



Rangitikei District Council

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Rangitikei
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Policy/Planning Committee Meeting

Order Paper

**Thursday, 15 October 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/Planning Committee Meeting

Order Paper – Thursday 15 October 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 Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 10 September 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 meeting on 15 October 2015 be received.

6 Rural settlement zoning

A discussion paper is attached.

File ref: 1-PL-2-5

Recommendation

That, once the issues with the Animal Control Bylaw are addressed, Council staff undertake further discussion with the wider Turakina community to establish the vision for the community and the implications of any zone changes, having regard for the analysis in the discussion paper 'Rural Settlement zoning' provided to Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 15 October 2015 and the Committee's consideration of that.

7 Activity management

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

- Community Leadership

- Environmental and Regulatory Services
- Community Well-Being

File ref: 5-EX-4

Recommendation

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

8 Update on Legislation and governance issues

A report is attached.

File ref: 3-OR-3-5

Recommendations

1. That the report 'Update on legislation and governance issues' to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 15 October 2015 be received.
2. That the Policy/Planning Committee endorse the preparation of a draft Council submission to the Building (Pools) Amendment Bill on the basis of the outline presented to the Committee with the following amendments/additions.....

9 Proposed amendment to the Rates Remission Policy to include incentives for business expansion – consideration of submissions

A report is attached.

File ref: 3-PY-2

Recommendations

1. That the report 'Proposed amendment to the Rates Remission Policy to include incentives for business expansion – consideration of submissions' be received.
2. That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that it (a) approves the proposed response to the sole submitter on the proposed amendment to the Rates Remission Policy to include incentives for business expansion and (b) adopts the proposed amendment without change.

10 Heritage Strategy

The Heritage Strategy has been amended to include a draft Tangata Whenua perspective. The Strategy will be considered further by the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti, with any proposed amendments tabled at the Policy/Planning Committee meeting. It is proposed that the Heritage Strategy is recommended to Council for consultation in accordance with the Significance and Engagement Policy.

Recommendation

That the draft Heritage Strategy [without amendment/as amended] be recommended to Council for consultation in terms of the Significance and Engagement Policy.

11 External risks to roading assets

A discussion piece from Cr Gordon is attached.

File ref: 1-AS-1-4

Recommendations

1. That the discussion piece 'External risks to roading assets' be received.
2. That a report be provided to the February 2016 meeting of the Policy/Planning Committee which (a) sets out the information available on the current management of external risks to roading assets and (b) examines the extent to which other local authorities are considering this issue.

12 Bulls Multi-purpose Community Centre – project management update

Further work has been done to clarify the project management requirements for the project. A project manager is expected to be appointed before the end of October 2015.

13 Update on communications strategy

A report is attached.

File ref: 3-CTY-15-1

Recommendation

That the update on the Communication Strategy to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 15 October 2015 be received

14 Update on the Path to Well-being initiative

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 – October 2015' be received.

15 Late items

16 Future items for the Agenda

17 Next meeting

Thursday, 12 November 2015, 1.00pm

18 Meeting closed

Attachment 1

Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 10 September 2015 – 1:00 p.m.

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Present: Cr Lynne Sheridan (Chair)
Cr Cath Ash
Cr Richard Aslett
Cr Angus Gordon

In attendance: Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Ms Denise Servante, Strategy and Community Planning Manager
Mr Johan Cullis, Environmental and Regulatory Services Team Leader
Ms Gaylene Prince, Community Services Team leader

Tabled items: Item 8: An interim guideline on Flying drones on Council parks

Unconfirmed

1 Welcome

Cr Sheridan welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Apologies/leave of absence

That the apologies for from His Worship the Mayor, Cr Soraya Peke-Mason and Cr Rebecca McNeil be received

Cr Gordon / Cr Ash. 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

Thanks to Cr Aslett for standing in as chair.

Resolved minute number 15/PPL/082 **File Ref**

That the Minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 13 August 2015 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Aslett / Cr Ash. Carried

5 Chair's report

Resolved minute number 15/PPL/083 **File Ref** 3-CT-15-1

That the Chair's report to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 10 September 2015 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Ash. Carried

6 Digital Engagement Plan

Ms Servante gave a PowerPoint presentation to the meeting on the draft plan – 'Rapiddtikei'. The final Plan was due with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment no later than 18 September 2015. It represented the second requirement in responding to the Government's programme for improved broadband and mobile coverage throughout the country. The plan outlined eight projects related to either business growth or community enablement that can be progressed alongside the development of new broadband infrastructure.

There had been a series of meetings with groups of stakeholders in Taihape and Marton to develop this plan; Linda Holman, one of the members of the Marton group, spoke during Council's meeting on 27 August 2015.

7 Activity management templates

The Committee received and discussed the activity management reports for August 2015 covering the following groups of activities:

- Community Leadership
- Environmental and Regulatory Services
- Community Well-Being

Resolved minute number	15/PPL/084	File Ref	5-EX-4
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That the activity management templates for Community Leadership, Environmental and Regulatory Services and Community Well-Being be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Ash. Carried

8 Legislation and governance issues

Mr Cullis informed the Committee about the recently passed legislation which allowed pubs to be open during live broadcasts of the 2015 Rugby World Cup subject to provision of their noise management plans and notification to Council of their intention to be open during live games.

Mr Hodder spoke to other topics in his report. Most building owners had postponed steps to comply with the Council's earthquake-prone buildings policy because of the pending legislation – which, when enacted, meant the Council's policy lapsed. It was not known whether there would be any guidance on the size of pedestrian and/or vehicle movement to inform public consultation on identifying priority masonry buildings which could collapse onto streets.

The final gradings for food handling businesses were being issued. It was a requirement that they be visible at the entry. The two stage process had provided an opportunity for such businesses to improve their processes and this was evident in the final gradings issued

The Committee agreed with the proposed approach on flying drones on Council parks.

Resolved minute number	15/PPL/085	File Ref	3-OR-3-5
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That the report 'Update on legislation and governance issues' to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 10 September 2015 be received.

Cr Gordon /Cr Ash. Carried

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/086** **File Ref** **3-OR-3-5**

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends that Council approve the interim guideline for 'Flying drones on Council parks' pending the adoption of a formal policy on the matter

Cr Gordon / Cr Ash. Carried

9 Bulls Multi-purpose Community Centre – project update including progress with the fundraising plan for the Bulls Multi-purpose Community Centre

A high-level project plan has been developed and is under discussion with Horowhenua District Council which has recently implemented similar projects.

There was brief discussion around how much detail is required for the Lottery funding application. The timeframe for submitting that will be the deciding factor for the whole timeframe.

10 Proposed policy on remitting fees for exclusive use of community facilities or for building consents – further consideration

Mr Hodder spoke to his report.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/087** **File Ref** **3-PY-1**

That the memorandum 'Proposed policy on remitting fees for exclusive use of community facilities or for building consents – further consideration' be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr Ash. Carried

The Committee wished the draft policy to reflect the comment in the memorandum about delegating the application of the policy to the Chief Executive with requests for greater reduction being referred to Council.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/088** **File Ref** **3-PY-1**

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council the adoption of the Policy as amended on remitting fees for exclusive use of community facilities or for building consents

Cr Sheridan / Cr Ash. Carried

11 Final report from Bulls and District Community Trust, Project Marton, Rangitikei.com and Taihape Community Development Trust for 2014/15

There was discussion around the Events Calendar.

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/089** **File Ref** **3-GF-10**

That the report "Final report from Bulls and District Community Trust, Project Marton, Rangitikei.com and Taihape Community Development Trust for 2014/15" be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/090** **File Ref** **3-GF-10**

That the Committee acknowledges the contribution from the Memorandum of Understanding partner agencies to the following Levels of Service from the Community Well-being Group of Activities as outlined in the 2014/15 Annual Plan:

- Up-to-date and relevant information for visitors and residents on a range of services, activities and attractions
- An up-to-date, relevant and vibrant on line presence with information about services, activities and attractions, the District lifestyle, job opportunities and social media contacts
- Attractive and vibrant towns that attract business and residents
- Appropriate range of well-used Council and community facilities and services
- Increased social capital/cohesion/resilience

Cr Gordon / Cr Sheridan. Carried

12 Update on communications strategy

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/091** **File Ref** **3-CTY-15-1**

That the update on the Communication Strategy to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 10 September 2015 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Aslett. Carried

13 Update on the Path to Well-being Initiative

Resolved minute number **15/PPL/092** **File Ref** **1-CO-4**

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

Cr Ash / Cr Gordon. Carried

14 Late Items

None

15 Future Items for the Agenda

None

16 Next meeting

Thursday 15 October 2015, 1.00pm

17 Meeting closed

4.18 pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed

Attachment 2

Policy /Planning Committee – Chairperson’s Report

October, 2015

With the year winding down, we will see a bit more of the Heritage Strategy in this agenda before it goes to Council, then to consultation.

Zoning issues raised recently by the Turakina Community Committee are another area being worked on by staff. It is important that the implications of our bylaws and policies on respective zones are also considered. I suspect this will be a more complex issue than simply rezoning.

Hopefully it can be completed for inclusion with the future consultation on the plan changes to the District Plan.

The impact of the recently signed Trans Pacific Trade Agreement will no doubt impact on our communities in the near future, with the implementation of the Regional Growth Strategy; our local businesses will be well placed to develop further.

The next **Councillor Street Table** will be held between 10.00am and 12.00 noon, on **31 October** (venue: Marton New World).

Councillor Lynne Sheridan

Attachment 3

DISCUSSION ITEM

SUBJECT: **Rural Settlement Zoning**

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Katrina Gray, Policy Analyst

DATE: 1 October 2015

FILE: 1-PL-2-5

1 Introduction

- 1.1 There have been a number of concerns raised about the change from Rural Settlement to Residential zoning during the District Plan review process which occurred between 2010 and 2013. The communities affected by this change include: Crofton, Koitiata, Mangaweka, Mataroa, Ohingaiti, Scotts Ferry, Ratana, Turakina and Utiku.
- 1.2 The purpose of this discussion item is to examine the effects of this change in the context of the District Plan and discuss potential changes which could be made. Discussions may need to be held with the affected communities to determine the vision for the future of their communities and how the District Plan is either inhibiting or promoting that vision.

2 Background

- 2.1 The zoning set out in the District Plan affects how people can use their properties by having an associated set of rules. These rules outline whether an activity can be done without Council permission (permitted), what standards need to be complied with to enable the activity to be undertaken without Council permission (permitted activity standards), and what activities need Council permission (resource consent).
- 2.2 The Rangitikei District Plan 1999 had a number of small communities throughout the Rangitikei District zoned as Rural Settlement, with the surrounding land zoned as Rural (see Figure 1). The Rangitikei District Plan 2013 now has these small communities zoned as Residential, with the surrounding land remains zoned as Rural (see Figure 2).

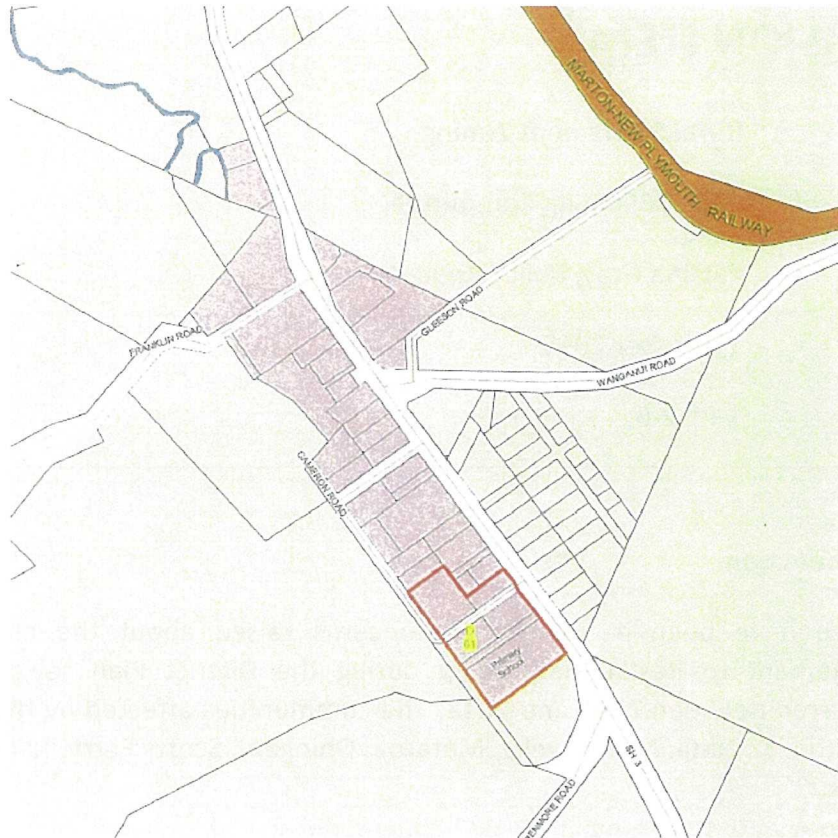


Figure 1. Zoning of Turakina from the Rangitikei District Plan 1999



Figure 2. Zoning of Turakina from the Rangitikei District Plan 2013

Differences between the Rural Settlement and Residential Zones.

2.3 A comparison between the permitted activities and standards between the Rural Settlement (1999) and Residential (2013) zones are given in the table below.

Rural Settlement	Residential (2013)	Comment
Residential activities not otherwise requiring the subdivision of land.	Residential activities.	No change.
Visitor accommodation for under 10 persons provided those persons can be accommodated within any existing building or buildings on any one site.	Visitor accommodation for up to 10 visitors.	Removal of the requirement to be contained within existing buildings.
Home occupations.	Home occupations.	No change.
Open space ¹ .	Not included.	Permitted under the General Rules and Standards section of the 2013 Plan.
Stock grazing of open space.	Pastoral grazing of dry stock and sheep, and horticulture.	Removal of generic ability to graze any stock.
Temporary activities and buildings associated with those activities.	Not included.	Permitted under the General Rules and Standards section of the 2013 Plan.
Community activities within existing community or educational facilities.	Not included.	Removal of ability for new community activities to establish in existing community facilities.
Retail activities including roadside sales activities.	Primary produce sales.	Removal of ability to have new retail activities as a permitted activity.
Network utilities and any structures associated with network utilities.	Network utility activities, associated buildings and any minor upgrading of buildings.	Little change.
Temporary military training activities.	Not included.	Permitted under the General Rules and Standards section of the 2013 Plan.
Ancillary activities.	Buildings and ancillary activities associated with a permitted activity.	No change.

¹ Definition: Open Space means any public or private area of substantially unoccupied space or vacant land; and includes parks, reserves, landscaped areas, gardens, together with any ancillary seating and vehicle parking and pedestrian shelters and conveniences; but excludes any recreational facilities.

- 2.4 The table above shows that the main changes have been the removal of the ability for retail activities to establish as a permitted activity, for new community activities to establish within existing community and education facilities and change for only dry stock and sheep to graze residential zoned properties (rather than any stock).

3 Current status

- 3.1 Since the Rangitikei District Plan 2013 became fully operative there has been little development in the specified areas. Although, resource consent has been required for commercial development in Mangaweka.
- 3.2 A greater number of resource consents are being lodged for small sized rural zoned properties near these settlements to breach the 20 metre boundary setback requirement.
- 3.3 Other than an issue with the Animal Control Bylaw 2013 there has been few issues raised.

4 Potential Changes

Option 1 – Rezone to Rural Living

- 4.1 The Residential zone has been designed for the development of urban areas, where lot sizes are small and the area is largely characterised by residential dwellings. This is reflected by the objective of this zone which states:

“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”.

- 4.2 The Rural Living Zone has been designed for ‘lifestyle blocks’, where there are small scale rural activities occurring on lot sizes which can accommodate this activity. This is reflected by the relevant policy:

“Provide a Rural Living Zone around the Settlements of Marton, Bulls, Taihape and Hunterville that:

- a) enables rural residential scale allotments.*
- b) requires a minimum lot size to minimise the loss of versatile soils*
- c) enables a range of rural and residential activities*
- d) preserves aspects of rural amenity while providing a transition to the urban environment.”*

- 4.3 The table below provides a comparison between the permitted activities/standards and subdivision implications between the Residential and Rural Living zones. The areas where there are differences are shaded in light green.

Residential	Rural Living	Comment
Residential activities.	Residential activities.	No differences.
Visitor accommodation for up to 10 visitors.	Not provided for.	A change to Rural Living would restrict visitor accommodation.
Home occupations.	Home occupations.	No differences.
Pastoral grazing of dry stock and sheep, and horticulture.	Primary production activities, except intensive farming.	More permissive regarding farming activities. Primary production includes; horticulture, floriculture, agriculture, arboriculture.
Primary produce sales.	Roadside sales activities located on strategic or arterial roads.	<p>Primary produce sales is the sale of goods grown on the site which have not been processed e.g. fruit, vegetables. Maximum display area of 10m², goods must be for sale for a maximum continuous period of 3 months, or a cumulative period of 6 months in a 12 month period.</p> <p>Roadside sales are the sale of goods or foods produced on the site there they are grown. Maximum display area of 20m².</p> <p>Strategic/arterial roads e.g. SH's, Taihape-Napier Road and portions of Wanganui road, Calico Line, Makirikiri Road etc. But sales are not allowed on SH's that have a speed limit of 100km/h.</p> <p>The difference here is that continuous roadside sales activities may occur on Rural Living sites.</p>
Buildings and ancillary activities associated with a permitted activity.	Buildings and ancillary activities associated with a permitted activity.	No differences.
Relocated dwellings.	Relocated dwellings.	No differences.
Removal of any building or dwelling no listed as heritage.	Removal of any building or dwelling no listed as heritage.	No differences.
Not included.	Domestic scale wind turbines - so long as they are 200 metres from neighbouring dwellings and max height of 25 metres and max number of four.	These restrictions would mean wind turbines would not be able to be established as a permitted activity in these small communities.

<p>Building Setback:</p> <p>Maximum 3 metre setback from side/rear boundary.</p>	<p>Building Setback:</p> <p>5000m² or less sites: 20 metres side/rear boundary.</p> <p>5000m² or more sites: 5 metres side/rear boundary.</p>	<p>Some of the sites in these communities are small residential sized lots. Changing the zoning to Rural Living would mean that further development of these sites e.g. for garages, new dwellings etc. would be more difficult due to a 5 metre setback requirement.</p> <p>Resource consent would be required for this breach, with the approval of the affected neighbour.</p>
<p>Site coverage – 40%.</p>	<p>No site coverage provisions.</p>	<p>Increase flexibility for coverage. However, Rural Living sites are planned to be larger e.g. 2 hectares where site coverage would not be an issue.</p>
<p>Number of dwellings:</p> <p>One dwelling per 400m².</p>	<p>Number of dwellings:</p> <p>One dwelling on sites less than 5000m².</p> <p>Two dwellings on sites greater than 5000m².</p>	<p>A move to the Rural Living zone would increase restrictions on the number of dwellings per site. Most dwellings in the area currently zoned as residential would only be able to have one dwelling as a permitted activity.</p>
<p>Standards for glasshouses, polytunnels or shade houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must not exceed 10% of the total area of the site (sites under 1000m²). - 100 square metres in total area where the site is larger than 1000m². - Maximum of 3 metres high. 	<p>No comparable standards.</p>	<p>A move to the Rural Living zone would increase the permissiveness of glasshouses.</p>
<p>Exterior Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles not unwarranted for more than 12 months. - Are used for exterior storage limited to 20m². - Separation from boundaries – 2 metres. - Maximum height – 3 metres. 	<p>No comparable standards.</p>	<p>Increased ability for exterior storage in the Rural Living zone.</p>
<p>Subdivision:</p> <p>Minimum lot size of 400m².</p>	<p>Subdivision:</p> <p>Minimum lot size of 2 hectares.</p>	<p>Minimum lot size is much larger in the Rural Living zone.</p>

4.4 The table above shows that there would be a number of consequences from simply changing the zoning from Residential to Rural Living for the smaller communities. The change would result in an increased ability to undertake primary production and roadside sales activities and increased flexibility for exterior storage activities.

- 4.5 The main consequences which could possibly impede development in the area would be the increased building setbacks (a 5 metre setback for sites under 5000m² may result in it being very difficult for residents to undertake additions to dwellings or erect new accessory buildings such as garages), the larger intended lot sizes for subdivision and the restricted number of dwellings. In addition, neither zone provides for any sort of commercial activity to occur in the town.

Option 2 – resource consents

- 4.6 A second option which could be considered is whether resource consents could be used to allow certain activities on specific sites. This could be a worthwhile option to be considered if the changes required were minor and specific. The vision for the communities would need to be clearer before this option could be developed fully, but an example of what could be achieved through this approach is examined below.
- 4.7 In Turakina, there are a few buildings opposite the petrol station where the ground level of the building was previously used for commercial purposes. These commercial activities have since been dis-established.
- 4.8 Under the Rural Settlement zone retail activities were permitted, while under the Residential or Rural Living zones retail activities require resource consent. If the property owners wished to have greater flexibility for development resource consent could be applied for. The consent would allow a retail activity to establish over the next five years.
- 4.9 If Council thought this could be a good solution, then they could consider waiving the internal resource consent costs. This would be a significantly cheaper option than a District Plan change process to achieve a similar result for this issue.
- 4.10 However, there may be external costs involved if the property owners require a planner to prepare their application. In addition approval would be required from the New Zealand Transport Agency.

Option 3 – new zone/Rural Settlement zone

- 4.11 A third option would be to either create a new zone which could apply to these communities or to revert to the Rural Settlement rules from the previous District Plan. This approach could be beneficial if the community sees that neither the Residential nor the Rural Living zone rules meet the aspirations for their community.
- 4.12 The benefits of this approach would be a policy framework which is specifically designed for rural communities with small lot sizes. This could enable retail activities as permitted, as well as other activities the community thinks are essential parts of the community.
- 4.13 The biggest inhibitor for this option is the workload required. New issues, objectives and policies and a whole new set of rules would need to be created. If the vision best fits with the previous Rural Settlement requirements then these could be used as a base. In addition, the new zone would also need to ensure consistency through the other sections of the District Plan e.g. maximum height requirements in the General

Rules and Standards. This may require a large number of plan changes. If the changes required are minor, then this option would be a costly solution.

Option 4 – amend Residential zone rules/create a Residential Settlement overlay

- 4.14 The fourth option could be to amend the existing Residential zone rules or to add a Residential settlement overlay to have specific additional rules/exemptions for the small rural communities.
- 4.15 Many of the residential zone rules do fit with the lot sizes found in these communities e.g. boundary setback, subdivision rules, number of dwellings etc. However, there may be missing provisions such as the ability for retail activities to establish as a permitted activity or increased need for all primary production activities to be permitted.
- 4.16 Amending the residential zone or providing a ‘residential settlement’ overlay could provide for different rules in the overlay area, while retaining the relevant residential rules for the large urban areas such as Bulls, Marton, Hunterville and Taihape.
- 4.17 This solution would be less costly than creating a whole new zone discussed given in option 3, however, would still have a number of costs involved.

5 Comparison with other local authorities

- 5.1 The rural communities within the Rangitikei District are not unique. Therefore, it is beneficial to see how similar communities in other areas are considered under second generation district plans. Overall, there are a variety of approaches for dealing with small rural communities.

Tararua District Plan

- 5.2 The Tararua District Plan provides for ‘settlement management areas’ for their small communities such as; Nosewood, Ormondville, Pongaroa and Akitio. These areas were included as ‘settlement management areas’ because they are serviced by community sewerage and/or water supply schemes. The other small communities which are not, are included as ‘rural management areas’. It is considered that the small communities without sewage/water supply schemes are less suitable for close development. The settlement management area provides for rural, residential, commercial and industrial activities.

Grey District Plan

- 5.3 The Grey District Plan provides for ‘township areas’. These are considered to be areas that have low intensity of development but have a mixture of residential, commercial, recreational, rural and community uses. The areas considered to have a few houses only are retained in the greater rural area.

Proposed South Taranaki District Plan

- 5.4 The proposed South Taranaki District Plan has a 'township zone'. This zone is for the small townships which have a mix of land use activities (Warea, Pungarehu, Rahotu, Pihama, Okaiwa, Alton, Kakaramean, Waitototara.

Wanganui District Plan

- 5.5 Has a 'settlement zone' which is intended to provide for a range of residential, community and rural activities. These areas are Mowhanu, Marybank, Fordell, Upokongaro, Kaiwhaiki, Jerusalem.

6 Turakina

- 6.1 The Turakina Community Committee has expressed concerns about the zoning within the village. They have requested that Council considers amending their zoning to Rural Living. The analysis given in the table above suggests there could be some unintended consequences of this change.
- 6.2 It is important the District Plan is able to provide for the current and future vision for the community. At a meeting in September held with members of the Turakina Community Committee the members identified that Turakina is a small rural community that values its way of life. They considered that the town of Turakina extends between the 70km/h zones. There are further conversations required with the community to better understand their vision for Turakina, in particular with regard to future commercial development of the area and examination of what factors contribute to the community's way of life that they wish to retain.

7 Conclusion/Discussion Points

- 7.1 The key factors to consider for the Rural Settlement/Residential Zone discussion are:
- Is the current residential zoning having an adverse effect on the development of these settlements?
 - Does the residential zone provide for the future aspirations of these settlements?
 - If no, what is the most cost-effective method for providing for these future aspirations?
- 7.2 To make the analysis of the three zones considered in this discussion item easier, a table has been attached as Appendix 1.
- 7.3 Without having a clear vision from the communities affected, it would be premature to make any decisions about what zoning changes, if any would be required. However, discussion about the changes, the potential implications and the next steps for addressing the concerns raised are helpful.

8 Next steps

- 8.1 It is proposed that once the issues with the Animal Control Bylaw are addressed that further discussions with the wider Turakina community are held to establish the vision for the community and the implications of any zone changes.
- 8.2 Further monitoring (if required) about the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing District Plan rules.
- 8.3 Assessment of the best option, including the costs.

Katrina Gray
Policy Analyst/Planner

Appendix 1

Rural Settlement	Residential	Rural Living	Comment
Residential activities.	Residential activities	Residential activities	No differences
Visitor accommodation for under 10 persons provided those persons can be accommodated within any existing building or buildings on any one site.	Visitor accommodation for up to 10 visitors	Not provided for	A change to Rural Living would restrict visitor accommodation.
Home occupations	Home occupations	Home occupations	No differences
Stock grazing of open space.	Pastoral grazing of dry stock and sheep, and horticulture	Primary production activities, except intensive farming	<p>More permissive regarding farming activities for Rural Settlement/Living.</p> <p>Primary production includes; horticulture, floriculture, agriculture, arboriculture.</p>
Retail activities including roadside sales activities.	Primary produce sales	Roadside sales activities located on strategic or arterial roads	<p>Primary produce sales is the sale of goods grown on the site which have not been processed e.g. fruit, vegetables. Maximum display area of 10m², goods must be for sale for a maximum continuous period of 3 months, or a cumulative period of 6 months in a 12 month period.</p> <p>Roadside sales are the sale of goods or foods produced on the site there they are grown. Maximum display area of 20m².</p> <p>Strategic/arterial roads e.g. SH's, Taihape-Napier Road and portions of Wanganui road, Calico Line, Makirikiri Road etc. But sales are not allowed on SH's that have a speed limit of 100km/h.</p> <p>The difference here is that continuous roadside sales activities may occur on Rural Living sites.</p> <p>In the Rural Settlement zone retail activities are also permitted.</p>

Ancillary activities	Buildings and ancillary activities associated with a permitted activity	Buildings and ancillary activities associated with a permitted activity	No differences
Relocated buildings are a controlled activity (resource consent required)	Relocated dwellings	Relocated dwellings	There was a whole of district change to allowing relocated dwellings as a permitted activity during the DP review. No difference between rural living/residential.
Not provided for.	Removal of any building or dwelling not listed as heritage	Removal of any building or dwelling not listed as heritage	No differences.
Not included	Not included	Domestic scale wind turbines	<p>So long as they are 200 metres from neighbouring dwellings and max height of 25 metres and max number of four in Rural Living.</p> <p>These restrictions would mean wind turbines would not be able to be established as a permitted activity in Turakina or many other small settlements.</p> <p>Therefore, there would be no differences in the rules.</p>
<p>Building Setback</p> <p>1 metre setback for side/rear boundaries. Note: this was the same setback as the residential zone under the previous District Plan.</p>	<p>Building Setback:</p> <p>Maximum 3 metre setback from side/rear boundary</p>	<p>Building Setback:</p> <p>5000m² or less sites: 20 metres side/rear boundary</p> <p>500m² or more sites: 5 metres side/rear boundary</p>	<p>Some of the sites in Turakina a small residential sized lots. Changing the zoning to Rural Living would mean that further development of these sites e.g. for garages, new dwellings etc. would be more difficult due to a 5 metre setback requirement.</p> <p>Resource consent would be required for this breach, with the approval of the affected neighbour.</p> <p>The building setback rules between the Rural Settlement/Residential zones are more similar.</p>
Site coverage – 40%	Site coverage – 40%	No site coverage provisions.	The site coverage provisions are more similar between Rural Settlement/Residential than Rural Living. This could possibly be that Rural Living sites are considered to be 'lifestyle-block' sizes where sit coverage should not be an issue.

Not included.	<p>Number of dwellings:</p> <p>One dwelling per 400m².</p>	<p>Number of dwellings:</p> <p>One dwelling on sites less than 5000m².</p> <p>Two dwellings on sites greater than 5000m².</p>	A move to the Rural Living zone would increase restrictions on the number of dwellings per site. Most dwellings in the area currently zoned as residential would only be able to have one dwelling as a permitted activity.
No comparable standards.	<p>Standards for glasshouses, polytunnels or shade houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must not exceed 10% of the total area of the site (sites under 1000m²). - 100 square metres in total area where the site is larger than 1000m². - Maximum of 3 metres high. 	No comparable standards	A move to the Rural Living zone would increase the permissiveness of glasshouses.
No comparable standards.	<p>Exterior Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles not unwarranted for more than 12 months. - Are used for exterior storage limited to 20m² - Separation from boundaries – 2 metres - Maximum height – 3 metres 	No comparable standards	Increased ability for exterior storage in the Rural Living zone.
Subdivision: No minimum lot size. Note there were no minimum lot sizes for any	Subdivision: Minimum lot size of 400m ² .	Subdivision: Minimum lot size of 2 hectares.	<p>A move to Rural Living would increase the stringency on subdivision in the area.</p> <p>Note: there was a whole of district change in the review to provide</p>

zone in the previous DP.			for minimum lot sizes for all zones.
Community activities within existing community or educational facilities.	Not provided for.	No provided for.	Existing activities may have existing use rights. The establishment of new community activities are more restricted under the new residential/rural living provisions.



Attachment 4

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2015/16			Sep-15
Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	
Make decisions that are robust, fair, timely, legally compliant and address critical issues, and that are communicated to the community and followed through	83% of Annual Plan actions substantially undertaken or completed during the year, all groups of activities to achieve at least 75% of identified actions	To be assessed quarterly for Statement of Service performance	
	75% of planned capital programme expended, all network utilities groups of activities to achieve at least 60% of planned capital expenditure	To be assessed quarterly for Statement of Service performance	
Requests for Service			
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
General enquiry	4	1	1
Feedback requested:	Email/Telephone	In Person	Not Required
Animal Control	41	5	36
Cemeteries	1		
Council Housing/Property	2		25
Culverts, Drainage and Non-CBD Sumps	4		8
Environmental Health	9		18
Footpaths	1		1
General enquiry	6		
Parks and Reserves	1		3
Public Toilets	0		3
Road Signs	1		3
Roads	4		15
Roadside Berm Mowing	1		1
Roadside Weeds/Vegetation/Trees	0		1
Stormwater	3	2	8
Street Cleaning and Litter Bins	0		2
Vehicle Crossings	1		
Wastewater	0	1	5
Water	11	2	39
Maintenance (road signs)	1		
Grand Total	87	10	168

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2015/16			Sep-15
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2015/16			
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 2014/15	Interim audit report prepared and included in the Audit/Risk order paper. Annual Report prepared for adoption in October.	Due to be adopted on 1 October
	Annual Plan 2016/17	Nothing to report	Nothing - Annual Plan due for consultation/adoption early 2016.
Elections	Preparation for the 2016 elections	Nothing to report	Staff will attend electoral officer training during October.
Iwi/Maori Liaison	Key outcomes from Maori Community Development Programme (to be identified)	Outcomes of Ngati Hauiti MOU almost completed. Scheme promoted for 2015/16.	Complete the 2014/15 MOU arrangement with Ngati Hauiti, manage a process to identify projects for 2015/16
Council	Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw review (see below)	On track	See below
	Preparation of order papers that ensure compliant decision-making	Order papers prepared for Audit and Risk Committee, A/IN, P/PI, F/P and Council, Marton and Bulls Community Committees.	Monthly meeting of Council and its Committees, bi monthly meetings of all Community Boards/Committees and Ahi Kaa.
Policy and Bylaw Review	Compliance date	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Scoping report on the level of service for different ONRC classifications	1 September 2015	Nothing to report	Scoping report prepared under shared services arrangement with WDC
Rates Policy	31 December 2015	Nothing to report	Work progressing via shared service arrangement with WDC
Legal Compliance Project	31 December 2015	The following module has been completed: LIMS. (Previously completed Liquor licencing, enforcement, resource management)	Work on the following modules: building control and dog control.
Rates remission policy	30 June 2016	Consultation for proposed amendment to rates remission policy to accommodate flood damage, closed on 30 September. One submission was received.	Deliberations and adoption to be done at P/PL during October.
Review the Heritage Strategy	30 June 2016	Nothing further to report this month	Draft report to be further considered by the members of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, then an engagement plan prepared for Council.
Koitiata Waste Water Reference Group	30 June 2017	Survey confirmed and distributed to ratepayers.	Further meeting scheduled in October. Surveys close 9 October 2015.
Review TAB venue policy	28 February 2016	Not started yet	
Review Gambling venue (class 4) policy	30 May 2016	Not started yet	
Versus survey (including new process and questions for 2015/16)	31 March 2016	Not started yet	
Review Earthquake Prone Buildings Policy	30 June 2016	Not started yet	The Building (Earthquake Prone Buildings) Amendment Bill is expected to be enacted by
Development of reserve management plans: Marton Park	31 December 2016	Not started yet	
Other pieces of work	Reference for inclusion	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Review of Animal Control Bylaw	Following enforcement of the Bylaw in Turakina, residents through the Community Committee have asked for a review of this Bylaw to accommodate the rural nature of the Turakina Settlement.	A meeting was held with members of the Community Committee to discuss the issue. Consultation on amending the Bylaw to remove the 'urban area' requirement was confirmed by Council. Expressions of interest from other similar communities also approved by Council.	Public consultation on proposed changes to the Bylaw. Expressions of interest sought from other similarly affected communities.
Investigation of proposal to establish CCO for Infrastructure Shared Services	Policy Team are involved in the Local Government requirements workstream of this investigative programme.	The Project Management Group has met regularly to progress this project working towards a joint Council workshop before the end of the 2015	Ongoing

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2015/16			Sep-15
Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	
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, 17% in 2015	Survey to be undertaken in March 2016	
Identify and promote opportunities for economic growth in the District	The District's GDP growth: In 2013, Rangitikei's GDP growth was -0.8% and trending downwards with an increasing divergence from the national trend.	Interim data available in December 2015.	
	A greater proportion of young people living in the District are attending local schools. Based on latest available Statistics New Zealand population estimates (June 2013) and school enrolments for 2014 (TKI), 56% of residents of high school age were enrolled in local schools and trending upwards.	Interim data available in December 2015.	
	More people living in the District (than is currently projected by Statistics New Zealand). Based on population projections from Statistics New Zealand (medium projection based on 2013 Census), the resident population is projected to decline from 14,450 in June 2013 to 13,900 in June 2028.	Interim data available in December 2015.	
Requests for Service			
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
None			

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2015/16			Sep-15
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2015/16			
What are they:	Targets	Progress to date	Planned activities
Community Partnerships	Facilitation of Path to Well-being groups	See below	
	Delivery of work programme through the MOU	See below	
Key elements of the work outlined in Path to Well-being and MOU workplans			
What are they:	Targets	Progress to date	Planned activities
Advocacy to support the economic interests in the District at regional and national level	To actively promotes the District through multi-media advertising and the Mayor and Chief Executive undertake promotional tours on behalf of the District	Links are being progressed between the District and China.	To be determined
	Lead partner in regional collaborative initiatives around economic development	The Lead Team have produced the implementation plan for the RGS indicating 2 phases. The first is developing the Action Plan and the second is implementing the Action Plan. The Action Plans will be developed and then implemented by Project Teams: the members of these teams are currently being identified.	Projects Teams to be established.
Timely and effective interventions that create economic stability, opportunity and growth	Increased investment into economic development, e.g. partnering in rural water storage, seeding retail initiatives ('pop-up shops')	Prepared Registration of Interest - Support and Digital Enablement Plan for the Government's next round of funding for improving broadband access.	Align/fine tune to Regional Growth Study/Strategy and begin implementation. Implement Digital Enablement Plan.
A wide range of gainful employment opportunities in the District	Facilitate and lead on a Rangitikei Growth Strategy that also aligns with and contributes to a regional Agribusiness Strategy	Nothing further to report	Align/fine tune to Regional Growth Study/Strategy and begin implementation.
Attractive and vibrant towns that attract business and residents	Provision of good infrastructure, well-maintained streets in the CBD of main towns	Finalising details for the engagement of Creative Communities to undertake a community training process in Marton, Bulls, Mangaweka, Ratana and Turakina. Taihape still to be confirmed, or otherwise. Parks and reserves team beginning to look at refreshing CBD streetscapes.	Monitor progress and continue to facilitate and administer as required.
	Events, activities and projects to enliven the towns and District	Wear-a-bull Arts and Rangitikei's Got Talent have taken place.	Continue to work and liaise with the the Town Coordinators.
Up to date and relevant information for visitors and residents on a range of services, activities and attractions	Maintain information centres in Taihape and Bulls, the gateways to the District.	Tpe September 2015 457 (2014,397) Bulls September 2015 378 (2014, 452)	
	Develop an information centre in Marton as part of the "libraries as community hubs" concept.	Nothing to report - still urgent need to complete re-painting and signage at Library and develop focussed Marton webpage.	Complete repainting of Library and erect Info Centre signage. Work with Project Marton to develop Marton webpages.
	Contract with local organisations to provide a range of information, including: * Up-to-date calendar of events, and * Community newsletters, for local distribution	Business as usual	Complete trial of process to upload events to the calendar through eventfinder.
An up to date, relevant and vibrant on line presence with information about services, activities and attractions, the District lifestyle, job opportunities and social media contacts	Maintain a website that provides information about Council and community services and activities	The Policy Team has instigated a continuous improvement project to progressively and regularly update the website with policy and community information.	Systematically review all community, information pages on the Council website and update. Maintain regular review process.
	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.	Enjoying Life in the Rangitikei Theme Group have input ideas for the promotional strategy that have been incorporated into a scoping report for the District Promotional Strategy. This was presented to F/P Committee in early October.	Develop the District promotion strategy and identify role of the web portal. Continue to develop Be Happy Taihape. Further develop Promotional Strategy
Opportunities for residents to remain socially and physically active into their retirement years, to enable them to stay in the District for as long as possible	Facilitate and lead on a Positive Ageing Strategy that aims to enhance quality of life for older people in the District	Nothing to report.	Brochure re services for older people in Taihape to printed and distributed.
Opportunities for people with children to access the quality of life they desire for their families	Facilitate and lead on a Youth Action Plan that aims to enhance quality of life for children and young people in the District	Youth services in marton and Taihape have continued as usual.	Confirm the 7-Day Makeover community
A more equal and inclusive community where all young people are thriving, irrespective of their start in life	Council will facilitate and lead on a Community Charter that supports all young people in our District to become the best adult that they can	Youth Engagement Process led by Ministry for Youth Development took place in early September.	Develop Action Plans to address pre-school and primary aged age groups. Continue to develop engagement with young people in the Charter.
Cohesive and resilient communities that welcome and celebrate diversity	Develop high trust contracts with agencies in each of the three main towns to undertake community development	Final report for 2014/15 from MOU agencies received. Good progress in liaison and networking within the three communities of Bulls, Marton and Taihape.	Continue to work and liaise with the the Town Coordinators.
Funding schemes which have clear criteria, which are well publicised, and where there is a transparent selection process	Facilitate at least an annual opportunity for community organisations to apply for funding under the various grant schemes administered by the Council	Administration for the first round of the Community Initiatives Fund and Events Sponsorship Scheme has been completed. The recipients have been publicised on the website.	Round 2 of the CIF and E55 and round 1 of Creative Communities will be open for applications throughout October.
	Publish the results of grant application process to a Council-run forum showcasing the results of grant application processes where successful applicants provide brief presentations and are open to questions	Nothing further to report	Organise a meeting for grant recipients.
To see Council civil defence volunteers and staff at times of emergency (confidence in the activity)	Contract with Horizons to provide access to a full-time Emergency Management Officer	On Track	
	Arrange regular planning and operational activities	Recovery is ongoing in the District. Enhanced Task Force Green has been extended to 16 October 2015.	EIMS training for key staff and then all other staff
To be assured of adequately trained, resourced and responsive rural fire force to reduce the incidence of life and property threatening fire	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	Ongoing and is on track	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2015/16			Sep-15
Performance measures in LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress to date	
Timeliness of processing the paperwork (building control, consent processes, licence applications)	At least 92% of the processing of documentation for each of Council’s regulatory and enforcement services is completed within the prescribed times	100% of all building and resource consents issued within statutory timeframes	
Possession of relevant authorisations from central government	Accreditation as a building consent authority maintained	Maintained	
Timeliness of response to requests for service for enforcement call-outs (animal control and environmental health); within prescribed response and resolution times	Improvement in timeliness reported in 2013/14 (84% were responded to in time and 61% completed in time)	To be calculated	
Requests for Service			
What are they:	Completed on time	Completed late	Overdue
Animal Control			
Animal control Bylaw matter			
animal welfare	3		
Attacks on Animals			
Barking dog	5		
Dead animal			
Dog Property Inspection (for Good Owner status)	5		2
Found Dog	9	1	
Lost Animal	15		
Property Investigation - animal control problem	3		
Rushing at animal	1		
Rushing at human	3		1
Stock worrying	2	1	
Wandering stock	13		
Wandering/stray dog	14		1
Environmental Health			
Dead animal	3		
Dumped rubbish (outside town boundary)	1		
Dumped rubbish (within town boundary)	5		
Food premises health issue	1		
Livestock (not normally impounded)	2		2
Noise - day and night	8		5
General Enquiry			
General Enquiry	4	4	
Water flooding (other than stormwater and wastewater)			
Grand Total	97	6	11

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES TEAM			Sep-15
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2015/16			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
District Plan (and other) review processes conducted frugally	Continuous monitoring of operative District plan for minor changes.	P/PI committee have discussed potential plan change required on Rural zone and Liquefaction/Ground shaking	Business as usual
	District Plan change implemented		Business as usual
Give effect to the provisions of the Food Bill, when enacted	Implement the Food Premises Grading Bylaw	Awaiting Regulations	Business as usual
Other regulatory functions			
What are they:	Targets	Statistics for this month	Narrative (if any)
Building Consents	Report on number of building consents processed, the timeliness and the value of consented work	17 BC's processed in September, 100% processed within 20 days, average days to process = 7 days. Value of work = \$583,600	Fitout of BNZ Bank cost was \$350,000. Various house alterations, garages and woodburner installations account for the rest of the amount
	Code of compliance certificates, notices to fix and infringements issued.	21 CCC issued, 0 NTF issued, 0 infringement issued	
Resource Consents	Report on: a) number of land use consents issued and timeliness	4 Land use consents issued with 100% processing time frame, average processing days = 17.25	2 Land use consents issued took 22 days to process
	b) subdivision consents and timeliness	1 Subdivision consents issued with 100% processing time frame, average processing days = 15	
	c) section 223 and 224 certification and timeliness,	1x s223 and 1x s224 certificates issued within 100% timeframe	
	d) abatement and infringements issued.	0	
Dog Control	Report on number of new registrations issued, dogs impounded, dogs destroyed and infringements issued.	34 New Dogs Registered, 8 Impounded, 4 Deceased, 0 Infringements	662 New Dogs Registered, 30 Impounded, 13 Deceased, 11 Infringements, 4438 Dogs Registered, 504 Unregistered
Bylaw enforcement	Enforcement action taken	3 Warning/information letters regarding breaches of bylaws	
Liquor Licensing	Report on number and type of licences issued .	3 Special Licences, 1 New Managers, 1 Renewal of Managers, 2 renewal club licences	12 Special Licences, 5 New Managers, 20 Renewal of Managers, 2 Renewal of Club Licences

Attachment 5



Rangitikei
UNEXPECTEDLY...

REPORT

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

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

DATE: 6 October 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, it seems that the Productivity Commission will be tasked with undertaking an in-depth review of the Act.
- 1.3 Parliament's Local Government and Environment Committee has invited submissions to the Building (Pools) Amendment Bill.
- 1.4 The Psychoactive Substances Authority has published its feedback to comment provided
- 1.5 The Ministry of Transport has issued guidance on how speed limit bylaws are to be made or amended in future.

2 Resource Management Act

- 2.1 Timing for the introduction of an amendment Bill remains uncertain. However, in August 2015, the Ministry for the Environment published a list of priorities for national direction which will be addressed using legislative tools under the Resource Management Act. Each priority topic will go through a formal development process, including public consultation and the chance to make a submission.

Topic	Indicative date of completion	Description
Telecommunication	2016	Changes to bring the existing national

facilities (amendments)		environmental standards up to date with current technology.
Plantation forestry	2016	Nationally-consistent rules to reduce compliance costs for plantation forestry.
Urban development	2016	Requirements for councils to provide sufficient capacity for urban development including housing –i.e. development of a National Policy Statement for urban development. ¹
Freshwater management (amendments)	Consultation in 2016	Next steps on freshwater management from Land and Water Forum and Iwi Leaders discussions to improve governance, quality and allocation including new requirements to exclude dairy cattle from waterways.
Biodiversity (subject to agreement on terms of reference between farmers and conservation groups)	2016/17	Clear national guidance on implementation of section 6(c) of the RMA.
Pest control/eradication	2016	Improving the regulatory approach to pest control and avoiding duplication with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act.
Air (amendments)	2016	Changes to the existing national environmental standards to incorporate current findings on the health impacts of air pollution.
Aquaculture	2016	Nationally-consistent framework for the management of aquaculture space to provide greater certainty for investment in aquaculture.
Contaminants in soil (amendments)	2017	Changes to make the existing national environmental standard more targeted toward risks from contaminants.

¹ The Government intends to begin consultation under section 46 of the Resource Management Act on the desirability of an NPS later this year

Natural hazards	2018	Guidance on managing significant risks from natural hazards.
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- 2.2 Alongside this programme, the Deputy Prime Minister has indicated the Government intends that the Productivity Commission will conduct a wide-ranging review of New Zealand's planning laws, including the Resource Management Act, the Land Transport Act and the Local Government Act. This will bring an intellectual focus on the economic impacts of planning decisions, especially in urban environments.

3 Building (Pools) Amendment Bill

- 3.1 On 9 September 2015, the Minister for Building and Housing introduced the Building (Pools) Amendment Bill. The first reading took place a week later, at which it was referred to the Local Government and Environment Committee with a report due in Parliament on 16 March 2016. The Bill, if enacted, would repeal the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987.

- 3.2 The six key changes are:

- i. Deeming child-resistant covers on spa pools and hot tubs to be an adequate means of restricting access (i.e. without the need for these to be separately fenced)²;
- ii. Requiring five-yearly inspections of pools consistently across the country to ensure that owners maintain the means of restricting access to their pools – currently some councils require three-yearly inspections and others not at all;
- iii. Requiring retailers and manufacturers to inform buyers of their obligations under the Act when they buy pools to ensure children's access is restricted;
- iv. Clarifying that garden ponds and stormwater retention ponds do not need to meet the swimming pool fencing requirements, noting differing interpretations currently by councils;
- v. Moving to performance-based standards in the Building Code to specify fencing requirements, rather than current duplicate and inconsistent requirements; and

² Clause 14 of the Bill provides that a building consent will not be required for the means of restricting access to spa pools, hot tubs and portable pools.

- vi. Introducing a graduated enforcement regime with infringement notices as the preferred tool for compliance, and court prosecutions only in serious breaches.
- 3.3 A presentation will be made to the meeting outlining the main points proposed in Council's submission, which will be included in the Council Order Paper for the meeting on 29 October 2015. Submissions are due on 5 November 2015.
- 3.4 The last survey of pools in the District began in 2012 but was not completed. At that time, the estimated count was 270 (including spa pools).

4 Compliance with Local Approved Products Policies (LAPPs).

- 4.1 On 6 July 2015, the Psychoactive Substances Regulatory Authority sought feedback on the proposed process for determining retail licence applicant compliance with LAPPs. On 15 September 2015, the Authority provided feedback on these comments. The Authority will always refer applications to territorial authorities, even if an application is for a site outside the locations defined in the LAPP. However, the application form will clarify those restrictions. The Authority will manage the priority should there be more than one applicant for a specific location.
- 4.2 The Authority was asked whether it could require labels to be printed in another language where a retail licence was approved in an area where there was a high number of non-English speakers. This is outside the scope of the criteria for issuing a licence – language is part of the requirements for labelling of products.
- 4.3 There is no mechanism for territorial authorities to recover costs. The Authority's view is that its involvement in the application process means there will be less work for local authorities. In addition, the number of such licences will be small.

5 Revision of the National Environmental Standard (NES) for telecommunications facilities

- 5.1 On 24 September 2015, the Minister for Communications and the Minister for the Environment announced that the proposed revision of the NES for telecommunications facilities would be undertaken. This followed consideration of submissions to a discussion document between 3 March and 17 April 2015. Council did not make a submission.
- 5.2 The changes will mean that installations like wi-fi panels, street cabinets, light pole antennas and cabling will not require consents where they meet the national environmental standard. This is intended to aid in the roll-out of the ultra-fast broadband and rural broadband initiative and speed up the availability of new and better communications technologies. Activities that do not qualify as permitted activities under the regulations will continue to be

managed by local councils through the existing rules in their district plans, and the new NES will still require the consent of the land or building owner.

- 5.3 The new NES will not change the exposure standard for radiofrequency fields. All new telecommunications infrastructure will continue to need to comply with the exposure standard referenced in the NES, which is based on international best practice.
- 5.4 A related consultation is over the review of the Telecommunications Act 2001. The Government sees the need for a more technology-neutral network regulation. It recognises that it may be appropriate for the copper network to be retired in areas where ultra-fast broadband is available but that until at least 2020 mobile services will probably deliver a less consistent service (and remain more expensive) than equivalent fixed-line services.

6 Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Rugby World Cup 2015 Extended Trading Hours) Amendment Act 2015

- 6.1 At the date of preparing this report there had been one notification for extended hours under this provision.

7 Future setting of speed-limit bylaws

- 7.1 The Ministry of Transport has recently provided guidance to local authorities that future setting of speed limit bylaws should be done under the amended section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998 rather than the bylaw provisions of section 145 in the Local Government Act 2002. Once made (or amended) the bylaw must be sent to the Minister of Transport who (under section 22AC of the Land Transport Act 1998) has the powers to amend, replace or disallow any speed limit at any time.
- 7.2 While the consultation requirements of section 156 in the Local Government Act 2002 continue to apply to speed-limit bylaws, the review and lapsing provisions for these bylaws as in sections 158-160A of that Act do not. Instead, regard must be had for clauses 3.2(7) and (8) in the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2003. A review is mandatory if –
 - (a) there is a significant change in the nature, scale or intensity of land use adjacent to a road; or
 - (b) there is a significant change in a road, its environment or its use; or
 - (c) the council receives a written request to do so from the New Zealand Transport Agency.

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 That the report 'Update on legislation and governance issues' to the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting of 15 October 2015 be received.
- 8.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee endorse the preparation of a draft Council submission to the Building (Pools) Amendment Bill on the basis of the outline presented to the Committee with the following amendments/additions.....

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Attachment 6

REPORT

SUBJECT: **Proposed amendment to the Rates Remission Policy to include incentives for business expansion – consideration of submissions**

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

DATE: 9 October 2015

FILE: 3-PY-2

1 Background

- 1.1 At its meeting on 30 July 2015, Council adopted for consultation the draft amendment to the Rates Remission Policy – Incentives for business expansion (attached as Appendix 1). Development of the policy had regard for comparable approaches taken by other local authorities as well as Council's policy setting framework.
- 1.2 Written submissions were invited from that date until 30 September 2015.

2 Comment

- 2.1 Only one submission was received – from Gretta Mills, attached as Appendix 2.
- 2.2 This submission is a considered rejection of the thinking behind Council's rates remission policies for supporting businesses (not just the particular amendment consulted on). The argument is that the impact of the savings on any business will be (or should be) small so will have minimal impact on the viability of that business. On the other hand, any remission is paid collectively by other ratepayers. In addition, Ms Mills notes a reputational risk for Council if it remits rates to a business which fails.
- 2.3 Ms Mills supports that part of the rates remission policy which provides relief for those whose land had been affected by natural calamity. She also supports the rebates offered to those on low income. However, while Council is the conduit through which such rebates are provided, they are funded through the Department of Internal Affairs, and thus are an outcome of central government policy. They have no impact on the overall rates revenue of the Council.
- 2.4 In acknowledging this submission, the following could form the basis of the response:
- In offering remissions of rates to businesses – whether for a new type of business, a business which seeks to develop a site on which there is an earthquake-prone building, or an already established business which is expanding its operations, Council does not see itself (or ratepayers) as a co-investor. Rather, it is the principle of

partnership, gaining leverage for the community, as underpins most of Council's discretionary activity outside the provision of infrastructure and regulatory services. In the case of the remissions for businesses, there is a potential pay-back in the sense that a larger operation or upgrade or renewed premises typically increase the valuation of the business property, meaning an increased contribution to rates.

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 That the report 'Proposed amendment to the Rates Remission Policy to include incentives for business expansion - consideration of submissions' be received.
- 3.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that it (a) approves the proposed response to the sole submitter on the proposed amendment to the Rates Remission Policy to include incentives for business expansion and (b) adopts the proposed amendment without change.

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%)

Appendix 2

From: Inwards Mail
Sent: Wednesday, 30 September 2015 2:06 p.m.
To: Priscilla Jeffrey
Subject: FW: Proposed amendment to council's rates remission policy

From: millsnz@gmail.com [<mailto:millsnz@gmail.com>] **On Behalf Of** G Mills
Sent: Wednesday, 30 September 2015 11:54 a.m.
To: RDC Information
Subject: Proposed amendment to council's rates remission policy

Attn: Priscilla Jeffery

Dear Priscilla,

I have some comments re: Amendment to Council's rates remission policy.

Incentives for business expansion

1. Rates rebate incentives for business expansion are not able to be justified and are unfair to other existing ratepayers. The monies rebated have to be replaced by increases to all other ratepayers. Alternatively, council will have to reduce its staff and/or services.
2. The rebate of rates being offered does not hurt council staff or councillors, unless they are Rangitikei ratepayers. The council staff and councillors should stop being magnanimous with hard-earned ratepayer funds.
3. The council staff and elected councillors time (& cost) that will be spent deliberating on the worthiness or otherwise of business rates rebates applications would be better spent on other more productive/cost effective duties.
4. The council staff and elected councillors time (& cost) that will be spent monitoring (?) the effectiveness or otherwise of those businesses that are granted rates rebates applications will be better spent on other more productive/cost effective duties. Many new projects and businesses fail within the first 5 years! Why should ratepayers monies be exposed to this unnecessary risk.
5. Rangitikei is not a wealthy district. We have expensive infrastructure remediation, maintenance and developments to fund e.g. wastewater, water, stormwater, roading and internet/ultrafast broadband. Essentials that benefit all ratepayers.
6. If this amendment is accepted there will be no transparency/public information involved in the decision-making about business applications because 'business confidentiality and sensitivity' will be claimed.

The RDC has existing rate rebates. Some which justify the sharing of other ratepayers monies and some that do not:

- **Demolition rebates-** the council already offers rates rebates that encourage demolition of heritage buildings in the Rangitikei, especially in our main streets. This is not an appropriate use of hard-earned ratepayer monies. It is an incentive resulting in perverse consequences detrimental to the historic streetscapes and iconic identity of our rural towns.

- **Flood damage rebates-** the council offers rebates for those who have been adversely affected by the recent floods. This case by case approach is able to be justified as a 'one off' to those in great financial need.
- **Low income rebates-** the council offers rebates for those on low/fixed incomes who find it difficult to pay ever increasing rates on their homes. This case by case approach is able to be justified as a 'one off' each year to those in great financial need.

Business expansion rebates- if a rate rebate is something that a new or existing business will spend time and effort applying for, alarm bells should ring: either they are scraping to have sufficient capital to develop or they want to be on a ratepayer funded 'gravy train'. We should not be throwing away hard-earned ratepayer money as incentives to 'risktakers' and/or bludgers.

For example, several years ago John Van Daatselaar applied for and received a 'rates rebate' to set up a proposed new business, a language school, in the old Post Office building in Marton's main street. John had plenty of enthusiasm for his 'renovation' project and he and a friend spent a great deal of time and effort in 'doing up' this building.

However, John has no funding set aside to actually 'operate' his proposed business nor did he have any knowledge or understanding of what NZQA requirements he had to fund and meet before he could set up a English Language School in New Zealand. Consequently, he ran out of his initial funding and his personal circumstances changed. He sold the building and left New Zealand.

The council justification that the money rebated will be repaid by businesses paying increased rates in the future is feeble.

How is a business successful in gaining a 'rebate' going to feel when at the end of one or five years they are hit with a much larger rates bill **or** how is the council going to deal with the public embarrassment and shortfall in ratepayer funds/having to increase the rate take to unaffordable levels because these businesses have not delivered the results that their 'successful' rate rebate application was based on.

Businesses take calculated risks in order to succeed. Rate monies should not be propping up private businesses. Business expansion (& demolition) rebates are not appropriate or justifiable uses for communal funds i.e. rate monies.

Yours sincerely,

Gretta Mills

Gretta Mills, Director

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Attachment 7

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, the District 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 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 Rangitikei Tangata Whenua Perspective – Heritage Protection

- 2.1 Toi tu te kupu, toi tu te mana, toi tu te whenua – a plea to hold fast to our culture, for without language, without mana, and without land, the essence of being Maori would no longer exist but be a skeleton which would not give justice to the full body of Maoritanga.
- 2.2 This well-known saying reflects upon heritage being an important aspect to the overall drive for the sustainability of iwi Maori in general and also to hapu and iwi within the Rangitikei District. This is demonstrated by the extensive involvement of local hapu and iwi in ensuring their respective korero is nurtured for future generations.
- 2.3 In all gatherings of our people whakatauki and pepeha are recited and speakers are supported by waiata which all have elements of korero that link the people to the land and the rivers. They also refer to events in our history which also provide insight into our respective relationships within this land. Physically protecting places

of significance helps sustain the korero further whilst also giving it greater meaning and understanding to whanau, hapu, iwi and non – iwi within the District. The pending settlement of historic Treaty of Waitangi claims will clear a pathway for hapu and iwi to fulfil ambitions in heritage protection to take those responsibilities further to engage with their respective whanau and to an extent with all people.

- 2.4 Having a leading hand within this process is vital as the role of kaitiaki underpins the integrity of such pursuits to make it sustainable from a perspective of responsibility and also based upon a reciprocal relationship between people and place as well as with taonga and resources.

3 What is heritage?

- 3.1 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.

4 Statutory context

- 4.1 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.

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.

- *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.

4.2 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

5 Purpose

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

5.2 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.

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

Goal 7: Seek opportunities for regional/national collaboration and funding to assist with the protection of the District’s heritage.

6 Challenges

6.1 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 Section 40

⁶ Original purpose statement in section 10.

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

- 6.2 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

- 6.3 The majority of heritage buildings are earthquake prone and require strengthening. Many are under-used. Often the cost of this strengthening work is prohibitive, with rents gained from tenants in the renovated building not able to cover that cost. 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 buildings being abandoned and eventually being demolished and not replaced..

The economic and demographic context

- 6.4 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.

Capacity of Tangata Whenua

- 6.5 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

- 6.6 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

- 6.7 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

- 6.8 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.

7 METHODS

- 7.1 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

8 Rangitikei District Plan

- 8.1 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.

8.2 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.

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

9 Rates Remission Policy

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

10 Heritage Inventories

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

10.3 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.

11 Waiving of Internal Consenting Fees

11.1 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.

12 Information Education and Support

12.1 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

12.2 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

12.3 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

12.4 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

- 12.5 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

- 12.6 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.

13 Advocacy for external sponsorship/funding

- 13.1 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.
- 13.2 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.

14 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

15 Review

The strategy will be due for review 1 December 2018.

Discussion draft

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.

Attachment 8

External risks to roading assets.

Following on from the June flood event and having driven quite an extensive part of the damaged road network, the thought occurred to me about how differently we view and regulate and charge external impacts on our core assets when comparing urban and rural assets.

In the urban setting we control the entry and exit points to our storm water and sewerage networks for the waste streams by a variety of physical means with the use of by-laws and discharge agreements and in some instances we seek cost recovery over and above the rate based funding stream. Similarly we do have some level of control over the entry and exit points onto our urban road network in terms of typical use and we have mechanisms for cost recovery for damage if it should occur from non-typical use.

Whilst there are unforeseen circumstances that impact on our urban assets they would generally be rare and due to the prescribed and engineered nature of our urban areas and built environment, and the topography and geological setting of these environments their impacts are potentially very limited. One previously overlooked and unforeseen circumstance prior to the Christchurch earthquake could have been liquefaction due to ground shaking, but due to the rarity of such events it could almost be considered out of scope of this discussion.

In the rural part of our district council assets are almost totally dedicated to the provision of roading and its associated infrastructure. By virtue of our geography, geology and climate our network is placed within a highly variable physical environment that is largely completely uncontrolled by us. Adding to the complexity is the variety of land management decisions undertaken by individual property owners or the effective managers of that property. It is in this rural space and with this group of assets (roads and associated infrastructure) that I think our council needs to be asking some serious questions around **risk, ownership of risk, and who should bear the cost of the risk and the eventual clean up** should that ever be necessary. In view of the fact that the FAR is set to move from the low 80's% to the low 60's% the funding implications of storm events are quite serious, within the foreseeable future.

I have deliberately raised this as a policy issue as I think that this discussion sits outside of the core responsibility of the assets team whose core business is keeping the roads (in this case) open and capable of achieving whatever level of service we have set them to achieve. I perceive (and I may well be wrong), that the core business of the assets staff is not to have big picture thinking around issues outside of the road corridor that may or may not have an impact on that corridor, and that don't involve the direct use of the corridor for the purpose in which it is designed and maintained

I would like to ask our policy committee to have a look at the data generated within the roading asset space, so that we can understand the impacts and costs that have been generated by the June storm event, from the perspective where were the impacts generated? And when identified (assuming we can), are we by our own actions partly responsible for the outcome or should some responsibility be borne by others?

Some of the following examples may help in this discussion.

Example 1. If a slip containing soil and other debris lands on our road and it comes from within our legal road corridor then are we deemed to be responsible wholly for the slip event that happened and resulting clean up?

Example 2. If a slip originates from a parcel of land above the road and is in some way attributable to the management of that parcel of land, then should some responsibility for that event be attached to that particular land parcel?

Example 3. If our road is undermined by a drain or river whose management is the responsibility of a person or organisation other than our selves, does that person or organisation bear some responsibility for the outcome?

Ultimately an investigation like this may (or may not) produce some tangible results that would allow us to have a more informed discussion, and at this stage that is all that I would be seeking, some logically formulated information so that we can have a discussion around future risk, both physically and financially that relate to an absolutely critical part of our assets portfolio.

Cr Angus Gordon.

Attachment 9

Update on Communications Strategy

This regular report provides the Committee with an update with progress on the Council's Communications Strategy; media and communication activity.

Update on Action Plan – 30 September 2015

<i>Action Description</i>	<i>Expected Completion</i>	<i>Lead Responsibility</i>	<i>Status</i>
Develop the Council intranet as the primary internal business support tool	Ongoing	Information Management Officer (TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Work is being done to re-design an appropriate intranet page, this will now be progressed as the website has been finished.</i>
Develop and implement Corporate Identity guidelines to reinforce our professionalism	Ongoing	Executive Officer (Carol Downs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Uniform Policy was introduced earlier this year, and most key frontline staff and those working "in the field" now wear corporate uniforms.</i> • <i>"Tear drop" banners have been ordered to highlight support from RDC at local events.</i>
Develop the Council website as the primary customer/resident self-help tool	Ongoing	Information Management Officer (TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The new website was launched on Friday, 29 May 2015.</i> • <i>Enhancements will continue to be made to the website as resources and funding allows.</i>
Provide Elected members and staff with training to ensure appropriate standards are maintained	By the end of 2015	Executive Officer (Carol Downs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Planning underway to take place by the end of 2015</i>
Key staff to have undertaken appropriate communications training	By the end of 2015	Executive Officer (Carol Downs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Planning underway to take place by the end of 2015</i>
Investigate and implement (where appropriate) the most effective ways of communicating within and beyond Council	Ongoing	Executive Officer (Carol Downs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>RDC will take part in the LGNZ Performance Uplift Programme and dovetail into that process.</i>

September Media Activity

The table below outlines the media activity during September, including printed media articles and website activity:

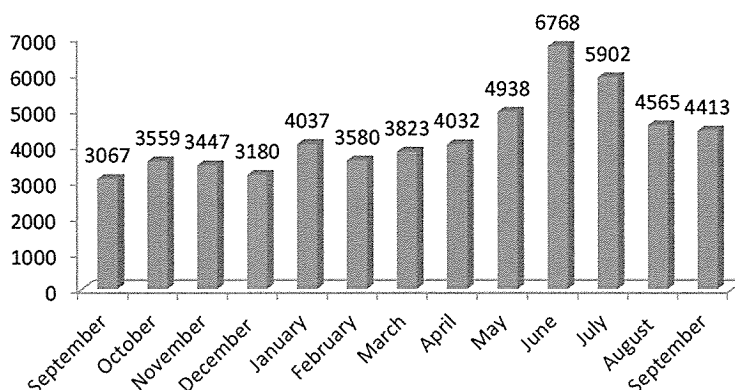
- Rangitikei Bulletin – An edition was published in early October in Rangitikei Mail, Central District Times and District Monitor (this was due to the delay in the Council meeting date)
- Rangitikei Line – 1 edition was sent out in early September
- September was a relatively light month for media articles, only 7 articles relating to Council appeared in local papers, of these 5 were positive, none were negative and 2 were neutral.
- Council's website and Facebook page continue to play a pivotal role to keep residents up to date with Council information.

Date	Media Channel	Article Heading and Topic
1/9/15	Central District Times	Rates relief likely for flood harm (Rangitikei farmers and landowners will soon be able to apply for a rates remission for land affected by the June floods)
3/9/15	Wanganui Chronicle x3	Mayor off to attract Chinese investment Owner wins fight to stop dogs being classed as menacing (Allison McArthur appeal) Plan to fatten sheep, beef farmers' profits (MPI Minister Nathan Guy has launched a programme to boost sheep and beef profitability in the Horizons Region)
9/9/15	Wanganui Chronicle	Rangitikei schools go "enviro-warrior"
14/9/15	Wanganui Chronicle	Rangitikei makes fibre case (district's digital engagement plan)
25/9/15	Wanganui Chronicle	Monitoring of Tutaenui Stream completed

Website Statistics

Activity on Council's website for September:

Website Visits 2014-15



In September 50% of those who visited Council's website were new visitors to the site. Council's Facebook page also continued to be a popular source for information in relation to the June flood event, in particular the Mayoral Relief Fund and Rates Remission information.

**Top Council Webpages Visited
(September)**

1. Home page
2. Rates/My property
3. Cemeteries
4. Services

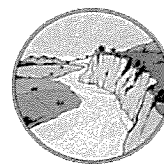
**Top Six Geographical Locations
Visiting the Website (September)**

1. Palmerston North area
2. *Auckland
3. *Wellington
4. Christchurch
5. Blenheim
6. Napier

* note smaller areas can be recorded as Auckland or Wellington

Carol Downs
Executive Officer

Attachment 10



Rangitikei
UNPOILT...

MEMORANDUM

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Priscilla Jeffrey

DATE: 2 October 2015

SUBJECT: **Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – October 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?
Youth Engagement: morning tea and evening BBQ	2 September Marton	MYD youth facilitators facilitated three sessions locally with young people to input into Marton Community Charter.
Healthy Families Governance group	3 September Whanganui	Regular meeting of the group to guide the project across the Whanganui DHB region.
Ratana ICT Hub	3 September Whanganui	To finalise input into the Digital Enablement Plan, <i>Rapiditykei</i> .
DEP Steering Group	3 September Taihape	To finalise input into <i>Rapiditykei</i>
DEP Steering Group	7 September Marton	To finalise input into <i>Rapiditykei</i>
Cross Regional Digital Forum	11 September Marton	TA officer's meeting to coordinate DEPs

MBIE Regional Research Institutes	14 September Palmerston North	Workshop to gauge support for a bid to establish a regional research institute to bridge the gap between industry and research – focussing on regional strengths. See http://www.mbie.govt.nz/what-we-do/investigating-regional-research-institutes
Enjoying Life in the Rangitikei Theme Group	15 September Huntermville	Scoping for District Promotion strategy, input into report to Finance/Performance Committee.
Regional EDA Collaboration meeting	16 September Palmerston North	Quarterly meeting of economic development officers, hosted by Vision Manawatu. Discussion over regional coordination of promotions, input into report to Finance/Performance Committee.
Safe and Caring Community Theme Group	17 September Marton	Regular meeting of the group. Group noted that its chair, Te Ora Nyman, has been seconded to cover maternity leave in another role in the DHB. Six months leave of absence given.
Southern Rangitikei Networking Group	21 September Marton	Monthly networking meeting. Presentation from recently appointed manager of the Vulnerable Children's Team.
Marton Community Charter Advisory Group	22 September Marton	Facilitated workshop (MSD) investigating an Action Plan for 0-12 year age group to complement existing Action Plan for 12-25 years age group.
Jan Harris, Community Development Manager, Bulls	28 September Bulls	Meeting to discuss potential path to Well-being conference theme 2015/16 – Youth Leadership
James Watts, Inspire Net	28 September Palmerston North	Meeting to discuss project plan to implement DEP free WiFi in the CBD areas
Nick Gain, BCC	29 September Marton	Introductory meeting to the Sprout, agritech accelerator programme run through BCC (Building Clever Companies).

3 Digital Enablement Plan

- 3.1 During August and September Steering Group meetings have taken place regularly in Marton and Taihape to develop the Digital Enablement Plan 'Rapidtikei'. It contains a number of projects intended to stimulate demand for broadband services and to promote community access and/or economic growth.

3.2 The *Rapiditykei* Plan contains the following projects:

Project leadership

- Project 1: Monitor, review and improve the plan
- Project 2: Collaborative engagement for delivery of fast broadband

Business Growth

- Project 3: Developing gradual urban roll-out
- Project 4: Free wifi in the CBD areas
- Project 5: Improve business presence online
- Project 6: Be Happy - Taihape

Community Enablement

- Project 7: Public education and information
- Project 8: Iwi/Māori vISP

3.3 The Plan was submitted to MBIE on 18 September and can be viewed in full on the website at www.rangitikei.govt.nz.

4 Marton Community Charter and Community Investment programme

4.1 The Ministry for Social Development (MSD) and Ministry of Youth Development (MYD) has facilitated a series of consultation events targeting young people (12-25 years) in Marton to identify their expectations of local service providers. This will be input into the Action Plan for the Community Charter.

4.2 Some work has also been initiated with MSD to look at an Action Plan for 0-12 years age group.

5 Safe and Caring Community Theme Group

5.1 The Group has been focussing on the Positive Ageing Strategy resourced mainly through the District Health Board allocating a member of their Health Promotion team, Te Ora Nyman, to work in the District two days a week. Te Ora has now undertaken an internal secondment to cover a maternity leave position. Negotiations to cover this work during her absence need to be initiated.

6 Enjoying Life in the Rangitikei Theme Group

6.1 The group has been scoping a District Promotion strategy, bearing in mind what is currently underway in the District and the contents of the Manawatu-Whanganui Growth Strategy.

7 Swim-4-All

7.1 KiwiSport have confirmed an additional \$10,000 available to fund transport costs for the Swim-4-All programme. This means that the Council can fund 8 swimming lessons for all children in state schools for years 3-6 across the District during the 2015/16 swim season. This has been made possible through

Council waiving of the entry fee for students taking part in school swim programmes.

- 7.2 The first schools (Bulls, Marton, St Matthews) have booked their lessons for term 4. It remains a concern that the swim programme in Taihape is not yet confirmed due to ongoing uncertainty over the contractual arrangement with Taihape Community Development Trust.

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – October 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
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	Oct-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	Oct-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

Fund	Project description	How much	Desired outcomes and milestones	Lead Agency	Council role	Policy Team Role	Final report due
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
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	Jun-16
Community Initiatives Fund	Rangitikei Heritage brochure: reprint	\$1,504	Reprint RH brochure for distribution from the Museums	Mangaweka Heritage	Support agency	Prepared application, manages project, reports back to funder	Dec-15
as at 30/09/2015	Confirmed	\$297,360					