



Rangitikei District Council

Telephone: 06 327-0099

Facsimile: 06 327-6970

Rangitikei
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Policy/Planning Committee Meeting

Order Paper

Thursday, 9 July 2015,
1.00 pm

Council Chamber, Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street, Marton

Website: www.rangitikei.govt.nz

Email: info@rangitikei.govt.nz

Chair

Cr Lynne Sheridan

Deputy Chair

Cr Richard Aslett

Membership

Councillors Cath Ash, Angus Gordon, Rebecca McNeil, Soraya Peke-Mason
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson (ex officio)

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



-Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Order Paper – Thursday 9 July 2015 – 1:00 p.m.

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The quorum for the Policy/Planning Committee is 4

At its meeting of 28 October 2010 Council resolved that 'The quorum at any meeting of a standing committee or sub-committee of the Council (including Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, the Community Committees, the Reserve Management Committees and the Rural Water Supply Management Sub-committees) is that required for a meeting of the local authority in SO 2.4.3 and 3.4.3.'

1 Welcome

2 Apologies/leave of absence

3 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.

4 Confirmation of minutes

Recommendation

That the Minutes of the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meeting held on 11 June 2015 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

5 Chair's Report

A report is attached.

File ref: 3-CT-15-1

Recommendation

That the Chair's report to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 9 July 2015 be received

6 Feedback – Rural Zone and Discussion – Liquefaction/Ground Shaking

A report is attached.

File ref: 1-PL-2-4

Recommendations

- 1.1 That the memorandum 'Feedback – Rural Zone and Discussion – Liquefaction/Ground Shaking' be received.
- 1.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee endorses the proposed rule changes for the District Plan as outlined in the Section 32 report [as amended/without amendment] presented to the meeting on 9 July 2015 and attached to the minutes of the meeting.

7 Activity Management:

The non-financial reporting templates for June 2015 are attached, covering the following groups of activities:

- Community Leadership
- Environmental Services
- Community Well-Being

The Request for Service details will be tabled at the meeting and circulated electronically before the meeting.

File ref: 5-EX-4

Recommendation

That the activity management templates for Community Well-Being, Community Leadership and Environmental & Regulatory Services for June 2015 be received.

8 Legislation and Governance Issues

A report is attached.

File ref:-OR-3-5

Recommendations

- 1 That the report 'Update on legislation and governance issues' to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 9 July 2015 be received.
- 2 That the proposed outline of a submission to the interim report of the Local Government and Environment Committee on the Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Bill be further developed, with particular regard for..... for consideration and signoff by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chief Executive to meet the submission deadline of 16 July 2015.

9 Proposed National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry

A report is attached

File: 2-EA-2-1

Recommendation

That the report 'Proposed National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry' be received

10 Achieving the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre

A report is attached

File ref: 1-CP-7-2

Recommendation

1. That the report, 'Achieving the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre', be received.
2. That the Policy/Planning Committee agrees to funding applications being prepared and submitted to appropriate philanthropic trust funds for any costs associated with the development of the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre.
3. That the Policy/Planning Committee receives monthly updates on progress with the fundraising plan for the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre.
4. That a further report outlining the overall project management for the achieving Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre be provided to a future meeting of the Policy/Planning Committee.

11 Management of Place-Making Initiatives in Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls

A report is attached

File ref: 1-CP-7-5

Recommendations

1. That the report 'Management of Place-Making Initiatives in Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls' be received
2. That the Policy/Planning Committee confirms the intended approach and transition process outlined in the report [as amended/without amendment] for the community-led processes to implement the place-making aspects of the Town Centre Plans in Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls and to provide place-making opportunities in Mangaweka, Turakina and Ratana.
3. That the Guidelines for delegation to Community Boards for the \$5,000 annual allocation and to Community Committees in committing the \$1.00 per rateable property for 'defined' small local works be amended to include place-making initiatives as one of the example of how the allocations is to be used.

12 Proposed extension to Council's rates remission policy

A memorandum is attached

File ref: 3-PY-1-18

Recommendations

1. That the memorandum 'Proposed extension to Council's rates remission policy' be received
2. That the proposed extension of Council's rates remission policy to acknowledge and encourage business expansion [without amendment/as amended] be recommended to Council for consultation in terms of the significance and engagement policy.

13 Update on Heritage Strategy

A revised draft strategy is attached. It will be considered by Te Roopu Ahi Kaa's next meeting on 11 August 2015.

Recommendation

That the revised draft heritage strategy provided to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 9 July 2015 be received

14 Update on Communications Strategy

A report will be tabled at the meeting (and circulated electronically to Committee members beforehand)

File ref: 3-CTY-15-1

Recommendation

That the update on the Communications Strategy to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 9 July 2015 be received.

15 Update on the Path to Well-being Initiative and other community development programmes – June 2015

A memorandum is attached.

File ref: 1-CO-4

Recommendation

That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being Initiative and other community development programmes – June 2015' be received.

16 Late Items

17 Future Items for the Agenda

18 Next Meeting

Thursday, 13 August 2015, 1.00pm

19 Meeting Closed

Attachment 1

Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 11 June 2015 – 1:00 p.m.

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Present: Cr Lynne Sheridan (Chair)
Cr Richard Aslett
Cr Nigel Belsham
Cr Angus Gordon
Cr Rebecca McNeil
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

Apologies: Cr Cath Ash and Cr Soraya Peke-Mason

In attendance: Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive
Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr Johan Cullis, Environmental & Regulatory Services Team Leader
Ms Denise Servante, Strategy and Community Planning Manager
Ms Katrina Gray, Policy Analyst
Mrs Priscilla Jeffrey, Governance Administrator

Tabled documents: Item 6 Shelterbelts/Dwelling separation discussion worksheet
Item 14 Considerations in remission of rates as an incentive for business expansion

1 Welcome

That the Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Apologies/leave of absence

That the apologies from Cr Ash and Cr Peke-Mason be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr McNeil. Carried

3 Confirmation of order of business

The Chair informed the Committee that there would be no change to the order of business from that set out in the agenda.

4 Confirmation of minutes

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/034** **File Ref**

That the Minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 9 April 2015 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Aslett / Cr Gordon. Carried

5 Chair's report

The Chair spoke briefly to her report.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/035** **File Ref** **3-CT-15-1**

That the Chair's tabled report to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 11 June 2015 be received.

Cr Sheridan / Cr McNeil. Carried

6 Residential Zone Feedback and Rural Zone Discussion

Ms Gray spoke to the report. She also tabled a document entitled "Shelterbelts/Dwelling Separation Discussion Worksheet".

Consideration was given to the proposed rule changes to the District Plan.

The issue of shelterbelts/dwelling separation was well canvassed.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/036** **File Ref** **1-PL-2-4**

That the memorandum 'Residential Zone Feedback and Rural Zone Discussion' be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr McNeil. Carried

There was discussion about campervans parking on residential streets for prolonged periods.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/037** **File Ref** **1-PL-2-4**

That the feasibility of implementing a freedom camping bylaw be investigated and reported back to a subsequent meeting of the Policy/Planning Committee.

His Worship the Mayor / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/038** **File Ref** **1-PL-2-4**

That the Policy/Planning Committee endorses the proposed rule changes for the District Plan as outlined in the Section 32 Report and presented to the meeting on 11 June 2015 and attached to these minutes of the meeting.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett. Carried

Motion

That there be a 2 metre high recession plan rule for shelterbelts.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett. Lost

Motion

That there be a 5 metre setback for shelter belts on roading corridors.

Cr Sheridan/ Lapsed for the want of a seconder

The Committee asked that the matter be put to the Roding Team for their advice on the potential impact of shelter belts on the roading corridor, including potential for preventing erosion.

7 Activity Management Templates

Mr Hodder, Mr Cullis and Ms Servante spoke briefly to the activity management templates.

His worship the Mayor left the meeting at 2.31pm/entered again at 2.43pm

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/039** **File Ref** **5-EX-4**

That the activity management templates for Community Well-Being, Community Leadership and Environmental & Regulatory Services for April and May 2015 be received.

Cr Gordon /Cr McNeil. Carried

The Mayor asked that details of significant consents be included in future reports – not necessarily identified by a dollar threshold.

8 Update on Legislation and Governance Issues

Mr Hodder spoke to the report noting the recent amendment to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act which required Council contractors to provide information. The Government had signalled its intentions with the Buildings (Earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Bill ahead of the report back from the Parliamentary Committee.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/040** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

That the report 'Update on legislation and governance issues' to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 11 June 2015 be received.

His Worship the Mayor / Councillor McNeil. Carried

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/041** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

That the proposed outline of a submission to the Building Act Emergency Management Proposals be further developed, with particular regard for clarity and management around unusable buildings following a state of emergency being lifted; the Government to underwrite insurance costs associated with owners of buildings in the case of an earthquake to provide property owner with appropriate assistance and safeguards and included in the agenda for Council's meeting on 25 June 2015, with a view that (when finalised) it be provided to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Cr Gordon / Cr McNeil. Carried

9 Draft Heritage Strategy

Ms Gray spoke to the report and draft Strategy.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/042** **File Ref** **1-CP-5**

That the memorandum 'Draft Heritage Strategy' be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr McNeil. Carried

Main points raised in discussion were:

- Need to acknowledge historical progression of towns – what is now a heritage building typically replaced another building – how are such elements to be made known?
- Need to take into account the current state of the building, its value (i.e. what it is being used for and its future capability).
- Capacity of museums was also an issue to acknowledge alongside capacity of tangata whenua and Council.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/043** **File Ref** **1-CP-5**

That the Committee acknowledges that the draft Heritage Strategy is a work in progress and that further input be sought from parties including Rangitikei Heritage and Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, with a further draft provided to the Committee's meeting on 9 July 2015.

Cr Aslett / Cr Gordon. Carried

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/044** **File Ref** **1-CP-5**

That the Committee requests an Engagement Plan be prepared for its meeting on 13 August 2015 to seek further public input into this working draft.

Cr Sheridan / Cr McNeil. Carried

The meeting adjourned at 3.17pm

The meeting resumed at 3.26pm

10 Walking/Cycle/Paddle Trail along the Rangitikei River

Ms Gray spoke to the report.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/045** **File Ref** **1-CO-4-6**

That the report 'Walking/Cycle/Paddle Trail along the Rangitikei River' be received.

Cr Gordon / Councillor Aslett. Carried

The Committee accepted the proposal for a staged approach, with 'joining the dots' coming later. Upgrades to the present access points to the Rangitikei River could include maps detailing this access, provision of picnic toilets and consideration of remote toilets.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/046** **File Ref** **1-CO-4-6**

That further investigatory work be undertaken on upgrading the present access points to the Rangitikei River and developing a trail along the disused rail tunnels from Mangaweka to Utiku; with progress being reported back to subsequent meetings of the Committee.

Cr Sheridan / Cr Gordon. Carried

11 Fire Services Review – Discussion Document Suggested Points for Council Submission

Mr Hodder gave a presentation on the Fire Services review discussion paper. A draft submission would be prepared for Council's meeting on 25 June 2015.

His Worship the Mayor and the Chief Executive noted the discussion at the recent Local Government New Zealand Rural and Provincial Sectors meeting. The Council was not bound by the view conveyed in the discussion document that an annual appropriation had been ruled out.

12 Preliminary View of 2018 Census Content

Ms Servante spoke briefly to the report.

Resolved minute number	15/PPL/047	File Ref	1-CO-2
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That the memorandum "Preliminary view of 2018 Census content" be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett. carried

Resolved minute number	15/PPL/048	File Ref	1-CO-2
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That the Committee endorses a submission to Statistics New Zealand on the proposals for the content of the 2018 Census that provides feedback as requested and as outlined in the memorandum "Preliminary view of 2018 Census content".

Cr Gordon / His Worship the Mayor. Carried

14. Update on the Path to Well-Being Initiative and other community development programmes – June 2015

Ms Servante spoke briefly to the report.

Resolved minute number	15/PPL/051	File Ref	1-CO-4
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That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being Initiative and other community development programmes – June 2015' be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr McNeil. Carried

13 Review of Scope of Council's Rates Remission Policy – Suggested Criteria / Attributes

Mr Hodder spoke briefly to the tabled a document on the review of scope of the Council's Rates Remission Policy and.

Resolved minute number

15/PPL/050

File Ref

1-CO-4

That considerations in remission of rates as an incentive for business expansion be received.

Cr McNeil / Cr Aslett. Carried

The Committee asked for a draft policy incorporating the tabled criteria/attributes to be provided to the next meeting.

Cr McNeil left the meeting at 4.52pm

18. Next meeting

Thursday 9 July 2015, 1.00 pm.

19. Meeting closed at 4.52: inquorate

Next meeting

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Section 32 Evaluation Report

Residential Zone

1 Scale and Significance Assessment

- 1.1 The scale and significance of the proposed changes are attached. The vast majority of the changes are considered to have a low scale and significance, therefore, the analysis and detail required reflects this assessment.

2 Evaluation of the objectives

- 2.1 Current objectives:

Promote urban areas with highly regarded amenity values that reflect the character of each township and provide nice places to live.

Enable a variety of housing that reflects the aspirations and identity of people and communities while achieving good urban amenity and design. This includes the efficient use of existing infrastructure, and integration of pedestrian, cycling and vehicle transportation networks.

- 2.2 The objectives for the Residential Zone are not proposed to be amended. It is considered that the objectives are appropriate for the needs of the District and adequately portray the desired direction for residential areas. It is considered that the analysis provided in the 2010 section 32 Evaluation Report is still relevant and does not need to be expanded upon in this report.

3 National Environmental Standards

- 3.1 There are considered to be no National Environmental Standards Relevant to the proposed changes.

DAYLIGHT SETBACK

4 Background to the Issue

4.1 Current rule:

Daylight Setback B2.1-1	Buildings, parts of buildings and structures (excluding chimneys, antennae and support structures of less than 8 metres height above ground level) must be contained within a recession plane starting 2 metres above the existing ground floor level at each site boundary and projecting inwards at a 45 degree angle. <u><i>This rule does not apply to accessory buildings and network utilities having a wall height of 2.4 metres and/or a maximum overall height of 3.5 metres and a maximum building length of 9 metres.</i></u>
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4.2 The intent of the current rule is to ensure that neighbouring dwellings are not shaded by buildings and dwellings on adjacent sites. However, accessory buildings up to a certain size are exempt. This exemption recognises that many residents may wish to maximise the space of their property and construct their garages and sheds close to their boundaries and that accessory buildings are generally okay to be constructed closer to the boundary than a dwelling..

4.3 The issue with accessory buildings being exempt from complying with the daylight setback rule is that accessory buildings can still create shading issues between properties. Having garages located directly on the boundary may detract from amenity values for the adjoining neighbour.

5 Options considered

- a) **Status quo** – Retain the exemption of accessory buildings up to a particular size from complying with the daylight setback requirements.
- b) **Amend rule** - Remove accessory buildings from being exempt from the daylight setback requirements.

6 Preferred option

Amend rule to remove the exemption of accessory buildings from the daylight setback requirement.

6.1 It is considered that all buildings, including accessory buildings, should be required to be placed in a position on the site where they do not cause adverse effects of shading on adjoining properties. This rule change fits well with the objectives of Urban Amenity and the Residential Zone which seek to ensure amenity values are retained.

Benefits	<p>Environmental Ensures that neighbouring accessory buildings do not adversely shade adjacent properties.</p> <p>Economic Property values are retained.</p> <p>Social Ensures that amenity for residents is retained.</p> <p>Cultural N/A</p>
Costs	<p>Environmental Less efficient use of sites.</p> <p>Economic Resource consent will be required to breach the setback requirements.</p> <p>Social Removing the exemption for accessory buildings increases regulatory requirements on the property owner.</p> <p>Cultural N/A</p>
Effectiveness	These rules clearly articulate the expected outcome, therefore, should be easily implemented and effectively provide for residential activities, while ensuring amenity is retained.
Efficiency	Having the daylight setback rules as Permitted Activity Standards ensures the efficient implementation of the Act, ensuring that development can occur without undue restriction, while retaining amenity values.
Appropriateness	The rule allows for the development of residential sections, while minimising the potential for conflicts (due to shading) to occur between adjoining land owners.

7 The risk of acting or not acting

- 7.1 The risk of not acting on the proposed rule changes is somewhat low. The risk of leaving accessory buildings up to a certain size as exempt from complying with the daylight setback rules would more than likely have only localised effects. For example it would only affect neighbours where a new garage is to be constructed.

General Rules and Standards

CONNECTION TO SERVICES (Motorhomes)

8 Background to the Issue

8.1 Current rule:

B1.3 Water Supply and Waste Disposal	Every habitable building must have a potable water supply and waste water treatment system unless the building is on an allotment where there is a reticulated water and sewer system with 50 metres of the boundary, in which case the habitable building must be connected to a reticulated water and sewage system.
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8.2 The intent of the current rule is to ensure that amenity and heath values are retained in urban areas. However, the relatively recent trend of residents living in self-contained motorhomes is not accounted for in this rule.

9 Options considered

- c) **Status quo** – Residents wanting to live in a motorhome on a vacant site would need resource consent to breach the service connection rule.
- d) **Amend rule** – Exempt motorhomes from the requirement to comply with the connection requirements, provided they are self-contained and have a current warrant of fitness.

10 Preferred option

Amend rule to exempt self-contained, warranted motorhomes from requiring connections to reticulated services.

10.1 It is considered that motorhomes provide alternative, often affordable housing options for residents. It is important that small communities have the opportunity to provide for a range of housing types. Heath issues can be addressed by ensuring the motorhomes are self-contained, and can travel to the appropriate dump station (warranted).

Benefits	<p>Environmental Ensures that waste is disposed of appropriately.</p> <p>Economic Provides for a wider range of housing options with less regulation, increasing development opportunities throughout the district.</p> <p>Social Ensures that there are a variety of housing options available to fill vacant sections</p> <p>Cultural N/A</p>
Costs	<p>Environmental Monitoring will be required to ensure wastes are not being disposed of inappropriately.</p> <p>Economic Motorhomes do not count as a capital improvement; therefore, the residents will not pay as greater rates on the property as if they had constructed a small dwelling.</p> <p>Social An increase in motorhomes in an area may not be desirable for some residents, and may affect amenity values of the area for them.</p> <p>Cultural N/A</p>
Effectiveness	<p>These rules clearly articulate the expected outcome, therefore, should be easily implemented and effectively provide for motorhome activities.</p>
Efficiency	<p>Exempting motorhomes which can dispose of their waste otherwise from complying with the requirement to connect to services increases the efficiency of the plan as consent will not be required.</p>
Appropriateness	<p>The rule allows for the development of residential sections, where otherwise they might have remained vacant. The Rangitikei District has a declining population. Enabling motorhome development increases the flexibility of housing options available to potential residents, or existing residents looking to move from renting to purchasing a property.</p>

11 The risk of acting or not acting

- 11.1 The risk of not acting on the proposed rule changes is considered to be of a medium risk. Requiring residents who want to live in a motorhome to gain resource consent in order to be exempt from connecting to reticulated services, may discourage these people from coming into the District. This has the potential to reduce economic benefits of attracting new residents to the area.

Attachment 2

Policy /Planning Committee – Chairperson’s Report

July, 2015

The National Environmental Standard – Plantation Forestry has been on the horizon for some time now and I am pleased to see that we now have an opportunity to comment on this standard.

This is a proposal to change how plantation forestry activities are managed under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). If implemented, an NES-PF would replace councils’ existing district and regional plan rules for managing plantation forestry. It is intended that it would provide a nationally consistent approach that is responsive to local environments.

Formal consultation began on Wednesday 17 June 2015 and will close at 5pm on Tuesday 11 August 2015.

Consultation documents and background information are available on the website,

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/proposed-national-environmental-standard-for-plantation-forestry/>

This site contains;

- [Consultation document](#) [PDF, 3.1 MB]
- [Consultation document summary and overview of the proposal](#) [PDF, 1 MB]
- [An interactive map showing both the Erosion Susceptibility Classification \(ESC\) and Fish Spawning Indicator \(FSI\).](#) (To see how the ESC and FSI apply to a specific location, zoom into that area of the map until the ESC and FSI layers appear)

A series of public meetings and hui will be held as part of the consultation. The nearest public meeting will be held in **Palmerston North at the Convention Centre, at 1.00pm, on the 16th July.**

It is important that we remain focused on the future of our communities. The further work planned for the Bulls Community Centre and the Town Centre Plans involving a number of place making projects is going to make the next 12 months in our communities very interesting. This revitalisation by local residents helps to develop community resilience and this should not be overlooked as another benefit from the implementation of the Town Centre Plans. After all, it is community resilience that supports communities during adverse events.

Due to the recent flooding event in the area the **Councillor Street Table** was not held, instead Councillors assisted some local residents who had been affected by flooding through their properties. The next **Councillor Street Table** will be held between 10.00am and 12.00 noon, on **25 July outside Leader and Watt.**

Councillor Lynne Sheridan

Attachment 3



MEMORANDUM

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Katrina Gray

DATE: 1 July 2015

SUBJECT: **Feedback – Rural Zone and Discussion – Liquefaction/Ground Shaking**

FILE: 1-PL-2-4

1 Introduction

- 1.1 At its 11 June 2015 meeting, the Committee discussed the following issues in the Rural Zone:
- Shelterbelts
 - Dwelling separation – with non-rural properties
- 1.2 This memorandum summarises the feedback received from the Committee and the proposed change to the District Plan. The proposed change is discussed in the section 32 evaluation report attached as Appendix 1. As a section 32 report for the Rural Zone has previously been provided to the Committee, the attached item is the addition information which will be included as part of the wider section 32 evaluation report.
- 1.3 A discussion document has also been prepared to discuss liquefaction/ground shaking. This is attached as Appendix 2.

2 Shelterbelts

- 2.1 There is no existing rule in the District Plan which restricts the planting of shelterbelts. It was acknowledged by staff and the Committee that shelterbelts have the potential to create nuisance when they are planted along property boundaries and are not well maintained.
- 2.2 The Committee discussed a number of issues – shelterbelts adversely affecting the drainage of the Marton clay soils, existing use rights, shelterbelts used as screening in resource consent applications to mitigate visual effects, the need for shelter and the loss of productive soils if shelterbelts are setback from boundaries.
- 2.3 The Committee discussed a number of potential solutions, a recession plane, boundary setback, maintenance requirements and species selections. However, the Committee came to the conclusion that rules to control shelterbelts between property boundaries would be difficult to enforce, and therefore, decided to retain the status quo – no rule related to shelterbelts between properties.

- 2.4 In addition, the Committee requested that the issue of shelterbelt setback from road corridors is discussed with the roading team. Due to the recent flooding events a discussion document on this issue will be provided at a later date.

3 Dwelling Separation

- 3.1 The District Plan has an existing rule in the Rural Zone section which requires new dwellings to be located at least 100 metres from any existing dwellings. The rule works well in the Rural Zone, however, issues have arisen with rural properties on the urban fringe, adjoining other zones.
- 3.2 The Committee discussed whether new dwellings in the Rural Zone should be required to be separated 100 metres from existing dwellings in other zones. The discussion centred on whether residents living on the urban fringe should have the right to have rural zoned dwellings at least 100 metres from them.
- 3.3 The Committee decided that some separation was desirable, however, 100 metres would be too onerous.
- 3.4 Overall the Committee decided that the 100 metre dwelling separation should only apply to dwellings in the Rural Zone. The 20 metre boundary setback rule would still apply, resulting in new Rural Zoned dwellings to be setback 20 metres from other zones.
- 3.5 The proposed amendment is as follows:

“New dwellings must not be located closer than 100 metres from any existing dwelling in the Rural Zone”

4 Conclusion

- 4.1 Shelterbelts - the Committee decided to remain with the status quo – no rule with about shelterbelts along property boundaries. The Committee requested that a further discussion document be provided to the Committee to discuss the issue of shelterbelts adjoining the roading corridor.
- 4.2 Dwelling separation – the Committee decided that the 100 metre dwelling separation should only apply between dwellings in the Rural Zone.
- 4.3 A discussion document is provided to assess the issues of Ground Shaking and Liquefaction.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 That the memorandum ‘Feedback – Rural Zone and Discussion – Liquefaction/Ground Shaking’ be received.
- 5.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee endorses the proposed rule changes for the District Plan as outlined in the Section 32 report [as amended/without amendment] presented to the meeting on 9 July 2015 and attached to the minutes of the meeting.

Appendix 1

Section 32 Evaluation Report

Rural Zone Part 2

DWELLING SEPARATION

1 Background to the Issue

Rule	Current Wording
Dwelling Separation	New dwellings must not be located closer than 100 metres from any existing dwelling.

- 1.1 The intent of the current rule is to preserve the open space nature and amenity in the rural areas and to prevent the clustering of dwellings. The provision remains largely effective between Rural Zone to Rural Zone properties. The rule ensures that rural amenity values are retained, and where breaches are required, potentially affected parties are involved with the process.
- 1.2 However, issues arise with rural properties on the urban fringe, particularly adjoining the residential zone, especially where dwellings are required to connect to existing reticulated systems. In these situations there may be small sized rural lots or a large number of residential zoned dwellings that may be within the 100 metre separation distance.

2 Options considered

- a) **Status quo** – Retain the 100 metre separation distance with all existing dwellings. This would ensure that any new proposed rural dwellings are separated by 100 meters from any existing dwelling to be a permitted activity.
- b) **Restrict the separation to apply only between Rural Zone dwellings** – This would mean that Rural Zoned properties still need to be separated by 100 metres, but for other zones, new rural dwellings would just need to meet the dwelling setback requirement – 20 metres.
- c) **Reduce the separation distance** – Reduce the separation distance from 100 metres to 60 metres between new rural dwellings and existing dwellings in other zones. This would provide a gradual change in separation requirements.

3 Preferred option

Restrict the separation to apply only between Rural Zone dwellings

- 3.1 It is considered that restricting the dwelling separation rule to apply to only Rural Zoned dwellings is the most appropriate rule for the Rangitikei District. The proposed change would still ensure rural amenity is retained and the open space nature of the area will be protected. However, will provide increased flexibility for rural properties on the urban fringe.
- 3.2 Amenity values will still be retained for dwellings in other zones as the rural dwelling will still need to meet the 20 metre boundary setback requirement. In addition, dwelling development is usually more intense on the urban fringe and is often bordered by the Rural Living Zone, where dwelling separation distances are not required.
- 3.3 It is considered that the intent of the objectives and policies would be retained, ensuring that amenity is retained for all parties, while enabling more flexible development of rural properties.

3.4 Proposed rule

"New dwellings must not be located closer than 100 metres from any existing dwelling in the Rural Zone"

Benefits	<p>Environmental Helps to provide for staged development intensity, from intense in the residential area, getting less intense in the rural area.</p> <p>Economic Allows primary production activities to occur with limited controls.</p> <p>Enables rural properties on the urban fringe to be connected to reticulated services without prohibitive costs.</p> <p>Social Enables rural dwellings on the urban fringe to be more connected to the adjoining community.</p> <p>Cultural N/A</p>
Costs	<p>Environmental N/A</p> <p>Economic Residential properties on the urban fringe may lose some of their rural outlook.</p>

	<p>Social Reducing the setback for buildings could result in rural activities occurring closer to adjoining properties, potentially increasing conflicts.</p> <p>Cultural N/A</p>
Effectiveness	This rule clearly articulates the expected outcome, therefore, should be easily implemented and effectively provide for rural activities, which ensuring amenity is retained.
Efficiency	Amending the Permitted Activity Standards ensures the efficient implementation of the Act, ensuring that development can occur without undue restriction, while ensuring that amenity values are retained.
Appropriateness	The rule allows for the development of rural dwellings, providing setbacks between urban and rural dwellings, while minimising regulatory requirements of separation distances.

Appendix 2

DISCUSSION ITEM

SUBJECT: **Liquefaction/Ground Shaking**

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Katrina Gray, Policy Analyst

DATE: 1 July 2015

FILE: 1-PL-2-4

LIQUEFACTION/GROUND SHAKING

1 Background

- 1.1 The previous Rangitikei District Plan 1999, did not contain hazard information related to liquefaction and ground shaking hazards. However, during the review process, information was produced by GNS science for Horizons Regional Council identifying and mapping the potential liquefaction and ground shaking hazards in the Rangitikei District. It was this information that was incorporated into the Rangitikei District Plan 2013.
- 1.2 Areas which are more susceptible to liquefaction and ground shaking are mainly located on coastal plains and river margins, where there is a combination of sandy soil types and high groundwater levels.

2 Objectives and Policies

- 2.1 The objectives and policies for natural hazards seek to:
- Ensure that the adverse effects of natural hazards on people, property and infrastructure and the well-being of the community are avoided or mitigated.
 - Significant hazards are identified and mapped.
 - Avoid increase risk in Natural Hazard Area 1, unless hazards are mitigated.

3 Current Rule

Rule	Current Wording	Proposed Options
B8.4	<p>In Natural Hazard Area 1 and Area 2 (Ground Shaking and Liquefaction), the following activities are permitted where they meet the permitted activity standards in the general rules and of that zone.</p> <p>a) non-habitable buildings, garages and pole sheds that qualify for an exemption for building consent under Schedule 1 of the Building Act 2004. (Note: for the avoidance of doubt this excludes any buildings with any plumbing or drainage other than stormwater).</p> <p>b) new dwellings, relocated dwellings and buildings used for commercial activities that have piled foundations.</p> <p>c) a geotechnical report by a registered structural engineer or equivalent person suitable to the Council must accompany any building consent application for any addition or extension to any building (not having piled foundations) that exceeds an area of 30 square metres.</p>	<p>Advisory/Building Act</p> <p>Status quo</p> <p>Removal</p> <p>Investigations</p> <p>Piles only</p>

- 3.1 The current approach in the District Plan was to allow the construction of new dwellings and commercial buildings on piles (these buildings could be re-levelled following a seismic event).
- 3.2 In addition domestic additions up to 30m² were considered to be appropriate as it was considered to be unreasonable to require mitigation engineering for a proportion of a structure that would perform differently from the rest of the building.
- 3.3 For applications greater than 30m², or new buildings, the operative District Plan requires a geotechnical report by a registered structural engineer to accompany a building consent application.

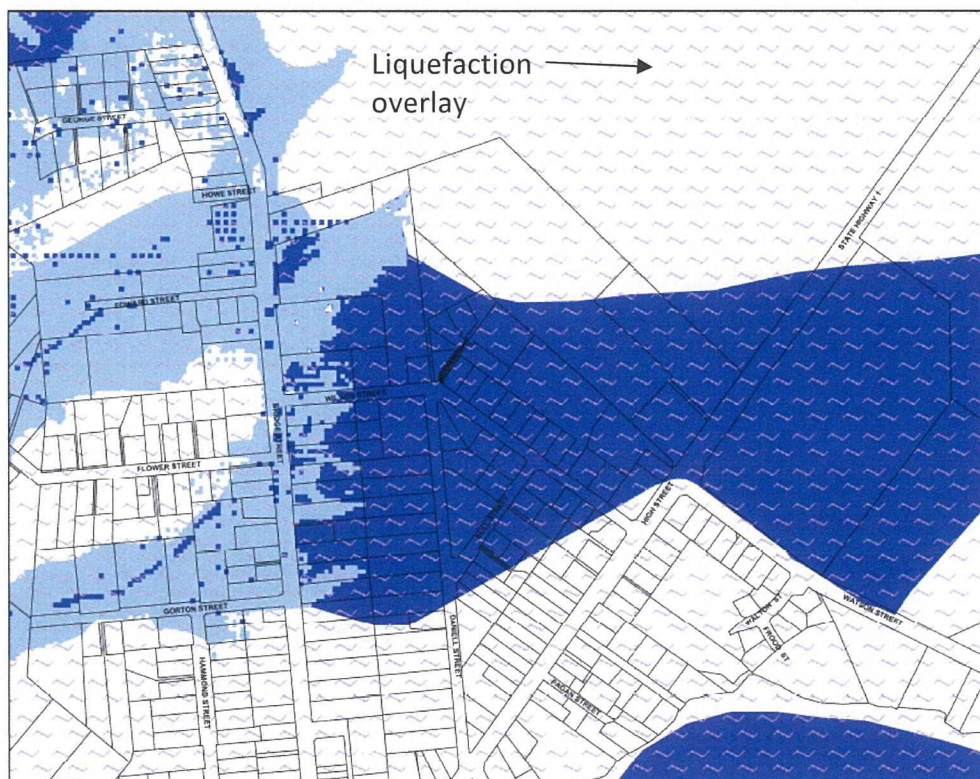
4 Issue

Hazard information is indicative only

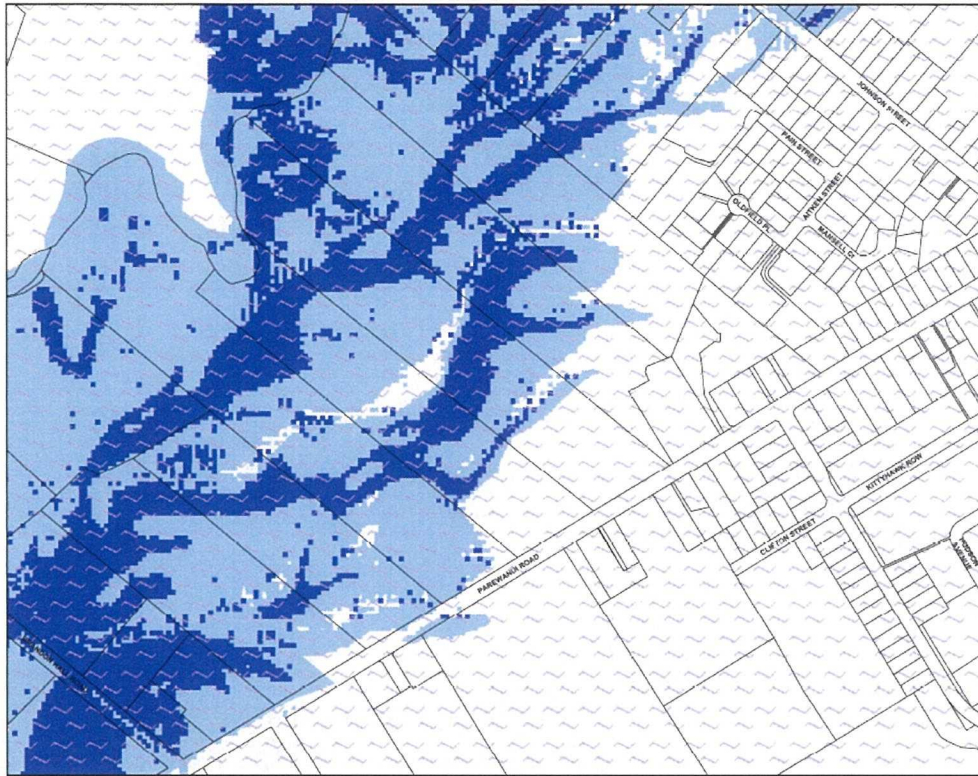
- 4.1 The main issue with this rule is that the planning maps which identify land subject to liquefaction/ground shaking are based on a very high dataset level, which was never intended for property specific use for planning purposes (they were created for Civil

Defence purposes). The area covered within the Rangitikei District is significant, especially in the southern parts (see images below). They were designed to indicate where future assessment was required, and it was considered by GNS that the areas mapped were likely to exceed the areas where ground issues were significant.

- 4.2 In practice, this has resulted in increased barriers to development on very large areas of land. Geotechnical reports can be costly, therefore, it is important that they are requested under appropriate circumstances, rather than for every new dwelling. Often land in the liquefaction or ground shaking overlay areas have only a very low risk of ground instability.



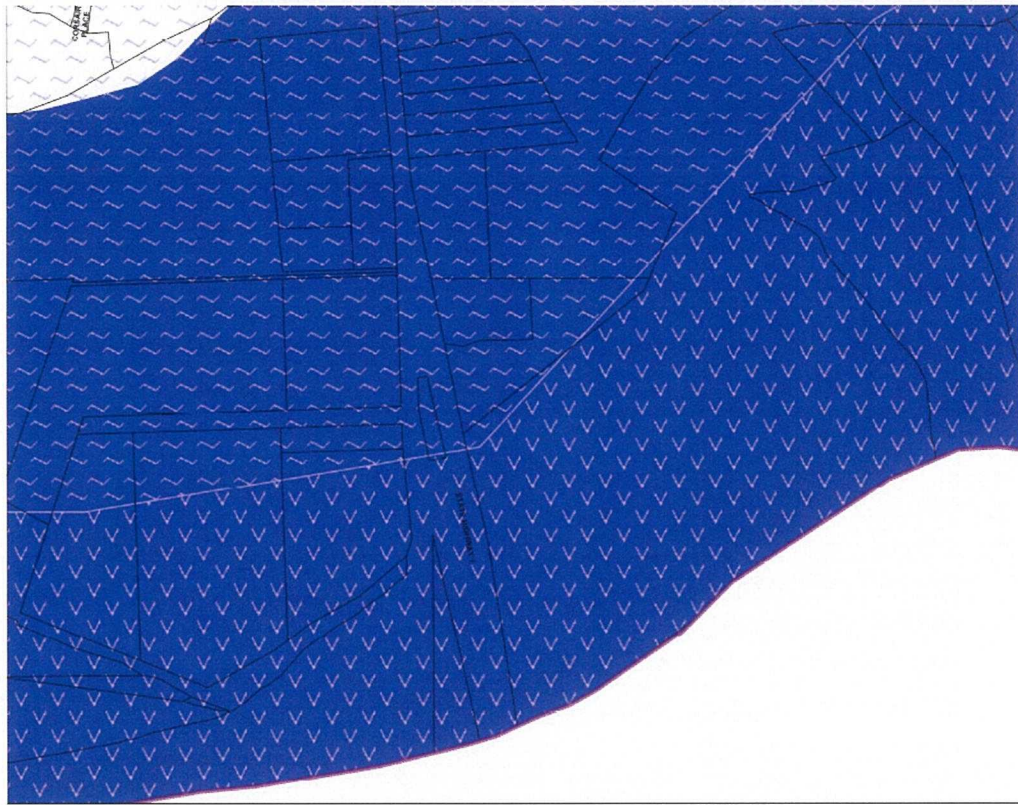
Map 71 – Bulls north



Map 73 – Bulls west



Map 74 – Bulls south



Map 77 – Bulls far south

5 Building consent information from 2014 - present

- 5.1 The have been 23 new or relocated dwellings constructed or moved since the start of 2014 (see table below). Of these 23 dwellings, 9 were located in the liquefaction area (40%). All of the dwellings in Bulls and Turakina were located in liquefaction areas, one of two dwellings near Hunterville and one of three dwellings in Taihape was located in a liquefaction hazard zones.
- 5.2 This shows that new dwellings in Bulls and Turakina have a very high probability of increased costs. Therefore, it is important that these costs are only added, when there is evidence the ground which might not be 'good ground' and require an engineered foundation design.

Consent number	Description	General location	Liquefaction zone
140014	new dwelling	Bulls	Yes
140015	relocate dwelling	Bulls	Yes
140024	new dwelling	Bulls	Yes
140065	relocate dwelling	Bulls	Yes
140030	new dwelling	Hunternville	No
140232	new dwelling	Hunternville	Yes
140062	relocate dwelling	Marton	No
140080	relocate dwelling	Marton	No
140157	new dwelling	Marton	No
140181	new dwelling	Marton	No
140207	relocate dwelling	Marton	No
140214	new dwelling	Marton	No
140222	new dwelling	Marton	No
150003	relocate dwelling	Marton	No
150022	new dwelling	Marton	No
150117	relocate dwelling	Marton	No
150133	new dwelling	Ruatangata Road	Yes
150099	new dwelling	Scotts Ferry	No
140204	new dwelling	Taihape	Yes
140215	new dwelling	Taihape	No
140223	new dwelling	Taihape	No
140162	new dwelling	Turakina	Yes
150010	new dwelling	Turakina	Yes

6 Options analysis

Advisory Note in District Plan/Reliance on the Building Act 2004

- 6.1 Retain the liquefaction/ground shaking hazard overlays on the District Plan maps, however, provide this information as advisory only. This approach would ensure that people are aware of all potential natural hazards affecting their property, however, are able to choose the management methods which they consider to be the most appropriate.
- 6.2 Effectively this approach would result in ground stability being assessed under the requirements of the Building Act 2004. The Act has approved foundation designs for areas of 'good ground'. The assessment of what is considered 'good ground' or not can be based on a range of factors, including the hazard mapping, local knowledge or through soil tests. If ground is not considered to be 'good ground', thus posing increased risk, a geotechnical report may be required as part of the building consent process to inform foundation design.

- 6.3 This approach provides a much more site specific approach to addressing the liquefaction hazard issue, especially as the existing mapping of the liquefaction hazard is so broad and not ground truthed.

Status Quo

- 6.4 Continue to require a geotechnical report for all new dwellings proposed on a concrete foundation (in the liquefaction/ground shaking areas). This option reduces the risk to Council and the community, however, would create a degree of cost which could have a negative impact on development in the southern part of the District.

Removal of hazard maps from District Plan

- 6.5 Removing the hazard maps from the District Plan would largely remove knowledge of the hazard from easy public access. It is considered that this would not be a practical solution. It is important that current or potential property owners are aware of the potential natural hazard affecting their site. In addition, in the case of a seismic event, it could leave Council open to accusations of negligence.

Council to undertake site specific investigations

- 6.6 Undertaking site specific investigations would be very costly. Due to the very large area mapped as subject to liquefaction/ground shaking hazards and the scale of investigation required, it is not practical to undertake site specific investigations over the whole area. Development pressures throughout the District are relatively low, therefore, the cost benefit analysis would not stack up.

Require all new buildings to have piled foundations

- 6.7 The majority of new dwellings are constructed on a concrete foundation. Requiring all new buildings to have piled foundations would effectively mean that resource consent would be required for new dwellings on a concrete base. This solution creates barriers to development, especially when considering that through the building consent process, foundations are required to be designed to meet local ground conditions.

7 Comment

- 7.1 It is considered that the most practical option would be to keep the liquefaction/ground shaking hazard overlays in the District Plan, but provide them as advisory only. This approach would ensure people are aware of potential hazards, but are not unduly restricted. The building consent process ensures that land which might be unstable has appropriately designed foundations.
- 7.2 It is noted that discussions with Horizons about the preferred option need to occur.

8 Comparison with other local authorities

Horowhenua District Council

- 8.1 Have chosen not to include the liquefaction/ground shaking mapping in their District Plan. They consider that the maps were created for Horizons Regional Council for Civil Defence purposes – not planning.

Wanganui District Council

- 8.2 Have not included the liquefaction/ground shaking maps into their District Plan. However, they have a city centre report which allows engineering design appropriate to specific sites.

Palmerston North City Council

- 8.3 Have undertaken extensive investigation with the District to create data of sufficient quality to allow engineers to create site specific designs.

Tararua District Council

- 8.4 Do not have liquefaction/ground shaking mapping in their District Plan.

Manawatu District Council

- 8.5 Are currently consulting on the most appropriate option for managing the ground shaking/liquefaction hazard. The options being considered include:
- No District Plan Response – no mapping included in the District Plan and reliance on the Building Act provisions.
 - Mitigation – Map areas within the District Plan and require new development to show, through a resource consent process, that the proposed building design would address the hazard.
 - Hazard Avoidance – Map areas within the District Plan and not allow new development which would increase people or structures in these areas.

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The hazard maps included in the District Plan related to the Liquefaction/Ground Shaking hazards are cover a very large area. This information was based on analysis at a regional scale, which was not intended for site specific planning purposes.
- 9.2 The current provisions in the District Plan require all new dwellings with a concrete foundation in these areas to provide a geotechnical report. This requirement can be costly for residents, especially considering the research underpinning the hazard layers is not robust, and was not intended to be used for property specific purposes.
- 9.3 It is considered that it is important for the hazard to be identified on planning maps, however, that the best management option is to rely on the provisions of the Building Act 2004 for foundation design, where the consideration of whether a

geotechnical report is required is based on the concept of 'good ground' which can be identified through a number of methods.

10 Feedback sought

- 10.1 Do you think the liquefaction/ground shaking hazard maps should be included in the District Plan?
- 10.2 Are the provisions under the Building Act 2004 adequate to mitigate the risk of liquefaction/ground shaking?
- 10.3 Should the District Plan have provisions which manage the risk of liquefaction/ground shaking?

Katrina Gray
Policy Analyst

Attachment 4

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15

Jun-15

Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
The Council to provide leadership to the District and make sensible and prudent decisions	Completion of annual plan actions on time: 92% of Annual Plan actions substantially undertaken or completed during the year, all groups of activities to achieve at least 80% of identified actions	Nothing to report this month	Completion of annual report
	Completion of capital programme: 90% of planned capital programme expended, all network utilities groups of activities to achieve at least 80% of planned capital expenditure	Nothing top report this month	Completion of annual report

Requests for Service			
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
General enquiry	None		
Row Labels	Email/Telephone	In Person	Not Provided
Animal Control			
Building Control			
Cemeteries			
Council Housing/Property			
Culverts/Drainage			
Environmental Health			
Footpaths			
General enquiry			
Graffiti/Vandalism			
Halls			
Parks and Reserves			
Public Toilets			
Road signs			
Roads			
Roadside Vegetation/Trees			
Stormwater			
Street Cleaning			
Street Lighting			
Swimming Pools			
Vehicle Crossings			
Waste			
Water			
Grand Total			

Other Levels of Service			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months

Assurance that Council has sound planning for a positive future for the District, taking into account all reasonable and realistic projections	Follow its Public Participation (Consultation) Policy in assessing the impact of its decision-making and involving affected parties appropriately	No reports have been prepared for Council, Committees and Boards that are not reported upon elsewhere.	Ongoing
The Council to be a strong and successful advocate for the District's interests	Be an obvious participant in discussions within the sector and central government on key matters affecting the Rangitikei	Submissions made (29 June 2015) on: Statistics New Zealand on Census Content 2018 Department of Internal Affairs on discussion document 'Fire Service Review' Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on the consultation document for 'Building Act Emergency Proposals'.	Submission to be made. Watching brief on likely submission to regional LTPs. Submission on the NES Forestry
Community Boards which are responsive to local needs and improve the nature of Council's local facilities and service delivery	Provide full administrative support for Community Boards for bi-monthly meetings, with officer reports when appropriate, and opportunities to participate in strategic workshops	Both Ratana and Taihape community boards met in June.	Ongoing
Community Committees which are responsive to local needs and able to liaise successfully with the Council	Provide secretarial assistance for Community Committees' bi-monthly meetings and opportunities for members to participate in strategic workshops	The Bulls and Marton Community Committees met during June - no unusual items of business were discussed.	Ongoing
Collaborative and productive relationship between Council and tangata whenua	Develop well-serviced and functional relationship with Te Roopu Ahi Kaa and in addition, develop relationships with individual Iwi, hapu and the Ratana community	The Komiti met in June. Main items for discussion were the review of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act, the sub-committee meeting on the Heritage Strategy and developing closer working relationships between iwi and Council.	Ongoing

Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan

What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Strategic Planning Activity	Annual Report 2013/14	Completed.	
	2015-25 Long Term Plan	Completed	Implementation
	Policy and Bylaw review (as per Policy work schedule)	Completed	Ongoing
	Review Governance arrangements for shared services	Investigation into potential CCO to deliver assets shared services agreed.	Ongoing

	Comprehensive review of Council's reserve funds	Nothing further to report	
Other programmes of work identified in e.g. activity management plan / major contracts			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Statutory Policy review	Development of recreational parks and reserve management plans	refurbishment of Shelton Pavilion on track.	Ensure actions have been undertaken where appropriate.
	Review Schedule of Fees and Charges	Completed	Implementation
	Review statutory policies for LTP	Completed	
	Develop Local Approved Products Policy	Completed	
	Review Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings Policy	Completed	
Non-statutory Policy Review	Contaminated land (initially to analyse how the current budget is used, followed by discussion paper on contaminated land in the district and issues needing consideration)	Nothing to report this month	Ongoing
	Reviews of the operational policies for Roading specifically: Footpaths and Vehicle Crossings policy, Unformed Roads policy, and the development of policies to address the standard of access to the last property on any road, to guide the removal and replacement of street trees and to recover costs towards renewal of the roading network from heavy users	Outstanding review on policy of standard of access to last property on a road initiated.	Outstanding review on policy of standard of access to last property on a road to be completed.
	Review the Heritage Strategy	Draft Heritage Strategy considered by Policy/Planning Committee.	Draft Heritage Strategy considered by Te Roopu Ahi Kaa
	Develop and implement Community Housing strategy for inclusion in 2015-25 LTP	Completed	
	Develop an Arts Strategy and an Leisure Events Strategy	Events Strategy agreed through Rangitikei Growth Strategy discussions.	Implementation
	Earthquake prone building policy review	Nothing to report.	Unlikely to be reviewed this financial year.
	Dog Owner Policy	Completed	

	Noxious weeds (analysis of problems on Council land including road reserves - background for deciding the long-term operational programme with Horizons and REG)	Nothing to report this month	Budgetary provision is included in the LTP for an ongoing programme with REG in line with the proposals received by Council during a presentation from the Horizons team (October 2014).
Bylaw Review	Dog Control Bylaw	Completed	
	Water Services bylaw	This piece of work has been postponed. It is not expected to be completed this financial year.	
Communications	Develop and implement communications strategy	Monthly update provided to Policy/Planning Committee	

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15			Jun-15
Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Provide opportunities to be actively involved in partnerships that provide community and ratepayer wins	A greater proportion (than in the previous year) of the sample believe that Council's service is getting better: 37% in 2012, 30% in 2013, 16% in 2014	Completed	
Requests for Service			
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
None			
Other Levels of Service			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Maintain information centres in Taihape and Bulls, the gateways to the District	Develop a one-stop shop in Bulls through colocation of Library and information centre.	On track - nothing further for this year	New project plan developed for next phase.
	Commission earned - aggregated across Bulls and Taihape - information only	December 2014 \$880.69 (\$819.94 2013) January 2015 \$630.25 (\$1639.82 2014) February 2015 \$1149.32 (\$1367.16, 2014) March 2015 \$941.35 (\$1229.97, 2014) April 2015 \$584.81 (\$961.12, 2014) May 2015 \$874.56 (\$403.92) June 2015 \$275.96 (\$422.74, 2014)	
	Visitor contacts recorded monthly for Bulls and Taihape - information only	Bulls May 2015, 382 (442, May 14), Taihape May 2015, 467 (543, May 14)	
Contract with local organisations to provide a range of information, such as community newsletters, for local distribution	Through MOU arrangements and work plan	Agreed detailed work programmes and funding allocation through report to Council.	Business as usual
Maintain a website that provides information about Council and community services and activities	www.rangitikei.govt.nz	Website operational	Ongoing improvements
Contract with local organisations to provide a website that is a gateway to the District, with links through to more local web pages, with information about living in the District and social media opportunities.	MOU with Rangitikei Tourism to maintain www.rangitikei.com	As above	Business as usual
Contract with local organisations to develop and deliver events, activities and projects to enliven the towns and District	Through MOU arrangements and work plan	As above	Business as usual
Contract with local organisations to support, encourage and facilitate business investment within the towns and District	Through MOU arrangements and work plan	As above	Business as usual
Facilitate at least an annual opportunity for community organisations to apply for funding under the various grant schemes administered by the Council	Through the Community Initiatives Fund, Creative Community Funding Scheme and Sport New Zealand Rural Travel Fund	Creative Communities processed. Community Initiatives criteria reviewed.	First round of CIF and Events Sponsorship scheme.

	Publish the results of grant application process to a Council-run forum show-casing the results of grant application processes where successful applicants provide brief presentations and are open to questions	Outcome of Creative Communities Fund published on website.	
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Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Appropriate range of well-used Council and community facilities and services	Proactively seek out opportunities for collaboration and support/facilitate inclusive partnerships to deliver more services in the community	On track - see regular reports prepared for Policy/Planning Committee, Council, Community Boards and Community Committees as necessary.	Ongoing
Contract with Horizons to provide access to a full-time Emergency Management Officer	Maintain contract with Horizons and meet agreed level of service as defined in the triennial work plan	On track	
Arrange regular planning and operational activities	Participate in group and national exercises to test and develop readiness		
Host and chair bi-monthly meetings of Rangitikei Emergency Management Committee	6 meetings held per year		
Provide fully trained and adequately resourced volunteer personnel who are in a position to respond to rural fire call-out with the minimum of delay	At least two crews (8 people) at all times	No new recruits	
Community Partnership Activity	Delivery of Partnership Board Action Plan	Nothing further to report at this stage	Ongoing
	Delivery of agreed work programme with MOU agencies	Quarterly reports due end May or first nine months of 2014/15 received and circulated to Council.	
Other programmes of work identified in e.g. activity management plan / major contracts			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Facilitation of Path to well-being theme groups	Marton and Taihape Connections	Funding secured from MSD for feasibility phase for Youth Club, Advisory Group confirmed the Action Plan.	Marton Community Charter to be progressed
	Community database of contacts available on-line	Database training for Information Centre staff is ongoing.	
	Youth Action Plan	Completion of MSD projects and final report prepared.	Work on sustainable funding for youth activities in Marton and Taihape.
	Positive Ageing Strategy	Completed. Steady as you go programme funded through ACC for delivery by Age Concern.	
	Treasured Natural Environment Theme Group	Nothing further to report at this stage	Smaller projects progressed for Hautapu and Tutaenui. Project Plan agreed with Tutaenui Restoration Trust. Development of a bi-monthly

	Buoyant District Economy	On hold pending outcome from Regional Growth Study (due 31 July)	Align actions to both Rangitikei Growth Strategy and Regional Growth Strategy.
Strategic Water Assessment	Further investigations as a result of stage 1	On track	Develop stage 2 projects for inclusion in Rangitikei Growth Strategy
Kensington Road	Review options for full use of site as a transport hub, aim to sell completely.	Nothing to report	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2014/15			Jun-15
Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Provide a legally compliant service	At least 92% of the processing of documentation for each of Council's regulatory and enforcement services is completed within the prescribed times	Consent processing times for the reporting period. A breakdown is as follows: BC 12 out of 12 within time frame 100%, 2 Subdivision and 3 Land use consent granted this month 80%.	Due to the recent flooding event, the Building Officers have been checking flooded properties over and above their normal inspections; to date they have inspected over 100 properties and are now reassessing houses damaged by silt with a view to a strategy being formulated as to how we deal with these properties in the future. Approximately 60 houses were affected by flooding either by water or water/silt.
	Accreditation as a building consent authority maintained	Maintained	Business as usual
Provide responsive compliance officers	Improvement in timeliness reported in 2013/14 (88% completed, 77% completed in time) NB for 2012/13: 99% were completed and 64% were completed in time	84 RFS received.78 completed and 76 (97%) completed within time.	Business as usual
Requests for Service			
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
Animal Control			
Animal Control Bylaw matter			
Animal welfare			
Attacks on animal			
Attacks on humans			
Barking dog			
Dog Property Inspection (for Good Dog Owner)			
Found dog			
Lost Animal			
Microchip dog			
Property Inspection - Animal Control Problem			
Rushing at animal			
Rushing at human			
Stock worrying			
Wandering stock			
Wandering/stray dog			
Building Control			
BCA Complaint			
Dangerous or unsanitary building			
Property inspection			
Environmental Health			
Abandoned Vehicle			
Dead animal			
Dumped rubbish (Outside town boundary)			
Dumped rubbish (within town boundary)			
Fire Permit - urban (restricted fire season only)			
Fire Permit - rural			
Food premises health issue			

Hazardous substances			
Livestock issues (non-impound)			
Noise - day and night			
Pest Problem			
Recycle Bins			
Smell or Smoke			
Untidy/overgrown section			
Vermin			
Totals for group			
Other Levels of Service			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Minimal regulatory control	Allow maximum level of exemption where	0 Granted, 0 Declined	Business as usual
District Plan (and other) review processes conducted frugally	Give effect to the reviewed District Plan and monitor any issues potentially resolved through a Council-initiated plan change	P/PL committee have discussed potential plan change required for issues on commercia, rural/rural living and residential zoning	Business as usual
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Other regulatory functions	Give effect to provisions of enacted Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act		Business as usual
	Give effect to the provisions of the Food Bill,		Business as usual
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Building Consents	Report on number of building consents processed, the timeliness and the value of consented work	12 processed for June, 12 completed on time, 100%. Value of work \$1,,350,900.Large projects: Nestle are doing an extension to there Bakehouse valued at \$800,000, RDC are erecting a new reservoir at Ratana valued at \$280,000 and Keith Hay Homes are constructing a relocatable house valued at \$140,000. The remaining value are all pole sheds, wood burners and smaller building alterations/extensions.	Business as usual
	Code of compliance certificates, notices to fix and infringements issued.	CCC issues 24 , NTFs 0, Infringements 0	Business as usual
Resource Consents	Report on number of land use consents issued and timeliness, and for subdivision consents and timeliness, and for section 223 and 224 certification and timeliness, abatement and infringements issued.	s221 - 0 issued, s223 - 0 issued ; s224 - 0 issued ; 3 Land use consents issued this month 100% and 2 Subdivision consent issued this month 50%; Infringement Notices 0	Business as usual
Dog Control	Report on number of new registrations issued, dogs impounded, dogs destroyed and infringements issued.	118 New Dog Registration, 13 Dog Impounded,11 Dogs Destroyed, 1 Infringements Issued	Business as usual
Bylaw enforcement	Narrative on enforcement action taken	Litter infringements - 6 -	Business as usual
Liquor Licensing	Report on number and type of licences issued and timeliness of process.	1 Managers Certs, 4 Special Licences issued	Business as usual

Attachment 5



Rangitikei
UNUSUS...
COUNCIL

REPORT

SUBJECT: **Update on Legislation and Governance Issues**

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

DATE: 2 July 2015

FILE: 3-OR-3-5

1 Executive summary

- 1.1 This update notes legislative and regulatory changes in the past month which impact on the Council's operations.
- 1.2 There have been no further specific announcements about the scope of amendments to the Resource Management Act. However, the Government regards the proposed National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry as part of reforming that Act.
- 1.3 The Local Government and Environment Committee on the Buildings (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Bill issued an interim report on 23 June 2015. This reflects the earlier Ministerial announcement of the Government's thinking about this legislation. Submissions are due by 16 July 2015.
- 1.4 The Psychoactive Substances Regulatory Authority has advised that regulations for licensing for the sale of psychoactive substances will now take effect from November 2015.
- 1.5 The Local Government Act 2002 (Greater Local Democracy) Bill was introduced into Parliament on 25 June 2015. This is a Member's Bill, not a Government proposal.

2 Resource Management Act

- 2.1 Timing for the introduction of an amendment Bill remains uncertain.
- 2.2 However, on 17 June 2015, formal consultation began on the proposed national Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry. This will standardise Resource Management Act requirements for forestry across all councils. It is the subject of a separate report to the Committee. Submissions are due with the Ministry for Primary Industries by 11 August 2015

3 Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Bill

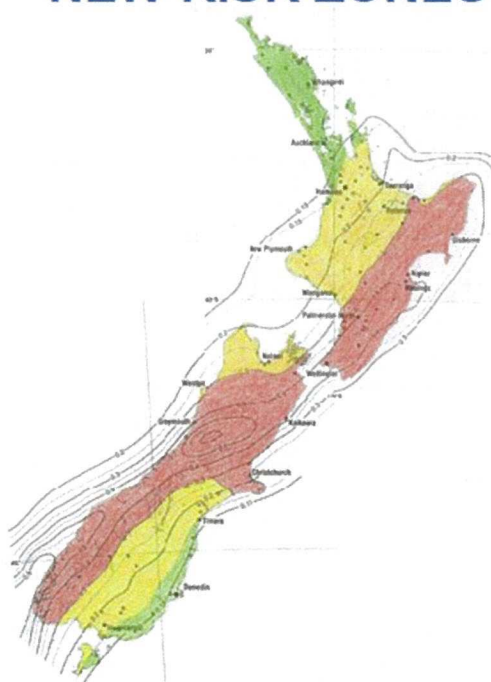
- 3.1 On 23 June 2015, the Local Government and Environment Committee issued an interim report, calling for submissions by 16 July 2015. This step has been taken to allow comment on a report to the Committee from officials at the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) recommending a number of significant changes to the Bill. These closely follow the announcement on 10 May 2015 by the Minister for Building and Housing, reported to last month's meeting. The deadline for submissions means there will not be an opportunity for consideration by full Council: the Committee will need to authorise the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chief Executive to do this.
- 3.2 MBIE officials propose refining the definition of 'earthquake-prone building' so that farm buildings are excluded, along with retaining walls, fences, statues, storage tanks – and wharves, bridges and tunnels. They propose that the definition is also tightened so that accommodation places like hostels and boarding houses are included. These proposals represent a more targeted approach to risk.
- 3.3 MBIE officials have also recognised the cost and practical difficulty in requiring territorial authorities to assess all existing buildings within five years. Instead they propose amending the Bill so that territorial authorities undertake initial investigations to identify potentially earthquake-prone buildings.
- 3.4 However, as foreshadowed by the Minister, it is now proposed that risk is targeted to seismic hazard mapping across the country. This picks up one of the points made by Council in its earlier submission (as did others) that 'one size doesn't fit all': Auckland and Northland are in the low risk area; Wellington and Christchurch are high risk areas – but so too are Taihape, Marton and Bulls.
- 3.5 The consequences of being in a high risk area are the shorter time frames for territorial authorities to undertake the initial investigations to identify potentially earthquake prone buildings, and for building owners to do the required remediation up to 34%NBS. In addition, more frequent reporting to MBIE is required for territorial authorities in high risk areas. This time pressure has the potential to add cost. It might be alleviated if the seismic mapping had an overlay which differentiated urban centres with fewer than (say) 10,000 residents, and considering them as being in the next lower risk area. In such communities, a major earthquake is almost certain to lead to fewer deaths than in an urban centre assessed as being in the same risk area but having 100,000 residents.
- 3.6 A further likely issue for Council in the MBIE recommendations is the resistance from MBIE officials to have the methodology for conducting the initial investigations detailed in the Bill. This resistance stems from the view that the methodology will be technical in nature, and that there will be consultation on the regulations. However, the methodology will determine the resources Council needs to find to satisfy this statutory requirement, and consultation on

regulations does not have the level of public debate which the Parliamentary process does. This view from MBIE officials extends to other matters, notably the criteria for exemption to undertake remediation. MBIE officials propose a 'purpose statement' in the Bill. This seems inadequate, given the likely significance for territorial authorities with small towns where building owners are likely to seek exemption from remediation requirements.

- 3.7 The suggested points for Council submission to the Select Committee are attached as Appendix 1 to this report.
- 3.8 The seismic zone map is reproduced below. The full Interim report from the Committee is available here:

http://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-nz/51DBSCH_SCR63267_1/b48e2b01669564a6e9c9e6a7f02bbb55ae768006

NEW RISK ZONES FOR STRENGTHENING



High Risk Areas (> 0.3)

Wellington	Christchurch
Palmerston North	Napier/Hastings
Gisborne	Blenheim

Medium Risk Areas (0.15 < 0.3)

Hamilton	Tauranga
New Plymouth	Rotorua
Wanganui	Nelson
Invercargill	Timaru

Low Risk Areas (< 0.15)

Auckland	Northland
Oamaru	Dunedin

4 Psychoactive substances ("legal highs")

- 4.1 On 5 June 2015 the Psychoactive Substances Regulatory Authority announced that the Psychoactive Substances Retail Regulations that will allow for the licensing of retail premises for the sale of psychoactive substances, planned for June 2015, are now due to come into force in November 2015.

- 4.2 The reason for delay appears to provide further opportunity for territorial authorities to adopt a Local Approved Products Policy (LAPP) which describe where products can be sold within their area. Currently 37 territorial authorities (including Rangitikei) have adopted such a policy.

5 Local Government Act 2002 (Greater Local Democracy) Bill

- 5.1 This Member's Bill (Stuart Nash, Napier) proposes that for an amalgamation proposal to succeed, it must secure majority support in each territorial authority area affected rather than a simple majority across the whole area within the scope of the amalgamation proposal.
- 5.2 The Bill has yet to have its first reading. Assuming it is not negated, a briefing will be included in the Chief Executive's Administrative matters report to Councils meeting on 30 July 2015.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 That the report 'Update on legislation and governance issues' to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 9 July 2015 be received.
- 6.2 That the proposed outline of a submission to the Interim report of the Local Government and Environment Committee on the Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Bill be further developed, with particular regard for..... for consideration and signoff by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chief Executive to meet the submission deadline of 16 July 2015.

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Appendix 1

Proposed Council submission to the Interim report of the Local Government and Environment Committee on the Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Bill

These suggested points for inclusion in a submission to the Select Committee follow the key issues contained in the Summary of the report from officials at the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, 12 June 2015 (which is Appendix B to the Committee's Interim report)

Commencement

The Council disagrees with MBIE's view that the content of regulations and methodology will not be detailed in the Bill. Given that MBIE officials recommend that the Bill be amended to provide that the methodology for the identification of earthquake-prone buildings must be made no later than one month after the Act comes into force, it would be a comparatively short delay to get this embedded (and therefore considered) within the Bill. Council's concern expressed in its initial submission to the Committee on this Bill remains unaddressed:

.....clause 23 proposes a new section 133AG, which requires the Chief Executive [of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Enterprise] to set a methodology for councils to use for the purpose of carrying out the seismic capacity assessments. Section 133AH requires the Chief Executive "to do everything reasonably practical" to consult with councils and others likely to be substantially affected by setting of the methodology, the decision is for the Chief Executive to make, although Parliament could resolve to set the methodology aside: Section 133AI provides that this methodology is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012 and must be presented to Parliament under section 41 of that Act. There is a clue to what will be required for the initial seismic assessments in the Guidance issued by MBIE in November 2013. This is very specific in requiring such assessments to be undertaken "by an experienced structural engineer who is competent in assessing the performance of a building during a seismic event". If that remains the case, Council's building inspectors won't be permitted to do the work. That is a hugely significant matter in terms of giving effect to the Bill. If this is the Government's intent, it should be very clear, and thus available to be scrutinised as part of the Regulatory Impact Statement.

Definition of earthquake-prone building

Council agrees with the more targeted approach and the recommended exclusion of farm buildings, retaining walls, fences, monuments that cannot be entered, wharves, bridges, tunnels and storage tanks and inclusion of accommodation facilities like hostels and boarding houses where a number of people are likely to be in close proximity.

Seismic capacity assessments, outcome notices, the seismic capacity register and seismic work notices

The Council agrees with MBIE's view that seismic capacity assessments should not be made on all existing buildings within their districts using the methodology prescribed by MBIE's Chief Executive. It is a better use of resources to identify potentially earthquake-prone buildings using MBIE's methodology. However, as noted above, we consider that the methodology should form part of the Bill.

In addition, we consider that adopting the Seismic hazard model (Appendix 2) to define areas of risk into high, medium and low is insufficient: regard needs to be had for the density of population – where that is low, the risk of large number of people being killed also reduces. Council suggests an overlay of urban areas with less than (say) 10,000 people could be an appropriate way to address this – i.e. a town of 7,000 people in a high risk area would be deemed, for the purpose of the Act, a medium risk area. Typically these will be the smaller territorial authorities: introducing this layer provides more time for those councils to undertake the initial investigations, more time for building owners to complete their remediation, and eases reporting requirements to MBIE.

Given the approach being recommended over those potentially earthquake-prone buildings for which owners decline to undertake engineering assessments, Council questions to need to give territorial authorities to have a discretionary power to undertake such assessments at the owner's expense. There will be instances when the owner is satisfied that the building is earthquake-prone and that it will not be financially viable to strengthen it to the prescribed level. If this discretion is retained, Council considers that the building owner should not be charged if the engineering assessment undertaken by the Council confirms that the building is not earthquake-prone.

Council accepts the importance of regular reporting to MBIE and the public availability of seismic capacity registers.

Remediation timeframes

Council agrees with the proposal to set timeframes aligned to the defined areas of risk (reiterating the previous point of a layer distinguishing urban centres with fewer than 10,000 people). The defining of priority buildings as 'hospital buildings', 'school buildings' and corridor buildings has caught those buildings which present the highest risk to public safety. We agree that remediation timeframes for such buildings should be shorter.

However, Council questions the logic for allowing territorial authorities discretion to allow longer remediation timeframes for heritage buildings, particularly those identified as priority buildings.

The recommendation to allow building owners to apply to territorial authorities for an exemption from remediation requirements is appropriate. Frequency of use would be one of the criteria. However, Council believes that the criteria should be specified in the Bill and not in regulations. This provision is likely to be invoked in the country's smaller rural towns – a purpose statement in the Bill is insufficient.

Upgrades

The officials' recommendation to allow waiver of upgrades for fire egress and/or accessibility represents a reasonable balance in the earthquake strengthening remediation work.

Enforcement and offences

Council is pleased to see that infringement notices will apply to this legislation.

In summary, the Rangitikei District Council

1. thinks the Committee for the opportunity to comment on the report from officials at the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and their recommendations;
2. asks the Committee to reject officials' recommendations on commencement and instead recommend to Parliament that the Bill contains more detail on the content of regulations and methodology, including the criteria for exemptions from remediation requirements;
3. asks the Committee to consider an overlay across the Z-factor seismic hazard mapping so that urban centres with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants and assessed as high or medium seismic risk are considered (respectively) as medium or low seismic risk;
4. asks the Committee not to include a discretion for territorial authorities to undertake an engineering assessment when the building owner has declined to do so;

5. supports officials' recommendations -

- i. on the definition of earthquake-prone buildings (and the exclusion of farm buildings etc.),
- ii. to retain 34%NBS as the remediation level at which a building is deemed not earthquake-prone,
- iii. that territorial authorities conduct preliminary investigations of 'potentially earthquake-prone' buildings,
- iv. that where building owners do not undertake an engineering assessment, such buildings are categorised at the lowest level of performance,
- v. to require regular reporting to MBIE and public accessibility to seismic capacity registers,
- vi. on remediation timeframes, but questions the proposed discretion to allow longer remediation timeframes for class 1 heritage buildings,
- vii. to give territorial authorities discretion to allow exemptions from remediation requirements but (as noted above) asks the Committee to recommend to Parliament that the criteria for these exemptions are detailed in the Bill and not in regulations,
- viii. to clarify of upgrade requirements for fire egress and accessibility, and
- ix. to clarify that an infringement regime will apply to the legislation.

2 July 2015

Attachment 6

REPORT

SUBJECT: **Proposed National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry - Submission**

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Katrina Gray, Policy Analyst

DATE: 26 June 2015

FILE: 2-EA-2-1

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report provides an overview of the proposed NES Forestry and potential submission points.
- 1.2 The NES Forestry seeks to provide one set of regulations for the following plantation forestry activities: afforestation, pruning and thinning-to-waste, earthworks, river crossings, forestry quarrying, harvesting, mechanical land preparation and replanting.
- 1.3 The NES Forestry seeks to regulate forestry activities based on the level of risk they pose to the environment. Activities which are likely to have a low or moderate risk to the environment are permitted (with conditions), while activities which have a high risk to the environment will require resource consent.
- 1.4 The proposed rules are more stringent and cover a wider range of issues than the provisions in the Rangitikei District Plan 2013.
- 1.5 A public meeting is scheduled for 1.00pm 16 July 2015, at the Convention Centre in Palmerston North to discuss issues and seek feedback.
- 1.6 A draft submission will be presented to Council's 30 July 2015 meeting for consideration.
- 1.7 All consultation information can be found on the MPI website following this link <http://mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/proposed-national-environmental-standard-for-plantation-forestry/>.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 The Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) is proposing a National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (NES Forestry). The purpose of the NES Forestry is to increase consistency of forestry regulation throughout New Zealand and remove "*unwarranted variation*", increasing certainty and consistency, while decreasing unnecessary costs for forestry owners and operators. Those costs arise particularly

for owners with forests spanning different council boundaries. MPI recognises the economic, social and environmental benefits of plantation forestry.

- 2.2 The NES covers the following forestry activities: afforestation, pruning and thinning-to-waste, earthworks, river crossings, forestry quarrying, harvesting, mechanical land preparation and replanting.
- 2.3 The proposed NES Forestry has a significant focus on permitted activity standards, to ensure effective controls are in place, without creating unnecessary compliance costs. As the risk of adverse environmental effects increases, the requirement for consent also becomes more stringent.
- 2.4 If MPI continues to progress the NES Forestry, the regulation is proposed to come into force 6-12 months following public notification in the New Zealand Gazette. MPI is anticipating that the NES Forestry would be notified early 2016, with the regulations coming into force later that year.
- 2.5 A public meeting is scheduled for 1.00pm 16 July 2015, at the Convention Centre in Palmerston North. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information, answer questions and seek feedback on the proposal.
- 2.6 MPI will be the responsible agency for the development, implementation and ongoing monitoring of the NES Forestry. They have stated that guidance documents and training will be provided to affected parties. MPI will also develop a framework to monitor the effectiveness of the environmental standard.
- 2.7 Nevertheless, under the NES Forestry it will be the responsibility of the territorial and regional authorities to enforce and monitor the provisions

3 Matters where Council's may apply more stringent rules

- 3.1 The proposed NES Forestry identifies a number of circumstances where local authorities would be able to apply more stringent rules. It is considered by the Ministry, that in these situations effects are more appropriately managed at the local level. The circumstances which are applicable for Rangitikei District Council are:
 - Places and areas of significant cultural or heritage value.
 - Outstanding natural features or landscapes.

4 Outside the scope of the NES Forestry

- 4.1 The proposed NES Forestry has specifically excluded a number of issues associated with plantation forestry from the proposed regulations. These are outlined below.
- 4.2 Nuisance issues – such as vibration, vehicle movements, and road damage. MPI consider that nuisance issues are best dealt with at a local level. It is considered by MRP that roading issues also have implications under the Local Government Act 2002, therefore, are best addressed by the local authority.

4.3 Infrastructure – effects on network utility infrastructure requiring setback distances. It is considered that, particularly health and safety issues should be managed at a local level.

4.4 Natural hazards – MPI consider that establishing plantation forests in areas prone to natural hazards may not always be appropriate. They consider it difficult to determine the appropriateness of afforestation on a national scale, so consider that local authorities should be able to manage these issues.

5 What does this mean for Rangitikei District Council?

5.1 If implemented, the provisions would replace the existing rules in the existing Rangitikei District Plan 2013. A plan change process would need to be completed as soon as practical to reflect these changes. The consultation document indicates this could be completed through an upcoming plan change or review process. However, if Council wanted to apply more stringent regulations as outlined above, this would need to occur immediately.

5.2 Rangitikei District Council will also need to monitor permitted activity standards and may be required to report back to the Ministry of Primary Industries.

6 Structure of the NES Forestry

6.1 The proposed rules for the NES Forestry are developed around three environmental risk assessment tools: Erosion Susceptibility Classification; Fish Spawning Indicator; Wilding Spread Risk Calculator. These tools determine the level of risk, and thus the level of regulation of an activity. Mapping tools can be found via the following link <http://mpi.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3a5fb023b6354b63b70df4710495679c>.

6.2 *Erosion Susceptibility Classification* – classifies land based on susceptibility to erosion (green – low; yellow – moderate; orange – high; red – very high). Activities on sites which are green, yellow and orange categories are usually ‘permitted’, with associated ‘permitted activity conditions’. Sites which are a very high risk of erosion will need resource consent to undertake forestry activities.

6.3 The Rangitikei District has a range of erosion classifications. Near the coast (on the sand dunes) the risk is very high (red zone), while the remaining land around Santoft is considered to be low risk. There are orange zone areas on the hill country further north, particularly where the forestry is located north of Hunterville – with small pockets of high risk, red zoned land.

6.4 *Fish Spawning Indicator* – a tool which will be used by regional councils.

6.5 *Wilding Spread Risk Calculator* – identifies the risk of wilding spread - permits afforestation where the risk is low. Aspects considered include; species of trees, how palatable the species is to grazing animals, location, downwind land use, existing forests.

- 6.6 Implementation of the NES Forestry is split between District and Regional Council's based on their areas of responsibility.

7 Comparison with Rangitikei District Plan 2013

7.1 The table below compares the proposed provisions under the NES Forestry, with the existing provisions of the Rangitikei District Plan 2013. The table shows that the proposed regulations under the NES Forestry are more stringent than the existing District Plan provisions.

7.2 New provisions currently not within the Rangitikei District Plan 2013 include:

- Notification of commencement for forestry harvesting and forestry quarrying activities.
- Wilding tree risk
- Vegetation clearance/disturbance (indigenous)
- Forestry quarrying – visibility/setbacks
- Replanting next to significant natural areas
- Indigenous bird nesting sites

Rangitikei District Plan 2013		Proposed NES Forestry	
DEFINITIONS			
Definition of 'Forestry'		Definition of 'Plantation Forestry'	
Means the establishment, management and harvesting of an area of trees greater than 2 hectares for commercial wood production, and any associated activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) at least 1 hectare of forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has been, or will be, harvested;b) including all associated internal infrastructure; butc) not including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. a shelterbelt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 metres;ii. forest species in urban areas;iii. nurseries and seed orchards;iv. fruit and nut crops;v. long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species;vi. (vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes.	
AFFORESTATION – Permitted activity conditions			
Wilding tree risk		Wilding tree risk	
No current provision in the District Plan.		Afforestation of conifer species in an area with a wilding spread risk calculator score of 11 or less ¹ .	

¹ MPI is using the Wilding Spread Risk Calculator and will be providing guidance documents to assist Council's in the implementation.

<p>Setbacks</p> <p>Forestry must not be located within 10 metres of a boundary, or within 30 metres of an existing dwelling.</p> <p>Forestry or shelterbelts must not be established where it will result in shading of any sealed road between 10am and 2pm on the shortest day of the year.</p>	<p>Setbacks</p> <p><u>Setback from adjoining property under different ownership</u></p> <p>10 metres – unless approval of the adjoining owner(s) has been obtained.</p> <p><u>Setback adjoining existing dwelling under different ownership</u></p> <p>The greater of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 40 metres Where vegetation could shade the dwelling between 10am and 2pm on the shortest day of the year (except where topography already causes shading). <p>Unless approval of the adjoining owner has been obtained.</p> <p><u>Urban/residential Zone</u></p> <p>30 metres – unless the written approval of the adjoining owner(s) has been obtained.</p> <p><u>Road setbacks</u></p> <p>Where vegetation could shade a paved public road between 10am and 2pm on the shortest day of the year; except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography already causes shading; Icing does not occur; Written consent obtained from the road-controlling authority confirming it is satisfied the vegetation does not pose a safety risk, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical characteristics of the road; The degree of potential shading of the road; The nature and extent of the vegetation; The surrounding topography; and The potential weather effects on the road, including consideration of icing risk.
<p>HARVESTING – Permitted activity conditions</p>	
<p>No current provision in the District Plan.</p>	<p><u>Notice of commencement</u></p> <p>Regional and district councils must be notified at least 20 working days and no more than 60 working days before harvesting operations start. Councils may reduce this notice period at their discretion.</p>

FORESTRY QUARRYING – Permitted activity conditions	
No current provision in the District Plan.	<p><u>Notice of commencement</u></p> <p>District and regional councils must be notified at least 20 working days and no more than 60 working days before the first quarrying activities start.</p> <p><u>Visibility</u></p> <p>At the time of extraction, where a quarry is visible from an existing dwelling, an adjoining property under different ownership or a formed public road, no more than 5000m³ of material must be quarried per five year period per activity site.</p> <p><u>Property setbacks</u></p> <p>Unless written approval from the owner(s) and/ or occupier(s) has been obtained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quarrying activity may be undertaken closer than 500 metres to an existing dwelling under different ownership; • No excavated soil or overburden must be deposited within 20 metres of an adjoining property under different ownership. <p><u>Transportation of material</u></p> <p>Material must not be transported off the property on public roads</p>
REPLANTING – Permitted activity conditions	
No current provision in the District Plan.	<p>Replanting adjacent to significant natural areas.</p> <p>When replanting immediately adjacent to indigenous vegetation identified, mapped or scheduled in a district or regional plan as a significant natural area (or similar), replanting must take place no closer than the stump line of the previous crop.</p>
GENERAL CONDITIONS – Permitted activity conditions	
In the event of an archaeological site being discovered or disturbed, all work must cease immediately, and the site must be reported to the Council and Heritage New Zealand. In the event that human remains/ko iwi are discovered or disturbed, the site must be reported to the Council, Heritage New Zealand, local iwi and the New Zealand Police.	<p>Archaeological</p> <p>Known archaeological sites</p> <p>During afforestation, replanting, mechanical land preparation, harvesting, earthworks and quarrying activities, the modification or destruction of any archaeological site (as defined by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014) may occur only if it is carried out on the authority and in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.</p>

	<p>Unrecorded archaeological sites</p> <p>The following procedures apply to any archaeological site exposed or identified before or during plantation forestry activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All site works in the immediate vicinity of the discovery that will destroy, damage or modify the site must cease immediately. • The area must be secured to prevent further disturbance until relevant Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga authorisation has been obtained. • Works must be carried out in accordance with authorisation.
No current provision in the District Plan.	<p><u>Vegetation clearance and disturbance</u></p> <p>Indigenous vegetation may be damaged, destroyed or removed provided it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has grown up under (or may have over topped) managed forest species; or • Is within an area of failed planting (within the last rotation); or • Is within an area of regenerating cutover (that is, within five years of the harvest of the previous crop; or • Is vegetation overgrowing a pre-existing access way, including existing track or access way within a significant natural area (or similar); or • Is incidental damage to riparian vegetation that will readily recover within 5 years; or • Is incidental damage to indigenous vegetation that is adjacent to plantation forest, including indigenous vegetation at the edge of a significant natural area (or similar) or along an existing track that will readily recover within five years.
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>Noise limits do not apply to noise from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sounds from mobile primary production related noise sources, stationary primary production equipment such as pumps and generators and all animal sounds. 	<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The noise from forestry activities at the notional boundary of the nearest dwelling, where that dwelling is under different ownership, except where approval from the adjoining owner(s) has been obtained, does not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55dBA (L e.g.) between 6am and 10pm; and • 40dBA (L e.g.) between 10pm and 6am <p>Except forestry vehicles and machinery or equipment operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers specifications in accordance with</p>

	accepted best management practices.
No current provision in the District Plan.	<p><u>Nesting times</u></p> <p>Where indigenous bird species within a classification of Nationally Critical or Nationally Endangered are known to nest in areas where forestry operations are planned or under way, forest owners must have procedures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify nest sites and the nesting season; • Protect these sites from disturbance or undertake the activity outside of the nesting season.

8 Proposed Submission points

- 8.1 The consultation document provides a list of questions for potential submitters. A number of points related to these questions are given below. A draft submission for comment will be prepared for Council's 30 July 2015 meeting.

Support in principle

- 8.2 It is proposed that the NES Forestry is supported in principle. The proposed approach, to provide a consistent set of standards for forestry activities throughout New Zealand is a good idea for ensuring a consistent approach. It has the potential to save costs to forestry owners and also councils (which will not need to address plantation forestry in their district/regional plans)

Permitted activity approach

- 8.3 The permitted activity approach is generally supported. This approach aligns with the approach of the Rangitikei District Plan, which is to provide a fairly permissive approach to regulations, enabling activities so long as they comply with permitted activity standards, unless the activity is likely to create adverse environmental effects.

Is the NES the best option?

- 8.4 A National Environmental Standard provides for national consistency for rule making. This is positive for forestry operators, as complexity in dealing with multiple areas is reduced. If implemented with sufficient ongoing training and guidance documents, the NES Forestry is likely to make a positive contribution for the management of the forestry industry.

Guidance/training

- 8.5 The need for guidance documents and training prior to implementation is crucial to the success of the NES Forestry. It is important that the rules would be applied

consistently between all authorities and there is clear delineation between regional and territorial authority responsibilities.

Identification of indigenous bird nesting sites

- 8.6 It is requested that further guidance is provided on the location of indigenous bird nesting sites. There are permitted activity standards which require setbacks from nesting sites – however it is unclear which source of information might be able identifying these sites.

Increased monitoring

- 8.7 The proposed rules under the NES Forestry are more stringent than the existing District Plan. This means increased monitoring requirements. For a very small district council, any increases in monitoring/compliance can result in significant pressure on resources and increased costs.
- 8.8 The consultation document identifies that the overall increased monitoring and implementation requirements are likely to be minimal. However, it is important to recognise that increased requirements impact significantly on very small territorial authorities to a significant extent due to the low resources allocated to planning (often 1 or fewer FTE).

Ability to be more stringent

- 8.9 Support the list of matters where local authorities are able to be more stringent, particularly for Outstanding Natural Features or Landscapes and for heritage – particularly to protect sites of waahi tapu.

Clarification

- 8.10 It is requested that there is increased clarification is given as to the desired process when forestry operations cover multiple erosion susceptibility zones (e.g. part orange and part red).

Notice of commencement

- 8.11 The proposed notice of commencement of harvesting and quarrying activities will be a helpful tool to ensure that monitoring can be planned and the relevant contact details of the forestry operators are available if any issues arise.

Neighbour approval – permitted activity condition

- 8.12 The proposed permitted activity standards rely heavily on the concept of neighbouring properties giving their approval as a permitted activity standard. Rangitikei District has first-hand experience with the issues these provisions can

create². Issues can result when the person who provided approval changes their mind or there is a change in ownership of adjoining properties.

- 8.13 It is recommended that in situations where the forestry owner needs to breach setback requirements, that this process is formalised through a resource consent process. If the neighbour is willing to provide their approval it should be a very simple, straight forward, low cost process. Once consent is granted the forestry owner has certainty over their forestry operation.

Forestry definition

- 8.14 The proposed definition of plantation forestry under the proposed NES Forestry is 1 hectare. This is smaller than the 2 hectare requirements under the current Rangitikei District Plan and the Emissions Trading Scheme. It is unclear from the consultation documents how the area of 1 hectare was sourced. The smaller area has the potential to capture small woodlot owners which may find themselves considerably more regulated than they are presently.

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The proposed NES Forestry will provide one set of rules for forestry operators throughout New Zealand. This is a positive step forward for an industry which contributes to the Rangitikei District economy.
- 9.2 However, for forestry companies in the Rangitikei District, the new provisions of the NES Forestry will be more restrictive than existing rules in the operative District Plan.
- 9.3 A draft submission will be presented for consideration to Council's 30 July 2015 meeting.

10 Recommendation

- 10.1 That the report 'Proposed National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry – Submission' be received.

Katrina Gray
Policy Analyst

² The first generation Rangitikei District Plan had a number of these provisions.

Attachment 7

REPORT

TO: Planning/Policy Committee

FROM: Denise Servante, Strategy and Community Planning Manager

DATE: 1 July 2015

SUBJECT: **Achieving the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre**

FILE: 1-CP-7-2

1 Background

- 1.1 Through the Long Term Plan process Council has agreed the proposal (and proposed budget) to develop a multi-purpose community centre in Bulls. The site identified as the preferred site for redevelopment, the Criterion Hotel on the corner of Bridge Street and Criterion Street, has been purchased by the Council's Joint Venture Partners. An agreement is in place regarding the sub-division of the site for multiple developments. Council has commissioned and approved a feasibility study for the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre which included concept design drawings, rough order of costs and potential source of funds.
- 1.2 Council has previously been advised that detailed design would commence once an agreed fundraising threshold had been achieved – potentially later this year – and that construction would commence once a higher fundraising threshold had been achieved – potentially in 2016
- 1.3 The rough order of costs is:

Expenditure	
Community Centre	\$2,516,750
Fit out and furnishing	\$100,000
Civic Square development	\$458,825
Site purchase and clearance (Council's share)	\$260,000
Professional fees	\$185,000
Bus stop relocation	\$15,000
Car park works	\$75,000
TOTAL	\$3,610,575

1.4 Potential sources of funding previously identified are:

Potential funding sources	
Council budget ¹	\$1,575,000
Sales of Town Hall site ²	\$205,000
Sale of Information Centre site	\$260,000
Sale of Plunket site	\$75,000
Lottery Funds e.g. Community Facilities Fund	\$700,000
Regional and local trusts	\$350,000
Other government funding	\$300,000
Local Fundraising	\$100,000
TOTAL	\$3,615,000

1.5 The task now is to fundraise for the required funds to turn the project from concept to reality. This report suggests an approach to fundraising.

1.6 Major fundraising projects tend to secure donations on a tiered basis, from one or two major donations which may meet 50% of the target through to dozens of smaller donations (for example, through community events such as sausage sizzles) which may contribute as little as 5-10% of the total amount required.

2 Project management

2.1 A project manager will be needed to bring the various strands of work together to achieve the Community Centre, particularly from when the detailed design is commissioned. Expressions of interest for that role will be sought during the coming months.

2.2 However, the immediate need is to start investigating the funding sources already identified and developing the applications for these. There are successful models in other districts which are relevant, such as Foxton's community hub Te Awahou, and from which useful experience can be gleaned.

¹ Includes decommissioning Library, old toilets and preserving war memorial at Library site

² Sale of the Town Hall and other Council owned assets will need to contain agreements for deferred occupation and/or payment pending the commissioning of the new facilities.

3 Approach – Lottery Funds

- 3.1 In this instance, setting aside the funding that Council will contribute, including asset sales, the target to be raised is \$1.45 million. It is hoped to secure 50% of this from the Lottery Community Facilities Fund who *exceptionally* may contribute up to \$700,000 to a regionally significant infrastructure project.
- 3.2 Applications to the Lottery Community Facility Fund are biannual: the current round is open until early September 2015. An application will be prepared for submission within this timeframe.
- 3.3 In addition, there may be scope to secure funds from Lottery Significant Projects Fund but the expressions of interest process for this starts in November

4 Approach – Regional and Local Trusts

- 4.1 Regional and local trusts have been targeted with raising \$350,000. In line with the tiered approach, this is likely to comprise one or two larger donations and a number of smaller ones. For example, the profile may be one donation of \$100,000, one of \$80,000, one of \$50,000, three of \$25,000 and three of \$5,000.
- 4.2 The largest local trusts are JBS Dudding Trust, Whanganui Community Foundation and Powerco Trust. Conversations need to be initiated with the trustees of these funds to secure their partnership in this project and to seek an early indication of their level of likely support.

5 Approach –Other government funds

- 5.1 Council has also identified other government funding as a potential major contributor. The Government has previously signalled that it will be looking at funding support to deal with public buildings that are earthquake-prone, however no details are available (and are unlikely to be for 6 months or so).

6 Approach – Local Fundraising

- 6.1 Local fundraising of \$100,000 would take the same tiered approach. A typical “donation pyramid” would be:

How many and how much?	Total
2 x \$10,000	\$20,000
5 x \$5,000	\$25,000
20 x \$1,000	\$20,000
50 x \$500	\$25,000

100 x \$100	\$10,000
Total	\$100,000

6.2 A suggested strategy is:

- Develop a “Gold”, “Silver”, “Bronze” patron scheme – these people will be acknowledged in the building – for example a plaque, or a named seat/brick in the auditorium.
- Target and secure some donations from influential members of the community who can then be asked to ask their peers and networks to join them in contributing. It is important that these people make a donation themselves before asking their friends and family to contribute also.
- Ask community groups that may use the facility to set a target for themselves to contribute funds (perhaps as “Gold” patrons).

6.3 The campaign would need to be directed from within the community and be widely promoted, including through social media to target ex-residents of Bulls as well as those who still live in the town and surrounding District.

6.4 This may be a role that the Bulls Community Committee is willing to undertake with support from an experienced fundraiser/Council staff member.

7 Resources required

7.1 The fundraising project will require some dedicated staff time to implement all strands. The key tasks will be:

- Establishing and maintaining relationships with philanthropic funds targeted for support
- Preparing funding applications for all philanthropic funds
- Establishing and maintaining relationships with government agencies that may support redevelopment of earthquake prone public buildings
- Marketing Council surplus assets for sale and securing appropriate terms and conditions for deferred occupation and/or payment
- Developing and implementing a local fundraising campaign with a committee of local champions³.

7.2 It is estimated that this would require at least a half-time f.t.e. for the next six months not including specialist support, for example, from real estate agents (to secure appropriate sales agreements for Council assets), and from the Mayor and Chief Executive (to support relationships developed with government agencies and philanthropic trust funds).

³ This is likely to be the most time consuming element of the fundraising campaign

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 That the report, 'Achieving the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre', be received.
- 8.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee agrees to funding applications being prepared and submitted to appropriate philanthropic trust funds for any costs associated with the development of the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre.
- 8.3 That the Policy/Planning Committee receives monthly updates on progress with the fundraising plan for the Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre.
- 8.4 That a further report outlining the overall project management for the achieving Bulls Multi-Purpose Community Centre be provided to a future meeting of the Policy/Planning Committee.

Denise Servante
Strategy and Community Planning Manager

Attachment 8



REPORT

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Denise Servante

DATE: 1 July 2015

SUBJECT: **Management of Place-Making Initiatives in Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls**

FILE: 1-CP-7-5

1 Background

- 1.1 Town Centre Plans for all four towns – Bulls, Hunterville, Marton and Taihape – have been adopted. This report looks at delivery/implementation options through community-led processes for 2015-2018. It does not address Council-led initiatives regarding the rationalisation of community and leisure assets.
- 1.2 The community-led processes that were identified in the Town Centre Plans are:
- Incremental place-making initiatives contributing to overall strategies for each town
 - Retailer engagement with the footpath/retailer with heart initiatives
 - Innovative lease arrangements/pop-up shops (Marton focus initially)
- 1.3 The key issues addressed by this report are:
- What resources are available for these processes
 - Relationships between town coordinators (and employing Trusts/agencies), Town Centre Steering Groups and Community Boards/Community Committees
 - Who decides what is done, when, by whom and how resources are allocated

2 Resources

- 2.1 The resources that are specifically available to undertake these processes are:
- \$60,000 per annum for place-making initiatives, confirmed through the 2015-25 Long Term Plan process
 - Some facilitation of place-making initiatives through the town coordinators, confirmed in the work programmes agreed through the MOU process
 - Commitment, energy and volunteerism of local steering groups and community members (varies between communities, ebbs and flows within communities)

- 2.2 Potentially, the allocation to Community Boards/Committees for defined small local works is also available to the Board and Committees to support these processes. For clarity, the guidelines¹, attached as Appendix 1, could be amended to explicitly include community-led place-making initiatives and then the decision regarding what initiatives to support remains a matter for the relevant Board/Committee.
- 2.3 Finally, it is also envisaged that there will be opportunities for the newly formed parks and reserves team to support local place-making initiatives, particularly where there is an overlap with their existing responsibilities and commitments.

3 Current status of community-led place-making initiatives in each town

Bulls

- 3.1 The Town Centre Plan Steering Group has wound back into the Bulls Community Committee. The Committee intends to encourage/invite any group/individual wishing to undertake a project to coordinate through the Community Committee. It acknowledges the need for guidelines for place-making projects, including a colour palette.

Hunternville

- 3.2 The Steering Group is operating very much as a “working bee” implementing improvements to Queen’s Park and linking the town centre. It operates autonomously but, as is the way with Hunternville, amicably and cooperatively.

Marton

- 3.3 The Steering Group continues to operate independent of both the Marton Community Committee and Project Marton but there is an overlap of membership. The Group has an active core but wants to extend membership to generate a sufficient resource to undertake projects. Currently, it is dependent upon facilitation by Council staff.

Taihape

- 3.4 The Town Centre Plan Steering Group is in recess; responsibility is with Taihape Community Board. The Board has requested that Council negotiate a lead role for the Taihape Community Development Trust so that it is responsible for the place-making projects with the Board approving each project². The TCDT work programme indicates support for place-making in Taihape but has not signalled a lead role. Place-making is on hold pending the discussions about recreational facilities at Memorial Park.

¹ “Guidelines for delegation to community boards for the \$5,000 annual allocation and to community committees in committing the \$1.00 per rateable property for 'defined small local works'”

² Taihape Community Board, 4 February 2015: 15/TCB/024.

4 Intended approach

- 4.1 The important thing about the place-making process is that it **enables** community-led activity rather than trying to control it. Anyone should be able contribute ideas, particularly if they are also willing to participate in implementation.
- 4.2 It should be noted that:
- The Town Centre Plans have broad priorities for implementing the strategies. Where possible, initiatives should be coordinated and contribute to the overall Town Centre Plan.
 - Within limits, people are free to do what they want with their own property and no-one can require people to volunteer on projects. The process needs to win hearts and minds to ensure a coordinated and sustained approach.
- 4.3 Council has engaged the services of Creative Communities to provide place-making training (the 7-Day Makeover) for each of Bulls, Marton and Taihape³. The 7-Day Makeover will deliver a place-making project in each community as well as training local people in the process of place-making. Creative Communities will pilot this process with our communities and the total cost will be \$30,000 (including \$5,000 materials for each of the place-making projects). It is expected that the town coordinators will take part in this process.
- 4.4 Community Committees/Community Boards have authority specifically to allocate all or part of their annual allowance for defined “small local works” for place-making initiatives. They may also get involved in implementing place-making projects through a sub-committee/working group or they may request that other agencies undertake specific projects. These projects should align with the priorities identified through the Town Centre Plan process (or some similar community consultation).
- 4.5 The implementation of the Town Centre Plans should not be the responsibility of a single agency but does require coordination. Chairs of the Bulls Community Committee, Marton Community Committee, Hunterville Community Committee and Taihape Community Board (or their nominated representatives) could be brought together with the Chief Executive twice a year to discuss progress locally and agree District-wide priorities for Council support.
- 4.6 The involvement of community members from across the District in the 7-Day Makeover training could facilitate projects in other communities. There has been some interest, for example from Mangaweka, Turakina and Ratana, to extend place-making to other townships in the District. It is important that these smaller communities are able to participate in place-making, and it is intended that David Engwicht runs workshops in each of those communities similar to the one done in Hunterville. These will be funded from the balance remaining from the allocated \$60,000.

³ All three 7-Day Makeovers will take place as soon as possible subject to the availability of Creative Communities director, David Engwicht.

5 Transition process

5.1 Kevin Morris has been employed for the past 18 months to facilitate the development of the Town Centre Plans. His contract has been extended for a further two months and the deliverables for this extended period are:

5.1.1 To finalise arrangements with Creative Communities over the provision of 7-Day makeover training

5.1.2 To hand over the place-making coordination in Marton, as follows:

- Agree and document the process for place-making in Marton, including with Marton Community Committee. Document the place-making targets and process, outlined in the Town Centre Plan.
- Strengthen/reinvigorate the Steering Group as the coordinating body for place-making in Marton⁴
- Work with Project Marton to trial a pop-up shop in Marton and agree a process with Project Marton to continue with this from September 2015
- Work with the Community and Leisure Services Team Leader to have the artwork and painting of the library completed or substantially in progress
- Complete the project management of the Shelton Pavilion refit.
- Complete the Marton Park walkway project

5.1.3 To hand over the place-making coordination in Bulls, as follows:

- Agree and document the process for place-making in Bulls, including with Bulls Community Committee. Document the place-making targets and process, outlined in the Town Centre Plan.
- Meet with and brief Jan Harris (Community Development Manager for the Bulls and District Community Trust) on the place-making process, youth projects and Town Centre Plan for Bulls. Provide induction support as needed.

5.1.4 To hand over the place-making coordination in Taihape, as follows:

- Agree and document the process for place-making in Taihape, including with Taihape Community Board, Taihape Community Development Trust and Taihape Youth Hutt. Document the place-making targets and process, outlined in the Town Centre Plan.

5.1.5 Subject to timing, to support place-making initiatives in the District's smaller villages such as Mangaweka, Turakina and Ratana

⁴ To augment current members of the Steering Group through Rotary, Lions, Jaycees, Project Marton, the Buoyant Economy Theme Group, Keep Marton Beautiful, Ngati Apa and Marton Community Committee.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 That the report “Management of Place-Making Initiatives in Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls” be received.
- 6.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee confirms the intended approach and transition process outlined in the report [as amended/without amendment] for the community-led processes to implement the place-making aspects of the Town Centre Plans in Taihape, Hunterville, Marton and Bulls and to provide place-making opportunities in Mangaweka, Turakina and Ratana.
- 6.3 That the Guidelines for delegation to Community Boards for the \$5,000 annual allocation and to Community Committees in committing the \$1.00 per rateable property for ‘defined’ small local works be amended to include place-making initiatives as one of the example of how the allocations is to be used.

Denise Servante
Strategy and Community Planning Manager

Appendix 1

Appendix 1

GUIDELINES FOR DELEGATION TO COMMUNITY BOARDS FOR THE \$5,000 ANNUAL ALLOCATION AND TO COMMUNITY COMMITTEES IN COMMITTING THE \$1.00 PER RATEABLE PROPERTY FOR 'DEFINED SMALL LOCAL WORKS'⁵

1. The objective of the delegation is to allow Community Boards and Community Committees to fund purchases of small items or additional services which are not included in Council's operating budgets and which will benefit the local community. Examples would be signage, park furniture, plants, paint, a leaflet or other publication or an event, including implementing community-led place-making initiatives identified as priorities through the Town Centre Plan process (or some similar community consultation).
2. Proposed expenditure must be approved –
 - by resolution at a publicly notified meeting (and at a time when the public is not excluded from proceedings), or
 - (in the case of Rātana) through a community hui, from which a record is tabled and endorsed at the next available meeting of the Rātana Community Board, or
 - (for urgent matters) by documented communication to all Board/Committee members and appropriate staff for discussion and tabled and endorsed at the next available meeting so that a clear audit trail is evident.
3. Where the proposed expenditure will be paid to a community organisation, Council's reporting requirements for its Community Initiatives Fund must be met.
4. The delegation does not extend to proposed expenditure which –
 - provides training or conference attendance for one or more members, or
 - Is contrary to the recommendation contained in an officer's report to the Board or
 - constitutes an additional payment to an individual or organisation for goods or services subject to a contract with the Council, or
 - exceeds the annual allocation.Any such a proposal must be referred to Council for decision.

⁵ Council, 27 August 2009: 09/RDC/302

Attachment 9

MEMORANDUM

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Michael Hodder

DATE: 3 July 2015

SUBJECT: **Proposed extension to Council's rates remission policy – incentives for business expansion**

FILE: 3-PY-1-18

At its meeting on 9 April 2015, the Committee considered a report which reviewed the scope of Council's rates remission policy. Section 85 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 allows the Council to remit all or part of the rates on a rating unit (including penalties for unpaid rates) if it has adopted a rates remission policy under section 109 of the Local Government Act 2002 and is satisfied that the conditions and criteria of the policy have been met. It is not obligatory on Council to grant a remission.

The Committee discussed how remission of rates as an incentive for business expansion might be effected, and considered that setting thresholds (such as is done in Invercargill and Hutt City) was overly prescriptive. The Committee considered that a weighted attribute approach as was taken with the Disposal of Surplus land and buildings policy would prove a more satisfactory basis for considering applications.

Such an approach was considered at the Committee's last meeting on 11 June 2015. The Committee requested that a draft policy be prepared, including the attribute table. A draft policy is attached as Appendix 1. If agreed to (with any amendments), this draft policy will be included on the Order Paper for Council's next meeting, on 30 July 2015. This will clarify the consultation requirements: that will be influenced by Council's determination whether the policy is significant or not in terms of the significance and engagement policy.

Recommendations

1. That the memorandum 'Proposed extension to Council's rates remission policy – incentives for business expansion' be received.
2. That the proposed extension of Council's rates remission policy to acknowledge and encourage business expansion [without amendment/as amended] be recommended to Council for consultation in terms of the significance and engagement policy.

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Appendix 1

Amendment to Council's rates remission policy

Incentives for business expansion

Introduction

1. Council recognises the value that the District's businesses provide in terms of local employment and services. Some businesses play an important part in attracting non-residents to visit and spend money in the District; others have a significant regional or national presence and (particularly farming businesses) may be significant exporters. Some businesses have been operating within the District for many years, and that plays a part in building the community's cohesiveness and resilience.
2. Continuity for many businesses requires growth and expansion. Council has some ability to encourage this, not only by ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure (roading, water, wastewater and stormwater services) are available, but also through reducing rates for a while and the user-pays component of building and resource consent fees.
3. This policy applies to all businesses in the District which are
 - a. extending their buildings;
 - b. increasing their permanent staff count; and/or
 - c. investing in technology or equipment to increase their efficiency and/or market reach.
4. This policy does not distinguish between types of business enterprise – expansion of a farming enterprise is potentially as eligible for consideration as expansion of clothing retailer.
5. Local ownership and management is not a pre-requisite for eligibility (but it is an attribute taken into account when Council considers an application for remission).

Scope of remission

6. A full or part remission of rates over the property where the expansion is occurring may be granted for up to five years.

7. Remission may be calculated on the difference between the new and previous valuation of the property following completion of the building expansion.
8. Remission may be for the full extent of rates or over a specified portion (e.g. over the general rate but still requiring payment of the uniform annual general charge and any targeted rates).
9. Any remission granted is to the ratepayer of the property. It is transferable to a successive owner of the property provided the extent of the business is not reduced.
10. Any remission granted will take effect from the next rates instalment but will always end at the end of Council's financial year (i.e. 30 June).

Consideration of applications

11. Applications for a remission of rates may be made at any time to the Council's Chief Executive.
12. Council will consider the application having regard for the six attributes in the table below. Each attribute will be scored on a five point scale (1 being the lowest and 5 the highest) and weighted according to the specified significance.
13. No rates remission will be granted to an application which scores fewer than 5 unweighted points for the two attributes of high significance.
14. The score evaluation will be conducted in open meeting. However, as section 38(1)(e) of the Local Government (Rating) Act prohibits public disclosure of remissions, the determination of the basis for a remission and setting of the actual amount and term of the remission will be determined by Council in a public excluded session.

Administration

15. During March of each year, Council will review whether the basis of granting the remission remains valid. The ratepayer of the property will be required to provide evidence of this to Council's Chief Executive. If the evidence is not sufficiently conclusive, Council will be informed and, having considered the matter, may vary or terminate the remission.

Considerations in remission of rates as an incentive for business expansion

ATTRIBUTE	EXPLANATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Employment opportunities	Regard will be given to the number of new jobs created by the expansion, their characteristics (seasonal/skill etc.) and the likelihood that they will be filled by people who live locally	High (25%)
Previous impact of the business on the local economy	Regard will be given for the significance of the business in the local (or district) economy, and how the business has complemented, supported or developed other enterprises	High (25%)
Previous impact of the business on the local community	Regard will be had for how the business has engaged with the community, e.g. by way of sponsorship, involvement with volunteer groups etc.	Medium (15%)
Stability of investment	Regard will be had for likelihood of the expansion being sustained over the longer term	Medium (15%)
Technological leadership	Regard will be had for the extent to which the business applies/develops technology to improve the quality of its product, extend market reach etc.	Low/Medium (10%)
Ownership structure	Regard will be had for the extent to which the business is owned and managed locally	Low/Medium (10%)

Attachment 10

RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

HERITAGE STRATEGY 2015



1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Rangitikei District has a vast range of heritage resources which contribute to the well-being of the community. These resources range, from outstanding natural landscapes, places of natural beauty, to areas of cultural significance and physical resources. All of these heritage features tell stories of the past and provide an important link through the present and into the future.
- 1.2 It is recognised that our heritage assets provide benefit for the community, creating communities and a District with a distinct identity. They are also potential attractions for visitors and thus may contribute to growth of the District's economy. However, ~~in addition,~~ the District ~~also~~ has a wide range of other factors which contribute to community well-being. Ensuring communities are vibrant places of economic and social activity is essential. Importance needs to be placed on consideration of the management of heritage resources within the wider context of overall well-being of local communities and the potential end use of the site.
- 1.3 ~~In addition,~~ ~~Heritage is also preserved,~~ promoted and supported through the documentation of narratives and stories. These can be the stories of the lives, or traditions of local communities and tangata whenua or the social or cultural context surrounding built and natural heritage. These oral histories and experiences contribute to an important part of Rangitikei's heritage resource which, if not documented, may be lost over time.

2 What is heritage?

- 2.1 Heritage is a term which is applied to buildings, sites, places, objects and other features of historical significance which are valued by people and communities. Heritage is inherited from the past and handed on for the benefit of future generations and includes:
- *Built heritage* – buildings and structures, such as those listed by the New Zealand Historical Places Trust.
 - *Natural heritage* – natural places, objects and intangible attributes, such as identified outstanding natural landscapes and notable trees.
 - *Cultural heritage* – objects and artefacts, places, language, stories, customs, protocols, knowledge and skills communities, groups and individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage, such as sites of Waahi tapu.
 - *Social heritage* – the history, traditions, knowledge and identities of local communities, such as the stories behind built heritage.

3 Statutory context

3.1 Rangitikei District Council has responsibilities for managing heritage within the District as follows:

- Resource Management Act 1991 – as a matter of national importance¹ to ensure heritage is recognised, provided for and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
- Reserves Act 1977 – reserves may be classified as historic reserves and vested in local authorities to control and manage.
- Building Act 2004 – the need to facilitate the preservation of buildings of significant cultural, historical or heritage value needs to be taken into account². The Building Act 2004³ also contains a number of provisions regarding the need to ensure public safety and the priority to remedy issues with dangerous and insanitary buildings⁴.
- Public Records Act 2005 – the requirement to ensure adequate protection and preservation of ‘protected records’⁵
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 - promotes the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. It specially seeks to register historic buildings, sites or areas, or Waahi tupuna, Waahi tapu sites or areas, and to protect archaeological sites.

3.2 There is no specific mention of heritage in the Local Government Act 2002. However, when ‘well-being’ of the community formed part of the purpose of local government, this was generally viewed as including a heritage dimension.⁶

4 Purpose

4.1 This strategy provides the long term vision to guide Council’s management of heritage resources throughout the Rangitikei District.

4.2 Heritage should be managed in accordance with the following goals.

Goal 1: Document cultural and local histories.

Goal 2: Promote cultural and local histories of the Rangitikei.

Goal 3: Support tangata whenua to discover and document their physical, natural and intangible heritage.

¹ Section 6(f)

² Section 4(2)(l)

³ Subpart 6 of Part 2

⁴ The Buildings (Earthquake Prone Buildings) Amendment Bill will prescribe more vigorously how dangerous buildings should be treated, including heritage buildings.

⁵ Section 40

⁶ Original purpose statement in section 10.

Goal 4: Recognise the local context, providing management options which consider the overall and long term well-being of the community.

Goal 5: Consideration of the past use, current use and condition of the heritage resource⁷ and the potential long term use of the heritage resource and/or site.

Goal 65: Partner with the community in the preservation and management of heritage resources.

Goal 76: Seek opportunities for regional/national collaboration and funding to assist with the protection of the District's heritage.

5 Challenges

- 5.1 The management of heritage resources presents a wide range of challenges for both the Council and the community. The main challenges include:

Tension between the public benefit of heritage protection and the private cost of doing so

- 5.2 Often the cost or disadvantages associated with protecting heritage resources falls on the private property owner, hapu group, museum or historical society. However, the overall benefit of protecting the heritage resources may accrue to the wider community.

Cost of earthquake strengthening built heritage

- 5.3 The majority of heritage buildings are earthquake prone and require strengthening. Many are under-used. However, Often the cost of this strengthening work is prohibitive, with rents gained from tenants in the renovated buildings not able to cover that cost of strengthening. It may be preferable to demolish such under-used buildings in the District's CBD areas and replace them with structures which are more efficient and meet the needs of local businesses. Not doing this runs the risk of such This risk has the potential to result in buildings being abandoned and eventually being demolished and not replaced, once they are not fit for purpose.

The economic and demographic context

- 5.4 Rangitikei is a District which is experiencing a slow population decline, with economic activity within the town centres also declining. This has resulted in an oversupply of commercial buildings. These factors, combined with the costs of earthquake strengthening can result in vacant buildings. Main streets with empty buildings reduce the amenity of these areas and can adversely affect community well-being.

⁷ Heritage resource can refer to a variety of heritage aspects such as; built heritage, cultural sites and natural landscapes.

Capacity of Tangata Whenua

- 5.5 Tangata whenua often have limited capacity for identifying, managing and enhancing their cultural heritage. There are a large number of Waahi tapu sites which are known only to the tangata whenua, and often the public recognition of these sites is not desirable.

Capacity of Council

- 5.6 Council has limited resources to identify, manage and enhance heritage resources. However, because of its leadership role in the community, it has some ability to attract sponsorship and relationships which support heritage initiatives.

Capacity of local museums

- 5.7 The Rangitikei District's five museums are operated solely by volunteers⁸. This provides a number of challenges for long term sustainability of the management of the heritage resources the museums care for. These challenges include: the number of volunteers available, obtaining funding (funding is often sought via external funders), adequate facilities to care for collections and ongoing training of volunteers.

Present heritage can obscure past heritage

- 5.8 Often buildings, now considered as heritage, have replaced older buildings, whose appearance and use is effectively lost. In some situations it may be more important to resurrect some tangible evidence of the earlier structure or use.

6 METHODS

- 6.1 There are a wide range of possible methods for heritage management. The main methods Rangitikei District Council seeks to use through this strategy are:

- Rangitikei District Plan
- Rates Remission Policy
- Heritage Inventories
- Waiving of internal consenting fees
- Information education and support
- Advocacy for external sponsorship/funding

7 Rangitikei District Plan

- 7.1 A key method for the management of heritage resources throughout the District is the Rangitikei District Plan. The District Plan provides for protection of natural, cultural and physical heritage through identification of valuable heritage resources and controls surrounding their use and development.

⁸ Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Taihape.

7.2 The District Plan provides the strategic direction for the management of heritage resources - to provide for the reuse of heritage in a manner which is appropriate for the particular context. It also seeks to ensure that the considerations surrounding the destruction of heritage resources involves how the replacement activities will provide for social, cultural and economic well-being of the affected community.

7.3 The relevant provisions from the District Plan are provided as Appendix 1.

8 Rates Remission Policy

8.1 Rangitikei District has a Rates Remission Policy which provides remissions for owners of earthquake prone buildings. As most heritage buildings are highly likely to be earthquake prone, this policy is highly relevant to the District's physical heritage resources.

8.2 The Rates Remission Policy provides remissions for up to six months during strengthening/construction works, as well as up to three years upon completion of the building work. These provisions seek to encourage property owners to develop the building so that they can be better used.

9 Heritage Inventories

9.1 The District's museums already have inventories of their own collections, increasingly available online. The inventory process, however, is not limited to what is collected but rather what should be known: the development of a comprehensive heritage inventory increases the documentation and understanding about heritage resources throughout the District. Creating an inventory ensures that heritage resources are remembered, without necessarily requiring the physical resource to remain in perpetuity. It will be a continually evolving document, with new sites and items added as they are recognised and new information added when discovered.

9.2 For example, two heritage inventories could be developed, one for the built heritage resources and one for Māori heritage. Having a separate inventory for Māori sites would ensure that it would remain a confidential document where appropriate. The development of a Māori heritage inventory would need to occur in partnership with Iwi and hapu. This will include discussions with Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, as well as, with individual Iwi and hapu. There is also the opportunity to develop further inventories for the District's natural heritage resources.

9.3 The heritage inventory process naturally extends to collecting information on narratives and associated collections from locals. These narratives and collections will provide an insight into Rangitikei's early history. Where possible such collections should be digitised for long-term protection and access.

10 Waiving of Internal Consenting Fees

10.1 The waiving of internal consenting fees for work on heritage buildings will be determined on a case by case basis by Council⁹. The internal consenting costs are the staff time required to process building and planning related consent applications¹⁰. To provide some guidance, the areas of consideration by Council when deciding whether to waive fees could be, but are not limited to:

- The extent to which heritage values will be retained or reused.
- The end use of the proposed development.
- The benefits of the proposed development.
- The significance of the heritage resource for the community.
- The significance of the social context behind the heritage resource and how it could be preserved.
- The degree of impact (positive/negative) for tangata whenua.

11 Information Education and Support

11.1 Information and education are useful methods to increase awareness of heritage in the District and to engage communities with these resources. Information and education will be provided to local communities through the following methods.

Support for the Rangitikei Heritage Group¹¹

11.2 Provision of resources to support the ongoing activities of the Rangitikei Heritage Group. This support will be through providing administrative assistance, assistance applying for grants, or assistance through the Community Initiatives Fund.

Information about heritage resources

11.3 The Heritage Inventory will provide this information which could be supplied to property owners and interested community members. It will be available (once published) in the District's libraries, information centres and museums as well as being uploaded to the Council's website.

Support for the Treasured Natural Environment Group

11.4 Continue to provide administrative support and assistance for applying for grants for projects which enhance community engagement with the natural environment.

⁹ 15/RDC/031

¹⁰ Costs not included as part of this provision are; external experts, such as fire safety experts, geotechnical advisors, heritage experts or the costs related to hearings processes.

¹¹ The Rangitikei Heritage Group consists of representatives from the District's museums and historical societies (Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka, Taihape, Turakina), from Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, and from other interested heritage groups (Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust).

Use of the District libraries

- 11.5 The libraries hold a small collection of historical published works on the District. The databases accessible through the libraries are a key resource in finding historical information held in other places.

Archives Central

- 11.6 The Council's archives are housed in a purpose-built public facility shared with neighbouring councils in Feilding. An online database is available and there is an ongoing programme of scanning of high-use records such as rating books.

12 Advocacy for external sponsorship/funding

- 12.1 Council is able to provide co-ordination for major projects, and develop relationships with major heritage and funding agencies. For some initiatives this will be critical.
- 12.2 Council is also well-placed to be aware of regional or national programmes which could have potential application to assist with heritage identification, preservation and access within the Rangitikei.

13 Action Plan

Goal	Activity	Groups Involved	Completion
Development of a heritage inventory of built heritage.	Research into heritage resources (as identified by the Rangitikei Heritage Group). Publication of research.	Rangitikei District Council Rangitikei Heritage Group	July 2016
Development of a heritage inventory of Māori narratives and collections	Research, interviews and publishing of stories.	Rangitikei District Council Local Iwi/hapu Ratana Community	December 2016
Development of a heritage inventory of European / non-indigenous settler narratives and collections.	Research, interviews and publishing of stories.	Rangitikei District Council Rangitikei Heritage Group	December 2017
Joint place naming	Using both the English and Māori place names in key Council correspondence/ documentation.	Council Iwi groups	December 2015

14 Review

14.1 The strategy will be due for review 1 December 2018.

Appendix 1 – Relevant provisions from the Rangitikei District Plan 2013

NOTABLE TREES AND CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT FLORA

Objective

Notable Trees and culturally significant flora are identified, conserved and maintained, and their amenity values are recognised.

Policies

Require the protection and conservation of significant notable trees, as identified in Schedule C2 of the District Plan, from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

Require the conservation of flora that has cultural significance for Māori and is within the conservation estate or is on publicly owned land.

Encourage public awareness and recognition of notable trees.

TANGATA WHENUA

Objective

To recognise and provide for the relationship of Tangata Whenua with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.

Policies

Provide for the relationship between Tangata Whenua and landscapes of cultural significance within the district through the development of non-statutory methods that ensure associative values are recognised and protected long-term.

Recognise the role of Tangata Whenua as kaitiaki of key natural and physical resources with which they have a strong ancestral relationship, by ensuring that their views are sought on applications that may materially affect key natural and physical resources, particularly those sites identified in Schedule C1.

Enable development to encourage Iwi, hapu and whanau to resettle within the District and reconnect with the land, provided that the adverse of development, subdivision and use are avoided or appropriately managed.

Collaborate with Iwi on the identification and appropriate protection of sites of significance to Tangata Whenua.

HERITAGE PROTECTION

Objective

Identify examples of historic, cultural, and other sites that reflect the District's heritage and cultural amenity, and provide for the management of those resources in a way that sustains the social, cultural and economic well-being of communities.

Policies

Ensure known examples of historic heritage are recognised in the District, and listed in Schedule C3.

Enable the protection, conservation or adaptive reuse of historic heritage listed in Schedule C3 of the Plan.

Evaluate in any application for the destruction or modification of heritage, the extent to which the replacement activities provide for the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the affected community.

Discussion draft

Attachment 11



Rangitikei
UNPOINT...

MEMORANDUM

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Priscilla Jeffrey

DATE: 2 July 2015

SUBJECT: **Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – June 2015**

FILE: 1-CO-4

1 Background

- 1.1 In consultation with the Chair of the Policy/Planning Committee, this report identifies meetings that have taken place involving members of the Policy Team through the Community Partnerships activity, focussing on the Path to Well-being initiatives. Added commentary is provided where necessary.
- 1.2 This report also covers applications for external funding as required by the Policy on external grant applications made by Council.

2 Meetings

What?	When/Where?	Why?
Rangitikei Heritage Group	2 June Huntermville	Bi-monthly meeting. Discussion about Rangitikei Weekend, heritage inventories, Heritage Strategy, local issues, WW1 DVD.
Grant Huwyler, Ngati Apa	5 June Bulls	Securing final input into Rangitikei growth Strategy
Anna Sophia, Counselling Centre Marton Inc	8 June Marton	Re-connecting with the Marton Community Charter Advisory Group
Tony Moore, MSD Community Investment	8 June Marton	Networking meeting, confirmation of additional funding for Marton Youth Club
Nathan Kane and Toni Giddens from HYPE Academy	8 June Marton	Information required for MYD reporting

What?	When/Where?	Why?
Buoyant Economy Theme Group	8 June Marton	Regular meeting, agreeing Rangitikei Growth Strategy and sub-groups identified
Marton Community Charter Advisory Group	10 June Marton	Re-establishing the advisory Group of service providers in Marton
Safe and Caring Community Theme Group	15 June Marton	Regular (six weekly) meeting. Focus on Healthy Families initiative
Southern Rangitikei Health Network Group	15 June Marton	Regular networking meeting
Bulls and District Community Trust AGM	16 June Bulls	As part of MOU arrangement. Met new Community Development Manager, Jan Harris.
Regional Collaboration meeting	17 June Palmerston North	Quarterly meeting of regional economic development officer coordinated through Vision Manawatu
Enjoying Life in the Rangitikei	23 June Hunterville	Regular quarterly meeting. Focus on Events Strategy and Promotions Strategy
Healthy Families Governance Group	30 June Whanganui	Rangitikei representation on the governance group for this initiative. Project still being established by MOH

3 External Funding Applications

- 3.1 Youth Clubs: Funding is now in place for the Marton Youth Club and Taihape Youth Hutt through the end of January 2016.
- 3.2 Ministry for Youth Development funding 2014/15: the final narrative report has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry by the deadline of 30 June 2015.

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – June 2015' be received.

Priscilla Jeffrey
Governance Administrator

Appendix 1

Fund	Project description	How much	Desired outcomes and milestones	Lead Agency	Council role	Policy Team Role	Final report due
MSD - Quality Services and Innovation Fund	Taihape Community Connections; to develop better collaborative and referral practices amongst local health and social service providers, collation and provision of information about services within Taihape.	\$120,000	Central information resource, improved access to services	Taihape Community Development Trust	Support Agency	Prepared application, project steering group: no reporting responsibilities	Dec-13
Environment, heritage and WWI commemorative projects Lottery Fund	Repair and renewal of WWI memorials across the District	\$16,333	Completion of restoration of memorials	Marton RSA	Project Manager	Prepared application, project management, will support RSA to report back to funder	Nov-15
MYD - Youth Development Fund	Youth Action Plan	\$24,000	Delivery of four youth-led civic projects: one each in Marton, Bulls, Taihape and District-wide	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, employment of youth development officer (possibly contracted out), reports to funder. In kind support from Council. Cash support from Council Youth Strategy: \$9,000.	Jun-15
Lottery Community Facilities Fund	Renewal of Shelton Pavilion in Centennial Park	\$100,856	Refurbishment of Shelton Pavilion in line with Park Management Plan	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Jul-15

PowerCo Trust Whanganui	Renewal of Shelton Pavilion in Centennial Park	\$10,000	Refurbishment of Shelton Pavilion in line with Park Management Plan	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Jul-15
Whanganui Community Foundation	Swim 4 All	\$10,000	Swimming lessons for Primary School aged children in the Rangitikei District	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Jan-16
Lottery Community Committee	Swim 4 All	\$10,000	Swimming lessons for Primary School aged children in the Rangitikei District	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Apr-16
MYD - Youth Development Fund	Youth Action Plan	\$15,000	Delivery of one youth-led civic projects in Taihape, District-wide training in place-making	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports to funder. In kind support from Council. Cash support from TCP budget for Place-making training sessions.	Jun-16
MYD - Community Investment Fund	Youth Action Plan	\$20,000	Support for Marton Youth Club pending feasibility study on longer term	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Holds funds, contracts with HYPE for youth club management. Responsibility to deliver feasibility study to be agreed within Marton Community Charter.	Dec-15

New Zealand Community Trust	Swim 4 All	\$15,000	Travel costs associated with swimming lessons in the Rangitikei District	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	To be submitted for consideration (June 2015)
KiwiSport	Swim 4 All	\$10,000	Swimming lessons for Primary School aged children in the Rangitikei District	RDC	Lead agency, fund holder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	To be submitted for consideration (June 2015)
as at 02/07/2015	Confirmed	\$326,189					