disasters, disability-inclusive response, recovery and regeneration activities require the contributions of a diverse range of stakeholders for collective impact and effective recovery.

Build back better: using disasters as an opportunity to enhance the social, economic, environmental and physical conditions of communities, including to incorporate universal design.

In addition to these, it is important that emergency managers, emergency responders, and those supporting communities generally, are aware of and competent in disability-inclusive planning, response, and recovery, so that disabled people can participate in resilience, response, and recovery on the same basis as others.

4.4.2 Resilience and children and youth

The effects of disasters are amplified for children and can have a lasting impact on their development. For example, rates of post-traumatic stress disorder among children more than doubled after the 2011 Canterbury earthquakes.

There are opportunities to build our young people's resilience to disasters through participation in appropriate readiness, response, and recovery activities. Furthermore, children and youth can be agents of change and their participation in the design of resilience initiatives can add new perspectives, creativity, and innovation.

4.4.3 Resilience and CALD communities

Culturally and linguistically diverse communities (or 'CALD' communities) make up a significant and growing proportion of New Zealand's population. There are 213 ethnicities in New Zealand as at Census 2013, and New Zealand is now home to 160 languages. In addition to people who have migrated to New Zealand, or who are living here temporarily, New Zealand also has a thriving tourist economy, that brings around 5 million short-term visitors to the country annually.

This diversity brings richness, innovation, knowledge and experience, and a wider, and more diverse customer and employee base (the 'diversity dividend'). It also brings some challenges; notably, a large number of new migrants or visitors in New Zealand, some of whom come from very different linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

It is imperative that the vulnerability – and resilience – of CALD communities are considered across all 4Rs.

4.4.4 Resilience and rural communities

Rural environments differ significantly from their urban counterparts in ways that directly impact emergency management. Populations are usually dispersed across less accessible landscapes, which can leave them more exposed to the impacts of hazards, and isolated for prolonged periods of time as a result of infrastructure damage.

At the same time, rural populations are often presumed to be more resilient than urban communities, despite current statistics that indicate higher levels of mental illness and suicide in rural areas.

Acknowledgement of these differences in managing risks, responding to and recovering from emergencies, and in strengthening resilience will help to ensure that activities and messaging are rural-appropriate.

4.5 A resilient nation: how are we doing?

The process to develop this Strategy included a collective⁸ evaluation of New Zealand's current state of resilience, including our strengths, barriers to, and opportunities for building resilience. Appendix 2 details the main conclusions, and can be seen as the 'baseline' for the Strategy, as well as the main evidence base on which many of the priorities and objectives are based.

4.6 Conclusion: co-creating a resilient society

Today's world is turbulent and is likely to be so in the future. However, it is also dynamic, with huge opportunities for leadership and innovation. A critical question for the next 10 years will be how to enable those opportunities to effectively build resilience and address the many challenges that will continue to confront us.

We know from our experience over the last few years that we need to look to our communities for the leadership we know is there, and we don't need to wait for a disaster to happen for that leadership to come to the fore. Building capacity is one of the key strands of disaster risk reduction, which makes the resilience journey absolutely embedded in the community. Researcher Robert Bach, in summing up the experience of the Canterbury earthquakes, said:

"Resilient communities adapt through creating innovative approaches to collective governance, seizing unexpected opportunities to decide for themselves how to respond, organising to work with government agencies in new ways, and accepting both the promise and responsibility of joint decision-making."

One of the key messages is that we need to look to a range of sources for inspiration and relevance as we adapt to a shifting, and increasingly challenging environment. These include exploring new opportunities for engagement and action through technology, new sources of inspiration and activity driven by younger generations, and new methods for measuring and demonstrating impact.

We need to embody agility and flexibility, enabling others to act according to their need. We need to adopt a learning, growth mindset, and adapt and transform our organisations and ourselves as necessary.

We need to work out how we build our resilience in a smart, cost-effective way, so that it's realistic and affordable, and so it isn't a 'sunk' cost, like stockpiles for a bad day – but rather enables better living standards today.

Above all, we need to work together – as communities, and as organisations that support communities. Building resilience as siloed sectors is not enough – government, the private, and not-for-profit sectors need to be better joined up. More effective ways of tackling challenges are required, which, by necessity, will transcend traditional sector barriers. This includes employing new business models that combine the resources and expertise of multiple sectors of society to address common challenges, as well as creating opportunities that enable leaders across all sectors and within communities, to participate effectively in decision-making.

It is in this cross-sectoral space that we have the opportunity and ability to underpin the resilience dynamism that we need, by engaging in ways that inspire, support and shape a change agenda that is needed for improved resilience at both the local and national levels. By developing these cross-sectoral opportunities, we can build powerful networks built on trust, commitment, and a focus on the collective good, which can be translated into positive outcomes for society.



⁸ Including representatives from over 300 organisations from local and central government, iwi, social, community, voluntary, and not-for-profit sector groups, emergency services, and the private sector including the business, lifelines and infrastructure sectors.

Vision of a resilient New Zealand

He matakītenga o te Aotearoa manawaroa

A future resilient New Zealand is a nation where resilience thinking is integrated into all aspects of life as a matter of course. There is a deep, shared understanding of a wide range of risks and the nature of the action that each of them requires. From an individual level, to families and whānau, communities and hapū, cities and districts, and at a national level, everyone understands their own share of responsibility for reducing risk and strengthening resilience. A strong understanding of risk and resilience is also an integral part of business culture. The integration of these parts builds a risk-savvy, resilient nation.

Strong leadership has created a coherent, joined-up approach to resilience that connects with a range of government departments and organisational mandates. Communities are empowered to problem solve and adapt. At a national level, a long-term resilience strategy and the associated capacities and governance structures are in place. There is a constant flow of up-to-date, evidence-based information on best practice. This supports the capacity for local, site-specific, and innovative responses. Rich information flows make it possible for communities to identify and connect resources and use them where they are most needed.

New Zealand communities and neighbourhoods are well connected both by face-to-face interaction and digital networks. There are shared values and social norms in relation to resilience that support a 'whole of society' approach. At the same time, resilience thinking connects with, draws on and permeates all cultures within New Zealand. People make the connection between resilience and their own culture, values, traditions, and sense of identity and place.



New Zealand takes a proactive, anticipatory, smart approach to limit impacts before they happen, understanding that action up-front limits costs later. This includes taking steps both to mitigate the risks of climate change, and to adapt to the change that is already taking place. Tough issues are tackled through collective conversation and action.

Resilience is integrated into urban and rural design principles as a matter of course and supported by quality information on safe building materials and design. Rich data and modelling of hazard and risk are enabling the transition to smart land-use, where permanent dwellings and key infrastructure are not built on the highest risk ground.

Response to emergencies is characterised by an end-to-end system that supports cooperative and coordinated emergency management, and timely, accurate, and relevant information that enables the public to understand the situation and take action to protect themselves and others, and limit damaging and costly flow-on effects.

New Zealand as a whole is able to have informed debate about the optimal level of resource to invest to ensure that all aspects of recovery, including economic recovery, are smooth and swift. Recovery from emergencies is comprehensive, participatory, and inclusive of all peoples and organisations, having had discussions about priorities, processes, and desired outcomes before emergencies happen.



In summary, as a nation, we understand that we live in a country exposed to hazards, but we also understand the range of actions to take to limit impacts and ensure the hazards, crises, and emergencies we will inevitably face do not become disasters that threaten our prosperity and wellbeing.

Our priorities for improved resilience:

Ā mātau kaupapa matua mō te whakapakari i te manawaroa

Managing risks

Effective response to and recovery from emergencies

Enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience



5. Managing risks

Te whakahaere mōrea

What we want to see: New Zealand is a risk savvy nation that takes all practicable steps to identify, prioritise, and manage risks that could impact the wellbeing and prosperity of New Zealanders, and all who live, work, or visit here.

This priority is concerned with identifying and monitoring risks to our wellbeing, taking action to reduce our existing levels of risk ('corrective risk management'), minimise the amount of new risk we create ('prospective risk management'), and ensuring that everyone has the information and tools they need to be able to make informed decisions about resilience.

We have seen how we already have a considerable amount of risk in our society through the hazards we face, the assets we have exposed to those hazards, and the vulnerability of people, assets, and services to impacts. It is important for us to try and reduce existing risk so that the chances of disaster are reduced, and/or the impacts are reduced if or when hazardous events occur.

At the same time, it is critical to recognise how we inadvertently add to that risk through poor development choices, including land-use and building choices. Planning for resilience at the outset of new projects is by far the cheapest and easiest time to minimise risk and has the potential to significantly reduce disaster costs in the future.

Risk information provides a critical foundation for managing disaster risk across all sectors. At the community level, an understanding of hazard events, whether from living memory or oral and written histories, can inform and influence decisions on preparedness, including life-saving evacuation procedures and the location of important facilities.

In the construction sector, quantifying the potential risk expected in the lifetime of a building, bridge, or other critical infrastructure drives the creation and modification of building codes. In the land-use and urban planning sectors, robust analysis of flood (and other) risk likewise drives investment in flood protection and possibly affects changes in insurance as well. In the insurance sector, the quantification of disaster risk is essential, given that the solvency capital of most insurance companies is strongly influenced by their exposure to risk.

A critical part of understanding and managing risk is understanding the full range of costs involved in disasters, both the direct costs from damage and the more indirect and intangible costs resulting from flow-on effects and social impact. We also need to identify the range of financial instruments that may be available to support the activities designed to reduce our risk and build our resilience, including those promoted in this Strategy.



The six objectives designed to progress the priority of managing risks are, at all levels:

Objective	What success looks like; by 2030:
1 Identify and understand risk scenarios (including the components of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity), and use this knowledge to inform decision-making	There is an agreed, standardised, and widely-used methodology for assessing disaster risks at a local government, large organisation, and central government level. This includes making use of scientific, indigenous, and local knowledge. Risks can be aggregated and viewed at a national or sub-national level, and the results inform the risk assessment efforts of others. Businesses and small organisations can make use of a simplified version to assess their own risks, and make decisions about courses of action. Particular attention is paid to assessing the vulnerability of people, groups, and communities including to understand risk, protective and adaptive factors.
2 Put in place organisational structures and identify necessary processes - including being informed by community perspectives - to understand and act on reducing risks	The governance of risk and resilience in New Zealand is informed by multi-sectoral views and participation including the private sector, not-for-profit, and other community representatives. Progress on risk management and towards increased resilience is publicly tracked, and interventions evaluated for effectiveness.
3 Build risk awareness, risk literacy, and risk management capability, including the ability to assess risk	There is an agreed 'plain English' lexicon for risk, including better visual products for describing the risk of any situation, hazard, product, or process. Government agencies and science organisations regularly communicate with the public about risks in a timely and transparent manner, and in a way that is understandable and judged effective by the public. This transparency of risk information leads to more inclusive conversations on the acceptability of risk, and better decisions on risk management options.
4 Address gaps in risk reduction policy (particularly in the light of climate change adaptation)	We have had a national conversation – including with affected and potentially-affected communities – about how to approach high hazard areas, and we have a system level-response (including central and local government) with aligned regulatory and funding/financing policies in place.
5 Ensure development and investment practices, particularly in the built and natural environments, are risk-aware, taking care not to create any unnecessary or unacceptable new risk	Communities value and accept having resilience as a core goal for all development, recognising that this may involve higher upfront costs though greater net benefits in the long term. Plans, policies and regulations are fit for purpose, flexible enough to enable resilient development under a variety of circumstances, and can be easily adapted as risks become better understood. Developers aim to exceed required standards for new development, including greater uptake on low damage design, and may receive appropriate recognition for doing so. Earthquake prone building remediation is completed on time and a greater proportion exceeds minimum standards.
6 Understand the economic impact of disaster and disruption, and the need for investment in resilience; identify and develop financial mechanisms that support resilience activities	There is an improved understanding of the cost of disasters and disruption, including the economic cost of social impact. We are routinely collecting data on disruption, and using it to inform decision-making and investment in resilience. There is a clear mix of funding and incentives in place to advance New Zealand's disaster risk management priorities and build resilience to disasters.

6. Effective response to and recovery from emergencies

Te urupare tōkita me te whakaora mai i ngā ohotata

What we want to see: New Zealand has a seamless end-to-end emergency management system that supports effective response to and recovery from emergencies, reducing impacts, caring for individuals, and protecting the long-term wellbeing of New Zealanders.

Responding to, and recovering from, disasters remains – and may always remain – our toughest challenge. This is when we have most at risk, when human suffering is potentially at its greatest, and when there is most threat to our property, assets, and economic wellbeing.

The response phase can involve frenetic pace, confusion, pressure, and has the highest requirement for good decision-making and effective communications. Recovery can be the most complex, requiring inclusive and participatory approaches, and reflection and careful planning, but needs to be balanced with a need for momentum and progress.

Both hold the opportunity to minimise impacts, limit the suffering of individuals, families/whānau, communities and hapū, manage risk, and build in resilience for an improved future.

There are many strengths in New Zealand's emergency management system. Our system is set up to deal with 'all hazards and risks', organisations work across the '4Rs', and communities engage in emergency management. There is passion and commitment from all those who respond to emergencies, paid staff, volunteers, and communities alike.

In recent years, significant global and local events have changed how we think about emergency management. As a nation, the Canterbury earthquakes are still fresh in our minds. A changing climate means we could get more frequent and more extreme storms and floods. Globally, we see the impact of tsunamis, pandemics, industrial accidents, terrorism incidents and other hazards that cause serious harm to people, environments, and economies. Our risks are changing. Our emergency management system must change too to ensure it works when we need it.

This priority aims to build on the advancements we have made in responding to and supporting recovery from emergencies over the last 16 years since the CDEM Act came into effect. It recognises individuals and communities as first responders, and how they are enabled and empowered to respond in a way that makes sense to them. It also seeks to improve the functioning of the *emergency management system*, the range of agencies and organisations involved in the 'official' response. It incorporates the Government's decisions on the Review into *Better Responses to Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies (2017)*, and looks at the next generation of capability and capacity we require. In particular, it aims to modernise the discipline of emergency management and ensure that, locally, regionally, and nationally, we are 'fit-for-purpose', including to address some of the emerging issues of maintaining pace with media and social media, responding to new and complex emergencies, and the type of command, control, and leadership required to ensure rapid, effective, inclusive, and compassionate response and recovery.



The six objectives designed to progress the priority of effective response to and recovery from emergencies are:

Objective	What success looks like; by 2030:
7 Ensure that the safety and wellbeing of people is at the heart of the emergency management system	There is trust and confidence in the emergency management system. In emergencies, the safety, needs, and wellbeing of affected people are the highest priority. The public know what is going on, what to expect, and what to do: hazard warnings are timely and effective, and incorporate new technology and social science; strategic information is shared with stakeholders, spokespeople, and the media, so they get the right advice at the right time; and public information management is resourced to communicate effectively with the public, through a variety of channels, in formats that are sensitive to the needs of the most vulnerable.
8 Build the relationship between emergency management organisations and iwi/groups representing Māori, to ensure greater recognition, understanding, and integration of iwi/ Māori perspectives and tikanga in emergency management	There is good collaboration and coordination between iwi and emergency management agencies in relation to emergency management, across the 4Rs. Iwi are represented on Coordinating Executive Groups and provide advice in relation to governance and planning. CDEM Groups work with hapū, rūnanga, and marae in their region that want to have a role in response and recovery, to understand their tikanga, support planning and development of protocols, and establish clear arrangements for reimbursement of welfare-related expenses.
9 Strengthen the national leadership of the emergency management system to provide clearer direction and more consistent response to and recovery from emergencies	There is more directive leadership of the emergency management system, including setting national standards for emergency management, so there is a consistent standard of care across the country. There is strengthened stewardship of the system, including a clear understanding of, and arrangements for, lead and support roles for the full range of national risks.
10 Ensure it is clear who is responsible for what, nationally, regionally, and locally, in response and recovery; enable and empower community-level response, and ensure it is connected into wider coordinated responses, when and where necessary	Legislative and policy settings support plans at all levels that are clearer about how agencies will work together and who will do what. Updated incident management doctrine provides clarity about roles and functions, and is used by all agencies to manage all events. At a regional level, shared service arrangements are clear about local and regional roles, and mean better use of resources and better holistic service delivery to communities. Communities, including the private and not-for-profit sectors, are empowered to respond and recover as they see fit, while having connections into official channels to source support and resources where needed.
11 Build the capability and capacity of the emergency management workforce for response and recovery	All Controllers and Recovery Managers are trained and accredited. People fulfilling incident management roles have the appropriate training, skills, experience and aptitude, and volunteers are appropriately trained, recognised, and kept safe. Supplementary expert teams undertake rapid deployments in emergency response and recovery situations to support local capability and capacity. The broader emergency management workforce has increased competency in matters of diversity and inclusiveness, including cultural competence, and disability-inclusive approaches.
12 Improve the information and intelligence system that supports decision-making in emergencies to enable informed, timely, and consistent decisions by stakeholders and the public	All stakeholders in the emergency management system have access to the same operational and technical information, which provides greater awareness of the situation at hand, allows timely and effective decision-making, and better information to the public.

7. Enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience

Te whakaahei, whakamana me te tautoko i te pakari o te hāpori

What we want to see: New Zealand has a culture of resilience that means individuals and families/whānau, businesses and organisations, communities and hapū are empowered to take action to reduce their risks, connect with others, and build resilience to shocks and stresses.

Preparedness and resilience both depend on identifying and strengthening the people, processes, and organisations that work in, and for, communities under normal conditions, before a crisis or emergency happens.

The foundation of all resilience efforts, therefore, involves action by the different parts that make up communities: neighbourhood associations, businesses, schools, faith-based groups, trade groups, ethnic centres, and other civic-minded organisations that have routine, direct ties to local communities. Collective action, by, with and for the individuals, families/whānau, and groups who live in local areas, becomes the leading edge of efforts to protect and sustain society – and the nation – as a whole.

Engaging with, and considering the needs of, any people or groups who have specific needs, or who are likely to be disproportionately affected by disasters is critical. Not all New Zealanders, or those who work, live, or visit here, will have the same capacity to engage, prepare, or build resilience. It is important that the needs of all people are accounted for, including how to best enable, empower, and support people to achieve good outcomes.

Inclusive and participatory governance of disaster resilience at all levels is an important objective. This includes the co-development of clear vision and plans, building capability and capacity, and ensuring coordination. Partnerships, networks, and coalition approaches are crucial.

Infrastructure, including physical infrastructure (for example: roads, bridges, airports, rail, water supply, telecommunications and energy services), and social infrastructure (for example: health care, education, culture and heritage facilities, banking and finance services, emergency services and the justice system), is recognised as a critical element for healthy economies and stable communities. It enables commerce, movement of people, goods and information, and facilitates society's daily economic and social wellbeing.

The ability of infrastructure systems to function during adverse conditions and quickly recover to acceptable levels of service after an event is fundamental to the wellbeing of communities. This Strategy supports other key policy and programmes in emphasising the importance of infrastructure resilience, in particular for its role in supporting wider community resilience. This includes assessing the adequacy and capacity of current infrastructure assets and networks, identifying key interdependencies and cascading effects, progressively upgrading assets as practicable, and identifying opportunities to 'build back better' in recovery and reconstruction.

How culture sustains us in times of upheaval is officially recognised in this Strategy, and is a key area for consideration for communities and emergency management organisations alike. Cultural life, including cultural practices and events, institutions, heritage buildings and taonga are important to our wellbeing, and for maintaining a sense of normality and comfort during and following emergencies. We must do what we can to ensure its continuity.



The six objectives designed to progress the priority of enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience are, at all levels:

Objective	What success looks like; by 2030:
13 Enable and empower individuals, households, organisations, and businesses to build their resilience, paying particular attention to those people and groups who may be disproportionately affected by disaster	Emergency preparedness is part of everyday life in New Zealand. More people are able to thrive through periods of crisis and change because they have adaptable plans (including for their animals) to get through different emergency scenarios, access to regularly maintained resources to draw on in an emergency, and established networks of information and support. Public, private, and not-for-profit organisations are able to thrive through periods of crisis and change because they understand what they can do to improve their resilience, and are investing in improving it. People and groups who have particular needs, or who are likely to be disproportionately affected by disasters, are included in planning and preparedness, and supported to build their resilience.
14 Cultivate an environment for social connectedness which promotes a culture of mutual help; embed a collective impact approach to building community resilience	New methodologies and approaches mean that communities are more knowledgeable about risks, are empowered to problem-solve, and participate in decision-making about their future. Capabilities, capacity, and connectedness are key ideas. Organisations that support communities work together to coordinate activities, ensure their efforts are aligned and mutually reinforcing (where possible), and track progress.
15 Take a whole of city/district/region approach to resilience, including to embed strategic objectives for resilience in key plans and strategies	Local authorities and their partners have adopted strategic objectives aimed at building resilience in their city/district, and work collaboratively with a broad range of stakeholders to steward the wellbeing and prosperity of the city/district.
16 Address the capacity and adequacy of critical infrastructure systems, and upgrade them as practicable, according to risks identified	We more fully understand infrastructure vulnerabilities, including interdependencies, cascading effects and impacts on society. There are clarified and agreed expectations about levels of service during and after emergencies, and infrastructure providers work to meet those levels (including through planning and investment). There is improved planning for response to and recovery from infrastructure failure.
17 Embed a strategic, resilience approach to recovery planning that takes account of risks identified, recognises long-term priorities and opportunities to build back better, and ensures people and communities are at the centre of recovery processes	There is significantly increased understanding of recovery principles and practice by decision-makers. Readiness for recovery is based on a strong understanding of communities and their desired outcomes and values, as well as the consequences local hazards might have on these communities. In particular, our approach to recovery focuses on long-term resilience by linking recovery to risk reduction, readiness, and response through actions designed to reduce consequences on communities.
18 Recognise the importance of culture to resilience, including to support the continuity of cultural places, institutions and activities, and to enable the participation of different cultures in resilience	There is an increased understanding and recognition of the role culture plays in resilience; there are improved multi-cultural partnership approaches to disaster planning and preparedness; and there is substantially increased resilience to disasters including the protection of cultural and historic heritage places, assets, and taonga (including marae).

Our commitment to action

E paiherea ana mātau ki te mahi

What happens next?

Transparency and social accountability

Governance

Measuring and monitoring progress



8. Our commitment to action

E paiherea ana mātau ki te mahi

Producing a strategy is not the end of thinking about resilience – it's the beginning.

Ehara te whakairo rautaki i te whakamutunga o te whakaaro mō te manawaroa – he tīmatanga kē.

8.1 What happens next?

The job of the Strategy is to show what we want to achieve over the next ten years. It is deliberately high level, with objectives broadly described.

During 2019, the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management will coordinate the preparation of a roadmap of actions setting out how the Strategy objectives will be achieved. Its emphasis will be on work to be done over the next 3-5 years (and will be updated over time).

The roadmap will set out the range of initiatives that contribute to the Strategy's objectives. Examples of these are:

- The implementation of the Emergency Management System Reforms to improve how New Zealand responds to natural disasters and emergencies
- Revised CDEM Group plans and the National CDEM Plan
- Local government planning, including long term plans, annual plans, and asset management plans
- Review and reform of key legislation that contributes to risk management and resilience, and any guidance on its implementation
- Climate change adaptation initiatives

The roadmap will include work about how best to give effect to the Strategy's aim of a whole-of-society, inclusive, and collective approach to building resilience.

Holding ourselves to account is paramount.

It is envisaged that this can be achieved in three main ways: a principle of transparency and social accountability, formal governance mechanisms, and measuring and monitoring progress.

8.2 Transparency and social accountability

It is critical that, collectively, we are transparent about both our risks and our capacity to manage them. It is only by exposing the issues and having open conversations that we will make progress on overcoming barriers, and build on strengths and opportunities.

Efforts to tackle the challenge of accountability have traditionally tended to concentrate on improving the 'supply side' of governance, including methods such as political checks and balances, administrative rules and procedures, auditing, and formal enforcement processes.

These are still critical, and will be built into the process to monitor this Strategy. However, in keeping with the inclusive theme of this Strategy, it is also important to pay attention to the 'demand side' of good governance: strengthening the voice and capacity of all stakeholders (including the public, and any groups disproportionately affected by disasters), to demand greater accountability and responsiveness from authorities and service providers.

Enhancing the ability of the public to engage in policy, planning, and practice is key.

We must find effective and practical ways to do this. This could include activities such as: representation on governance or planning groups, deliberate efforts to engage different stakeholder groups on specific challenges, citizen or civil society-led action, or utilising the whole new generation of engagement offered by social media.

8.3 Governance of this Strategy

The Strategy will have formal governance mechanisms to oversee progress and drive action.

The Strategy will be owned and managed by existing governance mechanisms, including those through the National Security System, and at a regional level by CDEM Groups. Additional, wider input and advice will be incorporated where practical.

8.4 Measuring and monitoring progress

The monitoring and evaluation of resilience building initiatives in New Zealand must capture progress at several points along the pathway to lasting change. A theory of change logic model (Figure 4) helps us think about how to assess the process of social change, beginning by defining the desired impacts on society and working backward to programme design and required inputs. The desired *impact* of government policy in New Zealand is to enhance the intergenerational wellbeing of New Zealanders. Through a resilience lens that must include the continuity and enhancement of wellbeing in the face of acute and chronic shocks.

The decisive measure of the disaster risk reduction and resilience programmes that we implement in New Zealand will be the extent to which it can be associated with reductions in the negative effects of shocks and stresses (*outcomes*). In most cases, however, we will need to evaluate changes to resilience in the absence of shocks and we will need to assess the actions that have been shown through research and practice to contribute to disaster risk reduction and resilience (*outputs*). Finally, to assess our capacity to achieve outputs, we must consider the required resources or *inputs* across the systems supporting resilience building initiatives.

Each step will require a different monitoring and evaluation focus, will fall within the remit of different agencies and organisations, and will be guided by separate, but overlapping policy frameworks. The diagram in Figure 5 gives an overview of the logical linkages between each step in the theory of change model to the guidance and indicators needed for monitoring⁹.

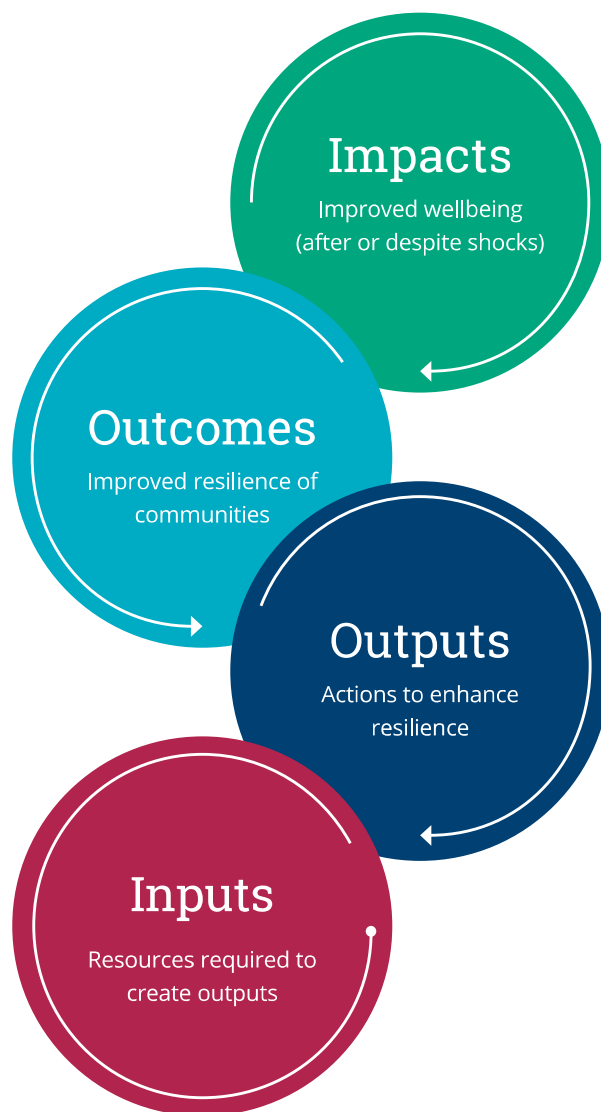


Figure 4 Theory of change for resilience



⁹ Acknowledgement: the measuring and monitoring regime for this Strategy was developed in association with the National Science Challenge Resilience to Nature's Challenges' Trajectories workstream, led by Dr Joanne Stevenson.

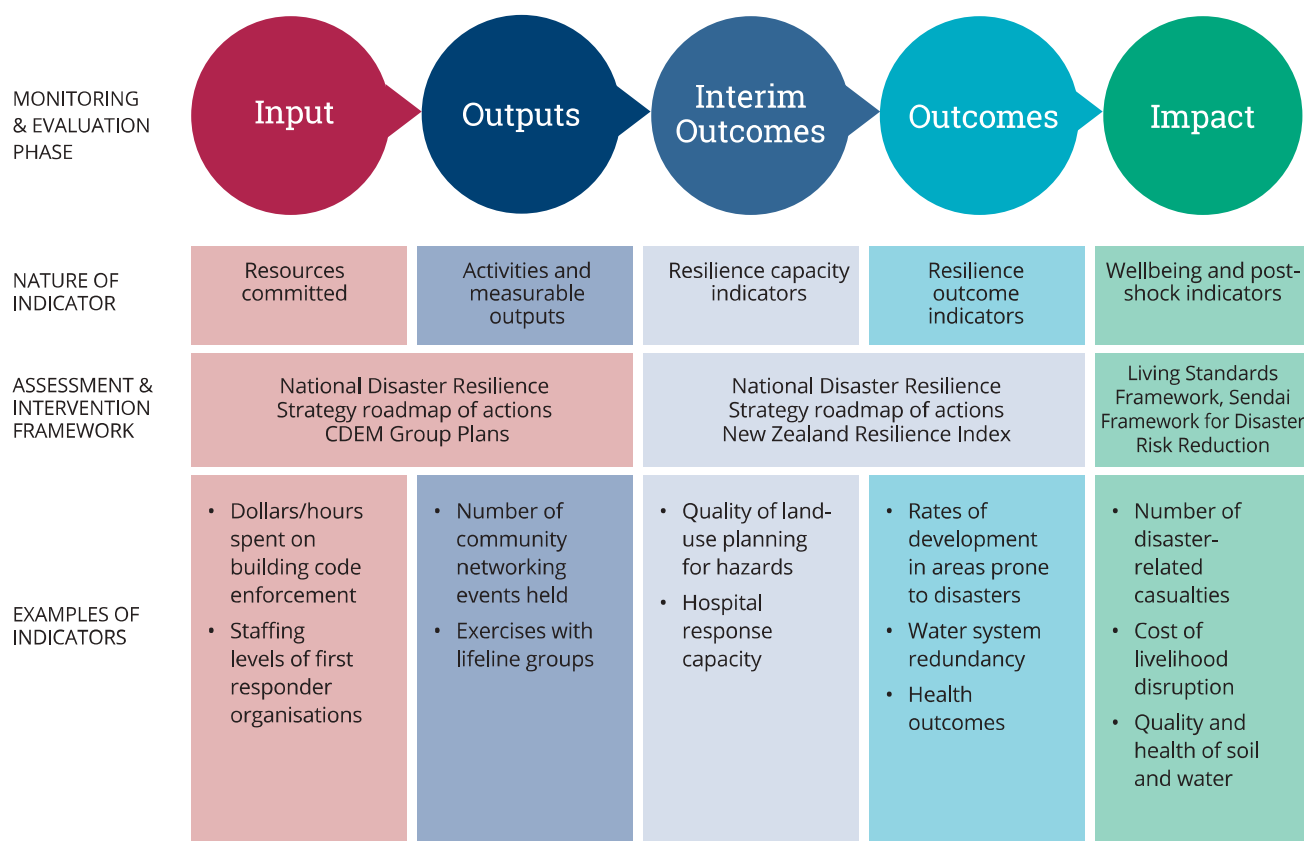


Figure 5 Logframe for resilience monitoring and evaluation

8.4.1 Measuring inputs and outputs: progress on our goals and objectives

Inputs and *outputs* will be guided by the roadmap of actions that will accompany the National Disaster Resilience Strategy, at a regional level by CDEM Group Plans, and at a local level by those designing and implementing resilience outreach and enhancement programmes in communities across New Zealand.

8.4.2 Measuring outcomes: progress on resilience

Interim outcomes, in the context of resilience measurement, refers to the capacity to absorb the negative effects of shocks and adapt and transform in dynamic environments. This could apply to any people, assets or systems. *Outcomes* are results that can directly confirm that those systems are able to absorb, respond, recover, adapt, or transform in the face of hazards and disasters.

Progress towards the desired outcomes and interim outcomes will be measured against a series of indicators, including a resilience index developed as part of the National Science Challenge: Resilience to Nature's Challenges.

8.4.3 Measuring impact: progress on reduced losses from disasters

Our progress towards the desired *impact* we want to have will be measured by tracking losses from emergencies on an annual basis, compared against baseline data collected for 2005-2015. This reflects Sendai Framework reporting requirements.

Definitions, scope, and baseline data for these monitoring mechanisms will be produced in a separate, supporting document.

8.4.4 Formal reporting

Progress on this Strategy will be reported biennially by the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management, for the duration of its term, and will include:

- Progress on goals and objectives
- Progress on resilience, and
- Progress on impacts

A significant review of progress will take place in year 4. These reports will be publicly available.

Appendices

Ngā āpitihanga

What can I do?

Analysis of our current state as a baseline for this Strategy

Two key opportunities



Appendix 1: What can I do?

Ngā āpitihanga 1: He aha he mahi māku?

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Individuals and families/whānau

Te tangata me ngā whānau



Understand your risk

Be aware of the hazards or disruptions you could experience, your exposure – the things you have that are at risk from those disruptions, and your vulnerability – how you and your things might be adversely affected.

Reduce your risk factors

Think about the range of ways you could reduce your exposure or vulnerability, and invest in doing so where possible.

Future proof where possible

When making new purchases, think about how to future-proof yourself and build in resilience.

Prepare yourself and your household

Think about the range of impacts that could occur from emergencies (for example, power, water, or communications outages, access or transport issues, the need to stay in or out of your home for an extended period). Think about the things you would want or need to have available to you during that time. Remember to include animals in your emergency preparedness.

Plan for disruption

Plan for disruption; consider how you would meet up with family/whānau and friends if there was a communications outage or access issues.

Stay informed

Find out more; talk to others about risk and resilience; find out the different ways you can stay informed during an emergency and how to receive alerts and warnings.

Know your neighbours

Get to know your neighbours and participate in your community – you are each other's front line.

Businesses and organisations

Ngā pakihi me ngā whakahaere



Understand your risk

Be aware of the hazards or disruptions you could experience, how your assets (people and capital) might be impacted and the strengths and resources available to manage those disruptions.

Make resilience a strategic objective and embed it in appropriate actions, plans and strategies

The continuity of your business (and the wellbeing of the people that rely on your products/services) depends on it.

Invest in organisational resilience

By reducing and managing the factors that are contributing to your risk, ensuring comprehensive business continuity planning, and considering and building your ability to respond to the unexpected.

Seek assurances about supply chain resilience

Seek specific advice and assurances from suppliers as to their business continuity plans, stock carrying policies, exposure to non-supply and supply chain alert processes.

Benefit today, benefit tomorrow

Try to find crisis/disaster preparedness solutions that have everyday benefits for your organisation.

Consider your social impact

Consider how you can contribute to the resilience of your community, city or district. As well as helping your community, you will also be reducing the risks to your organisation of being disrupted.

Keep the long term in mind

Consider the longer-term changes in your environment, for example the impact of climate change, and how you can position your organisation to see these changes as an opportunity.

Collaborate with others and build your network

Find others with similar objectives in respect of risk and resilience, and collaborate with them – we are stronger together, and you have much to contribute and gain.

Learn about response and recovery

Understand how response and recovery will work in your district or area of interest, and build your own capacity to respond to and recover from disruption.

Communities and hapū

Ngā hapori me ngā hapū



Understand your risk

Seek to build a collective understanding of your risks: the hazards or disruptions you could face, your collective exposure in terms of people, animals, property, and assets, and your vulnerabilities – how these could be adversely affected.

Reduce your risk factors

Consider whether there are ways to reduce your community's exposure or vulnerabilities – it needn't cost money, but there may be options if it does.

Keep the long-term in mind

Consider the longer term changes in your environment, for example, the impact of climate change, and what you could do about them.

Benefit today, benefit tomorrow

Try to find risk reduction, readiness, and resilience, solutions that have an everyday benefit to your community. As well as being prepared for tomorrow, you will have a richer community today.

Learn about response and recovery

Understand how response to and recovery from emergencies will work in your city or district.

Understand your collective resources

Think about what resources you have, now or in an emergency, and how you could put them to work.

Make a plan and practice it

Community response and recovery planning helps communities understand how they can help each other after a disaster. Ask your local emergency management office for help if you need it, and practice any plans, as practicable.

Organise community events

Communities who know each other are stronger communities – in good times and in bad.

Cities and districts

Ngā tāonenui me ngā takiwā



Understand your risk

Identify and understand hazards and disruptions you could face, and the willingness and ability of your community to cope with disruption.

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 core strategic objective: the economic prosperity of your city/district, and the wellbeing of your communities depend on it.

Lead, promote, and champion

Lead, promote, and champion city/district-wide investment in resilience. Ensure resilience objectives are embedded in economic development plans and initiatives.

Tackle gaps in hazard risk management policy

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

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

Utilise the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems wherever practicable.

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

Ensure you have comprehensive business continuity planning in place, and consider and build your ability to respond to the unexpected.

Build capability and capacity for response and recovery

Ensure your capability and capacity is not just fit-for-purpose, but future-ready and adaptable.

Government and national organisations

Kāwanatanga me ngā whakahaere ā-motu



Organise for resilience

Participate in mechanisms for the coordination of risk and resilience activity, and the implementation of this Strategy.

Monitor, assess and publicly report

Regularly report on:

1. risks and risk management,
2. economic loss from disasters,
3. resilience, and
4. progress on this Strategy.

Champion resilience

Promote the importance of resilience, including whole-of-society approaches, and the key values and principles of the National Disaster Resilience Strategy.

Make resilience easy

Create policies and legislation that enable and encourage resilient behaviours. Make it easy, affordable, and common sense for clients, stakeholders, partners, decision-makers, and the public.

Work together

Find others with similar objectives in respect of risk and resilience, and align policy and practice.

Invest in organisational resilience

By understanding risk scenarios, including what is driving high risk ratings for your organisation and/or clients; reducing and managing the factors that are causing your risk; ensuring comprehensive business continuity planning; and considering and building your ability to respond to the unexpected.

Invest in societal resilience

Consider societal needs and values, before, during, and after emergencies. Ensure investments are multi-purpose, for stronger communities today and in case of emergency.

Tackle our complex risks

Tackle and progress some of the most complex risks facing society, including approaches for addressing risk in the highest hazard communities, and adapting to climate change.

Build capability and capacity for response and recovery

Ensure emergency management capability and capacity is not just fit-for-purpose, but future-ready and adaptable.

Appendix 2: Analysis of our current state as a baseline for this Strategy

In order to form an effective strategy for the future and move towards a state of enhanced resilience, it is useful to look at our current state – our strengths, barriers, and opportunities – and how we capitalise on areas of strength and opportunity, overcome obstacles to progress, and make the smartest possible choices about actions and investment. Furthermore, in the quest to be ‘future ready’, it is useful to consider what other environmental and societal trends are occurring around us, and how we can use them to build our resilience.

Strengths

New Zealand already has a number of strengths in respect of disaster resilience.

1. We have good social capital in our communities. New Zealand communities are aware, knowledgeable, passionate, and well-connected. In general, they have a strong sense of local identity and belonging to their environment, a belief in manaakitanga and concern for their fellow citizens, and a sense of civic duty.
2. We are a developed country that has comprehensive education, health, and social welfare systems, which build our people and look after the most vulnerable in society.
3. We have a strong cultural identity, including the special relationship between Māori and the Crown provided through the Treaty of Waitangi. New Zealand is also one of a handful of culturally and linguistically ‘super-diverse’ countries, which brings a number of economic and social benefits, and expanded knowledge and experience (the ‘diversity dividend’). We value our culture, our kaupapa and tikanga. We celebrate and foster a rich and diverse cultural life.
4. We have a high-performing and relatively stable economy. The New Zealand economy made a solid recovery after the 2008-09 recession, which was shallow compared to other advanced economies. Annual growth has averaged 2.1% since March 2010, emphasising the economy’s resilience.
5. We have very high insurance penetration across residential property. Most countries struggle to get their ratio of insured to non-insured up to an acceptable level. Because of the Earthquake Commission, New Zealand’s residential insurance penetration is 98%. This means that a good proportion of the economic costs of most natural hazard events are covered by re-insurance.
6. We have a stable political system, low levels of corruption, and freedom of speech.
7. We have a good range of policy in place for disaster risk management, including the CDEM Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004, the Local Government Act 2002, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, and a range of other legislation and regulatory instruments. This includes regulation for land-use and building standards – critical factors in building more resilient futures.
8. We have an effective national security coordination system that takes an all-hazards approach and has governance at the political, executive, and operational levels.
9. At the regional level consortia of local authorities, emergency services, lifeline utilities, and social welfare agencies (government and non-government) form CDEM Groups that coordinate across agencies and steward emergency management in their regions.
10. We have an engaged and well connected science community, including a number of platforms specifically targeting the advancement of knowledge and understanding about natural hazards and resilience. In general, there are good links between scientists, policy makers and practitioners. Scientists practice an increasing level of community outreach, engage in a co-creation approach, and are focussed on outcomes.
11. Organisations and agencies work well together. While there’s always room for improvement, a multi-agency approach is the ‘norm’, which means better coordination of activities, more efficient use of resources, and better outcomes.
12. We are a small country, which makes us well-connected, uncomplicated, and agile. We can ‘get things done’ in relatively short order.
13. We are experienced. We have seemingly had more than our fair share of crises, emergencies, and disasters over the last ten years. This has brought some bad times, but the silver lining is the awareness that it has built in everyone, the knowledge about ‘what works’ and what is needed, and the willingness to act.

Barriers to resilience

While we have a lot going for us, we also have some things that limit our resilience. The process to develop this Strategy identified a number of barriers to resilience, and barriers to our pursuit of resilience.

What is limiting our resilience?

1. Some of our people still suffer considerable poverty, social deprivation, and/or health issues that limit wellbeing, quality of life, and resilience.
2. Our level of individual and household preparedness for emergencies (including preparedness for our animals) is not as high as it should be, given our risks.
3. Our businesses and organisations (including those involving animals) are not as prepared as they could be, leading to loss of service and losses in the economy when severe disruption strikes.
4. Some of our critical assets and services are ageing and vulnerable. These are in most places being addressed by asset management plans and asset renewal programmes, (including strengthening, conservation and restoration), but these will take time (and resources) to implement.
5. We live in some high-risk areas, and are continuing to build in high-risk areas – particularly around the coast, on steep slopes, fault lines, reclaimed land, and flood plains. We live and build there because they are nice places to live, and because sometimes there is no other choice. However, insurance in these areas may some day become unaffordable. At some point we need to consider – for ourselves, our communities, and for future generations – how much risk is too much?
6. We are only just starting to tackle some of the ‘truly hard’ issues around existing levels of risk, such as how to adapt to or retreat from the highest risk areas, including to adapt to the impacts of climate change. There is likely high cost around many of these options.
7. We have gaps in our response capability and capacity, as outlined in a recent Ministerial Review into better responses to emergencies in New Zealand (Technical Advisory Group report, 2017). These are predominantly around capability of individuals, capacity of response organisations, and powers and authorities of those individuals and organisations to act. The review also identified issues with communication and technology, in particular, the challenges of response intelligence and communications staying apace with social media.

What is limiting our pursuit of resilience?

1. Not enough people and organisations are taking action to prepare or build their resilience for disasters. This is generally either because it is seen as too expensive or difficult, because of other priorities, because it ‘might never happen’, or because of an expectation of a rapid and comprehensive institutional response.
2. Building community resilience – even where playing a facilitative role – is resource intensive. It also requires a high level of skill and understanding to navigate diverse communities and complex issues.
3. Emergency management issues tend to require immediate corrective action. This is understandable, and needed, but means we often focus more on fixing the problems of the day, and addressing issues from the last event, than forecasting the future and taking action for the long-term.
4. Risk reduction and resilience are often perceived as ‘expensive’, and limiting of economic development and business growth.
5. At the same time, the full cost of disasters often isn’t visible (particularly the cost of indirect and intangible impacts, including social and cultural impacts), meaning it isn’t factored into investment decision-making.
6. Perverse incentives don’t encourage resilience – too often, as a society, we are aiming for the ‘minimum’ standard or ‘lowest cost’. This can deter people from aiming higher or for the ‘most resilient’ solution.
7. Recovery is often underestimated. The Canterbury earthquake recovery and many other smaller events have shown us just how complex, multi-faceted, difficult, expensive, and long-term recovery is. Other parts of the country need to consider how they would manage recovery in their city or district, and give priority to resourcing capability and capacity improvements.
8. We have had difficulty translating resilience theory into action. There is an abundance of academic theory on resilience, but turning that theory into practical action has, until recently anyway, been difficult to come by.

Opportunities

As well as strengths and barriers, it is important to consider what opportunities we have or may have on the horizon. The opportunities the strategy development process has identified are:

1. Awareness and understanding of disasters, disaster impacts and disaster risk, is at an all-time high following a series of domestic events over the last 5-10 years, including the Canterbury and Kaikōura earthquakes. This includes a willingness to act on lessons and to do so in a smart, coordinated, and collaborative way.
2. Our hazards are obvious and manifest. This is both a curse and an opportunity: we have high risk, but we also have an awareness, understanding, and willingness to do something about them, in a way that countries with less tangible risks might not. If we address risk and build resilience to our 'expected' hazards, we will hopefully be better prepared for when the 'less expected' hazards occur.
3. We have an incredible wealth of resilience-related research currently underway, including several multi-sectoral research platforms that aim to bring increased knowledge to and improved resilience outcomes for New Zealanders. Over the next few years there will be a steady stream of information about 'what works', and tried and tested methodologies we can employ in all parts of society.
4. We also have a lot of other work – in terms of resilience-related policy and practice – underway in organisations at all levels and across the country. Connecting the pieces of the jigsaw, sharing knowledge, and working together should enable even more improved outcomes.
5. There is a particular opportunity for building processes that support collective impact. Collective Impact is a way of organising a range of stakeholders around a common agenda, goals, measurement, activity, and communications to make progress on complex societal challenges (see page 50).
6. The introduction of the three post-2015 development agendas (Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals, and Paris Agreement for Climate Change) brings an additional impetus and drive for action, as well as practical recommendations that we can implement. They also bring a strong message about integration, collaboration, and a whole-of-society approach.
7. The Government has a strong focus on wellbeing, particularly intergenerational wellbeing, and improved living standards for all. Simultaneously, local government has a renewed interest in the 'four wellbeings' with those concepts being re-introduced to the Local Government Act as a key role of local government. These priorities are entirely harmonious, and lead swiftly into a conversation with both levels of government on how to protect and enhance living standards through a risk management and resilience approach.
8. We have only just begun to scratch the surface of best resilience practice, including how to make the most of investment in resilience. There is much to learn from the Triple Dividend of Resilience (see page 51) – ensuring our investments provide multiple benefits or meet multiple needs, and are the smartest possible use of limited resources. The Triple Dividend also supports better business cases, allowing us to better position our case for resilience and convince decision-makers of the benefits of investment.
9. We are a small agile nation. We are ambitious, innovative, motivated, and informed: we can lead the world in our approach to resilience.

‘Wild cards’

The world is changing at an unprecedented rate driven by technical innovation and new ways of thinking that will fundamentally transform the way we live. As we move away from the old structures and processes that shaped our past, a new world of challenges and opportunities awaits us. While there might be uncertainty about how some of these factors might shape our risk and our capacity to manage that risk, there are some common implications that are critical to take account of as we work to build resilience.

1. The revolution in technology and communication is a key feature of today's world. Regardless of the issue, technology is reshaping how individuals relate to one another. It shifts power to individuals and common interest groups, and enables new roles to be played with greater impact. Organisations and groups that can anticipate and harness changing social uses of technology for meaningful engagement with societal challenges will be more resilient in the future.
2. Local organisations and grassroots engagement is an important component. This is driven in part by shifts in technology and communication that give local groups more influence and lower their costs for organising and accessing funding, but also the rising power of populations in driving actions and outcomes.
3. Populations currently under the age of 30 will be a dominant force in the coming two decades – both virtually, in terms of their levels of online engagement, and physically, by being a critical source of activity. Younger generations possess significant energy and global perspectives that need to be harnessed for positive change.
4. The role of culture as a major driver in society, and one that desperately needs to be better understood by leaders across governments, the private and not-for-profit sectors. Culture is a powerful force that can play a significant role (both positive and negative, if it is not handled sensitively), and is therefore a force with which stakeholders should prepare to constructively engage.
5. High levels of trust across organisations, sectors and generations will become increasingly important as a precondition for influence and engagement. This trust will need to be based on more than just the existence of regulations and incentives that encourage compliance. Organisations can build trust among stakeholders through a combination of “radical transparency” and by demonstrating a set of social values that drive behaviour that demonstrates an acknowledgement of the common good.
6. The possibility of new and innovative partnerships between government, the private and not-for-profit sectors, may provide new platforms for positive change. The challenge of disaster risk can no longer be the domain of government alone. A collective approach is needed, including to utilise all resources, public and private, available to us, and to consider innovative approaches to managing and reducing risk. This requires active participation on the part of the private sector, and transparency, openness, and responsiveness on the part of politicians and public officials.
7. The need for higher levels of accountability, transparency, and measurement. More work is required to ensure that those tackling societal challenges have the appropriate means of measuring impact. These mechanisms will need to be technology-enabled, customised to the challenge at hand, and transparent.

Appendix 3: Two key opportunities

Working together: making Collective Impact

Collective Impact is a framework to tackle complex social problems. It is a structured approach to making collaboration work across government, business, non-profit organisations and communities to achieve significant and lasting social change.

The Collective Impact approach is premised on the belief that no single policy, government department, organisation or program can tackle or solve the increasingly complex social problems we face as a society. The approach calls for multiple organisations or entities from different sectors to set aside their own, specific agendas in favour of a common agenda, shared measurement and alignment of effort. Unlike collaboration or partnership, Collective Impact initiatives have centralised infrastructure – known as a backbone organisation – with dedicated resources to help participating organisations shift from acting alone to acting in concert.

Collective Impact was first written about in the Stanford Social Innovation Review in 2011. Five key elements were identified:

- 1. A common agenda**
This means coming together to collectively define the problem and create a shared vision to solve it.
- 2. Shared measurement**
This means agreeing to track progress in the same way, which allows for continuous improvement.
- 3. Mutually reinforcing activities**
This means coordinating collective efforts to maximize the end result.
- 4. Continuous communication**
This means building trust and relationships among all participants.
- 5. A backbone organisation**
This means having a team dedicated to orchestrating the work of the group.

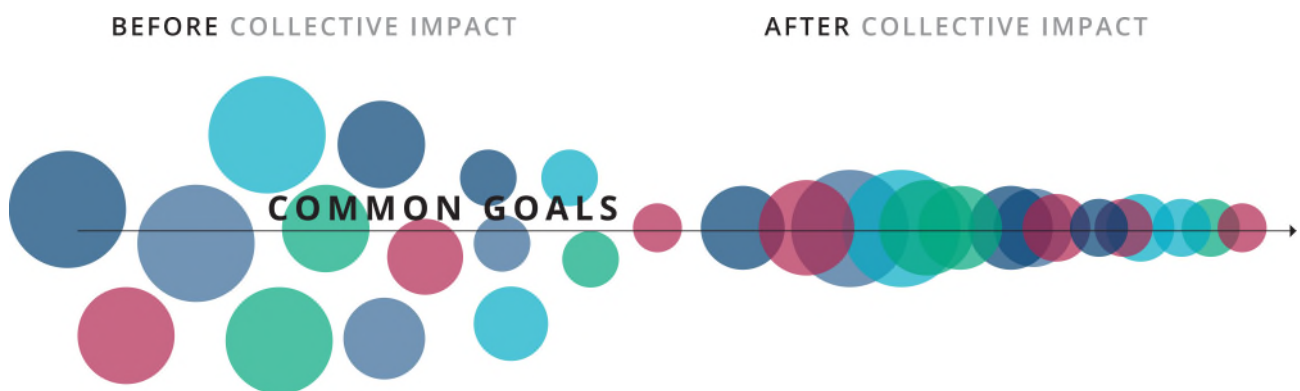


Figure 6 Common goals, before and after Collective Impact

This Strategy aims to emulate the intent and conditions of Collective Impact:

- the process to develop this Strategy – a common agenda for resilience – was based on a series of workshops around the country over two years;
- a measurement and monitoring regime will track achievement of objectives and ensure we are making progress towards outcomes;
- the objectives of the Strategy detail focus areas in which we can undertake a series of mutually-reinforcing activities at all levels;
- the Strategy advocates strongly for relationship and partnership building to improve communication and collaboration, and
- the emergency management sector, through the National CDEM Plan, and regional CDEM Group Plans, act as backbone organisations, driving the agenda and coordinating activity.

Changing the narrative: the Triple Dividend of Resilience

In New Zealand we have first-hand, recent examples of how much disasters can cost. The direct costs alone can be significant; as we start to consider methodologies for counting the economic cost of social impact, the total cost of disasters and disruptive events will be significantly more – maybe even double the reported ‘direct’ costs.

Even so, it is often difficult to make a case for investment in disaster risk management and resilience, even as we cite research on benefit-cost ratios – how upfront investment in risk management can save millions in future costs. We know these ratios to be true, we have seen examples of it, even here in New Zealand, so why is it such a hard case to make?

Other than short-term political and management cycles, it is generally due to how we calculate ‘value’. Traditional methods of appraising investments in disaster risk management undervalue the benefits associated with resilience. This is linked to the perception that investing in disaster resilience will only yield benefits once disaster strikes, leading decision-makers to view disaster risk management investments as a gamble that only pays off in the event of a disaster – a ‘sunk’ cost, that gives them no short-term benefit.

However, there is increasing evidence that building resilience yields significant and tangible benefits, even if a disaster does not happen for many years – or ever.

A 2015 report outlines the ‘Triple Dividend of Resilience’, or the three types of benefits that investments in disaster risk management can yield. They are:

1. Avoiding losses when disasters strike
2. Stimulating economic activity thanks to reduced disaster risk, and
3. Generating societal co-benefits.

While the first dividend is the most common motivation for investing in resilience, the second and third dividends are typically overlooked. The report presents evidence that by actively addressing risk, there can be immediate and significant economic benefits to households, the private sector, and, more broadly, at the macro-economic level. Moreover, integrating multi-purpose designs into resilience investments can both save costs, and provide community and other social benefits (for example, strengthened flood protections works that act as pedestrian walkways, parks or roads).

New Zealand needs to learn from this concept and ensure that our investments in resilience are providing multiple benefits to both make smart use of our limited resources, and to assure decision-makers that their investment is worthwhile, and will pay dividends – in the short and long term.



Figure 7 The Triple Dividend of Resilience Investment – Adapted from: *The Triple Dividend of Resilience – Realising development goals through the multiple benefits of disaster risk management* (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the World Bank, Overseas Development Institute, 2015).

Attachment 7

Memorandum

To: Council

From: Ross McNeil

Date: 21 February 2019

Subject: **Top Ten Projects – status, February 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. *Estimated costs for the pipelines are being reviewed. Discussions to secure the necessary land for effluent disposal are continuing.*

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. *Drilling has got to 280 metres and will stop at 350 metres. No water has been found as yet.*

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 was on site during the excavation for the slab: no items of significance were found.

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 *and will be a substantial contribution to external funding. It is planned to auction it early May with support from Bayleys*. 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.

WSP-Opus have started work on the concept designs, with the first stage being the detailed engineering assessments. This phase also includes a detailed survey of the exterior of the buildings, with will be undertaken using a drone and completed by the end of February 2019.

Changes to Heritage EQUIP (the national earthquake upgrade incentive programme) announced on 11 February 2019 will benefit heritage-listed properties – up to 50% of the cost of detailed seismic assessments, conservation reports or architectural and structural engineering plans, allowing multiple applications for up to 67% of the cost of professional advice. However, historic buildings which aren't heritage-listed in the District Plan are not eligible. The Government have acknowledged this is a gap and are working on proposals in this regard.

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 has been prepared *and a further meeting with Clubs Taihape has been held. The design brief is close to being finalised, and once that is done a targeted RFP/EOI process will be undertaken to engage an architect for the design process. The design brief indicates two potential build options:*

- 1. A 2-storey building, with the amenity facilities at ground level and the Clubs Taihape/Community facilities on the upper level*
- 2. Two single level buildings connected by a covered walkway (or similar).*

Clubs Taihape has a preference for option1, and to undertake the project as a single build. That would mean Council is the owner of the building and it would require all of the funding to be secured prior to the build. There are pros and cons with both design options. Ultimately, Council will need to decide which option it supports have regard to the design process outcomes and feedback from groups likely to use the facilities.

A budget provision of \$1.2 million for the amenities facility is included in the draft 2019/20 Annual Plan (with \$200,000 to be raised externally). Clubs Taihape have \$500,000 to commit to the project. While the design process will produce a cost estimate for the project, it is likely that a further \$1.5 Million will be required.

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, February 2019' to the 28 February 2019 Council meeting be received.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive

Attachment 8



Rangitikei District Council

Hunternville Rural Water Supply Sub-Committee Meeting

Minutes – Monday 4 February 2019 – 4:00 pm

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Present:

Mr Brett Journeaux
Mr Bob Crawford
Mr Bernie Hughes
Mr Sam Weston
Mr Mark Dawson
Cr Dean McManaway
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance:

Mr Ivan O'Reilly, Reticulation Serviceperson
Mr Andrew van Bussel,
Mr Dave Flintoff, Reticulation Team Leader
Mr Ashley Dahl, Financial Services Team Leader
Ms Tania Whale,
Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive
Ms Christin Ritchie, Governance Administrator

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Apologies

That the apologies of Paul Peterson and John McManaway be accepted.

Mr S Weston / Mr B Crawford. 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.

No conflicts were declared.

4 Confirmation of order of business

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

5 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	19/HWRS/034	File Ref
------------------------	-------------	----------

That the Minutes of the Hunterville Rural Water Supply Sub-Committee meeting held on 3 December 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mr B Crawford / Mr B Hughes. Carried

6 Chair's Report

The Chair had nothing to report.

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

Hunterville Bore timeframes

Work on the test bore has begun, they have drilled down to 60m, and have cemented. Bore drilling will have started today. The project will cease if they drill down to 300m without striking water, however, they anticipate they will only have to drill down to 250m. They are confident that they will hit water, but are unsure of the quality of the water.

Revised budget for the removal of Hunterville Urban

Update provided in Item12.

Letter to landowners re damage to pipes

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

10 Hunterville Rural Water Supply – Operations Report

Mr van Bussel spoke to the report:

- There were no issues from the forestry work at Mark Dawson's
- Lightning suppressors will be installed at each of the line as recommended by the flow meter suppliers. During the last storm lightning strikes damaged 2 flow meters, one was repaired on site and the other is still awaiting parts.
- The pipe crossing from Otiwhiti to Otairi Stations is completed.
- Replacement of 200m of Kenny Duncan's pipe completed. The costs were split.
- Replaced Otairi pump station level transmitter which was damaged by lightning.
- 3 days in river pumping so far this year. The river has only just dropped below 20m now.

Resolved minute number

19/HWRS/035

File Ref

That the 'Hunterville Rural Water Supply – Operations Report' dated 4 February 2019, be received.

Mr S Weston / Mr B Hughes. Carried

11 Porewa Joint Venture bore

Andrew van Bussel addressed the Committee:

- Attended a meeting with Porewa joint Venture 16 January 2019.
- Manaaki Farms are investigating putting down their own bore, with the intent to sell their current unit allocation of 30 units.
- Have advised Porewa JV of considerations, issues and potential implications of this venture.
- Andrew will continue to liaise with Porewa.

Undertaking

Subject

e-mail correspondence

Forward the correspondence from Porewa Joint Venture to the Committee.

12 Hunterville Rural Water Supply – Financial Report

Mr Ashley Dahl spoke to the report, highlighting the actual figures versus the forecast budget. He also noted:

- There is an outstanding balance of \$2,700 from debtors.

- Electricity is lower than budgeted; however, we are about to go into our 2 hottest months of the year, so this may correct itself.
- The potential loss of revenue if the Hunterville Urban Bore is commissioned will be \$101k. This is only an estimate as there will be other factors which will affect the actual figures.

Undertaking Subject Debtors list

The Committee has requested that the debtors list be included in the financial report forward.

Resolved minute number 19/HWRS/036 File Ref

That the 'Hunterville Rural Water Supply – Financial Report' dated 4 February 2019, be received.

Mr M Dawson / Mr B Hughes. Carried

9 Proposed rate for 2019/20

The current rate for 2018/19 is \$275 +GST per unit. The Committee discussed increasing its reserves to cover any upcoming maintenance and repair costs, instead of having to rely on internal loans.

Resolved minute number 19/HWRS/037 File Ref

The Hunterville Rural Water Supply Committee propose that the water rates for 2019/20 be increased to \$295 + GST per unit for Hunterville Rural Scheme Members. The rate for Hunterville Urban Scheme Members is to remain at \$275 +GST.

Mr B Journeaux / Mr B Crawford. Carried

14 Late Items

As accepted in item 4.

Mr van Bussel spoke to the Committee:

- Replacement bridge pipe work on Ongo Rd Hunterville needs to be completed
- The pipe work will be mounted outside the guard rail away from vehicle traffic.
- Pipe work will be constructed in stainless steel at an estimate of \$9,800.00
- David Flintoff will be the project lead.

Resolved minute number

19/HWRS/038

File Ref

The Hunterville Rural Water Supply Committee approve the replacement of the bridge pipe work on Onga Road, Hunterville.

Mr B Journeaux / Mr B Hughes. Carried

15 Next Meeting

8 April 2019, 4.00pm

16 Meeting Closed

5.32pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:



Rangitikei District Council

Turakina Reserve Management Committee Meeting

Agenda – Thursday 7 February 2019 – 7:00 pm

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Present: Ms Laurel Mauchline Campbell (Chair)
Mr Alastair Campbell
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In Attendance: Mr Blair Jamieson (Strategy & Community Planning Manager)

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Apologies

That the apologies of Mr Duran Benton, Mr Murray Richardson and Cr Soraya Peke-Mason be received.

Mr A Campbell / Ms L Campbell. 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

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

5 Minutes of last meeting

Resolved minute number	19/TRMC/013	File Ref	3-CT-9-2
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That the Minutes of the Turakina Reserve Management Committee meeting held on 4 October 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mr A Campbell / Ms C Campbell. Carried

6 Chair's Report

The Chair updated the Committee in regards to:

- The Highland Games 2019 was very successful, with no hitches.
- Thank you to Athol Sanson for his presentation of the grounds and village

7 Council decisions on recommendations from the Committee

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

8 Council responses to queries raised at previous meetings

There were no queries raised at the previous meeting.

9 Items for future meetings

None

10 Late Items

None

11 Next meeting

6 June 2019, 7.00 pm.

12 Meeting closed

7.15pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:



Rangitikei District Council

Turakina Community Committee Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 7 February 2019 – 7:30 pm

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9	Council Response to Queries Raised at Previous Meetings	3
10	Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship	3
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12	Creative Communities Assessment Committee	3
13	Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019	3
14	Update on Place-Making Initiatives	3
15	Current Infrastructure Projects/Updates and Other Council Activities within the Ward	3
16	Late Items.....	3
17	Next Meeting	4
18	Meeting Closed	4

Present: Ms Laurel Mauchline Campbell (Chair)
Mr James Bryant
Mr Alastair Campbell
Ms Carol Neilson
Ms Tina Duxfeild
Ms Hayley Grant
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance: Mr Blair Jamieson, Strategy & Community Planning Manager

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting at 7.31pm

2 Public Forum

There were no participants

3 Apologies

That the apologies of Mr Duran Benton, Ms Anita Oliver and Cr Soraya Peke-Mason be received.

Ms C Neilson / Mr J Bryant. 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, Township Signage was dealt with as a late item at this meeting.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number 19/TCC/001 File Ref 3-CC-1-4

That the Minutes of the Turakina Community Committee meeting held on 6 December 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Ms L Campbell / Mr A Campbell. Carried

7 Chair's Report

The Chair updated the Committee in regards to:

- The Highland Games 2019 was very successful, with no hitches.
- Thank you to Athol Sanson for his presentation of the grounds and village

8 Council Decisions on Recommendations from the Committee

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

9 Council Response to Queries Raised at Previous Meetings

No queries were raised.

10 Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship

Resolved minute number 19/TCC/002 **File Ref**

That the Turakina Community Committee nominate Laurel Campbell as an assessor for future Community Initiatives and Event Sponsorship grant applications.

Ms C Neilson / Mr J Bryant. Carried

11 Grants update

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

12 Creative Communities Assessment Committee

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number 19/TCC/003 **File Ref**

That the Creative Communities Scheme assessor nomination form be received.

Ms L Campbell / Mr A Campbell. Carried

13 Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019

Resolved minute number 19/TCC/004 **File Ref** 3-CC-1-4

That the memorandum 'Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019' be received.

Ms L Campbell / Mr A Campbell. Carried

14 Update on Place-Making Initiatives

Mr Jamieson informed the committee of the Place-Making Council Fund managed by Mr McNeil. This is open for applications.

15 Current Infrastructure Projects/Updates and Other Council Activities within the Ward

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

16 Late Items

As agreed in item 5.

Turakina Township Signage

Following on from discussions held in previous Turakina Community Committee meetings, Mr Jamieson provided updated signage designs for the committee to consider. The committee unanimously agreed on the integrated koru/tartan design template (as below), alongside a request that a member from the community, Mr Neil Glasgow, approve and confirm the tartan to be used within the design.



17 Next Meeting

4 April 2019 at 7:30 pm

18 Meeting Closed

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:



Rangitikei District Council

Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti Meeting

Minutes – Tuesday 12 February 2019 – 11:00 am

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11	Values.....	5
12	Grants update	5
13	Creative Communities Assessment Committee	5
14	Horizons update.....	5
15	Update on landlocked land	5
16	Update on Te Pae Tawhiti.....	5
17	Update on Path to Well-being Initiative	5
18	Pānui/Announcements	5
19	Late items.....	6
20	Future Items for the Agenda.....	6
21	Next meeting.....	6
22	Meeting closed/Karakia	6

Present: Ms Tracey Hiroa (acting Chair)
Mr Thomas Curtis
Ms Coral Raukawa-Manuel
Mr Charlie Mete
Mr Chris Shenton
Mr Terry Steedman
Ms Hari Benevides
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance: Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr Laquan Meihana, Strategic Advisor – Mana Whenua
Mr Blair Jamieson,
Mr George Forster, Policy Advisor
Ms Christin Ritchie, Governance Administrator
Mr Jerald Twomey, Kaitatari Kaupapa (Iwi) (Horizons Regional Council)

Tabled Documents: Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Ngāti Waewae) Relationship Request
Letter to Hon. Shane Jones

1 Karakia/Welcome

The Chair welcomed all the members and staff who were present to the first hui of 2019. A minute's silence was given for Uncle Peter Richardson and for Aunty Beau Rangi

2 Apologies

That the apologies of Mr Pahia Turia (Chair), Mr Robert Gray, Ms Kim Savage, Mr Mark Pirikahu and Ms Naumai Wipaki be received.

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 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, that the Hunterville Signage and the Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Ngāti Waewae) Relationship Request be dealt with as a late item at this meeting. Such matters will be dealt with at the end of this agenda.

5 Whakatau Nga Tuhinga Kōrero / Confirmation of minutes

Resolved minute number	19/IWI/001	File Ref	3-CT-8-2
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That the Minutes of the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti meeting held on 20 November 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mr T Curtis / Ms Raukawa-Manuel. Carried

6 Chair's report

Ms Hiroa advised the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti that she may be standing down as a member of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa and as a representative to the Policy/Planning Committee. If that occurred, the Komiti would need to look to find a replacement representative for Policy/Planning and as the Komiti's Deputy Chair.

7 Feedback on the Komiti's workshop

The Komiti discussed three key areas:

- Feedback regarding the Values based Workshop
- Engagement with Council staff – Mr Lequan Meihana and Mr Blair Jamieson have met with five communities so far. Te Roopu Ahi Kaa is looking to focus on a main issue as a collective, and has decided that the priority at the stage will be the Oranga Marae.

- External engagement with other hapū/iwi

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Komiti

There were no recommendations to Council made at the previous hui. However, Te Roopu Ahi Kaa hopes to make some recommendations to Council going forward.

9 Council responses to queries raised at previous hui

There were no queries raised at the previous hui.

10 Update from Council (November 2018 - January 2019)

The Komiti noted the commentary in the agenda.

Chief Executive Ross McNeil provided an update on the report:

- An agreement with Solarcity has progressed. Units will be installed at 20 properties along Wellington Rd and Cobber Kain Ave. Due to the number of installs, Solarcity have provided us with a free system (battery and 2 x panels). Council is yet to decide where this will be installed.
- Marton Water Supply – the main cause of the decolourisation of the water is the chlorine (which is required by law) mixing with the manganese in the water. This does not cause any public health issues.
- Rātana Water Supply – a new filter was built and installed; however one of the internal drains had broken. This was picked up when the quality of the water deteriorated. Repairs are in progress.
- Civil Defence Emergency Improvement Plan is now due for a refresh. Outstanding issues include the use of the Taihape Hospital building and securing a radio transmission capable of reaching the entire district.
- Local Government Commission Representation review hearings will be held on 1 March at 10.30am.
- Skatepark upgrade has commenced, with a lot of support from the community.
- Putorino Landfill – Horizons has agreed to issue a temporary consent to redirect the water flow away from the affected bank. A more permanent solution is being sought.

Ms Hari Benevides left the meeting at 12.03pm.

Resolved minute number

19/IWI/002

File Ref

3-CT-8-1

That the report 'Update from Council's meetings in November 2018 January 2019' be received.

Ms T Hiroa / Mr C Shenton. Carried

11 Values

Ms Hiroa will e-mail the Komiti, and arrange for Mr Turia to lead a hui to discuss the next steps.

12 Grants update

The Komiti noted the commentary in the agenda.

13 Creative Communities Assessment Committee

The Komiti noted the commentary in the agenda.

A nomination form for Ms Hari Benevides was passed onto the Grants administrator.

Resolved minute number

19/IWI/003

File Ref

That the Creative Communities Scheme assessor nomination form be received.

Ms Raukawa-Manuel / Mr C Mete. Carried

14 Horizons update

Mr Twomey was unavailable to provide an update.

15 Update on landlocked land

His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson, has written a letter to the judge who attended the hui called by the courts, to request a meeting to gain a better understating of the process.

His Worship the Mayor has also written to Hon Shane Jones to request a meeting after an announcement was made by the Prime Minister regarding \$100 million from the Provincial Growth Fund to be used for landlocked land.

His Worship the Mayor wanted to note that his interest is not predominantly about generating more rates, but instead about the right to access. He believes economic development will bring more benefit to the district.

The acting Chair wished to thank His Worship the Mayor and Council for their involvement.

16 Update on Te Pae Tawhiti

Mr Turia was not available to provide an update.

17 Update on Path to Well-being Initiative

The Komiti noted the commentary in the agenda.

18 Pānui/Announcements

Ms Benevides advised that their Waitangi Tribunal Hearing will be held on 18-21 March. On 17 March they are looking to have a possible field trip over the Waiouru lands, and will be inviting people from each hapū to join. An invitation will also be extended to the Crown and the Council at some point in the week.

Ms Raukawa-Manuel advised of the opening of the new wharenui at Tiniwaitara at the end of March.

Te Poho o Tuariki (Te Runanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa) will have their official opening on 15 Friday at 10.00am.

19 Late items

As accepted in item 4.

Huntermville Signage – the first sign has been erected, and the second is due to go up shortly.

Office of Treaty Settlements wish to engage in a formal relationship with Ngati Tuwharetoa (Ngāti Waewae)

Horizons will also be engaging with Ngati Tuwharetoa (Ngāti Waewae), and it was suggested that Te Roopu Ahi Kaa might want to attend this meeting.

It was noted that Ngāti Apa has engaged with Ngati Tuwharetoa (Ngāti Waewae), two years ago. It was suggested that Council and Ngāti Hauiti engage separately.

20 Future Items for the Agenda

None suggested

21 Next meeting

9 April 2019 11.00 am (Komiti only hui from 10.00 - 11.00 am)

22 Meeting closed/Karakia

Mr Lequan Meihana provided the karakia. Ms Hiroa thanked everyone for their attendance. The meeting closed at 12.49pm.

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed



Rangitikei District Council

Bulls Community Committee Meeting

Minutes – Tuesday 12 February 2019 – 5:30 pm

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12	Update on Place-Making Activities	4
13	Update from Bulls and District Community Development Manager	5
14	Update on Community Centre Development	5
15	Small Projects Grant Scheme Update	5
16	Review of BCDT proposed work plan for 2019/20	6
17	Current Infrastructure Projects/Updates and Other Council Activities within the Ward	6
18	Late Items.....	6
19	Next meeting.....	7
20	Meeting Closed	7

Present: Mr Tyrone Barker (Chair)
Mr Nigel Bowen
Ms Lynette Andrews
Mr Matthew Holden
Ms Julie Toomey
Mr Russel Ward
Ms Raewyn Turner
Cr Jane Dunn
Cr Graeme Platt
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance: Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr George Forster, Policy Advisor
Ms Jan Harris, Community Development Manager, Bulls and District
Community Trust

Unconfirmed

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Public Forum

Nil.

3 Apologies

That the apologies of Sandra Boxall, Tricia Falkner and Perrin Turner be received.

Mr Barker/Cr Dunn. 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

The Order of Business was unchanged. No late items were notified.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

The Committee accepted that there had been a misunderstanding in adopting the bull image for the township sign at the previous meeting.

The Committee understands that the Trust would consult widely on the updated image before confirming it with the Committee to be incorporated into the township sign. Members had no issue with the template being used by Council as the basis for all township signage in the District.

Resolved minute number	19/BCC/001	File Ref	3-CC-1-1
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That resolution 18/BCC/054 (regarding the preferred township bull image) be revoked to allow the image to be that agreed between the Bulls Community Committee and the Bulls and District Community Trust.

Mr Barker/Cr Dunn. Carried

Resolved minute number	19/BCC/002	File Ref	3-CC-1-1
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That the Minutes of the Bulls Community Committee meeting held on 11 December 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Dunn/ Mr Ward. Carried

His Worship the Mayor left the meeting 5:48 and returned at 5:51pm

7 Chair's Report

The Chair provided the following updates:

- Volunteers awards evening was a success
- The concert in the Bulls Domain was good
- Work on the community house in Walton Street is going well

Cr Dunn informed the Committee that representatives from the Bulls & District Community Trust, RSA, Museum, and Ngati Apa Wairiki Ki Uta Marae are discussing what some options are for the current library space.

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Committee

The committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

9 Council response to queries raised at previous meetings

No queries were raised at the previous meeting.

10 Grants update

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

11 Creative Communities Assessment Committee

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Ms Andrews spoke to the item and said that there was a variety of creative projects in the district and it would be good for the Committee to provide support.

Resolved minute number

19/BCC/003

File Ref

That the Creative Communities Scheme assessor nomination form be received.

Ms Turner/Ms Andrews. Carried

12 Update on Place-Making Activities

The Committee discussed the need for a handyperson to assist the Bulls community.

Work needs to be done on the netball courts with pot holes needing to be filled and the courts repainting. Mr Ward will advise the Committee on this.

The Committee discussed that work needed to be done on the Bull statues in the township and that a quote to repair six Bulls would be a bit over \$2000. No official quote was presented.

Resolved minute number **19/BCC/004** **File Ref**

The Bulls Community Committee recommend to Council that they contribute towards the costs of the refurbishments of the Bull statues in Bulls.

Cr Dunn / Ms Toomey. Carried

Cr Dunn noted that volunteers had a roster to water the pot plants in the town but this was a big job and it would be good to have a cart.

Resolved minute number **19/BCC/005** **File Ref**

The Bulls Community Committee approve the purchase of a cart for no more than \$150, to be funded for the Small Projects Grant.

Mr Barker/Mr Ward. Carried

If a cart cannot be purchased for less than \$150, a quote will need to be provided to the Committee at the next meeting.

Resolved minute number **19/BCC/006** **File Ref**

That the CE Checklist and Place-making Project Plan Template are received.

Cr Dunn/Ms Sidey. Carried

13 Update from Bulls and District Community Development Manager

The following update was provided:

- The Trust intends purchasing three weed-eaters (to be housed at a local garage) – this will make it easier to get Corrections to assign people to work on the river park.
- A working bee on the walking track was planned for April.

14 Update on Community Centre Development

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

His Worship and Mr Holden spoke to the item:

- There had been issues with sorting the concreting for the house project
- A lot of the resources and furnishings have been donated for the house
- The auction will take place around May
- The Centre should be finished around the end of 2019/early 2020

His Worship the Mayor left the meeting at 6:51 pm

15 Small Projects Grant Scheme Update

Ms Harris from the Bulls & District Community Trust requested the support to purchase weed eaters to help with maintenance.

Resolved minute number **19/BCC/007** **File Ref**

That the Bulls Community Committee approve the purchase of weed eaters to the value of \$550, to be paid to the Bulls District Community Trust.

Ms Turner/ Ms Toomey. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/BCC/008** **File Ref** 3-CC-1-1

That the memorandum 'Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019' be received.

Ms Turner/Ms Toomey. Carried

16 Review of BDCT proposed work plan for 2019/20

The Bulls & District Community Trust proposed Work Plan included:

- Welcome to Bulls packs are to be distributed to real-estate agencies.
- Social media is working well to promote Bulls
- Samoan community to have their own performance at the concert

Resolved minute number **19/BCC/009** **File Ref**

That the Proposed Work Plan from the Bulls & District Community Trust for 2019/20 be received.

Ms Andrews/Ms Toomey. Carried

17 Current Infrastructure Projects/Updates and Other Council Activities within the Ward

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

18 Late Items

None

19 Next meeting

9 April 2019, 5.30 pm

20 Meeting Closed

7.30pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed



Rangitikei District Council

Rātana Community Board Meeting

Minutes – Tuesday 12 February 2019 – 6:30 pm

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10	Update on wastewater treatment plant (and meetings of reference advisory group)	3
11	LGNZ meeting for 2019	3
12	Grants update	3
13	Creative Communities Assessment Committee	3
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15	Other matters raised at previous meeting.....	4
16	Cemetery register alignment	4
17	Current infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the ward	4
18	Late Items.....	4
19	Future Items for the Agenda.....	4
20	Next meeting.....	4
21	Whakamoemiti/Meeting Closed	4

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

Also Present: Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive
4 members of the Rātana Community

1 Whakamoemiti

The opening karakia was provided by Thomas Tautarangi. The chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Public Forum

Several members of the community spoke about the odour issues affecting the new water supply.

3 Apologies

That the apologies of His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson, and for the lateness of Ms Maata Kare Thompson be received.

Mr C Mete / Cr S Peke-Mason. 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

No late items signalled.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	19/RCB/001	File Ref	3-CB-1-1
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That the Minutes of the Rātana Community Board meeting held on 11 December 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mr C Mete / Cr S Peke-Mason. Carried

7 Chair's report

The Chair spoke about the ongoing issues with the Rātana water.

Mr McNeil explained what was happening and the work being undertaken to correct the issue. He asked that the Council be contacted if there are any ongoing issues. Council staff are monitoring the situation, and will bring in a water tanker if required. Residents will be kept up to date with the progress.

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Board

Ward submission

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda. Mr McNeil outlined the process the Local Government Commission will follow in dealing with the submissions objecting to Council's final proposal arising from the representation review.

9 Update from Te Roopu Ahi Kaa

The Chair outlined the matters covered in the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa hui.

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

A verbal update was provided at the meeting by Mr McNeil, with particular reference to securing suitable land for treated wastewater disposal.

11 LGNZ meeting for 2019

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number

19/RCB/002

File Ref

That Mr Charlie Rourangi be confirmed as the Rātana Community Board's representative at the 2019 Community Board's Conference in New Plymouth in April 2019.

Mr C Mete / Ms M Thompson. Carried

12 Grants update

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

13 Creative Communities Assessment Committee

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number

19/RCB/003

File Ref

That the Creative Communities Scheme assessor nomination form be received.

Mr C Mete / Mr T tautarangi. Carried

14 Signage

Resolved minute number

19/RCB/004

File Ref

The Rātana Community Board endorses the proposed entrance signage without any imagery.

Cr S Peke-Mason / Ms M Thompson. Carried

15 Other matters raised at previous meeting

Rātana Gym repair work update

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

16 Cemetery register alignment

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

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

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

18 Late Items

No late items.

19 Future Items for the Agenda

The Board has requested that the Rātana Playground Project be included as a standing Agenda item.

20 Next meeting

9 April 2019, 6.30 pm

21 Whakamoemiti/Meeting Closed

Mr Thomas Tautarangi performed the closing karakia.

Meeting closed at 7.35pm.

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:



Rangitikei District Council

Erewhon Rural Water Supply Sub-Committee Meeting

Minutes – Wednesday 13 February 2019 – 4:10 pm

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8	Proposed rates for 2019/20	3
9	Erewhon Rural Water Supply – Financial Report.....	3
10	Erewhon Rural Water Supply – Operations Report	3
11	Members questions/reports	4
12	Next Meeting	4
13	Meeting Closed	4

Present:

Mr J Gilbert, Chairperson
Mr P Batley
Mr J Bird
Cr A Gordon

In Attendance:

Mr A Benadie, Principal Advisor – Infrastructure
Mr D Smith, Taihape Plumbing
Mr D Steedman, Aorangi Awarua Trust
Mr S Stoney, Aorangi Awarua Trust
Mrs S Srhoj, Administration

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting

2 Apologies

Resolved minute number **19/ERWS/001** **File Ref**

That the apologies from Mr B Thomas, Mr A van Bussel and Mr A Dahl for absence be received.

Mr J Gilbert/Cr A Gordon. 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 were no late items.

5 Confirmation of Minutes

There was a brief discussion on the Mangaohane pipeline replacement. Due to the timing involved with the tender process, Council staff suggested that it would make more sense to carry the funds over and revisit this job later in the year.

Mr Gilbert commented that it was fortunate that there had been no major blowouts in this vicinity. Mr Smith replied that there had been a number of AC blowouts and was keen to see the job completed.

Resolved minute number **19/ERWS/002** **File Ref**

That the Minutes of the Erewhon Rural Water Supply Sub-Committee meeting held on 14 November 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mr P Batley/Mr J Bird. Carried.

6 Council decisions on recommendations from the committee

It was noted that there had been no recommendations made to Council at the previous meeting.

7 Questions put at previous meeting for Council advice or action.

It was noted that there had been no questions for Council advice or action at the previous meeting.

8 Proposed rates for 2019/20

The Committee were all in agreement that the general rate for 2019/20 remain the same.

Resolved minute number **19/ERWS/003** **File Ref**

That the proposed rates for 2019/20 for the Erewhon Rural Water Supply scheme remain the same as for 2018/19.

Mr J Gilbert/Mr P Batley. Carried

9 Erewhon Rural Water Supply – Financial Report

Mr Benadie spoke to the financial reports as prepared by Council's Financial Services Team Leader and undertook to answer the Committee's questions. He noted that some of the "Billing Units" in the report had been double counted. There was some confusion over the list of Billing Units and it was suggested that the water users advise the Committee if they were incorrect.

Cr Gordon felt it may be useful to have some scheme maps showing the location of all boxes. Mr Smith agreed saying that although he does have a fair idea of where they are, this would still be worthwhile.

Mr Bird noted that there had been no financial worries for the past 10 years but was confused with Council's new accounting system.

Mr Gilbert queried the telephone costs of \$288.30 of which Mr Smith thought may be for the telemetry by Smyths hut. There was also some concern over insurance costs. Mr Benadie to ask that Council's Finance Team provide the Committee with clarification on these matters.

Resolved minute number **19/ERWS/004** **File Ref**

That the 'Erewhon Rural Water Supply – Financial report' dated February 2019 be received on the basis that this year's budget be carried forward to the 2019/2020 budget year.

Mr J Bird/Mr P Batley. Carried

10 Erewhon Rural Water Supply – Operations Report

Mr Smith spoke briefly to the Operations report noting that there had just been general maintenance issues. He said that during the period from December through to this month

there had been very little trouble on the scheme. He now had in stocks 150 and 100 galvanised for future work. The screens to be cleaned in the near future. It was currently too dry for this to be done at the moment.

Resolved minute number **19/ERWS/005** **File Ref**

That the 'Operations Report – February 2019' be received.

Mr P Batley/Mr J Bird. Carried.

11 Members questions/reports

Mr Steedman wished to noted that in the Operations Report –February 2019 under 22/11 *Pokepoke* should be spelt *Poko Poko*

Mr Steedman was keen to see the line replacement work at Mangaohane done. He asked if the Manager had attended any meetings and whether or not he was aware of what was proposed. Although Mr Thurston-Parris had not made it to any meetings, Mr Smith replied that he keeps the Manager up to date and he is more than happy for the work to go ahead.

Mr Steedman was keen to accompany Mr Smith when he next undertakes the 3 monthly checks.

There was a brief discussion about recruiting new Committee members. Mr Gilbert said Jock Stratton and Nick Peacock who manages Kauangaroa were keen to join.

12 Next Meeting

The next meeting to be held 8 May 2019 at 4.00pm

13 Meeting Closed

The meeting closed at 4.55pm.

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:



Rangitikei District Council

Taihape Community Board Meeting

Minutes – Wednesday 13 February 2019 – 5:30 pm

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

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 11	Memorandum-- Advice for the Taihape community Board's Advertising TV Screens
Item 22	Seating at Taihape Cemetery Submission-BBQ at What Matters to You Day

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the first meeting of 2019.

2 Public Forum

Head Boy Jason Squires along with Head Girls, Emma Fellingham and Erika Elers from Taihape Area School were in attendance. Each student introduced themselves and then gave the Board a brief overview of their background and interests along with future goals.

3 Apologies

Resolved minute number	19/TCB/001	File Ref
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That the apologies from Crs Aslett and Rainey for lateness be received.

Mrs Abernethy/Cr Gordon. Carried

4 Members' conflict of interest

The Chair declared a conflict of interest in regards to her late item submission which was to be taken under Item 22 of the 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 22.

6 Minutes of previous meeting

There was one amendment to the minutes of 12 December 2018.

Under item 21 Matters not arising elsewhere on the agenda- project update

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

It should read *"The Board endorsed the use of the gumboot as the symbol for the Taihape township signage"*

Resolved minute number	19/TCB/002	File Ref
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That the minutes (as amended) of the Taihape Community Board meeting held on 12 December 2018, be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

7 Chair's report

The Chair read her report noting projects that had been completed along with providing an update on other activities that she had been involved in.

Resolved minute number **19/TCB/003** **File Ref**

That the Chair's report to the 13 February 2019 meeting of the Taihape Community Board, as presented be received.

Mrs Fannin/Cr Rainey. Carried

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Taihape Community Board

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

Cr Gordon to ask that Mathew Thomas provide the Board with progress updates in regards to the proposed projects at Papakai and Memorial Park.

9 Mangaweka Heritage Bridge

Cr Rainey spoke to this item. She said that all interested parties had met with engineers to discuss strategies to retain the bridge at Mangaweka. Information had been provided in regards to a bridge in Taranaki that had been saved as a foot/cycle traffic bridge. An application had been submitted to Heritage New Zealand for a heritage designation.

It is intended to form a Trust and further information will be sought from other engineers. There had been a lot of support from a range of people for this initiative, however for further promotion it was suggested that a display be set up at the "What Matters to You Day" on 8 March.

10 Update on Place-Making Initiatives

It was noted that the Place-making Project Plan Template be handed out to all interested parties such as Keep Taihape Beautiful.

Resolved minute number **19/TCB/004** **File Ref**

That the CE Checklist and Place-making Project Plan Template are received.

Ms Larsen/Cr Aslett. Carried

11 Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019

4-Square Corner

Mrs Abernethy gave a verbal update on the current projects.

She said the 4 Square Corner project was now almost complete but was just waiting for cooler weather before planting out the planter boxes. The concrete pad was now in place ready for the doggy doo bin to be installed.

The Board were keen for some form of barrier to be put in place to discourage vehicles from driving off the service lane. It was agreed to look into and discuss by email the various options such as rail sleepers, concrete posts and wooden slabs.

Walkway

Mrs Abernethy advised that she had selected 10 photos of the old Taihape Township for the pictorial panels which were to be installed on the walkway wall from the Outback to the shopping area. However, there had been a need to change the size of the photo boards so Mrs Abernethy produced various sized templates for the Board's consideration. It was suggested black or dark green be used for the paint strip along the wall.

Resolved minute number

19/TCB/005

File Ref

That the Taihape Community Board agree to purchase from the Small Projects Fund 10 pictorial panels at \$128.57 each for the alleyway between the Outback and the shopping Centre along with paint for the wall.

Mrs Abernethy/Cr Rainey. Carried

Advertising TV screens

A memorandum from the Strategy and Community Planning Manager was tabled and discussed.

Due to the TV screen that had been installed in the window of the Taihape library being unsuitable, there was some discussion as to where it could be relocated to.

The Board felt that there would not be enough of a 'captured audience' if it was to be installed at the Lobby. There was a view that New World was the site with the greatest number of people who might see the screen.

It was agreed that an ideal place would be the Taihape Medical Centre. The Chair to write to O'Taihape Health Board Members asking if they would like to purchase the advertising TV. The Chair would also approach New World.

Once the outcome of those overtures was known (and, if favourable, a new TV would be purchased and installed in a box on the outside of the Taihape library.

Resolved minute number

19/TCB/006

File Ref

That the Taihape Community Board arrange for the Taihape Medical Centre to purchase the TV screen currently in place at the Taihape library and, if successful, purchase a fit for

purpose advertising TV screen to be installed in a box on the outside of the Taihape library as suggested by Council's Strategy and Community Planning Manager.

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/TCB/007** **File Ref**

That the memorandum 'Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019' be received.

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy.

12 Update on Youth Services

Mrs Sicely voiced her concerns in regards to the number of children that were riding their bikes up and down the footpath and kicking balls outside The Lobby in Hautapu Street. She had spoken with one of the supervisors at the Lobby who had said that they couldn't do anything about it. Mrs Sicely felt that this was unacceptable and was concerned for the safety of the elderly given that the children were blocking the footpaths. She intended to discuss this issue with the Taihape Area School Principal to see if they could work something out.

In the meantime The Chair to deliver the "no scooter" sandwich boards to Mokai Patea Services and ask that they put these out.

Resolved minute number **19/TCB/008** **File Ref**

That the memorandum 'Youth Development Programme Update – February 2019' be accepted.

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Sicely. Carried

13 Update from MoU partnering organisations

Representatives from both organisations were unable to attend the meeting.

The Board were keen that the MoU partnering organisations be made aware of their obligations to the Board and request that in future they submit something in writing if they are unable to attend the Board's meeting.

Resolved minute number **19/TCB/009** **File Ref**

That the Taihape Community Board request that Council remind the Taihape Community Development Trust and Mokai Patea Services of their obligation to the Taihape Community Board in regards to the Memorandum of Understanding and regular reporting to the Board.

Mrs Abernethy/Ms Larsen. Carried

14 Review of proposed work plans for 2019/20 from Mokai-Patea Services

As there was no representative from Mokai Patea Services present, there was no discussion.

Resolved minute number 19/TCB/010 **File Ref**

That the Mokai-Patea Services proposed work plan be received.

Mrs Abernethy/Ms Larsen. Carried

15 Update on new amenities block on Taihape Memorial Park

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

Some members were concerned that they, along with Taihape Memorial Park users, had not been invited to the upcoming meeting between Council and Clubs Taihape and that they were being kept in the dark about the process.

Mr Hodder explained that the purpose of this meeting was really just to get a sense of what Clubs Taihape's intentions were. There would be further opportunities for the community and Park users to have their say.

16 Requests for service concerning Taihape

Ms Larsen advised that street lights were currently out on Tui and Kokako. Council staff to log a service request to have this issue resolved.

Resolved minute number 19/TCB/011 **File Ref**

That the report 'Request for Service- Resolutions – Taihape January 2019' be received.

Mrs Fannin/Ms Larsen. Carried

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

This item to be discussed at the Board's workshop on 13 March 2019.

18 Grants update

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

The Chair advised that she would be attending the assessor training day on 4 March 2019.

Undertaking **Subject** **Event Sponsorship**

That the organisers of the Whanau Sports Day be advised as to which round of Event Sponsorship they need apply to.

19 Creative Communities Assessment Committee

The Board understood the need for new nominations.

Resolved minute number 19/TCB/012 **File Ref**

That the Creative Communities Scheme assessor nomination form be received.

Mrs Fannin/Mrs Abernethy. Carried

20 Matters not arising elsewhere on the agenda – project update

Weka Street extension

Cr Gordon was keen to see this area fenced off and developed in keeping with the whole gateway project. He would email Board members information and pricing from a local contractor for the fencing.

Also discussed was the concept plan that the Equestrian group had come up with in regards to planting out the whole bank in flaxes.

There was some discussion in regards to the Taihape Community Board having its own logo, however this was not possible given Council's statutory requirements.

It was noted that in future the Taihape Community Board be given recognition for all their contributions to the various projects.

Resolved minute number 19/TCB/013 **File Ref**

That the commentary 'Matters not arising elsewhere on the agenda – project update' to the Taihape Community Board's meeting on 13 February 2019 be received.

Mrs Fannin/Cr Aslett. Carried

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

The Board noted the commentary in the agenda.

22 Late items

Seating at Taihape cemetery

The Board had received a request from Fr Bernard O'Donnell to have the seat that had been donated from the Catholic Women from St Marys Church installed at the Taihape cemetery. However, this particular seat was to be reinstated back to its original site outside the library.

The Board agreed to seek prices for two further bench seats. One would replace the one stolen from Kaka Road and the other to be placed at the Taihape cemetery.

Resolved minute number **19/TCB/014** **File Ref**

That the Taihape Community Board agree that Mrs Abernethy seek pricing for two bench seats from Wanganui Enterprises.

Mrs Fannin/Ms Larsen. Carried

BBQ at What Matters to You Day

Ms Abernathy assumed the Chair

Ms Fannin spoke to her tabled late item submission. On behalf of Taihape Older & Bolder she was seeking funds from the Small Project Fund to help out with food for the "What Matters to You Day".

Although the Board were all in support of this initiative some members felt that it wasn't an appropriate use of Small Project funds.

Motion

That the Taihape Community Board provide up to \$500 to support the 'What matters to you event'

Ms Abernathy / Cr Aslett Lost

Ms Fannin assumed the Chair

23 Future items for the agenda

Residential accommodation for older residents (In conjunction with Taihape Community Development Trust)

Sealing of O'Taihape Road

Planting of kowhai trees on Mataroa Road

Speed limit reduction on SH1 from town boundary to Rauma Road

24 Date of next meeting

10 April 2019, 5.30 pm.

25 Meeting closed

The meeting closed at 7.40pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed



Rangitikei District Council

Marton Community Committee Meeting

Agenda – Wednesday 13 February 2019 – 7:00 pm

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Present: Ms Carolyn Bates (Chair)
Ms Donna Harris
Ms Belinda Harvey-Larsen
Cr Lynne Sheridan
Ms Jennifer Greener
Ms Pip Hancock
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In Attendance: Mr Blair Jamieson, Strategy and Community Planning Manager

Unconfirmed

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Public Forum

No participants

3 Apologies

That the apologies of Wendy Wagner, Lyn Duncan and Cr Dave Wilson be received.

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, be dealt with as a late item at this meeting.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	19/MCC/001	File Ref	3-CC-1-3
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That the Minutes of the Marton Community Committee meeting held on 12 December 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Ms C Bates / Ms D Harris. Carried

7 Chair's Report

The Chair provided an update:

- Toilets on Follett Street, expecting work to be completed in April this year.
- No new updates regarding the playground at Memorial Hall
- The official sod turning for the Skatepark was held on Monday 11 February.

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Committee

No recommendations were made to Council at the previous meeting.

9 Council responses to queries raised at previous meetings

Resolved minute number **19/MCC/002** **File Ref**

That the Marton Community Committee approve a payment of \$750.00 from the Small Projects Fund to purchase a TV for Civil Defence.

Ms D Harris / Ms J Greener. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/MCC/003** **File Ref**

The Community Response Plan Template and the Community Activated Emergency Centre Toolkit are attached.

Ms D Harris / Ms J Greener. Carried

10 Update from the Project Marton Co-ordinator

A discussion occurred with the Committee regarding the workplan, and the labelling of the 'Four Well-beings'.

Other updates included:

- Project Marton is currently looking for more staff.
- Funding is still being sought for the Boer War Memorial, they currently have about \$17,000.
- Looking for more funding to upgrade the CCTV in town.
- BA5 – this Tuesday at 5.15pm at the Red Room.
- Harvest festival – wedding
- Mental Health Awareness Workshop on Tuesday at the Community gardens 8.30-4.30pm

11 Update from the Marton Wastewater Advisory Group

The Committee note the commentary in the agenda.

12 Grants update

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

13 Creative Communities Assessment Committee

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number **19/MCC/004** **File Ref**

That the Creative Communities Scheme assessor nomination form be received.

Ms C bates / Ms P Hancock. Carried

14 Community Housing

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

15 Update on Youth Services

Resolved minute number **19/MCC/005** **File Ref** **4-EN-12-4**

That the memorandum 'Youth Development Programme Update – February 2019' be accepted.

Ms C Bates / Ms J Greener. Carried

16 Update on place-making initiatives

Resolved minute number **19/MCC/006** **File Ref**

That the CE Checklist and Place-making Project Plan Template are received.

Ms C Bates / Ms D Harris. Carried

17 Update on the Marton Civic Centre/Heritage Precinct project

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson mentioned this would be covered by TVNZ One News tomorrow at 6pm.

18 Small Projects Grant Scheme update – February 2019

Resolved minute number **19/MCC/007** **File Ref** **3-CC-1-3**

That the memorandum 'Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019 be received.

Ms C Bates / Ms D Harris. Carried

19 Review of Project Marton proposed work plan for 2019/20

The Project Marton Proposed Work Plan was discussed in item 10.

Resolved minute number

19/MCC/009

File Ref

That the Project Marton Proposed Work Plan for 2019/20 be received.

Ms C Bates / Ms D Harris. Carried

20 Current Infrastructure projects/upgrades and other Council activities within the Marton ward November 2018 - December 2019

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

21 Late Items

None

22 Next meeting

17 April 2019, 7.00 pm.

If you wish to include any items in the upcoming agenda, these must be received by 3 April 2019. Please submit to Carolyn Bates at martoncc.cab@gmail.com.

23 Meeting Closed

8.30pm.

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date: _____



Rangitikei District Council

Assets and Infrastructure Committee Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 14 February 2019 – 9:30 a.m.

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19	Meeting closed	7

Present: Cr Dean McManaway (Chair)
Cr Ruth Rainey
Cr Richard Aslett
Cr Cath Ash
Cr Nigel Belsham
Cr Lynne Sheridan
Cr David Wilson
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance: Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive
Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr Hamish Waugh, General Manager Infrastructure
Mr Arno Benadie – Strategic Infrastructure Advisor
Mr George Forster – Policy Advisor
Mr Glenn Young, Utilities Manager
Mr John Jones, Asset Manager – Roading
Mr Allen Geerkins, Project Engineer - Roading
Mr Graeme Pointon, Strategic Property Advisor
Ms Selena Anderson, Governance Administrator

Tabled Documents: **Item 8** Chair's Report
Item 10 Overlay Map of Bulls

1 Welcome

The meeting started at 9.33am. The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Council Prayer

Cr Wilson read the Council Prayer.

3 Public Forum

Nil

4 Apologies/leave of Absence

That the apology for the absence of Cr Dunn and for lateness of Cr Sheridan, Cr Ash and Cr Gordon be received.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Rainey. Carried

5 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.

6 Confirmation of order of business

The order of business was confirmed.

There were no late items.

7 Confirmation of minutes

Resolved minute number

19/AIN/001

File Ref

That the Minutes of the 'Assets/Infrastructure Committee' meeting held on 15 November 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Aslett / Cr Wilson. Carried

8 Chair's Report

The Chair took his tabled report as read.

Resolved minute number

19/AIN/002

File Ref

That the 'Chair's Report' to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr McManaway / Cr Belsham. Carried

Cr Sheridan arrived at 9.39am

9 Progress with Strategic Issues

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

10 Infrastructure Protection Update – January 2019

Mr Pointon spoke to his memorandum, tabling an overlay map of wastewater reticulation in Bulls. He highlighted that an assessment of infrastructure on non-public land would require further investigation for either formal easements or access rights. Other councils had this issue too. The Committee thought Local Government New Zealand should take the lead on this.

The agreement for the bore at Ratana was still with the vendor. The Hunterville bore is on Crown land managed by Council. There had been no offers to purchase the carpark in Criterion Street behind the Bulls Medical Centre.

The Committee sought and received clarification on the process to check services as part of the subdivision consent process.

Resolved minute number	19/AIN/003	File Ref
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That the memorandum 'Infrastructure Protection Update – January 2019' to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Cr Gordon arrived at 9.48am

Cr Ash arrived at 9.50am

Resolved minute number	19/AIN/004	File Ref
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That the Chief Executive prepare a possible draft remit to go to LGNZ Zone 3 meeting regarding legal easements or other mechanisms for Council Infrastructure.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Belsham. Carried

11 Three-year roading programme as approved by NZTA (include footpaths)

Mr Jones spoke to the report, noting that it came directly from the Asset Management Plan prepared for the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. Rangitikei had sealed its roads more frequently than its neighbours: one of the impacts of the One Network Road Classification was to get a

closer alignment. More patching would occur. There was a concern that the shoulder drop-offs were too severe, meaning agricultural vehicles could not safely pull over.

The Committee discussed roading material quality and roading improvements and the effects of climate change on the roading network. Drainage improvements were being carried out but there were increasing incidents of landslides.

Resolved minute number **19/AIN/005** **File Ref**

That the report on 'Three-year roading programme as approved by the New Zealand Transport Agency' be received.

Cr Rainey / Cr Gordon. Carried

12 Proposed Marton Water Supply Strategy

Mr McNeil spoke to the report supported by Mr Benadie.

Points highlighted from the report were:

- This has been an issue for many years, but it is not public health issue. Affordability will be a significant consideration.
- The proposed Marton Water Supply Strategy will focus on identifying what is required to deliver a consistently high quality drinking water for Marton, and cover all aspects of water supply service provision.
- The scope of the strategy will include:
 - Raw water source
 - Water treatment
 - Water storage
 - Water supply network

The Committee discussed the bore at Calico line and the possibility of putting a water restriction in place to conserve water so the bore would not have to be used. A 20% reduction in use would achieve that.

Resolved minute number **19/AIN/006** **File Ref**

That the report 'Proposed Marton Water Supply Strategy' to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/AIN/007** **File Ref**

That the Assets/Infrastructure Committee endorse [as amended/without amendment] the draft proposed Marton water strategy (February 2019) and the indicative development process and timelines.

Cr McManaway / Cr Gordon. Carried

13 Infrastructure Group project and activity report

Mr Waugh took the report as read and noted that there were three months of Infrastructure Group projects reports in the order paper.

Delays in completing the Harris Street stormwater project were discussed. The Committee wondered whether there was a case for the Council to have its own digger and driver(s) so that such projects could be progressed in a more timely way. Mr Waugh agreed that it was a possibility but that it would need a full workbook and competent operators (who might be hard to engage in a tight labour market).

Resolved minute number **19/AIN/008** **File Ref**

That the 'Infrastructure Group project and activity report' to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr Sheridan / Cr Rainey. Carried

14 Community & Leisure project and activity report

The report was taken as read.

Resolved minute number **19/AIN/009** **File Ref**

That the 'Community & Leisure project and activity report' to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr McManaway / Cr Sheridan. Carried

15 Questions put at previous meeting for Council advice or action

None.

16 Late items

There were no late items

17 Future items for agenda

Update on 24/7 toilet in Follett Street, Marton

18 Next meeting

21 March 2019 at 9.30am.

19 Meeting closed

11.07am

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed



Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Minutes– Thursday 14 February 2019 – 1:00 p.m.

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13	Submission to the Productivity Commission's Inquiry onto local government funding and financing	5
14	Approach for 2019 Annual Residents Survey.....	6
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16	Policy & Community Planning Project and Activity Report.....	6
17	Activity Management.....	7
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Present: Cr Angus Gordon (Chair)
Cr Cath Ash
Cr Richard Aslett
Cr Nigel Belsham
Cr Jane Dunn
Cr Graeme Platt
Cr Lynne Sheridan
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance: Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr Blair Jamieson, Strategy and Community Planning Manager
Ms Carol Gordon, Customer Services & Communications Team Leader
Mr George Forster, Policy Advisor
Mr Robert Peterson, Senior Animal Control Officer
Ms Nardia Gower, Youth Development Officer
Ms Selena Anderson, Governance Administrator

Tabled Documents: **Item 7** Chair's report
Item 12 Mechanics of voluntary programme for de-sexing of cats – PowerPoint presentation
Item 14 Approach for 2019 Annual Resident's Survey

1 Welcome

The meeting started at 1.05pm. The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Public Forum

Nil

3 Apologies/Leave of Absence

That the apology for the absence of Ms Hiroa and the late arrival of His Worship the Mayor be received.

Cr Ash / Cr Sheridan. 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

There were no late items to the order of business.

Item 12 will follow Item 9

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	19/PPL/001	File Ref
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That the Minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 15 November 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Aslett / Cr Dunn. Carried

7 Chair's Report

The Chair took his tabled report as read.

Resolved minute number	19/PPL/002	File Ref
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That the 'Chair's Report' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Belsham.

8 Progress with strategic issues – Update

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

9 Update on Communication Strategy

Ms Gordon spoke to her report.

She noted that the communications team was kept busy throughout the Marton Water supply issues in January. Also that the Bulls newsletter would be going out at the end of the month featuring the development of the new Bulls Community Centre.

Resolved minute number	19/PPL/003	File Ref	3-CT-15-1
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That the 'Communications Strategy Update' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr Sheridan. Carried

12 Mechanics of voluntary programme for de-sexing of cats

Mr Peterson spoke to his PowerPoint presentation.

The Committee discussed the following points:

- Who would be eligible for the subsidy for the cost of de-sexing and microchipping of cats and how would it be assessed?
- That Vet clinics in Bulls Marton and Taihape would need to be part of the programme
- The programme be seen as a trial and be a package programme with de-sexing and microchipping combined.
- The level of subsidy.

Resolved minute number	19/PPL/004	File Ref	2-RE-1-8
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That the PowerPoint presentation 'Mechanics of voluntary programme for de-sexing of cats' be received.

Cr Platt / Cr Aslett. Carried

Resolved minute number	19/PPL/005	File Ref
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That a 50% subsidy for de-sexing and microchipping cats be implemented as a trial, to qualify a person must have a community services card.

Cr Platt / Cr Aslett. Carried

10 Legislation and Governance Update, February 2019

Mr Hodder spoke to the report.

The Committee discussed the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and what enforcement powers that they could be likely to hold and how it will affect Council.

Resolved minute number **19/PPL/006** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

That the 'Legislation and Governance Update, February 2019' be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Ash. Carried

11 Amendment to Speed Limit Bylaw – western end of Hendersons Line, Marton – Consultation Documents

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number **19/PPL/007** **File Ref** **1-DB-1-7**

That the draft amendment to the Speed Limit Bylaw concerning the western end of Hendersons Line (Marton), the Summary of Proposal, the Engagement Plan and Submission form be received.

That the draft amendment to the Speed Limit Bylaw concerning the western end of Hendersons Line (Marton), the Summary of Proposal, the Engagement Plan and Submission form (without amendment) be approved, with consultation to occur from 21 February 2019 to 21 March 2019, with oral submissions heard at Council's meeting on 28 March 2019.

Cr Belsham / Cr Ash. Carried

13 Submission to the Productivity Commission's Inquiry onto local government funding and financing

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

The Committee went through various questions and amended the document for Mr Hodder to complete, with possible further input from His Worship the Mayor.

Resolved minute number **19/PPL/008** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

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

Cr Aslett / Cr Gordon. Carried

His Worship the Mayor arrived at 2.53pm

Resolved minute number **19/PPL/009** **File Ref**

That, in terms of the delegation from Council to the Policy/Planning Committee, His Worship the Mayor be authorised to sign (on behalf of the Council) the draft response as amended to the questions posed in the Productivity Commission's issues paper on local government funding and financing

Cr Aslett / Cr Belsham. Carried

14 Approach for 2019 Annual Residents Survey

Mr Jamieson spoke to his tabled memorandum.

The Committee discussed the modes in which the survey or notice of the survey will be circulated to the region, letter box drop (using the postcard approach used in the survey on a kerbside rubbish/recycling service), face to face, online and social media. Also how to get better feedback from the surveys by fine tuning the questions that will be asked.

Resolved minute number **19/PPL/010** **File Ref** **5-FR-1-4**

That the memorandum 'Approach for 2019 Annual Residents' Survey' be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Dunn. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/PPL/0011** **File Ref**

That the Policy/Planning Committee endorses the activities/expenditure for the 2018/2019 'Annual Resident's Survey' as listed in the memorandum 'Approach for 2019 Annual Resident's Survey'.

Cr Belsham / Cr Sheridan. Carried

15 Questions put at previous meeting for Council advice or action

None.

16 Policy & Community Planning Project and Activity Report

Mr Jamieson spoke to the report.

The committee discussed the Marton signage and the possibility of having an activity/up and coming events board underneath the signage.

Resolved minute number **19/PPL/012** **File Ref**

- 1 That the report 'Policy & Community Planning Project and Activity Report' to the Policy/Planning Committee on 14 February 2019 be received.
- 2 That the Policy/Planning Committee approves staff undertaking funding applications, on behalf of the Council to the:
 - Ministry of Youth Development Partnership Fund [AND]
 - Ara Taiohi for \$1000 for the Rangitikei Youth Awards 2019

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Dunn. Carried

17 Activity Management

Resolved minute number

19/PPL/013

File Ref

That the report 'Activity Management' to the Policy/Planning Committee on 14 February 2019 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett

18 Late items

As agreed in Item 5.

19 Future items for the agenda

What's coming up – list of policies etc.

20 Next meeting

Thursday 21 March 2019, 1.00 pm.

21 Meeting closed

4.15pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:



Rangitikei District Council

Hunterville Community Committee Meeting

Minutes – Monday 18 February 2019 – 6:30 pm

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Present: Ms Karen Kennedy, Chair
Ms Sandra Carroll
Ms Erina True
Ms Jean Signal
Ms Lynette Thompson
Ms Jane Watson
Cr Dean McManaway

In attendance: Ms Nardia Gower, Strategic Advisor for Rangatahi / Youth
Ms Cheryl Gray

Unconfirmed

1 Welcome

The meeting started at 6.32pm. The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting with special welcome paid to Cheryl Gray. Cheryl Gray introduced herself as a local business owner, teacher and mother of two and expressed her interest in learning more about the role of the Hunterville Community Committee.

2 Public Forum

Nil

3 Apologies

That the apology for the late arrival of Cr Dean McManaway be received.

Cr J. Dunn / K. Kennedy. 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.

There were no declared conflict of interest.

5 Confirmation of order of business

There were no late items or scheduled changes to the order of business. However Item 10 was taken following Item 13 due to the late arrival of Cr McManaway.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	19/HCC/001	File Ref	3-CC-1-2
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That the Minutes of the Hunterville Community Committee meeting held on 10 December 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

S. Carrol / K. Kennedy Carried

7 Chair's Report

There was no report provided.

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

Resolved minute number **19/HCC/002** **File Ref**

That the confirmation of resignation from Mr T O'Connor be received.

K. Kennedy / J. Watson Carried

11 Grants update

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

12 Creative Communities Assessment Committee

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Resolved minute number **19/HCC/003** **File Ref**

That the Creative Communities Scheme assessor nomination form be received.

K. Kennedy / S. Carroll Carried

13 Small Projects Fund – February update

It was discussed that C. Gray would help Kathy of the Hunterville Bulletin expand the reader audience via loading the digital pdf version of the bulletin to online platforms.

Resolved minute number **19/HCC/004** **File Ref** **3-CC-1-1**

That the memorandum 'Small Projects Grant Scheme Update – February 2019 be received.

L. Thompson / K. Kennedy. Carried

Resolved minute number **19/HCC/005** **File Ref**

That the Hunterville Community Committee approve the payment of \$400 from the Small Projects Fund to the Hunterville Trading Company for the printing of the Hunterville Bulletin.

L. Thompson / K. Kennedy. Carried

Cr McManaway arrived at 6.51pm

10 Update on place-making initiatives

K. Kennedy noted that the committee was looking for someone in the community to lead a Placemaking group.

Cr McManaway noted the previous Placemaking initiatives completed in Hunterville

Discussion was had over a dubious looking poplar tree in the Queens Park/Playground area. Cr McManaway noted that Council's Parks and Reserves Team Leader has a schedule of work to remove problem poplar trees in line with budgetary constraints.

The Committee further discussed the following:

- Pleased to see the new northern end town sign erected and looking forward to southern end being completed.
- The community have formed a group to paint the seats with donated paint.
- Getting youth involved in some of the Placemaking activities.

Resolved minute number

19/HCC/006

File Ref

That the CE Checklist and Place-making Project Plan Template are received.

K. Kennedy / L. Thompson. Carried

14 Fitness Track update

It was noted that the lime track has weeds developing and is in need of spraying. Further comment stated that it is the responsibility of the school has to maintain the track.

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

The committee noted the commentary in the agenda. Cr McManaway provided a verbal update, highlighting the following:

- Marton water has had increased issues with environmental factors playing a large role. While water remained safe for human consumption the appearance and occasional odour was affecting residents. Council is taking a strategic look at the entire water system and a financially viable solution.
- Hunterville water reticulation scheme incurs water rates for residents due to the electrical cost of the three pumps used to get the water from the bore to town.
- Through external funding, Council has commissioned an exploratory water bore in Hunterville that is currently 150 – 200 metres deep with a further 100 metre need to go. If water is found it is anticipated that a new bore would reduce the water rates of Hunterville residents. There is possibility of an increase in water rates under the current scheme.
- Otara Bridge has had remedial work completed and can now cater to 44 tonne vehicles.

- A business case and strategy is under way for the construction of a replacement Mangaweka bridge.
- The Hunterville swimming pool trust has spent \$120k in the previous couple of years on the upgrade of pool and facilities including a sheltered area for kids and chemical shed to comply with health and safety regulations. Long standing issues have been rectified that will now allow the pool to get accreditation. Future plans include fibre glass lining on the pool and solar heating. An application will be put in to this year's Council annual plan for Council to support the solar heating costs. It was noted that the trust has raised and invested a large amount of money and that Council's financial support at this stage would be appreciated.
- Council have agreed on a location of new facility building in Taihape's Memorial park, with the hopes that a collaborative project with Clubs Taihape could see a larger facility built.
- The harvesting of forestry logs now and over the coming years was raised as a concern of the committee, with one block estimated to take 16 years to complete harvest. The primary concern is over roading issues. Council staff have been working identifying road sections that need addressing and action plans to decrease damage and/or hazards. It was noted that as the roads are clay based winter harvesting would be very problematic.
- Council has acquired land to extend the Hunterville Cemetery.
- Simpson Bush Reserve was noted as still not having adequate toilets as agreed to be installed by the Department of Conservation (DoC). Committee members stating that prior to DoC erecting fences the community would care for the area mowing lawns and keeping it tidy. Currently the grass area is overgrown and creating a potential fire hazard. The reserve is well used by tourist and campers with its advertising still being found in promotion material. The existing long drop toilets not fit for purpose and are out of view of campers.

Undertaking

Subject

That the CE send a letter to DoC expressing Council's concern and displeasure with the condition and state of the Simpson Reserves as a DoC owned park. The main issues being:

- DoC not yet delivering on promised ungraded ablution facilities which are needed with the regular high numbers of campers using the park, creating a health issue
- Unkempt fenced grassed area being a fire hazard with grass allowed to grow high.

16 Late Items

Nil

17 Next meeting

15 April 2019 at 6:30 pm

18 Meeting Closed

At 7.49pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed