



Policy/Planning Committee Meeting

Order Paper

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 1pm

**Council Chamber, Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street, Marton**

Website: www.rangitikei.govt.nz

Telephone: 06 327-0099

Email: info@rangitikei.govt.nz

Facsimile: 06 327-6970

Chair
Cr Angus Gordon

Deputy Chair
Cr Richard Aslett

Membership

Councillors Cath Ash, Nigel Belsham, Jane Dunn,
Graeme Platt, and Lynne Sheridan
Ms Tracey Hiroa (Te Roopu Ahi Kaa representative)
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson (ex officio)

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



Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Agenda – Thursday 14 February 2019 – 1:00 p.m.

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1 Welcome

2 Public Forum

3 Apologies/Leave of Absence

4 Members' conflict of interest

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

5 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.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 15 November 2018 are attached.

File ref: 3-CT-15-2

Recommendation:

That the Minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 15 November 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

7 Chair's Report

A report will be tabled at the meeting.

File ref: 3-CT-15-1

Recommendation:

That the 'Chair's Report' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

8 Progress with strategic issues – Update

With priority 4 projects (Earthquake-Prone buildings), Council agreed to undertake consultation on the location of priority areas in the urban centres over the period 7 October to 7 November 2017, with oral submissions being heard by this Committee at its meeting on 9 November 2017. As well as advising the Bulls, Marton and Hunterville Community Committees and the Taihape Community Board and making letter drops to all potentially affected businesses and property owners, there were public meetings held in Taihape and

Marton. At its meeting on 30 November 2017, Council resolved not to adopt any priority areas under section 133AF of the Building Act 2004 and to send a strong message to Government about the severe impacts of the legislation on the viability of many businesses and sustainability of the District's towns. Rangitikei was a participant in the September forum of regional mayors with the Minister of Building and Construction, Jenny Salesa, who undertook to review how the legislation affects rural towns. The initial formal assessments of building in Marton's CBD area started in September.

An application was submitted to the Lotteries Heritage and Environment Fund in February for a grant towards a feasibility study on establishing the Marton Heritage Precinct Project as a collaborative initiative between private building owners and the Council. Funding of up to \$100,000 had been agreed to between the parties. However, Lotteries declined the application. An approach is being made to the Provincial Growth Fund.

Further work to safeguard water and wastewater treatment plants was included in the 2017/18 Annual Plan programme, and is continued in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. The major project is the linkage of Marton to Bulls and subsequent discharge to land, which Council confirmed as its preferred option at its meeting on 30 August 2018.

Regarding priority 5 projects, a new agreement for the continued delivery of Infrastructure Services by Manawatū District Council has been finalised between the Chief Executives of both councils. It builds on the original foundation of collaboration, but introduces a more structured arrangement and explicit performance framework. Quarterly reporting is provided to the Finance/Performance Committee, starting April 2018. This is one of the key priorities for the Principal Advisor – Infrastructure, Arno Benadie, who started on 3 September 2018.

A member of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa was appointed to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee (from its February 2017 meeting) with full speaking and voting rights. Discussions last year with the Komiti showed interest in this being extended to other Council Committees. At its meeting on 1 March 2018 Council resolved to formally extend the invitation to Te Roopu Ahi Kaa offering them a seat as contributing members to the Policy/Planning and Finance/Performance Council committees. New members were nominated (and subsequently accepted by Council) for Assets/Infrastructure and Policy/Planning Committees. The Komiti has yet to nominate a member for the Finance/Performance Committee. Last year's appointment of a Strategic Advisor Iwi/Hapu will enable more meaningful relationships with Māori outside Te Roopu Ahi Kaa; the reorganisation of the delivery of youth programmes is securing greater interest and participation from this target group.

There has been substantial Council involvement with Marton's Centennial Park skateboard park extension and the Papakai Park development proposal in Taihape: both are community-led projects. Complementing this, Council has secured community engagement in projects it has led, notably the planting at Marton's B & C Dams.

A review of the arrangements to support young people in the District resulted in the appointment of a full-time Youth Co-ordinator (instead of two part-time co-ordinators) and the opening of new youth centre '(The Lobby' *in both Marton (in 2018) and Taihape (in 2019)* The Rangitikei Youth awards were offered in both 2017 and 2018.

The Policy/Planning Committee recommended to Council that the Significance and engagement policy be adopted for consultation at the same time as the Consultation

Document for the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. At its meeting on 1 March 2018, Council decided to defer that consideration until its meeting on 29 March, which it did. Following deliberation on submissions at Council's meeting on 31 May 2018, the policy was adopted.

A new Council brand is being implemented. The agendas for the October 2018 meetings of Community Boards and Community Committees included clarification on Council's plans and process for town and District signage and sought their views on local icons to be included.

9 Update on Communication Strategy

An update is attached.

File ref: 3-CT-15-1

Recommendation:

That the 'Communications Strategy Update' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 14 February 2019 be received.

10 Legislation and Governance Update, February 2019

A report is attached.

File ref: 3-OR-3-5

Recommendation:

That the 'Legislation and Governance Update, February 2019' be received.

11 Amendment to Speed Limit Bylaw – western end of Hendersons Line, Marton – Consultation Documents

At its meeting on 31 January 2019, Council approved consultation on amending the Speed Limit Bylaw for the western end of Hendersons Line, Marton, to Pukepapa Road as an interim intervention in terms of the New Zealand Transport Agency's Speed Management Guide, and authorised the Policy/Planning Committee to approve the relevant documents (including the engagement plan).

Those documents are attached.

File ref: 1-DB-1-7

Recommendations:

1. That the draft amendment to the Speed Limit Bylaw concerning the western end of Hendersons Line (Marton), the Summary of Proposal, the Engagement Plan and Submission form be received.
2. That the draft amendment to the Speed Limit Bylaw concerning the western end of Hendersons Line (Marton), the Summary of Proposal, the Engagement Plan and

Submission form [as amended/without amendment] be approved, with consultation to occur from 21 February 2019 to 21 March 2019, with oral submissions heard at Council's meeting on 28 February 2019.

12 Mechanics of voluntary programme for de-sexing of cats

To be tabled.

File ref: 2-RE-1-8

Recommendations:

1. That the memorandum 'Mechanics of voluntary programme for de-sexing of cats' be received.
2. That....

13 Submission to the Productivity Commission's Inquiry onto local government funding and financing

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

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

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

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

A suggested response from the Council is attached. At its meeting on 31 January 2019, Council decided that it should be considered by the Policy/Planning Committee at its February meeting and delegated authority to the Committee to authorise the Mayor to make a submission.

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

File ref: 3-OR-3-5

Recommendations:

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

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

14 Approach for 2019 Annual Residents Survey

To be tabled.

File ref: 5-FR-1-4

Recommendations:

1. That the memorandum 'Approach for 2019 Annual Residents' Survey' be received.
2. That

15 Questions put at previous meeting for Council advice or action

None.

16 Policy & Community Planning Project and Activity Report

A report is attached.

Recommendations:

- 1 That the report 'Policy & Community Planning Project and Activity Report' to the Policy/Planning Committee on 14 February 2019 be received.
- 2 That the Policy/Planning Committee approves staff undertaking funding applications, on behalf of the Council to the:
 - Ministry of Youth Development Partnership Fund [AND]
 - Ara Taiohi for \$1000 for the Rangitikei Youth Awards 2019

17 Activity Management

A report is attached.

Recommendation:

That the report 'Activity Management' to the Policy/Planning Committee on 14 February 2019 be received.

18 Late items

As agreed in Item 5.

19 Future items for the agenda

20 Next meeting

Thursday 21 March 2019, 1.00 pm.

21 Meeting closed

Attachment 1



Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 15 November 2018 – 11:00 a.m.

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Present: Cr Richard Aslett (Deputy Chair)
Cr Cath Ash
Cr Nigel Belsham
Cr Jane Dunn
Cr Graeme Platt
Cr Lynne Sheridan

Also Present: Cr Dean McManaway
Cr Ruth Rainey
Cr Dave Wilson

In attendance: Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr Blair Jamieson, Strategy and Community Planning Manager
Mr Lequan Meihana, Strategic Advisor – Mana Whenua/Kairāanga
Ms Selena Anderson, Governance Administrator

Tabled Documents: Item 12 Community initiatives ineligibility criteria

Unconfirmed

1 Welcome

The meeting started at 11.03am. The Deputy Chair Cr Aslett welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Public Forum

Nil

3 Apologies/Leave of Absence

That the apology for the absence of Cr Gordon, His Worship the Mayor and Ms Hiroa be received.

Cr Dunn / Cr Belsham. Carried

4 Members' conflict of interest

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

5 Confirmation of order of business

There were no late items to the order of business.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/126	File Ref	3-CT-15-2
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That the Minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 11 October 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Ash / Cr Aslett. Carried

7 Chair's Report

There was no Chair's report.

8 Progress with strategic issues – Update

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

9 Oral Submissions to the Control of Liquor in a Public Place Bylaw

An oral submission was given to the committee by Ms Meretini Bennett Huxtable and Ms Nicole Dryden from Healthy Families Whanganui Rangitīkei Ruapehu.

They supported the proposed bylaw as an important strategy to reducing alcohol related harm in the community, outlining the effects of alcohol as a significant contributing factor in crime, violence and adverse health outcomes.

10 Update on Communication Strategy

Ms Downs took her report as read.

Points raised were:

- The Facebook statistics were trending higher and will be included in subsequent reports.
- The new resident packs have been ordered and will be arriving in office any day. The packs will be given to town co-ordinators to distribute to new residents.

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/127	File Ref	3-CT-15-1
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That the 'Communications Strategy Update' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 15 November 2018 be received.

Cr Ash / Cr Platt. Carried

11 Legislation and Governance Update, November 2018

The report was taken as read.

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/128	File Ref	3-OR-3-5
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That the report 'Legislation and Governance Update, November 2018' be received.

Cr Sheridan / Cr Belsham. Carried

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/129	File Ref
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That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that His Worship the Mayor be authorised to sign (on behalf of Council) the submission [as amended/without amendment] to the Parliamentary Primary Industries Committee on the Dog Control (Category 1 Offences) Amendment Bill.

Cr Belsham / Cr Ash. Carried

12 Review of Community Initiatives Fund

Mr Jamieson took the report as read.

Points raised were:

- The pros and cons of how the system has worked in the past and how the trial period has gone.
- How SmartyGrants work and the benefits of having make the application process easier for those that apply and also easier for the administrators.

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/130** **File Ref** **3-GF-8-3**

That the memorandum 'Review of the Community Initiatives Fund' to the Policy/Planning meeting 15 November 2018 be received.

Cr Sheridan / Cr Ash. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/131** **File Ref** **3-GF-8-3**

That the Policy/Planning Committee endorses the use of SmartyGrants™ as the funding platform to manage the Community Initiatives Scheme [and/or] Creative Communities Scheme, Event Sponsorship Scheme, and Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund and that a simulated funding assessment using the SmartyGrants™ online platform be provided to the November 2018 meeting of the Finance/Performance Committee.

Cr Sheridan / Cr Belsham. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/132** **File Ref** **3-GF-8-3**

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends that, with respect to the Community Initiatives and Events Sponsorship Scheme,

- each Community Board/Committee is asked to nominate an assessor, each of whom will assess the merits of each application;
- the Chair and Deputy Chair of Finance/Performance Committee are appointed assessors, each of whom will assess the merits of each application;
- a report collating the individual assessments will be provided to the Finance/Performance Committee which will decide the amount to be granted to each applicant; and
- the funding rounds of both schemes coincide.

Cr Ash / Cr Platt. Carried

Cr Belsham left at 11.49 – 11.51am

13 Mōkai Pātea Services – Taihape Community Board Investigation Request

Mr Jamieson spoke to the memorandum.

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/133** **File Ref** **4-EN-10-4**

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

Cr Dunn / Cr Ash. Carried

14 The case for establishing a Rangitīkei Youth Council

Ms Gower spoke to her presentation.

The Committee asked if this item can be discussed more in the Council workshop 15 November 2018 (to follow the Committee's meeting).

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/134** **File Ref**

That the presentation on 'Establishing a Rangitīkei Youth Council' and supporting documentation provided to the Policy/Planning meeting 15 November 2018 is received.

Cr Dunn / Cr Belsham. Carried

Cr Sheridan left at 12.04pm

15 Questions put at previous meeting for Council advice or action

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

16 Update on Community Engagement and Development Programmes/Activities – October 2018

Mr Jamieson took the memorandum as read.

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/135** **File Ref**

That the memorandum 'Update on Community Engagement and Development Programmes/Activities – October 2018' to the Policy/Planning Committee on 15 November 2018 be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Platt. Carried

17 Activity Management

The report was taken as read.

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/136** **File Ref** **5-EX-3-2**

That the 'Activity Management' Report to the Policy Planning committee on 11 October 2018 be received.

Cr Dunn / Cr Ash. Carried

18 Quarterly Update – Māori Responsiveness Framework

Mr Meihana took the report as read.

Discussion points were:

- Te Reo would be used in the new town signage and Rangitikei would be Rangitikei.
- The committee asked to be kept up to date with events that they may need to attend.

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/137** **File Ref** **4-EN-8-2**

That the memorandum 'Quarterly Update – Māori Responsiveness Framework' to the 15 November 2018 meeting of the Policy/Planning Committee be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Dunn. Carried

19 Late items

Nil.

20 Future items for the agenda

Policy options around poor state of unoccupied CBD properties

Establishing a Jurisdiction collaboration team

Township Signage

21 Next meeting

Thursday 14 February 2019, 1.00 pm

22 Meeting closed

12.19pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Unconfirmed

Attachment 2

Communications Update

This report provides the Committee with an update on media activity; current consultation processes underway and progress on the action plan.

January 2019 Media Activity

The table below outlines the media activity during January; printed media articles published during the month and website activity:

- Rangitikei Bulletin – This was published at the beginning of February, covering the key decisions from the January Council meeting and featured in the Feilding - Rangitikei Herald and District Monitor.
- Rangitikei Line – the January edition was distributed via mail chimp.
- There were 21 media articles during January, Marton water featured across all local papers:

Date	Media Channel	Article Heading and Topic
08/01/19	District Monitor (article)	Discount proposal questioned – Council to decide whether it will provide a \$5,000 rates discount for new homes built or relocated to the District.
17/01/19	Feilding Rangitikei Herald (article)	
09/01/19	Manawatu Standard (article)	Rabbit vandals face death squad – Rabbit culling at Taihape Cemetery.
12/01/19	Wanganui Chronicle (article) x 2	
13/01/19	Fielding Rangitikei Herald (article)	
11/01/19	Manawatu Standard (article)	Bulls leads value - Merv Connelly and Mayor Watson feature in the community project house, following house sale figures featuring Bulls.
17/01/19	District Monitor (article)	Rangitikei projects in waiting – Mayor’s thoughts on applications pending for project funding from the Provincial Growth Fund.
17/01/19	Wanganui Chronicle (article)	Marton water safe: Council
17/01/19	District Monitor (article) Wanganui Chronicle Manawatu Standard Fielding Rangitikei Herald	Marton Water Articles: Mayor sorry for water Brown water blunder Treatment blunder causes foul water

19/01/19	Wanganui Chronicle (article)	Sounds of the country in Marton – Country Music Festival
21/01/19	District Monitor (article)	Water problems sorted – Marton water
24/01/19	Feilding Rangitikei Herald (article)	Civic Centre options prove costly – Civic Centre, cnr Broadway and High Street
30/01/19	Manawatu Standard (article)	River of rubbish clean-up begins – Putorino landfill
31/01/19	Wanganui Chronicle (article) District Monitor (article)	
31/01/19	Feilding Rangitikei Herald (article)	Taihape’s own Waitangi Big Day Out – funding from Council for Taihape’s Big Day Out.
31/01/19	District Monitor (article)	Seeking recognition for forebear’s generosity - permanent memorial requested following donation of land for Mt View Cemetery on Cliff Rd by Trevor White’s family.

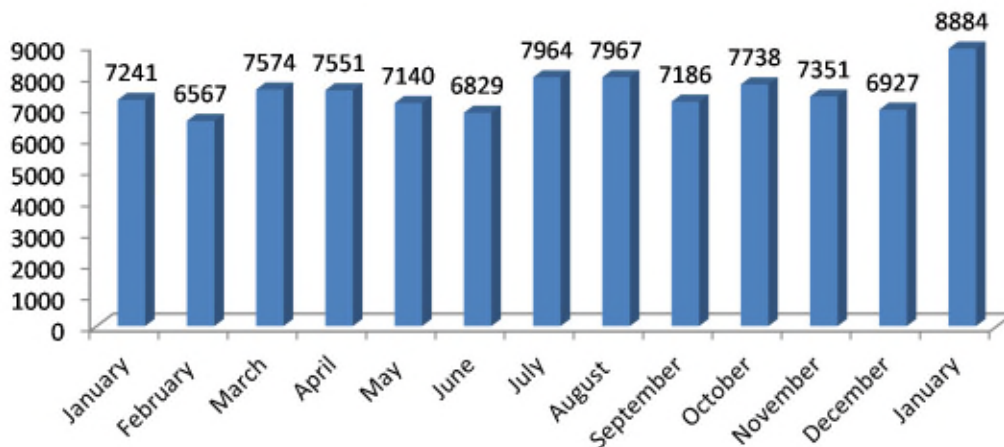
Requests under Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA)

- In 2018 Council received a total of 88 requests under LGOIMA. As at 31 January, 9 requests have been received.

Website Statistics

Activity on Council’s website for January 2018 – January 2019:

Website Visits 2018-19



In January 66% of those who visited Council’s website were new visitors to the site.

Top Council Webpages Visited (January)

1. Rates
2. Cemeteries database
3. Rubbish/recycling/Marton transfer station
4. Contact us
5. Cemeteries
6. Aquatic / swimming pools
7. Rubbish / recycling / transfer station

Top Six Geographical Locations

Visiting the Website (January)

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

* note smaller areas can be recorded as Auckland or Wellington

Facebook Stats

From 1 January to 31 January - total page 'follows' are up from an average of 2241 to 2830 and 'likes' up from 2162 to 2723.

Top stories and engagement:

- Most liked post was about keeping dogs off hot pavements.
- Posts about Marton water had a high 'reach' with the second post being more popular than the first.

Communications Strategy 2018 – 2020 – Update on Actions in the Action Plan

Statutory Communications	Timeframe	Status
Residential Development 2018	Closed on 3/12/18	Closed
Animal Control Bylaw 2-18	Closed on 3/12/18	Closed
Representation Review	Closed on 11/12/18	Local Government Commission hearings on 1 March 2019

Proactive Communications	Timeframe	Status
Rangitikei Line – reviewing effectiveness and looking at alternatives	March 2019	New approach (direct email using Mail Chimp) has been trialled, will re-assess in March.
Explore other innovative channels and seek ideas from other councils	Ongoing	
Ensure website is the primary source of information for customers, staff and residents	Ongoing	Content continually updated. Alternative format for forms being looked at.
Social media	Ongoing	High use of this channel at events, open days and ongoing promotion of council's services
New residents pack	Completed	Completed.
Project and Event Communications	Timeframe	Status

<i>Proactive Communications</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Status</i>
Council projects - Bulls Community Centre	October - onwards	Community newsletter due to go out (February 2019) Sponsors billboard completed and awaiting builder to place on site Webcams have been installed

Carol Downs
Team Leader - Communications

Attachment 3

Report

Subject: Legislation and Governance Update, February 2019

To: Policy/Planning Committee

From: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Date: 7 February 2019

File: 3-OR-3-5

1 Parliament's meeting schedule

1.1 Parliament was adjourned on 13 December 2018. The first meeting this year will be on 12 February 2019.

2 Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill

2.1 The Governance and Administration Committee reported back to Parliament on 3 October 2018 without a recommendation as the Committee had divided views.

2.2 Although appearing on the Parliamentary Order Paper before the December adjournment, the second reading debate on the bill has yet to start.

3 Local Government (Regulatory Systems) Amendment Bill

3.1 The report from the Governance and Administration Committee was published on 19 December 2018. The report agrees with the draft provisions to remove much of the public notification and distribution of copies to statutory offices, when documents such as the long term plan, the annual rates resolution and the annual report are published on the local council's website. However, the Committee still wishes to see local authority meetings advertised in a newspaper circulating in the district or region as well as the relevant council website. However, the Committee felt that requiring a plain language explanation (with reference to a further source for more detailed information) may be preferable and asks Parliament to consider this.

3.2 The Committee also proposes that the Chief Executive has an additional responsibility – 'facilitating and fostering representative and substantial elector participation in elections and polls held under the Local Electoral Act 2001'. The Committee considered that this was more appropriate than assigning this responsibility to the Council's electoral officer.

3.3 In addition, the Bill as recommended by the Committee would:

- require local authorities to make publicly available their annual reports under the Dog Control Act 1996 (not just to notify that the report has been adopted by the council);
- change the definition of ‘working day’ in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 and in section 2 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act to be consistent with that in the Building Act 2004;
- exclude the winter energy payment in assessing income eligibility under the Rates Rebate Act and clarify that this Act extends a person ‘who has a residential unit in the retirement village but is not a ratepayer in respect of that unit’; and
- empower the Secretary for Internal Affairs to make rules about the required for information and documents which local authorities are required to publicly release (clarifying the intent that such information and documents are widely accessible, including to people with disabilities, and in a reusable format to assist collation and research).

4 Local Electoral Matters Bill

4.1 The Justice Committee published its report on 7 December 2018. The intent of this Bill is to allow “more flexibility for local government elections to adapt to changing circumstances’, i.e. new voting methods. The Committee focussed on what could go wrong, recommending the inclusion of a contingency mechanism to cover a problem with an online voting system that meant electors had to recast their vote using postal papers or a special vote. For that to occur, the suggested amendments allow the electoral officer to abandon a voting method on the grounds that the method has failed or been compromised, give public notice of that decision and (if possible) identify electors whose votes have been disregarded and take all reasonable steps to notify those electors that the method has been abandoned and their right to vote again. The electoral officer may apply for an inquiry to be conducted by a District Court judge.

4.2 While supporting the Bill, the National Party members of the Committee note in the report that they are cautious of the proposals to introduce internet voting into local or central government elections’.

5 Privacy Bill

5.1 The Justice Committee has extended its report back on the Bill from 22 November 2018 to 13 March 2019. The Committee received 177 submissions, including a substantive one from the Privacy Commissioner, suggesting that the Bill should be refreshed to address current concerns (rather than relying solely on a set of Law Commission recommendations made in August 2011).

6 Enforcement powers to be given to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)

- 6.1 On 10 December 2018, the Minister for the Environment wrote to all local authorities advising of the establishment during 2019 of a small enforcement unit within the EPA. The intention is to play a complementary role to councils, assisting them with their enforcement investigations and actions, but having the power to intervene and take direction action. The EPA will be contacting all councils soon.
- 6.2 The objective is to improve compliance, monitoring and enforcement. This may have resourcing implications for Rangitīkei – we are among the 39 councils which have less than one person dedicated to these functions.

7 The TANK plan – Hawkes Bay Regional Council

- 7.1 The Hawkes Bay Regional Council is inviting submissions pm its proposed Plan Change to the Regional Resource Management Plan for the Tūtaekurī, Ahuriri, Ngaruroro and Karamū catchments, commonly referred to as the TANK Plan Change: <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/hawkes-bay/projects/tank/about-tank/>
- 7.2 Part of the Ngaruroro catchment lies within the Rangitīkei District.

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 That the report 'Legislation and Governance Update, February 2019' be received.

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Attachment 4



Speed Limit Bylaw 2009

Including the 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2019 Amendments

Rangitikei District Council

1 Introduction

Pursuant to Section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998, the Rangitikei District Council makes this bylaw to set speed limits as specified in the schedules.

This Bylaw applies only to roads under the jurisdiction of the Rangitikei District Council.

2 Title

The title of this bylaw is the Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009.

3 Date the speed limits come into force

The speed limits described in the schedules come into force on 2/11/2009 excluding;

- the amendments to Wellington Road, Marton, in Schedule 7, which comes into force on 10/1/2014 and the amendments to Goldings Line in Schedule 7 and Wanganui Road in Schedule 8 which come into force on 4/7/2014; and
- the amendment to Nga Tawa Road, Marton, in Schedule 8, which comes into force on 5/12/2014, and
- the amendment to Parewanui Road, Bulls, in Schedule 8, which comes into force on 15/07/2016.
- The amendment to Kauangaroa Road, in Schedule 8, which comes into force on 09/04/2017.
- The amendment to Dixon Way, in Schedule 5, which comes into force on 28/08/2018.
- *The amendment to Hendersons Line, Marton, in Schedule 7, adopted for consultation on 14 February 2019.*

4 Definitions

Road

(a) includes:

- i. a street
- ii. a motorway; and
- iii. a beach; and
- iv. a place to which the public have access, whether as of right or not ; and
- v. all bridges, culverts, ferries, and fords forming part of a road or street or motorway, or a place referred to in (iv); and
- vi. all sites at which vehicles may be weighed for the purposes of the Land Transport Act 1998 or any other enactments; and

(b) includes a section of a road

Rural Area means a road or a geographical area that is not an urban traffic area, to which the rural speed limit generally applies.

Rural Speed Limit means a speed limit of 100km/h.

Speed limit means

(a) the maximum speed at which a vehicle may legally be operated on a particular road, but does not mean the maximum permitted operating speed for classes or types of vehicles in any Act, regulations or rule;

(b) for a minimum speed limit, the minimum speed at which a vehicle may legally be operated in a specified lane of the road

(c) an urban, rural, permanent, holiday, temporary, variable or minimum speed limit.

Urban traffic area means an area designated under this rule that consists of one or more specified roads or a specified geographical area, to which the urban speed limit generally applies.

Urban traffic limit means a speed limit of 50km/h.

5 Speed limits

The roads or areas described in the schedules specified in paragraph 6 or as shown on a map referenced in the schedules are declared to have the speed limits specified in the schedules and maps, which are part of the bylaw.

6 Schedules

Schedule 1: Roads that have a speed limit of 10 km/h (Schedule 1 is not in use in this bylaw).

Schedule 2: Roads that have a speed limit of 20 km/h.

Schedule 3: Roads that have a speed limit of 30 km/h (Schedule 3 is not in use in this bylaw).

Schedule 4: Roads that have a speed limit of 40 km/h (Schedule 4 is not in use in this bylaw).

Schedule 5: Roads that have a speed limit of 50 km/h.

Schedule 6: Roads that have a speed limit of 60 km/h (Schedule 6 is not in use in this bylaw).

Schedule 7: Roads that have a speed limit of 70 km/h.

Schedule 8: Roads that have a speed limit of 80 km/h.

Schedule 9: Roads that have a speed limit of 90 km/h (Schedule 9 is not in use in this bylaw).

Schedule 10: Roads that have a speed limit of 100 km/h.

Schedule 11: Roads that have a holiday speed limit (Schedule 11 is not in use in this bylaw).

Schedule 12: Roads that have a variable speed limit (Schedule 12 is not in use in this bylaw).

Schedule 13: Roads that have a minimum speed limit (Schedule 13 is not used in this bylaw).

7 Date bylaw made

This Bylaw was made by the Rangitikei District Council at a meeting of Council on 27 August 2009 (resolved minute number 09/RDC/300).

The Amendment to the Crofton intersection was adopted by the Rangitikei District Council at a meeting of Council on 26 November 2013 (resolved minute number 13/RDC/318).

The Amendments for Goldings Line and Wanganui Road were adopted by the Rangitikei District Council on 1 May 2014 (resolved minute number 14/RDC/096 and 14/RDC/097).

The Amendments for Nga Tawa Road were adopted by Rangitikei District Council on 20 October 2014 (resolved minute number 14/RDC/231).

The Amendments for Parewanui Road were adopted by Rangitikei District Council on 26 May 2016 (resolved minute number 16/RDC/135).

The Amendment for Kauangaroa Road was adopted by Rangitikei District Council on 15/01/2016(resolved minute number 16/RDC/389).

The Amendment for Hendersons Line was approved for consultation on 14 February 2019 (Council resolved minute 19/RDC/021 and 19/PPL/...)

Schedule 2 Traffic Areas 20 km/h

The roads or areas described in this schedule and shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 20 km/h.

Map	Description	Legal Instrument
Camping Grounds RDC 09-01	Dudding's Lake Camping Ground Covering all roads from the entrance off State Highway 3 right around the lake.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Camping Grounds RDC 09-01	Mangaweka Camping Ground Covering the road from the entrance off Ruahine St, Mangaweka right through the camping ground.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Camping Grounds RDC 09-01	Bulls Domain Covering all roads and car parks from the entrance off Domain Road, Bulls throughout the Domain.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009

Schedule 5 Urban Traffic Areas 50 km/h

The Rangitikei District Council declares Urban Traffic Areas as defined below in this Register. All roads within the nine separately defined areas have a speed limit of 50 km/h unless otherwise designated. Roads that are not 50 km/h within the Urban Traffic Areas are listed separately in this register and shown on the speed limit maps. The roads covered by the nine Urban Traffic Areas exclude State Highways where the Road Controlling Authority is the New Zealand Transport Agency and those roads or areas that are marked on the said map and identified in the legend as having a different speed limit, as referenced in the appropriate schedule of this bylaw.

Map	Description	Legal Instrument
Taihape RDC 09-02	Taihape All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled <u>Taihape RDC 09-02</u> and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Mangaweka RDC 09-03	Mangaweka All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled <u>Mangaweka RDC 09-03</u> and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Hunternville RDC 09-04	Hunternville All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled <u>Hunternville RDC 09-04</u> and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Bulls RDC 09-06	Bulls All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled " <u>Bulls RDC 09-06</u> " and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Marton RDC 09-05	Marton All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled <u>Marton RDC 09-05</u> " and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Scott's Ferry and Koitiata RDC 09-07	Scott's Ferry All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled " <u>Scott's Ferry and Koitiata RDC 09-07</u> " and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h,	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Rātana and Whangaehu RDC 09-08	Rātana All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled " <u>Rātana and Whangaehu RDC 09-08</u> " and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h,	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009

Map	Description	Legal Instrument
Scott's Ferry and Koiatiata RDC 09-07	Koiatiata All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled "Scott's Ferry and <u>Koiatiata RDC 09-07</u> " and identified in the legend as an urban traffic area having a speed limit of 50 km/h,	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Rātana and Whangaehu RDC 09 - 08	Whangaehu village All the roads within the area marked on the map entitled " <u>Rātana and Whangaehu RDC 09-08</u> "	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009

Amendments for consultation (italicised text)

Schedule 7: 70 km/h

The roads or areas described in this schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 70 km/h.

Map	Description	Legal Instrument
Turakina RDC 09-09	Turakina All roads marked on the map entitled Turakina RDC 09-09.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Marion RDC 09-05	Pukepapa Road, Marion along Pukepapa Road starting south of Henderson Line, 400 m to 121 Pukepapa Road.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
<i>RDC-19-01</i>	<i>Henderson Line, Marion, 650 metres from the intersection with Pukepapa Road to past 172 Hendersons Line</i>	<i>Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw Amendment 2019</i>
Crofton RDC 13-01	Wellington Road, Marion along Wellington Road beginning 200 metres south of Neal Dow Road/Lawson Street to a point adjacent to #567 Wellington Road, and down Hawkestone Road 240 metres to the Bridge, and down Neal Dow Road 600 metres onto Makirikiri Road, and down Lawson Street to a point 50 metres east of Goldings Line onto Makirikiri Road, and down Golding Line to 100m south of Alexandra Street.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw Amendment 2014

Schedule 8 Traffic Areas 80 km/h

The roads or areas described in this schedule and shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 80 km/h.

Map	Description	Legal Instrument
Marton RDC 13-01	Calico Line, Marton – 1.4 km down Calico Line from a point east of Nga Tawa School to the current 50 km/h sign near Marton.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009
Marton RDC 13-02	Wanganui Road, Marton – down Wanganui Road west from the current 50km/h sign to 180m west of Johnston Road and down Johnston Road.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw Amendment 2014
Marton RDC 14-01	Nga Tawa Road, Marton – down Nga Tawa Road south from Calico Line to 180m north of Marumaru Street.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw Amendment 2014
Bulls RDC 16-01	Parewanui Road, Bulls – down Parewanui Road west from the current 50km/h sign to 50 metres north east of Ferry Road.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw Amendment 2016
Kauangaroa	Kauangaroa – along Kauangaroa Road from the western edge of the Whangaehu River Bridge to 800 metres east of the Whangaehu River Bridge, 50 metres along Kumuiti Road and along Pah Road.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw Amendment 2016

Schedule 10: Rural traffic areas 100 km/h

The roads or areas described in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 100 km/h.

Speed Limit	Description	Legal Instrument
100 km/h	All Rangitikei District Council roads outside an urban traffic area listed in Schedule 5 have a speed limit of 100 km/h, except for roads or areas that are: (a) described as having a different speed limit in the appropriate schedule of this bylaw; or (b) shown on a map as having a different speed limit, as referenced in the appropriate schedule of this bylaw.	Rangitikei District Council Speed Limit Bylaw 2009

Amendments for consultation (indicated text)



Legend

- 50km/h area
- 70km/h area
- 80km/h area
- Land Parcel Boundary
- Road



Marton
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Map RDC-19-01

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

AMENDMENT TO SPEED LIMIT BYLAW 2009

Hendersons Line

In May 2018, Council received (through the Marton Community Committee) a request from residents at the western end of Hendersons Line (intersecting with Pukepapa Road), Marton, requesting that the speed limit be reduced to 70km/h. This is the limit set for the adjoining part of Pukepapa Road.

At that time, Council understood that there was no flexibility to set a 70 km/h limit, and that it would have to choose between 60 km/h or 80 km/h. On that basis, it seemed best to defer any action until a full review of the bylaw was undertaken in 2019. However, further discussion with the New Zealand Transport Agency showed a willingness to consider the requested 70 km/h limit.

Legislative Requirements

The Speed Limit Bylaw is a legal requirement under the NZTA Setting of Speed Limit Rule 2017. The Council (as a Road Controlling Authority or RCA) is required to develop bylaws that allow speed limits on roads within their respective areas.

The setting of speed limits rule gives power to RCAs to set speed limits that:

- In the RCA's view are, safe and appropriate
- Are consistent with speed management throughout New Zealand
- Are of a reasonable and safe length
- Have speed limit change points located at, or close to a point of significant change in the road environment
- Have taken into account submissions received during consultation
- Have regard to any other factor the RCA considers relevant to achieving travel speeds that are safe and appropriate to the roads
- Aim to achieve a mean operating speed less than 10% above the speed limit

While the Speed Management Guide issued by NZTA looks for 70 km/h and 90 km/h limits to be phased out in favour of 60 km/h and 80km/h (or 100 km/h) because of the difficulty experienced by motorists with 10 km/h changes at higher speeds, the proposed lowering to 70 km/h may be viewed as an interim intervention.

The Major Matters

It is proposed to lower the speed limit from 100 km/h to 70 km/h for 650 metres along Hendersons Line from Pukepapa Road (which has a 70 km/h speed limit at the intersection with Hendersons Line). This reflects the considerable housing development which has occurred along this section of the road.

Penalties

All speed limits that are adopted under this draft Speed Limit Bylaw are enforceable by the Police, people caught speeding are liable for a speeding tickets and other penalties prescribed by law.

Submissions

Written submissions from the community are open from 21February to noon on **21 March 2019**.

Parties who make a written submission may also make an oral submission. Oral submissions are scheduled for 28 March 2019 at the Council Chambers in Marton. You need to indicate on your submission form if you wish to speak to your submission.

If there are no oral submissions, Council will deliberate on all submissions at its meeting on 28 March 2019. If there are oral submissions, deliberation will occur at Council's meeting on 1 May 2019.

Further information

Further information, including the draft Bylaw, map and a submission form, is available at the following places:

- Council's website www.rangitikei.govt.nz
- Council's library in Marton
- By calling 0800 422 522

If you have any questions please contact Blair Jamieson, Strategy and Community Planning Manager – blair.jamieson@rangitikei.govt.nz – phone 06 327 0099.

Engagement Plan

Proposed Speed Limit Bylaw Amendment 2018, Dixon Way, Taihape

Project description and background

Hendersons Line, Marton, has seen considerable expansion of housing at its western end with a consequential increase in the number of vehicle entrances (and thus slower moving vehicles). Concerns have been raised by the residents in this section of the appropriateness of a 100km/h speed limit along the street.

The New Zealand Transport Agency has indicated that it is prepared to consider the proposed 70km/h reduction as an interim intervention.

A special consultative procedure is not required for the consultation process because the proposed change is not likely to have a significant impact on the public.

Engagement objectives

The purpose of the engagement is to inform the community and road users about the proposed change to the speed limit along Hendersons Line, to seek feedback on their views of the change and to demonstrate the appropriateness of this speed limit reduction to NZTA.

Timeframe and completion date

The period of community engagement will be one month for written submissions, followed by oral submissions, analysis and reporting back to Council for final adoption.

Key project stages	Completion date
Approval to proceed to consultation on the proposed speed limit change	31 January 2019
Documents for community engagement prepared	8 February 2019
Documents approved for community engagement	14 February 2019
Council decision on consultation process	29 March 2018
Letters notifying the community and key stakeholders of Councils intent to amend the bylaw	18 April 2018
Written submissions open	21 February 2019
Written submission close	21 March 2019
Oral submissions to be heard by Council	28 February 2019

Deliberations and final decision by Council – if there are oral submissions	1 May 2019
Deliberations and final decision by Council – if there are no oral submissions	28 March 2019

Communities to be engaged with

- Residents and occupiers of adjoining properties.
- Statutory agencies (as required by legislation)
- Regular road users

Engagement tools and techniques to be used

Engagement Spectrum position desired: Consult

Community group or stakeholder	How this group will be engaged
Property owners and occupiers	Letter and submission form posted to each property owner (based on rates information) and occupiers (where known).
Statutory agency consultation	Letter sent to each agency.

Resources needed to complete the engagement

Resources beyond staff time required for this engagement are:

- Printing costs
- Public notice

Communication planning

Key messages

- Residents have had concerns and Council has responded by proposing to lower the speed limit to align with that along Pukepapa Road.
- The extent of residential development along this section of Hendersons Line warrants a lower speed limit.
- This is an interim measure – in the longer term Council needs to phase out 70 km/h restrictions for 60 km/h or 80 km/h.

Reputation risks

- That the community does not understand why Council has taken this step to reduce the speed limit or why it has not reduced the speed limit further.

- The New Zealand Transport Agency may consider there is an insufficient case for such an interim intervention.

Basis of assessment and feedback to the communities involved

Council officers will prepare a letter outlining the community’s views, Council’s response and any proposed changes to the Speed Limit Bylaw. This letter will be sent to each person who made a submission.

The feedback to the community will occur after Council has adopted changes to the Bylaw.

Project team roles and responsibilities

Team member	Role and responsibilities
Michael Hodder	Project sponsor
Blair Jamieson	Project leader
Blair Jamieson	Community point of contact
Jo Irvine	Website

Attachment 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Are any change required, and if so, what is needed and why?

for their programmes. It is less obvious whether the oversight ensures that councils take up opportunities for improvements in service delivery and infrastructure. Section 17A reviews do not achieve that.

Draft

Appendix 1

Whangaehu Flood Resilience Uplift Project

Summary Findings – January 2018

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

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

PROJECT REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

FINAL REPORT – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The key recommendations of the report are to:

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

Ross McNeil

Chief Executive, Rangitikei District Council

January 2018

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

Names

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

Activity # – Animal control

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

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

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

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

What are the benefits of this Activity?

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

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

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

Stage one - Cost allocation based on economic principles

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

<p><i>Externalities – does the provision of this service benefit a third party and therefore in the public good to provide? (i.e. the provision of a sewerage system would dramatically reduce the costs of health services provided by DHBs)</i></p>	<p>District Health Board - reduction of demand for health services through healthier dogs, and fewer dog attacks as a result of regulation.</p> <p>SPCA – improved living conditions.</p> <p>Police – less dog attacks</p>	
<p>Exacerbator Pays – are there parties whose actions or inaction give rise to a need for a particular expenditure in an Activity? (s101 (3) (a) (iv) LGA)</p>	<p>Unregistered dogs increase compliance costs.</p> <p>Dog owners – create an issue which needs to be managed</p>	
<p>Public Good or Private Good - Are the benefits of this Activity primarily a public good or a private good? Use the economic principles below (excludability, rivalness, etc) to position this Activity on the public/private spectrum.</p>	<p>Private – able to have dogs</p> <p>Public – safer communities.</p>	
<p>Rank the Public/Private benefit Based on the comments above, mark on the spectrum (opposite) whether the benefits of this activity are more public or more private.</p>	<p>Public Private</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
<p>Intergenerational Equity – benefits accruing over time should be funded over time (current ratepayers should not fund benefits that future ratepayers will receive or vice versa – s101 (3) (a) (iii) LGA)</p>	<p>Dog exercise areas</p> <p>Future buildings (none planned)</p>	

Stage two – Selection of funding tools

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

¹ This represents about 51% of the Rangitikei funding.

Attachment 6

Report

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Blair Jamieson, Strategy & Community Planning Manager

DATE: 7 February 2019

SUBJECT: Policy & Community Planning Project and Activity Report

FILE: 1-CO-4-8

1 Background

- 1.1 This report summarises the programmes, activities and focus areas of staff within the Policy & Community Planning Team. Added commentary is provided where necessary.
- 1.2 This report also covers applications for external funding made by Council.
- 1.3 This report covers the months of December 2018 and January 2019.

2 Economic Development

- 2.1 The review of Economic Development activities and outcomes rests with the Finance/Performance Committee.

3 Community Engagement & Development

- 3.1 The following highlights the key programmes, activities and progress of staff in this area.

Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
Solarcity	Staff have supplied Solarcity with the recommendations from Council’s lawyers as to how the agreed ammendments should read. Staff are waiting on Solarcity to undertake this assessment and facilitate a meeting in due course on the outcomes.
Township Signage	<u>Huntermville</u> The first of the Huntermville signs were installed on 1 February 2019. The signs were installed by Mr Jamieson and Mr Manuel. The opening of the sign was attended by Mr Robert Martin (General Manager from Ngāti Hauiti) and Ms Sandra Carroll (Signage Lead for Huntermville Community Committee), as below:

Programme/Activity

Progress For This Period



Taihape

The signage has been completed and is pending installation, plus the consent required to install a third sign, as per the Community Board’s request.

Bulls

Meetings were facilitated in December at Council Chambers between Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Raukawa (Ngāti Parewānui) over the Māori place name for Bulls. Two names have been brought to the attention of staff, with discussions now to be had between both iwi as to who has mana whenua what name should be used for the signage.

In relation to the design of the bull to be used in the signage, as per the resolution ‘18/BCC/054 - that the Bulls Community Committee endorse the use of the preferred township bull/sign as evidenced in the memorandum ‘Bulls Township Signage – Stakeholder Update’, discussions are now pending with the Bulls and District Community Trust to affirm this design for the purposes of uniformity in branding. Put simply, ensuring that the township signage and a-bull brand integrate.

Turakina

The general design and layout for the Turakina sign has been approved by the Turakina Community Committee, with staff awaiting notification of the suitable tartan to apply to the design. Once the tartan has been supplied to staff, the signage would look to be produced and installed within two weeks.

Mangaweka

The process for public consultation has been discussed with Cr. Richard Aslett, with the Heritage Committee being the party to provide staff with the appropriate consultation pathway.

Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
	<p><u>Koitiata</u> Mr Jamieson met with the Koitiata Residents Association, the outcome of which has been a request to return for a township wide public meeting at the Koitiata Hall on Sunday 17 February at 2pm.</p> <p><u>Moawhango</u> The engagement for sign development at this site is pending.</p> <p><u>Scotts Ferry</u> The engagement for sign development at this site is pending.</p>
Project Marton Health Network Meeting Facilitator: Project Marton	No progress for this period.
Taihape Network Meeting Facilitator: Mokai Patea Services	No progress for this period.
Healthy Families Strategic Leadership Team Facilitator: Te Oranganui	No progress for this period.

4 Youth Development

4.1 The following highlights the key programmes, activities and progress of staff in this area.

Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
College Engagement	<p>During December, the schools celebrated the achievements of their students with Ms Gower attending both Rangitikei College and Taihape Area School prize giving events. The following recipients were awarded the Rangitikei District Council Scholarships for future education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Geraghty - Taihape Area School • Jodie Daines - Rangitikei College • Finlay Carlyon - Rangitikei College
Youth Space - Taihape	<p>January 2019 saw the relocation and renaming of the new Taihape youth space. 'The Lobby' Taihape is now open to 13 – 18 years olds at 100a Hautapu Street. The opening of the space received help from community volunteers, primarily countless hours from Mr Michael Andrews, with assistance from</p>



Programme/Activity

Progress For This Period

Tawera. Business assistance came via Stephen Cope of Hautapu Pine, Steven Bradley of Taihape Engineering, Gavin of Nicks Tow and Mitre 10 Marton.

The official opening took place on Friday 25 January with His Worship Andy Watson cutting the ribbon and sponsoring the BBQ. Councillors Gordon and Aslett, the Taihape Police, parents and community all came through to have a look at the facility. The overwhelming support for this initiative was expressed by everyone who attended. The space is open Monday to Friday 3pm -5pm with support from Mokai Patea. Pictures from the opening are below:




Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
	
Youth Space – Marton	The Lobby Marton, continues to operate business-as-usual.
Youth Council	Since Council’s approval to establish the very first Youth Council applications and advertising went live. The closing date of applications was extended to 15 February through request from Community Committees and schools.
Youth Website & Brand Development	<p>TRYB increased its instagram presence through community engagement at both the Bulls and Marton Christams Parades in December. With the use of an oversized Instagram frame young and old jumped at the opportunity to get there face online. Photos can viewed using the instagram hashtag #tryb_nz, as below:</p> 
Networking	No progress for this period.

5 Iwi/Hapū Engagement & Development

5.1 The following highlights the key programmes, activities and progress of staff in this area.

Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
Infrastructure Support	<p>Conversations with MDC staff, consultants and iwi have continued over this period. The outcome of which is that the parties have a strategic workshop that seeks to finalise the way forward for the Taihape and Marton-Bulls consents.</p>
Marae Engagement	<p>Rata Marae Feasibility Study – the final meeting occurred in December between iwi, staff, and the surveyors/architects. It is anticipated that the final feasibility study will be completed within the next few weeks. Once Ngāti Hauti have had a chance to co-ordinate with BTW's civil infrastructure team the drawings and report will be complete.</p> 
Ratana Celebrations	<p>The Annual Celebrations were held in January with everything running to plan. There were no issues with the traffic management plan during the event. His Worship Andy Watson was present on the Paepae on behalf of Council.</p> 
Iwi Narratives	<p>Māori place names have been included as part of the town signage programme, which has involved consultation with a number of Iwi. The Hunterville sign has</p>

Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
	<p>been erected. The Māori place name for Marton has been confirmed by Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa as Tūtaenui. Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Parewahwaha are continuing their discussions without Council to determine the most appropriate Māori place name for the Bulls signage. <i>(Please see the new Hunterville Sign under Community Engagement & Development – Township Signage)</i></p>
Iwi Engagement	<p>Staff facilitated a meeting in December around some significant Taonga that had been found by the family of Mr Athol Sanson. Mr Sanson has also supplied a written account of where the taonga were found and approximately what time period. These taonga are still in the care of Athol until local Iwi (Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Parewahawaha) can come to a neutral agreement on where is the most appropriate place to have these taonga stored. The Bulls Community Centre is the preferred option for Council and Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa.</p> 

6 Policy Engagement

6.1 The following highlights the external activities of staff in this area.

Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
	No progress for this period.

7 Other

7.1 The following highlights the external activities of staff in areas other than business-as-usual, or in collaboration with other Council departments.

Programme/Activity	Progress For This Period
Department of Conservation - Whanganui	The department facilitated a meeting with Mr Jamieson on the biological control application, lodged 14 September 2018. The meeting sought to clarify Council's position whereby not accepting the conclusions and conditions the department sought to impose.

8 Funding

8.1 An update on all funding applications is summarised in [Appendix 1](#).

8.2 Funding applications have been successful for the following:

- \$5,000 from the Whanganui Community Foundation for Swim 4 All (\$7051 was requested).
- \$7,051 from Kiwi Sport for Swim 4 All.
- \$73,000 from Te Uru Rākau (Forestry New Zealand) for Marton B and C Dam development.

8.3 The funding received for Marton B and C Dam development means that in excess of 17,000 eco-sourced natives of around 50 different varieties will be planted this coming winter (May-September). The plan, prepared by Boffa Miskell incorporates 7.8 km of track over a 10-year period. Initially, 4.6km of track will be developed for planting access, and subsequently turned into public walking tracks.

8.4 The Ministry of Youth Development has recently opened The Youth Development funding stream which supports the wellbeing of young people (12 to 24 years) via a youth development approach. This is funding for holistic programmes and services that emphasise identity, belonging, connectedness and the strengths of young people. Applications close 22 February 2019. An application is currently being prepared, to address resilience in youth along with building peer mentorship. The application is a collaborative approach with the Minister and Youth Pastor of St Stephans Church and Rangitikei College.

8.5 Ara Taiohi has recently opened it's 'Youth Week' grant that aims to support young people's participation in the planning and delivery of Youth Week events in their communities and create youth development opportunities and youth developed resources. Applications close on 22 February 2019. An application for \$1000 is currently being prepared to support the Rangitikei Youth Awards 2019.

9 Recommendations

- 9.1 That the report 'Policy & Community Planning Project and Activity Report' to the Policy/Planning Committee on 14 February 2019 be received.
- 9.2 That the Policy/Planning Committee approves staff undertaking funding applications, on behalf of the Council to the:
- Ministry of Youth Development Partnership Fund [AND]
 - Ara Taiohi for \$1000 for the Rangitikei Youth Awards 2019

Blair Jamieson
Strategy & Community Planning Manager

Appendix 1

Fund	Project description	How much	Desired outcomes and milestones	Lead Agency	Council role	Policy Team Role	Status	Final report due
Community Facilities Fund, Lottery	Capital contribution to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre (\$700,000 applied for)	\$500,000	To develop the centre in Bulls	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Successful - Reporting Required	Following project completion
Mid-Sized Tourism Facilities Fund	Public toilets in visitor hotspots	\$140,000	Toilets in Mangaweka, Bulls River, Papakai Park and Bruces Reserve	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Successful - Reporting Required	Dec 2017 - extension sought
JBS Dudding Trust	Capital contribution to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre	\$200,000	To develop the centre in Bulls + ongoing support to libraries	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Successful - Reporting Required	To be advised
Health Promotion Agency Community Partnership Fund	Support for the Swim for All Programme. Free swimming lessons for Taihape	\$5,000.00	Children up to 4 years of age will have access to free swimming lessons in Taihape (as is already the case with sponsorship in Marton)	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Successful - To be carried forward 2018/19	To be advised
Freshwater Improvement Fund	Contribution to the Upgrade of the Ratana Wastewater treatment	\$875,000	To dispose of treated effluent to land rather than Lake Waipu	Horizons	Support Agency	None	Successful - Pending Works	To be advised
Whanganui Community Foundation	Capital contribution to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre	\$300,000	To contribute to the costs of construction for the Bulls community centre.	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Co-prepared application, present to decision makers, reports back to funder	Successful - Pending Payment	To be advised
Pub Charity	Marton Skatepark Extension	\$ 80,000.00	To contribute to the cost of construction of the Marton Skatepark extension	RDC	Fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Lodged	February 2019
Tourism Infrastructure Fund	Ablution and toilet facilities at Santoft Domain	tbc	To contribute to community-led upgrade: facilities for users of the Domain, both locals and people from Te Araroa Walkway	RDC	Fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Lodged	To be advised
Wanganui Community Foundation (Quick Response Grant)	Swim 4 All	\$5000 (\$7051 requested)	To run the Swim 4 All programme.	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Contributed to application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder.	Successful - Reporting Required	Nov-19

Kiwi Sport	Swim 4 All	\$ 7,051.00	To run the Swim 4 All programme.	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Contributed to application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder.	Successful - Reporting Required	Apr-19
Te Uru Rākau	Marton B&C Dam Development	\$ 73,000.00	Contribution for a native planting restoration programme	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	None	Successful - Pending Works	To be advised
Upcoming		\$2,100,000						
Ministry of Youth Development	Youth Development Funding Stream	tbc	tbc	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	To be discussed		
Ara Taiohi	Youth Week Grant	\$1,000	Rangitikei Youth Awards 2019	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Complete Process		

Attachment 7

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2018/19	Jan-18
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Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP 2018-28

Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP
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What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Strategic Planning Activity	Annual Report 2017/18	Adoption of audited Annual Report	Completed
	Annual plan 2019/20	No progress to report.	Identification of key issues; preparation of draft budgets; draft Consultation Document
	Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw review	Reported below.	Reported below
Elections	Representation review (for the 2019 elections completed)	Objections and appeals forwarded to LGC together with brief on process followed by Council in undertaking the review.	LGC hearing on 1 March - briefing for the Mayor and CE
Council	Preparation of order papers that ensure compliant decision-making	Order papers prepared for Council, Council Committees, Ratana Community Board.	Order papers prepared as required.
	Internal Audit programme	Working with Cotton Kelly to determine work programme - Cotton Kelly to November Audit meeting with proposed programme	Commence agreed work programme
	Engagement with sector excellence programmes	No progress to report.	Discussion with VUW School of Government
Iwi Liaison	Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Strategic Plan - review	No progress to report.	Te Roopu Ahi Kaa hui to make a plan on this and the values based framework moving forward.
Policy, Bylaw & Strategy Review/Development	Compliance/end date	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Animal Control Bylaw	7 October 2018	Adopted by Council at 25 October 2018 meeting for consultation; deliberation and adoption of bylaw 31 January 2019	Response to submitters; public notification

Liquor Control in Public Places Bylaw	18 December 2018	Adopted by Council at 27 September 2018 meeting for consultation; oral hearings, 15 November 2018; deliberations and adoption, 29 November 2018	Completed
Heritage Strategy	1 December 2018	No progress to report.	No work scheduled during this period.
Policy on preparing, delivering and reporting on capital projects	2018	No progress to report.	No work scheduled during this period.
Community Housing Policy	September 2018	Adopted	Completed
Communications Strategy	LG Excellence Programme	Adopted by Council at 27 September meeting	Complete
Speed Limit Bylaw	30 June 2019	Letter send to NZTA for Hendersons Line extension to the speed limit reduction to be 70km/h, and Taihape. Hendersons Line may be allowed as an 'interim intervention'	Consultation
Carried forward	Reference for inclusion/ schedule for review	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Legal Compliance Project -Four areas for updated analysis identified - Building consents, Enforcement, Health and safety, Resource consents	Managing risk	No progress to report.	No work planned.
Review Water Related Services Bylaw	Due for review 31 December 2018	No progress to report.	Preparation of draft amended bylaw
Policy to develop incentives for new home buyers	2018	Adopted by Council at 25 October meeting for consultation; oral hearings 13 December; adoption, 31 January 2019.	Response to submitters
Scoping report on the level of service for different ONRC classifications	2018	No progress to report.	No work planned.
Policy on Council's relationships with community organisations in the District	2018	No progress to report.	No work planned.

Policies relating to the regional growth study 1) Maintenance and Protection of Public Roads 2) Impact on rates of neighbouring properties on those planted for Manuka Honey	2018	No progress to report.	No work planned.
Economic Development Strategy	2018	Staffing interviews	Creation of the economic development strategy and project scope documents.
Review Procurement Policy	2018	Consideration at Council workshop	Finalise review.
Other pieces of work	Reference for inclusion/ Scheduled date	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Annual Resident Survey 2018	Annual survey - essential for annual report	Survey completed and analysis provided. Improvement actions prepared.	Reporting progress with improvement actions
Annual Stakeholder Survey 2018	Annual survey - essential for annual report	Complete	Complete
Section 17A Review - Campgrounds	Statutory requirement	Report in March 2018	Complete
Section 17A Review - Swimming pool management	Statutory requirement September 2019	No progress to report.	No work scheduled for the next two months
Section 17A review - Waste transfer stations	Statutory requirement November 2019	No progress to report.	No work scheduled for the next two months
Annual Resident Survey 2019	Annual survey - essential for annual report	No progress to report.	Survey to be finalised and distributed
Annual Stakeholder Survey 2019	Annual survey - essential for annual report	No progress to report.	Survey to be finalised and distributed
Kerbside Rubbish/Recycling	LTP	Additional consultation undertaken and reported 29 November; EoI to be prepared;	Monitor initiatives taken by MfE and MW LASS

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2018/19			Jan-19
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP 2018-28			
What are they:	Targets	Progress to date	Planned for the next two months
Community Partnerships	Contract with local organisations to develop and deliver events, activities and projects to enliven the towns and District	MOU partnering organisations workplans and agreed activities are being monitored. The 2019/2020 draft workplans are going out for community committee/board consideration.	Regular progress meetings and updates to occur after 28 February for PPL review.
	Contract with local organisations to provide a range of information, such as: Up-to-date calendar of events, and community newsletters	MOU partners to deliver. Business as usual for staff which includes posting events on Rangitikei.com, FaceBook , as well as on Rangitikei Libraries & Information Centres.	Ongoing undertaking of the activities from 'progress to date'.
Economic development and district promotion	Management of rangitikei.com	Assessing premier events page options.	Develop premier events page. Start second phase of work-live-play update by developing spreadsheet-email functionality. Populate database directories with photos
	Development of Rangitikei Economic Development Strategy	Agreed scope of programme and activities from Council workshop. Recruitment of the Economic Development Strategic Advisor completed.	Creation of Economic Development Strategy Scope Documents for the ED Working Party
	Implementation of Economic Development Strategy	Agreed scope of programme and activities from Council workshop. Recruitment of the Economic Development Strategic Advisor completed.	Creation of Economic Development Strategy Scope Documents for the ED Working Party
Youth Development	Youth Committee and networking meetings	Youth committee meetings have ceased during school holidays. One to one meetings with Youth agencies and stakeholders continues.	Restart Youth committee meetings once students settled. Continue networking with youth agencies and stakeholders

	Ongoing facilitation of the youth zones in Taihape and Marton	The Lobby Marton continues to have good uptake of youth users, with hours extended with volunteer support. The Lobby Taihape opened in its relocated premise at the end of Jan 2019. The Kick start Breakfast programme delivered in conjunction with Rangitikei College is due to start 4 February 2019.	Development of the new youth space on the main street of Taihape and reopening. Kickstart breakfast programme to begin in term 1 2019 at The Lobby Marton in conjunction with Rangitikei College and facilitated by students, staff and volunteers.
Emergency Management	Civil Defence - increasing the District's resilience	Contract continues to remain in place with HRC .	Progress with community response plans
Key elements of the work outlined in Path to Well-being, Rangitikei Growth Strategy, MOU work plans and Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress to date	Planned for the next two months
Advocacy to support the economic interests in the District at regional and national level Timely and effective interventions that create economic stability, opportunity and growth A wide range of gainful employment opportunities in the District	Develop collaborative economic development and District promotion services across the Horizons region	Further discussion on economic development planning between the regional collaborators on developing the economic development portfolio within Council.	Continued engagement between the regional collaborators on developing the economic development portfolio within Council.
	Progress solutions to water availability in area between Marton and Hunterville	No progress during this period	Determine local interest and investigate feasibility of MPI or PGF funding for the next stage.
Attractive and vibrant towns that attract business and residents	Implement Town Centre Plans (provision of good infrastructure, well-maintained streets in the CBD of main towns) Continue to discuss the concepts around the Marton Heritage precinct, particularly with business/property owners	Bulls - negotiations continue with selected tenderer.	Marton - finalise business case, receive proposal for detailed designs.
	Place-making support in Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Turakina, Hunterville	Hunterville - 6 seats identified.	Updates not yet provided

	Events, activities and projects to enliven the towns and District. Five + high profile events and 20 community events. Council sponsorship of events aiming to increase visitor numbers (compared to 2017/18)	Events held by years end include: Rag poets, Marton market day, Marton Country Music Festival, Turakina Highland Games, Marton Christmas Parades, and artful bonanza. Bulls Christmas Parade	The new online grants platform will be used for Round 2, 2018/19, to manage the Community Initiatives Scheme, Events Sponsorship Scheme, the Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund and the Creative Communities Scheme. Round 2 will open on 11 March 2019, and close on 15 April 2019. All applications will submitted, and assessed online
Up to date and relevant information for visitors and residents on a range of services, activities and attractions	Maintain and develop information centres in Marton, Taihape and Bulls and develop "libraries as community hubs" concept	Business as usual, including promotion latest material and activities and events. We are investigation a subscription to Lynda.com which is an online education tool that uses online tutorials to teach software, creative and business skills.	We will be investigating training requirements for staff with the upcoming changes to online storage and applications in our APNK public access computers. We will also be looking forward to start planning events for the year
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	Enhancements will continue during 2019 across the whole website, including more online applications and forms. Photos and content are regularly changed.	Options for more easy to use forms and online transactions will be the focus in the next few months. Council's facebook page continues to be extensively used to promote events and keep residents up to date with events and Council programmes.
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	Participate in Positive Ageing activities that aims to enhance quality of life for older people in the District	Contract with Mokai Patea Services around inclusion of supporting seniors within the Community Housing is being undertaken.	Review of how this process can be better implemented.

Opportunities for people with children to access the quality of life they desire for their families	Undertaking youth activities, programmes, and continue to seek contributions from external sources.	Continued marketing Youth Council applications. Opened The Lobby Taihape. Photo Competition for youth brand TRYB extended to end of January. Working with web designer on collating information for TRYB website. Sharing opportunities and training programmes with district youth. The Lobby Marton open longer hours due to volunteer participation	Announce winners of Photo Competition. Select Youth Councillors. Youth Council training weekend. Apply to MYD and Ara Taiohi for funding. Engage the community, organisation and businesses for financial support of the 2019 Youth Awards.
A more equal and inclusive community where all young people are thriving, irrespective of their start in life	Coordinate a Swim-4-All programme 2017/18 Investigate and open water safety strategy	Funding for Swim 4 All programme successful with Kiwi Sport and Whanganui Community Foundation	Await end of swim season School accountability and transport invoices - due April 2019. Two Invoices received to date.
	Healthy Families programme: take part in Governance Group, act as local Prevention Partnership, participate in Strategy Group	Reported through another item on PPL agenda.	Reported through another item on PPL agenda.
Cohesive and resilient communities that welcome and celebrate diversity	Planning for Ratana Centennial celebrations, 2018	Completed	Completed
	Implement Heritage Strategy Development of a heritage inventory of Maori narratives and collections Development of a heritage inventory of European/ non-indigenous settler narratives and collections	No progress during this period	No progress during this period
	Through Treasured Natural Environment Theme Group: - Continue to produce and distribute the Theme Group newsletter - Be involved with environmental projects as required	Conservation week events held - Planting in Taihape with local schools - Planting and walk at the B&C Dams - Clean up at the Bulls River	Facilitate the Treasured Natural Environment Theme Group. Newsletter

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	No Funds open during this period	No funds will be open within the next 2 months. Round 2 will be in March 2019. Funds will now be administered via SmartyGrants.
	Publish the results of grant application process to a Council-run forum show-casing the results of grant application processes where successful applicants provide brief presentations and are open to questions	No Funds open during this period	No funds will be open within the next 2 months. Round 2 will be in March 2019. Funds will now be administered via SmartyGrants.
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	Contract continues to remain in place .	Contract continues to remain in place .
	Arrange regular planning and operational activities	MCDEM undertook EOC audit in March awaiting report.. Audit received in late November and reflects Council is doing well and on the right track with regards to EOC capabilities. Quarterly updates to Council on progress with improvement plan	Prepare new improvement plan having regard for MCDEM's National Disaster Resilience Strategy (draft October 2018, final April 2019)+D18

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	Jan-19
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Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP 2018-28				
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What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months	Year to Date
Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Rangitikei District Plan	Complete review	not started		
Implementation of the GoShift Initiative (i.e. electronic processing of building consents)	Implement Goshift following review of pilot programme	Still in progress		Still in progress
Implementation of the Building (earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act	Issuing notices of potentially earthquake-prone buildings	76 Inspections done		79 inspections done

Other regulatory functions				
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What are they:	Targets	Statistics for this month	Narrative (if any)	Year to Date
Building Consents	Report on number of building consents processed, the timeliness and the value of consented work	17 BC granted, 100 % completed on time, value of work is \$1,934,540		175 BC granted, 81.14% completed on time, value of work is \$15,838,223
	Code of Compliance Certificates, Notices to Fix and infringements issued.	6 CCC issued, 100% on time, 3 NTF issued, no infringements issued		127 CCC issued, 100% on time, 3 NTF issued, no infringements issued

Resource Consents	Report on: a) number of land use consents issued and timeliness	1 Land Use RC granted,0 Permitted Boundary RC granted 100% on time		7 Land Use RC granted, 71% on time, 5 Permitted Boundary RC granted 83% on time
	b) subdivision consents and timeliness	4 Subdivision RC granted, 75% on time		30 Subdivision RC granted, 86.21% on time
	c) section 223 and 224 certification and timeliness,	No s223 and No s224 certificates granted		4 s223 and 1 s224 certificates granted
	d) abatement and infringements issued.	0 Abatement & 1 Infringement		1 abatement & 2 infringement
Dog Control	Report on dog registrations current and unregistered, dogs impounded, dogs destroyed and infringements issued.	4871 Registered, 47 Unregistered, 2 Infringements, 4 Impounded		4781 Registered, 47 Unregistered, 67 Infringements, 81 impounded, 17 Deceased
Bylaw enforcement	Enforcement action taken	none done		
Liquor Licensing	Report on number and type of licences issued	4 Specials, 5 Manager Renewals, 4 Managers New, 1 Temporary Authority		1 New On licence, 28 Specials, 5 Club Renewals, 4 Off Renewals, 4 On Renewals, 19 Manager Renewals, 11 Managers New, 4 Temporary Authorities

Building Warrant of Fitness renewals	Report on overdue BWOFF, audits, Notices to Fix and infringements issued.	6 BWOFF renewals overdue, 15 Audits, 1 NTF, No infringements issued		75 BWOFF renewals have been overdue, 42 Audits, 16 NTF, 4 infringements issued
Swimming Pool Barriers	Report on number of pool barrier inspections done, Notices to Fix and infringements issued.	1 Inspections done this month		24 Inspections done
Earthquake-Prone buildings	Marton Area has been prioritised to have all assessments done by Dec 2018	76 inspections done in Marton		79 inspections done in Marton

Service Request Breakdown for December 2018 - First Response

Service requests Department	Compliance current	overdue	responded in time	responded late	Grand Total
Animal Control	1		84	1	86
Animal welfare concern			2		2
Barking dog	1		11		12
Dog attack			2		2
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)			3	1	4
Found dog			14		14
Lost animal			12		12
Property investigation - animal control problem			1		1
Roaming dog			12		12
Rushing dog			1		1
Wandering stock			26		26
Building Control			2	1	3
Dangerous or unsanitary building				1	1
Property inspection			2		2
Environmental Health	5	22	26		53
Abandoned vehicle	3		2		5
Dumped rubbish - within town boundary		3	1		4
General enquiry			1		1
Noise		19	22		41
Vermin	2				2
Grand Total	6	22	112	2	142

Percentage responded in time

79%

Service request Breakdown for December 2018 - Resolutions

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

Percentage completed in time

92%