

WHERE'S IT RANGITĪKEI



Long Term Plan 2024-2034



Look to the future - Tirohanga Whakamua

Mihi

E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā rau rangatira mā o te rohe o Rangitīkei, tēnā koutou katoa.

Mihi mahana tēnei o te Kaunihera o Rangitīkei kia tātou katoa e noho ana ki roto i te rohe nei, nau mai, whakatau mai ra.

**Whakataka te hau ki te uru,
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga,
Kia mākinakina ki uta,
Kia mātaratara ki tai,
E hī ake ana te atakura,
He tio, he huka, he hau hū,
Tīhei Mauriora!**

The Rangitīkei District Council acknowledges all those who live within our District.

We send a warm welcome to you all.

*Cease the winds from the west
Cease the winds from the south
Let the breeze blow over the land
Let the breeze blow over the ocean
Let the red-tipped dawn come with
a sharpened air
A touch of frost, a promise of a glorious day!*

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Section One
Wāhanga Tuatahi

INTRODUCTION

Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

MESSAGE FROM HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

E ngā tāngata katoa o te rohe nei, piki mai kake mai

In the last Long-term Plan (LTP) I said that “this plan has been the most difficult one to put together that I have been involved with”. But the difficulties in understanding the Government’s direction and requirements are even more difficult now than they have ever been.

The National Government are currently enacting legislation to return three waters responsibility to councils requesting regions work together on this. Regional and city deals will be expected to include direction on solving regional three water issues along with economic direction focused on GDP (economic growth for New Zealand) growth.

The Long-term plan is a 10 year plan which is refreshed every three years and as such it builds on the progress made over the last three years. Significant progress has been made since our last LTP in 2021 - Council has opened the new 'Ngā Awa Block' in Taihape; built and opened the new bridge at Mangaweka; upgraded the Memorial Hall in Marton; and finished the bus lanes and facilities at Te Matapihi in Bulls. Very significant progress has been made with wastewater plants in Marton, Rātana, Bulls and Taihape including, for some projects, purchasing of land, consenting and construction work. The long-promised upgrades to Marton water (by the end of 2024 / mid 2025) with the new bores delivering the required volume and purity that is required. The upgrades to the treatment plants will be the focus for this year. The escalation in the costs of doing capital work in New Zealand has been well publicised nationally. Every Council has been impacted and funding for this is an ongoing challenge.

Council has agreed on an average rate increase of 10.5% for 2024/25, I stress that this is an average increase and individual changes will vary greatly. This LTP coincides with a change in the property revaluations by Quotable Values (QV) where the capital value of each property has been revalued, something that we base most of our rates on. This revaluation process is independent of Council. Because the value of some properties has increased dramatically, such as our beach settlements and rural properties in the north, compared to other properties in the Rangitīkei, the variation of rate increases has been challenging. We understand that although properties/individuals on paper have made substantial financial gains this does not help with affordability in the challenging financial environment we are currently in.

One of the ways Council can look to ease this rate burden is to continue to focus on economic growth. In simple terms the more people and businesses that we have spreads the financial load on rates. Council has been successful with the Environment Court after about 5 years, which permits the potential for industrial growth on the site

planned for the rail hub. We are hopeful that the new businesses that want to be here will take up the opportunity.

Since the Consultation period was undertaken we have received notification from NZTA Waka Kotahi that our roading funding allocation is being reduced, this is disappointing as it means there is a reduction of around \$5 Million in roading subsidy for the next three years. This is contrary to what has been communicated through the media in regards to fixing pot holes and the Government’s increased focus on the national roading network.

I would like to end by thanking several groups of people. The workload on staff and Councillors has been exceptional in what has been a challenging political environment, they have all put in a huge amount of time on this LTP process and I thank them for it. I also want to thank everyone who made a submission, we received a record 454 submissions, and those that took part in our consultation meetings, meetings held in the rural parts of our district were particularly well attended and proved to be of high value.

The Rangitīkei is a beautiful place with many facilities several which have been made possible by volunteer groups with too many to name, but we are indebted to them, and they deserve recognition and thanks.

Ngā mihi,

Andy Watson, Mayor of Rangitīkei.



WHAT HAVE WE BEEN DOING? | 2021-2024

Since our 2021-24 Long Term Plan there have been some major projects start and others completed. While the challenges of Covid-19 meant some delays, we have achieved a lot - here are some of the highlights from across the District in the last few years.

Rātana Pā Wastewater Treatment Plant Progress

Together with our consultants, we are continuing to finalise the consenting process and we are waiting for a response from Horizons Regional Council.

The discussions with affected landowners around the ideal location for the pipeline to the irrigation site are also ongoing.

Once the resource consent has been approved and all conditions are known, we will start the procurement of the various components of the construction. Where possible we may purchase some products early to secure best pricing.

Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand Started

Staff have been exploring what improvements can be achieved within the \$1million pre-approved budget. We have since had discussions with structural engineers and will be progressing this project in 2024. It is likely we will need to seek additional funds, eg. from local fund raising.



The Marton to Bulls Wastewater Centralisation Project

The Marton to Bulls Wastewater Centralisation Project has been established to address the discharge of treated wastewater in Rangitikei and improve water quality in the local waterways. The existing wastewater treatment plant in Marton built several decades ago, requires maintenance.

Treated wastewater continues to be discharged into the Tūtaenui Stream, which is an environmental concern due to the stream drying up in summer with treated wastewater being the sole source of inflow.

The project's objectives include removing wastewater from vulnerable/sensitive waterways, investigating discharge options around land discharge, determining storage requirements, and developing an efficient and sustainable long-term wastewater management solution for Marton and Bulls. By centralising wastewater treatment in Bulls, the project aims to remove wastewater from the Tūtaenui Stream, protecting and restoring the water quality of the stream.

There are risks which include finding available, suitable, affordable land in the right location; the consenting process is time consuming - to complete this project we need to get more than six different resource consents; the cost for this project is difficult to estimate due to so many dependencies - the longer the process, the more costs are likely to be expected.

Mangaweka Bridge

The new Mangaweka bridge was officially opened on 20 May 2022 one month ahead of schedule, following the closure of the existing historic 115-year-old bridge in October 2016.

It was going to be demolished after the new bridge was opened. However, there was a strong push to keep the historic bridge. Rangitikei and Manawatū District Councils decided to keep the bridge for pedestrians and cyclists to use. The Mangaweka Heritage Trust funds on-going maintenance of the old bridge.

Bulls Bus Lane and Town Square

Work began in November 2021 to create a new bus lane behind Te Matapihi - Bulls Community Centre. The build was completed and the bus lane opened for use on 21 March 2022. As part of this project, a new green space was created at the front of Te Matapihi to be used as a town square. This space has become a hub for the community with new lighting and artwork installed.

Taihape Ngā Awa Block Finished

A necessary addition to the Memorial Park facilities, the Ngā Awa Block, was completed and handed over to the community in July 2023. The new building includes four changing rooms, each with toilets and showers, two smaller multi-purpose rooms, extra referee rooms, and a small commentators/observation room. The building is fully accessible, there are three public toilets, two of which include showers, and a car park.



Marton RSA and Citizens' Memorial Hall Upgrade Completed

The hall was built circa 1959 and then extended in 1986 with minimal improvements made since.

In May 2021, the Government earmarked funds for the renovation of town halls and war memorials as part of a renewed Provincial Growth Fund focus on projects with more immediate job and economic benefits, as part of COVID-19 recovery. The Council budget for the project was \$801,000 with an additional \$500,000 received from Provincial Growth Fund investment. The total spend came in just under the budgeted amount.

Improvements to Papakai Park

The Friends of Taihape have led a lot of work around the Hautapu river over a number of years, which includes planting native vegetation for reforestation, removing willows, holding planting days with the community and Council staff, installing timber rail fencing and steps, establishing and maintaining walking tracks throughout the surrounding wilderness near Papakai Park. Council is now working with the Friends of Taihape to build five bridges over the Hautapu River.

Council has also upgraded the wastewater pumpstation at Papakai Park.

Enhancement of the Tūtaenui Reservoir

Over the past eight years the Tūtaenui Stream Restoration Society and Council have worked together to make this area an appealing walking and cycling space.

Many hundreds of volunteer hours have been spent clearing tracks and replanting alongside the dams. Council thanks and appreciates everyone that has been involved and who continue to work on improving this public reserve, which is now used by many people every day as part of their exercise routine, and is open all year round.



OUR VISION FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS

Council has reviewed its strategic framework for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

The strategic framework identifies what we're working towards. It identifies a hierarchy with our purpose as a guide at the top, with everything below working towards achieving that purpose - vision, community outcomes, strategic priorities, strategies, and plans.

It shows what is important and guides our investment so we can deliver services and projects that contribute to the bigger picture.

The key to successful implementation of our strategic framework is relationships. Council has wide networks of relationships to build from and strengthen as we work collaboratively to deliver the best possible future for our communities.

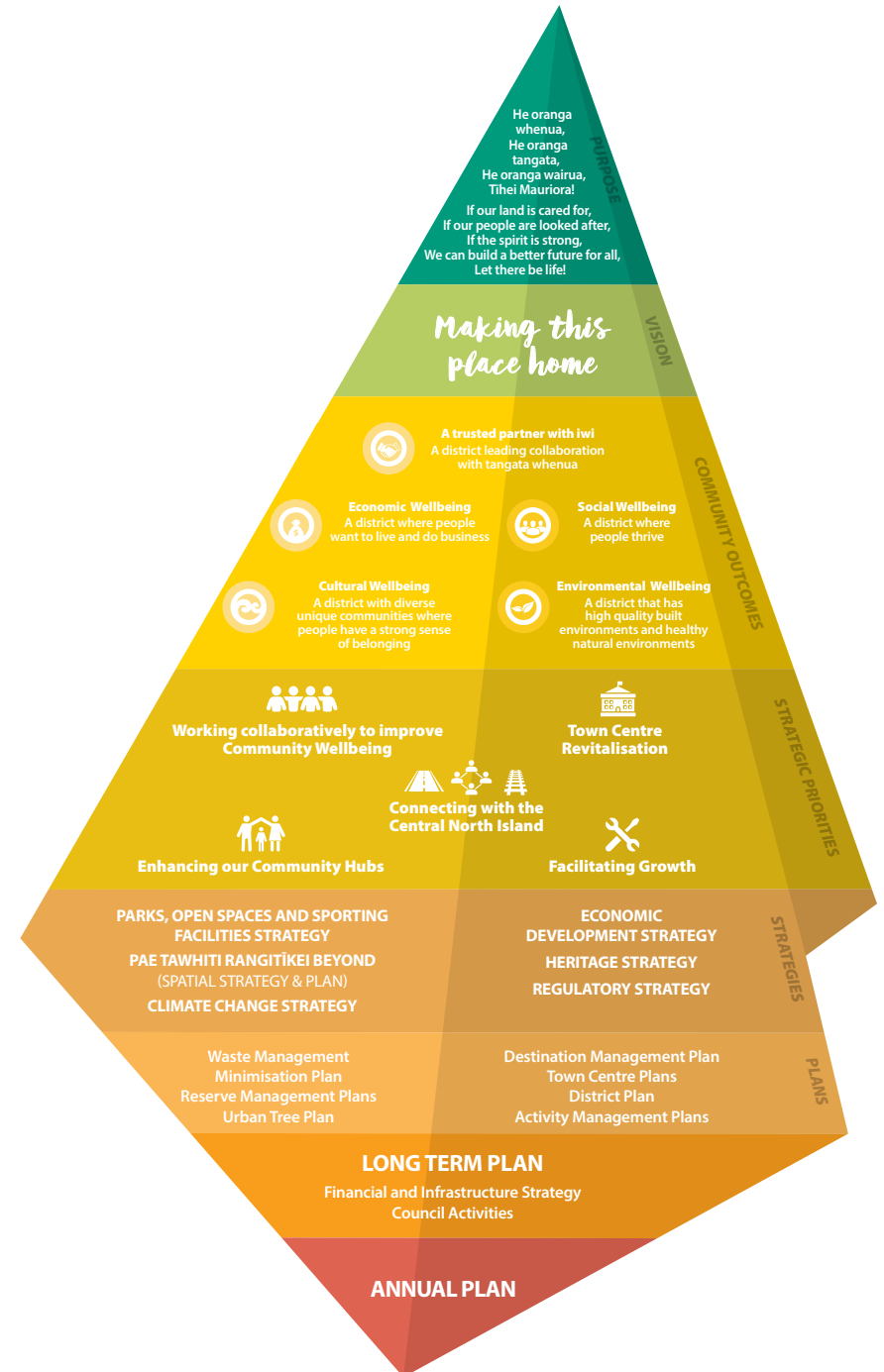
The design has been developed to align with our brand - the kowhai. Rangitikei is renowned for having the most prolific kowhai stand in New Zealand. The kowhai is a cultural and social icon and is an important and overlooked ecological feature of our District.

Purpose

Our purpose is what we use to guides us and supports us to make the right decisions for our community. It shows the importance of caring for our land and people and our focus on building a future for everyone.

Vision

Council's vision, making this place home, reflects our desire to be a key part in ensuring our district is a great place to live and do business. We appreciate how special the Rangitikei is and the importance of looking after our people and land. This vision reflects our aspiration that the Rangitikei is sought after for our lifestyle, culture, and natural environment.



Community Outcomes

Our community outcomes are a key part of the strategic framework.

Community outcomes are a set of goals that guide the Council's work and planning and help to set our priorities for the District. The community outcomes we seek for our District aim to improve the wellbeing of our communities in five key areas:



A trusted partner with iwi

A district leading collaboration with tangata whenua.

Our goal is to have a high level of trust and collaboration with iwi across the district and to be working together to promote the wellbeing of our communities.



Economic Wellbeing

A district where people want to live and do business.

Our goal is for Rangitikei to be the place of choice for new and existing businesses to come and grow, with a desirable lifestyle and affordable housing.



Social Wellbeing

A district where people thrive.

Our goal is to build relationships with the community and agencies and provide services and spaces that enhance community wellbeing.



Cultural Wellbeing

A district with diverse unique communities where people have a strong sense of belonging.

Our goal is to provide spaces where our community can connect, promote the diversity of our cultures, and develop relationships that support community-led initiatives.



Environmental Wellbeing

A district that has high-quality built environments and healthy natural environments.

Our goal is to ensure our infrastructure, relationships, and regulatory framework support the ongoing development of high quality built environments and improvement in the natural environment.

Strategic Priorities

Council's strategic priorities are the key areas we aim to focus on over the next 10 years that will contribute to meeting our community outcomes



Working collaboratively to improve wellbeing

Council wants to invest in developing partnerships to ensure our communities have the best possible access to services, programmes, and support.



Town centre revitalisation

Council wants to invest in town centre revitalisation so that these spaces are vibrant places our communities are proud of and support all aspects of wellbeing.



Enhancing our community hubs

Council is focused on enhancing our community hubs with more activities and services, such as for children, youth, education, and businesses.



Facilitating growth

Council wants to invest in facilitating growth to increase the population and number of businesses in the Rangitikei so that our district can thrive.



Connecting with the Central North Island

Council wants to use our location and create connections to support the wellbeing of our communities.

Strategies and Plans

The development of clear strategies is an important part of meeting Council's purpose, vision, community outcomes and strategic priorities.

Strategies set out the goals and rationale for a particular topic and will guide any relevant underlying plans.

Plans provide a detailed picture of how the higher order strategies and goals will be implemented, timing and responsibilities.

The strategies and plans identified in the strategic framework will be reviewed as required.

Section Two
Wāhanga Tuarua

INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY **FINANCIAL STRATEGY**

Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL STRATEGY

INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY CONTENTS

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What is the Infrastructure Strategy?

- What does it outline and why does it matter?
- What are we trying to achieve with this Strategy?
- Helping us to plan for the future.

Our infrastructure environment

What informs our Strategy?

- The 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.
- Financial Strategy.
- Community Spatial Plan.
- The Capital Plan.
- Water Services Reform Programme (formerly Three Waters Reform).

Assumptions

Maintaining existing assets

- Developing an optimised renewal programme.
- Improving resilience.
- Managing critical assets.
- Improving asset data knowledge.

How will we address these challenges over the next 30 years?

- Land transport.
- Keeping roading costs down - One Network Road Classification.
- Council-owned properties.
- Parks and reserves.
- Regional Spatial Planning - Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond.

Regional Spatial Planning - Our priority areas

- Thriving communities.
- Healthy communities.
- Connected communities.
- Unique communities.

Finances

- Significant capital expenditure (Capex) decisions.
- Expenditure over the next 10 years.
- Service level changes.
- Infrastructure funding and affordability.

What's next?

- Most likely scenario.

FINANCIAL STRATEGY CONTENTS

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What is a Financial Strategy?

- What does it outline and why does it matter?
- What are we trying to achieve with this Strategy?

What informs our Financial Strategy?

- Water Services Reform Programme.
- The Capital Plan.
- The 2024 - 2034 Long Term Plan.

Our financial environment

- Balancing the budget.
- Rates over the coming years.
- Capital expenditure.
- Treasury.
- Other significant factors.

INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

WHAT IS AN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY?

What does it outline and why does it matter?

This Infrastructure Strategy is prepared by Rangitikei District Council under section 101B of the Local Government Act 2002 and forms part of our Long Term Plan (LTP).

The Infrastructure Strategy helps us, as Council, identify what infrastructure our District is likely to need over the next 30 years. The Infrastructure Strategy connects with our Financial Strategy to make sure we are outcome focused and we invest our funds wisely.

Maintaining our infrastructure properly is vital for our economic prosperity and the quality of life for everyone living and working in the Rangitikei District - which is why we need a good plan in place to guide us into the future. It will shape how our District looks and functions, and covers assets like our roading, Council-owned buildings, parks and reserves.

As stewards of local infrastructure, Councils must invest in the maintenance and renewals of all Council-owned assets. This is both to preserve the quality of the assets, but also to make sure that Council invests in the correct assets at the correct times..

What are we trying to achieve with this Strategy?

The Infrastructure Strategy is an indicative estimate of Council's future infrastructure needs. This strategy does not commit Council to any future projects, costs or timing, it simply outlines the following:

- What infrastructure we think will be needed to tackle the major challenges facing our District over the next 30 years
- Any potential risks we could face from not investing enough in our infrastructure
- Council's current preferred scenario for infrastructure provision
- Our priorities for infrastructure.

Council manages a substantial portfolio of infrastructure assets for the District, which covers the following infrastructure types:

- Water services - drinking water; wastewater; stormwater
- Land transport
- Council-owned property
- Parks and reserves.

This strategy takes a 'multi-asset' approach — looking across different types of infrastructure — to ensure that we are managing and building the right long term infrastructure.

Infrastructure accounts for over 80% of Council's operating expenditure and virtually all of Council's capital expenditure.

Helping us to plan for the future

This strategy is essentially a roadmap that guides our decisions on assets, finances, and our District's overall development. It is shaped by our District's vision, community goals, and asset plans, working hand-in-hand with our Financial Strategy (see further below) to build a resilient and thriving future for Rangitikei.

Various external factors play a role in how we plan for the future. Although these factors are generally beyond the control of Council, it is important that we monitor and respond to them to ensure that our plans take advantage of new opportunities and remain fit for purpose. These factors include our growing urban environment, changing population, the Water Services Reform Programme (formerly Three Waters Reform), changing climate, resilient infrastructure, connectivity with the region, new technologies and changing legislation and priorities.

Using an intervention logic mapping process, this strategy has focused Council's efforts on three key challenges: ageing infrastructure, growing population and changing expectations.

Our long term approach is to make sure our infrastructure:

- Meets our community's needs and expectations now and into the future
- Maintains agreed service levels
- Meets our legislative requirements.

This strategy outlines Council's approach to managing and investing in the District's infrastructure, including what will be required, when, and how much it will cost.

OUR INFRASTRUCTURE ENVIRONMENT

The Rangitīkei District comprises 4,500 square kilometres of mainly rural land.

It is a diverse landscape, ranging from the sand plains on the south coast to the magnificent hill country of the upper Rangitīkei. The sand plains extend inland from the coast to Bulls, where the Santoft Forest is a key feature. The area has a range of soil types and has been developed for a wide range of agricultural activities including pastoral farming, cropping, horticulture, forestry and dairying. For the steeper hill country, further north, soils are often prone to slipping and erosion and are largely grazed by dry stock.

The northern reaches of the District include approximately half of the windswept and remote Kaimanawa Ranges. These mountain land areas are largely undeveloped for primary production activities, although the Manuka honey industry is growing and supports important indigenous forests, tussock land and wetlands.

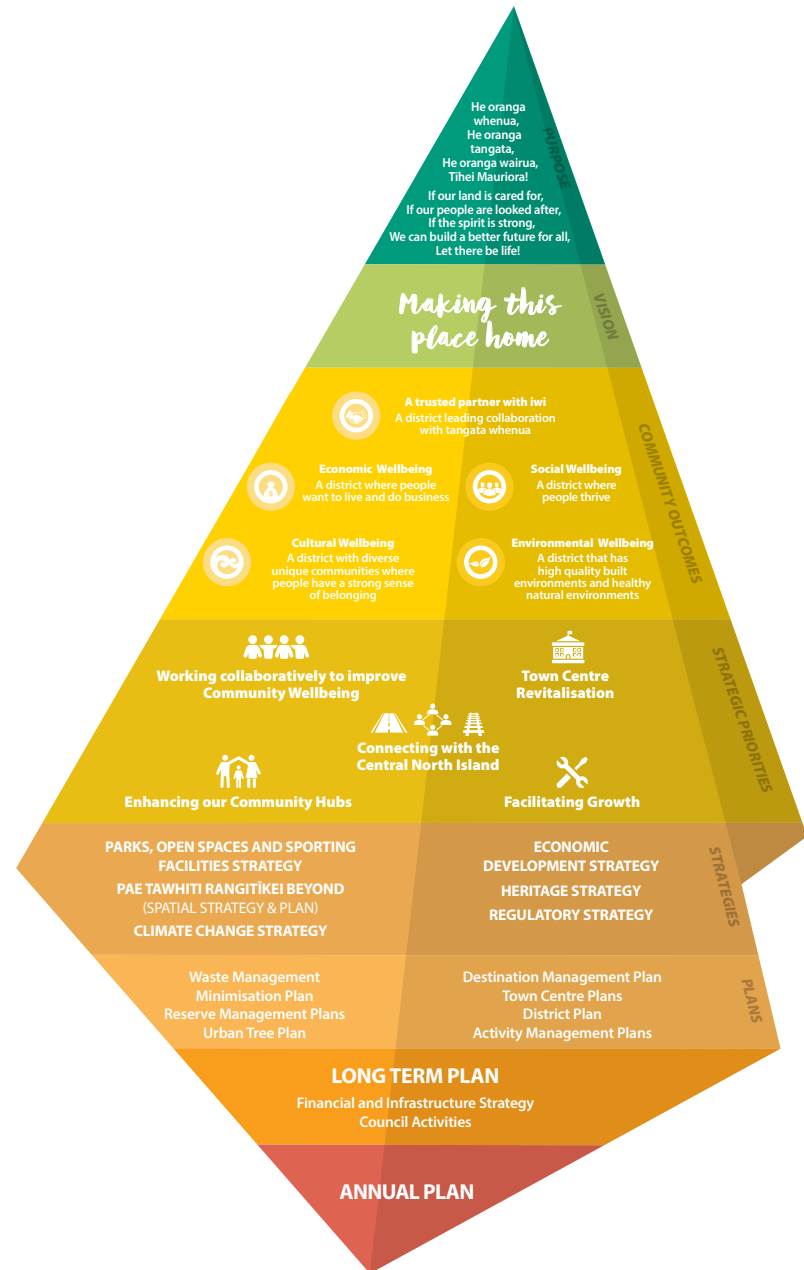
There are a number of significant rivers within the District, particularly the Rangitīkei, Whangaehu, Turakina, Hautapu and Kawhātau. These rivers have helped to shape the topography of the District, with valleys, gorges, terraces and floodplains. The most iconic river in the District is the Rangitīkei River, which is one of New Zealand’s longest rivers – originating in the Kaimanawa Ranges and flowing out to the Tasman Sea. It is a gravel bed river that is surrounded by papa (white mudstone) cliffs through the middle reaches. Water quality for the Rangitīkei River is good, especially in the northern areas, where it supports a world-class trout fishery.

WHAT INFORMS OUR STRATEGY

The 2024 - 2034 Long Term Plan

The Infrastructure Strategy is a key focus of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan (LTP). It identifies the provision of Social Infrastructure.

The strategic considerations and drivers below provide detailed context about specific issues that have fed into the development of this Infrastructure Strategy and the LTP. These will provide background information regarding the formulation of budgets and should be read in conjunction with the Financial Strategy and the Significant Forecasting Assumptions.



Financial Strategy

The Financial Strategy plays a vital role in executing the Infrastructure Strategy by securing sufficient financial resources through diverse funding mechanisms.

Pae Tawhiti Rangitīkei Beyond Community Spatial Plan

The community aspirations outlined in our Pae Tawhiti Rangitīkei Beyond Community Spatial Plan and the actions required to get there, drives the 30 year Infrastructure Strategy. It serves as a guide for future investments to make sure we achieve the outcomes our communities asked for. The investment plan will be tested against priorities such as affordability, improving community wellbeing and work programmes to determine the best fit over the 30 year window.

The Capital Plan

As discussed in more detail in the Finance Strategy further below, we now have a Capital Plan, which has increased markedly from the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2021 – 2031. The effective delivery of the Capital Plan is crucial for implementing our infrastructure works.

Water Services Reform Programme (formerly Three Waters Reform)

The Department of Internal Affairs is continuing to support Taituarā (Local Government Professionals Aotearoa) as they update their guidance for territorial authorities regarding transitional arrangements relating to local government planning and reporting. In February 2024 the government repealed the Three Waters reform legislation and also provided further information regarding the development of its new policy 'Local Water Done Well'. This includes the intention to introduce a new class of financially separate council-owned organisation, and the timing of the introduction of two pieces of replacement legislation over the next 18 months. Councils across the region are now in a phase of appraising our options, both as individual councils and as a region or sub-region. Any eventual recommendation to proceed with a regional or sub-regional approach would be subject to Council oversight and approval.

The shape of any possible change and the timing of it, is expected to be clearer in the second part of 2024, but the government has stated its intention is to pass legislation in the middle of the year which will require Councils to develop a Water Services Delivery Plan by mid-2025. The regional work is intended to inform the decision-making of each individual council as to whether it would like to proceed on a (sub-) regional basis or not. There are uncertainties regarding the timeframes for the formation of these Water Services CCOs across the country, and this creates uncertainty for the creation of this Infrastructure Strategy and LTP. As a result, the Infrastructure Strategy includes all future water services infrastructure to describe future impacts on budgets and service delivery more accurately.

Climate Change

Climate change and the change in weather patterns and rainfall intensities is a constant design factor for all newly constructed infrastructure. The impacts of climate change will be felt strongly across all Infrastructure activities in our district. In general, forecasts for New Zealand are that the intensity of storm events will increase, as will the frequency of large events. In other words, an event that may have occurred every 20 years in the past would be expected to occur more often than that under future scenarios.

In our district we mitigate potential future damage due to climate change by not allowing new developments in areas that might be subject to future inundation, or by increasing the storm water management requirements to allow for improved storm water management and increased infrastructure capacity. Currently all new infrastructure is designed by making use of future forecast rainfall intensities to create sufficient capacity for future rainfall intensities.

For all our current infrastructure we focus on preventative maintenance to make sure the infrastructure work is well designed and has as much capacity available as possible. There is also an increased awareness of the importance of maintenance of overland flow paths and keeping these flow paths clear of obstructions to protect vulnerable properties against future flooding events.

We are developing a climate strategy and plan during this LTP which will be incorporated into management of infrastructure, when completed.

Further detail on climate changes impacts and considerations is included in the financial strategy and in disclosures on the significant Council infrastructure, thriving communities, healthy communities, connected communities and unique communities.

ASSUMPTIONS

Council has made some key assumptions that form the basis of our plan.

The most critical assumption is that national standards will increasingly define local infrastructure requirements. Provided below are the specific assumptions Council made about how long assets will last, whether the demand for services will go up or down, and if the level of service will increase or decrease.

Useful lives of assets		
Assumption	Confidence	Potential effects of uncertainty
<p>We've made assumptions about how long our different assets will last, considering what we know from local experience and historical trends.</p> <p>These assumptions should be regularly checked and adjusted based on real-time assessments of wear and tear. This helps us reduce uncertainty and improve the accuracy of our predictions.</p>	Uncertain.	<p>If the information collected to inform our assumptions is inaccurate, capital may be invested on the wrong assets.</p> <p>This may pose a risk of failure for our critical infrastructure.</p>
<p>Replacement of assets will be determined by considering how well they're performing, their condition, and how crucial they are in relation to the services they supply.</p>	Uncertain.	<p>Investing capital on the wrong assets at the wrong time.</p>

Growth or decline in demand for services		
Assumption	Confidence	Potential effects of uncertainty
<p>The increasing drive for improved agricultural productivity and harvesting of forestry will maintain (if not increase) demand for high quality rural roads.</p>	Certain.	<p>Increased cost of road maintenance for the affected areas.</p>
<p>Increase in demand for parks and open spaces as the District grows.</p>	Certain.	<p>New developments add open spaces and storm water detention areas that will require additional staff and equipment to maintain.</p>
<p>Increased demand for recreational facilities across the District as population grows.</p>	Fairly certain.	

Increase or decrease in the level of service		
Assumption	Confidence	Potential effects of uncertainty
<p>No significant changes in levels of service.</p>	Fairly certain.	<p>Service levels are generally assumed to remain the same for the period covered by this strategy.</p>
<p>Wastewater disposal requirements in terms of environmental impacts will become more challenging.</p>	Certain.	<p>Land-based discharge will be the basis for any new consents. Increased costs and complexity in achieving consent requirements.</p>
<p>There will be a decrease in level of service for roads in the District due to decreasing funding availability.</p>	Fairly certain.	<p>This will depend on the way the One Roding Network Classification is implemented, and the funding associated with it.</p>

General assumptions		
Assumption	Confidence	Potential effects of uncertainty
Full project costs.	Uncertain.	The final project costs could exceed approved budgets by substantial margins due to factors not controlled by or anticipated by Council. Council will make use of a cost range for project cost estimates in the LTP and consultation documents, with an indicative full project cost and associated percentage confidence in that selected indicative cost. For example, project A will cost between \$10 million and \$20 million and the indicative cost estimate is \$15 million with a 60% confidence.
We assume that there will continue to be sufficient capacity within the professional services and contractor market to undertake the capital programme.	Fairly certain.	There is medium certainty regarding the wider market as there are high levels of forecast capital expenditure from other government agencies as well as ongoing strong demand for large private developments. Impact could be high as budgets may not be sufficient to undertake the works as planned.

MAINTAINING EXISTING ASSETS

Council maintains our assets through operations, maintenance and renewals to ensure that they are able to provide the service that they are designed for. We have identified four themes that will help us to look after our assets:

1. Developing an optimised renewal programme.
2. Improving resilience.
3. Managing critical assets.
4. Improving asset data knowledge.

Within the period of this plan, Council will need to spend \$234 million to renew our assets to maintain agreed levels of service.

Developing an Optimised Renewal Programme

The lives of assets in Rangitikei are varied and can be affected by a number of factors. Council actively monitors asset conditions and develops renewal programmes to ensure that assets reach their maximum service life without compromising functionality.

We realise that the renewal of one asset often has impacts on other assets with other activities (e.g. water services infrastructure under roading pavements). To accommodate this, we try to strategically plan renewals; optimising asset performance and maintaining agreed service levels throughout their lifespan. This proactive approach ensures effective asset management for the benefit of the community.

Improving resilience

Resilience is a crucial aspect of our strategy. It ensures that our infrastructure can withstand stress from adverse events and swiftly recover. The Ministry for the Environment suggests that local councils should plan for a sea level rise of between 0.5m and 0.8m for periods up until 2090. This may impact on the District's seaside settlements, at Koitiata and Scotts Ferry. Horizons has already evaluated the likely risk at Koitiata, where the risk can be managed by controlling the movement of the mouth of the Turakina River. Inundations from the sea will be sporadic and not deep.

Climate change is likely to also result in more extreme weather events. This requires Council to consider the capacity of urban storm water drainage systems. In addition, more frequent droughts may affect the security of water supply to Taihape and Hunterville, which depend on river flow. Greater storage capacity is a potential remedy. Because of the impact such events can have on the roading network, there may be sections where improvement is regarded as providing greater certainty of resilience in extreme weather conditions.

The nature of Council infrastructure assets (roads, underground pipes, buildings for public congregation) means that they all offer lifelines in an emergency situation and yet are all potentially vulnerable to major disruption in such an event. The increasing frequency and severity of these events challenges any assumption that immediate support through insurance or central government emergency payments is available to ensure business continuity at a local level. In addition, Council needs to plan for the "what happens when" scenario rather than "what happens if".

Key risks to our infrastructure

The principal risks to infrastructure over the next 30 years that are likely to threaten the resilience of the Rangitikei District's transport and water services networks include:

- Earthquakes.
- Significant weather events.
- Loss of network electricity or gas.

The effects of climate change are likely to increase these risks to network assets, due to increased frequency and intensity of severe weather events — both flooding (particularly impacting on the roading and stormwater networks) and drought (impacting on water supply). For more information on the impact of climate change, refer to our Finance Strategy.

Building resilience through renewals

We actively manage risks posed by natural hazard events by putting controls in place to handle any disruptions to our services. This involves using durable materials and advanced engineering solutions to strengthen our infrastructure and enhancing the ability of our infrastructure to withstand stress.

The 2010 and 2011 Christchurch earthquakes, and the 2016 Kaikoura earthquake, together with climate change have brought massive changes in the way that central and local government throughout New Zealand think about managing the risk of major such disasters and ensuring continuity of essential services and recovery to business as usual as soon as possible.

Almost all of the Council's public buildings do not meet 33% of current earthquake standards and upgrading, while possible, is expensive and does not in itself deliver fit-for-purpose facilities. Council has developed a multi-purpose facility in Bulls and is looking to develop further multi-purpose facilities in Marton and Taihape. In all three towns, consideration of the expense of earthquake strengthening the existing facilities is likely to be a key factor that will affect these developments.

Water supply resilience

Council completed seismic assessments on all our water reservoirs and invested in the construction of two new reservoirs over the last six years. Water supply to all our larger towns, except Taihape, have alternative supply sources. The search for an alternative raw water supply for Taihape continues while the supply main has been completely renewed. Some of Council's water supply distribution networks are vulnerable to a major earthquake. Council's reticulation renewals programme will involve using different construction methods and materials to provide greater earthquake resilience in our pipelines.

Roading network resilience

Our roading network's resilience is constantly considered as a risk factor. Rural roads in particular are susceptible to major slips and key access roads are vulnerable to seismic or weather-related events. Council works closely with our Road Maintenance contractor and Waka Kotahi NZTA to address these issues quickly when they arise. Due to the reduction in NZTA subsidy for the first three years of the Long Term Plan there is likely to be a reprioritisation of roading works which may impact on the Level of Service. Council will manage this to ensure the least impact to the roading network.

Building and infrastructure upgrades

Almost all of Council's public buildings do not meet 33% of current national building standards. Upgrading, while possible, is expensive and does not in itself deliver fit-for-purpose facilities. Council is continuing our programme of constructing new multi-purpose public facilities to replace the existing earthquake prone buildings. The Taihape Town Hall and the Marton Civic building will be updated within the first ten years of this 30 year period.

There are also a number of bridges that require upgrading, to varying degrees, to give them a better chance of surviving a large seismic event. Some of these structures have been upgraded and others are programmed for upgrading.

Insurance

Council maintains comprehensive insurance coverage for asset replacement following damaging events, and this coverage is regularly reviewed to ensure its effectiveness in protecting our infrastructure.

Managing critical assets

Critical assets are assets that have a high consequence if they are to fail such as our roading network or drinking water supply. It is important after an unexpected event critical assets are back up and running as soon as possible to ensure that public health and safety is maintained. Council has commenced identification of critical assets by activity, which are summarised in the Asset Management Plans.

Improving asset data knowledge

Asset data knowledge underpins Council's ability to plan for the future. Quality, timely data must be available, and held in systems that can transform it into useful business decision making information.

Council has reviewed our asset management capability and identified an improvement programme to provide a more consistent approach to operational management and delivery of asset activities.

The programme forms part of the asset management plans and includes improving data and systems to readily provide consistent data and information. Council has created an in-house asset management function to lead best practice and improvements.

Across the asset activities, data inventory is generally good, with areas for improvement identified in asset performance and condition data.

Roading assets

Information from Transport Insights and analysis of RAMM data have been used to assess the overall condition of the Network. Smooth travel exposure, roughness and rutting trend information can provide insights about the network condition. This information can provide an indication whether the network is improving (through targeted maintenance and renewals), or deteriorating, due to traffic loads and environmental exposure.

It is important to note that the underpinning data, used and maintained in available databases, can include some degree of error and uncertainty. This is mostly due to the origin of some data from less robust, often historic sources. To understand the level of confidence that can be placed on the data used to inform this assessment two data confidence measures have been used. The first being the Data Quality assessment obtained from the Transport Insights website. This tool measures the reliability of

recorded data against on-site conditions. Data captured for RDC can be used with a high degree of confidence, with the data score of 84%.

The second investigation considers data completeness. Assets from available RAMM data were quantified year on year to help understand how much of the network was being assessed over time. Over the past five years condition information has fluctuated across bridges, drainage, and footpaths.

Based on the information assessed, the overall condition of RDC's roads remains consistent. Based on maintenance spend, pavements and landslips are the two focus areas for the Council going forward. With the recent storms and flooding across New Zealand investment in slope stabilising is becoming more and more crucial.

Overall, RDC's biggest asset, pavements are in acceptable condition, with pavement roughness assessment showing that less than 10% of the surveyed network is in poor condition, while the rutting assessment shows that over 80% of the surveyed network is in an acceptable condition or better. These statistics indicate that the network is performing at an acceptable level and is being appropriately maintained. Rehabilitations appear to be delivering value in terms of cost.

Three Waters assets

The Asset Management system utilised by RDC, UnityManage, has an advanced approach to condition inspections, and the recording of the information against the assets.

The condition inspection module utilises the capability to assess the condition of the components of the asset, weight the importance of each component and then calculate the overall weighted condition index score (out of a possible 100%). The ability to weight components to carry a higher impact means that all components of the asset can be assessed, and the relative impact accounted for. Each component has an inspection value (score), date, notes and media associated with it for tracking of the deterioration of the asset over its lifecycle. This enables components of assets to be identified as being contributing factors to asset failure or deterioration that is outside of the anticipated lifecycles.

From the calculation of the overarching condition index (out of 100), the Condition 1 to 5 score is generated, this incorporates a condition rating system that aligns with NAMS guidelines, whilst also providing for a high level condition score that is used by reporting authorities.

The main area of improvement with respect to data confidence is condition information. We are confident that we have captured all the three waters assets on the Asset Management system, but aim to improve the asset condition information in the system. In an effort to improve asset data confidence, RDC initiated a revised Asset Management Strategy for the potable water, wastewater and storm water assets in 2019. This strategy includes more detailed assessments of asset performance and asset condition for the three waters networks. The work on collecting more accurate asset data will continue for the next three years and is expected to be completed by 2025. On completion, the new asset management strategy will produce a 30 year prioritised programme of works for renewals,

performance upgrades and network growth for the three waters assets.

RDC completed numerous CCTV inspections, inflow and infiltration studies and flow measurements of the current critical assets to gain a level of confidence on the existing critical assets. A detailed Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) programme for all towns in the district has also been completed by using techniques such as smoke testing and dye testing. Due to the work completed on the critical assets, a traditional age-based asset renewal approach will be followed for the next three years to limit the exposure to poor decision making until such time as the new asset management strategy work has been completed.

More detail is provided in the relevant Asset Management Plans¹ for each of the activities.

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES OVER THE NEXT 30 YEARS?

Land transport

Our roading network is our most valuable asset. However, like many of our assets, it is ageing and was not built to carry the heavy vehicles that use it today. The rural nature of our District means we also have a large roading network to maintain for the size of our population.

Our intention is to reseal roads, on average, every 16 years and maintain the current level of service by resealing or repairing 45-55 km of road each year. Maintaining our roading network to this level means that currently, Council spends over a third of rates on roading. Council is committed to continuing to invest in our roading network to ensure products can flow in and out of our District for national and international markets.

Due to the reduction in NZTA subsidy for the first three years of the Long Term Plan there is likely to be a reprioritisation of roading works which may impact on the Level of Service. Council will manage this to ensure the least impact to the roading network.

What we are trying to achieve

- Ensure the roading network is well-maintained and upgraded to handle current and future demands.
- Keep costs down as much as we can to reduce the financial burdens on District ratepayers.

How do we get there

- Reseal or repair 45-55 km of road annually to maintain the current level of service.
- Prioritise resealing roads every 16 years to sustain quality.
- Advocate for the Taihape-Napier Road to be designated a state highway to reduce financial burdens on District ratepayers.

¹ Asset Management Plans can be found on our website. www.rangitikei.govt.nz

Our roading network is our most valuable asset. Over a third of our Council's rates are spent on maintaining our roading network.

Keeping roading costs down - One Network Road Classification

Using the NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi recommended investment logic mapping framework, as well as available evidence, the following problem statements for our road network were identified:

- 1. Legacy network:** Deteriorating condition and changing demands on Access, Low Volume and Secondary Collector roads are resulting in decreased levels of service and increasing reactive interventions on these roads.
- 2. Low network resilience:** The Rangitikei District is susceptible to increasingly severe climate events. This is resulting in significant reactive expenditure at a relatively limited number of locations, reducing accessibility and increased road safety risks.
- 3. Safety:** There are a high number of crashes occurring on roads in our District, causing injuries and safety concerns for users.

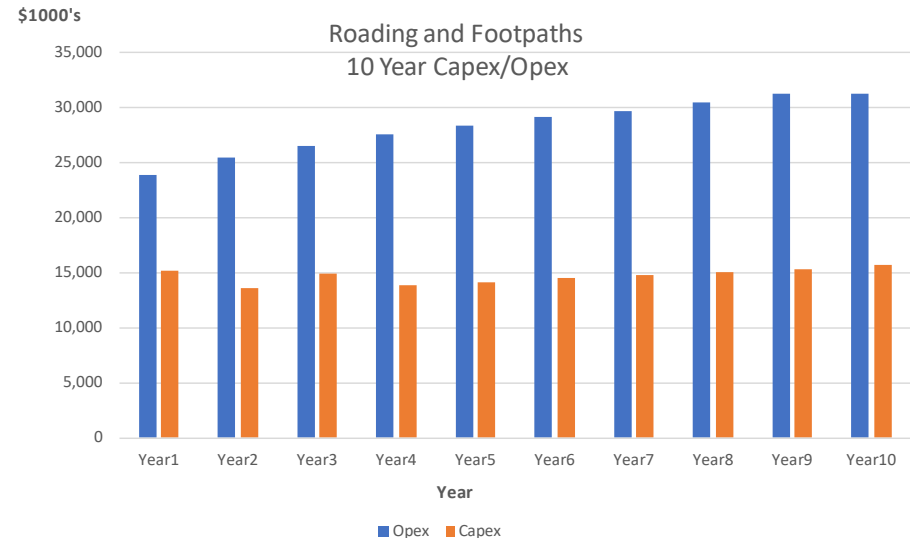
The road network in Rangitikei is a critical part of sustaining the growth of our economy. Forecasts show us that over the next ten years, more pressure will be put on roads within our forestry routes. Currently forestry routes are performing at an acceptable level, but they are susceptible to heavy vehicle damage in the near future.

Landslides are frequent in our District, with some of the more vulnerable roads not having an alternative route. This puts Council under significant pressure, as a large portion of the maintenance budget is being reallocated to comparatively few locations across the network. With the increasing impact of climate change, road closures are becoming more frequent. This has implications for our community and the wider economy, as people may be isolated or delayed.

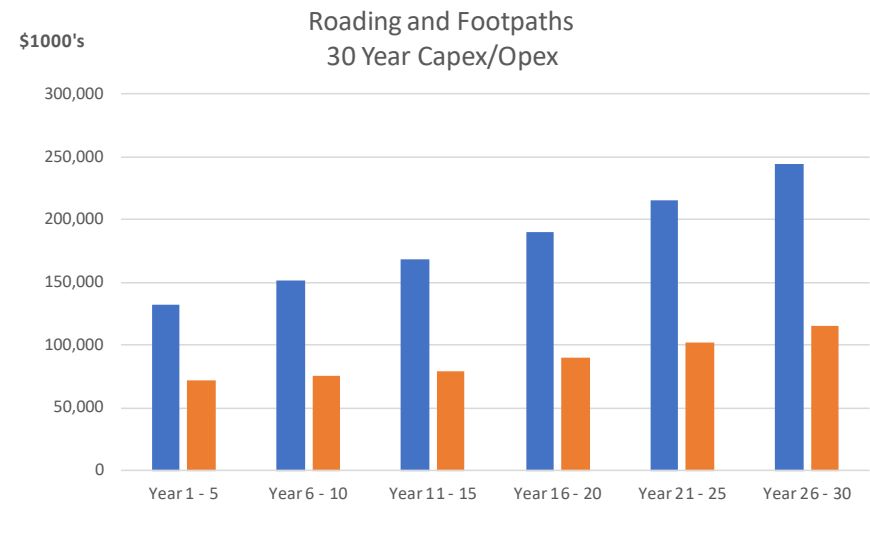
Insufficient maintenance funding leads to rapid deterioration of roads. This will affect user safety and community experience, especially in the underperforming areas that have been identified.

The current works programme sets out how we will strategically respond to meet our District's future needs. It identifies a programme of works or activities that will address the above issues, using asset management information to identify maintenance, operations, renewals, and improvement or new work programmes. We assumed the current funding criteria and emergency funding rate in the LTP. Should any of these criteria or funding rates decrease, we will assess reinstatement options as outlined in the Financial Strategy.

The graphs following show the indicative estimate of the projected capital and operating expenditure associated with the management of roading assets:



Roading and footpath capex vs opex - first ten years



Roading and footpath capex vs opex - 30 years

Council-owned properties

We own property that enables us to deliver services as defined in the Local Government Act.

The range of services Council delivers is varied, and so the property assets we hold are also diverse. The majority of services Council provides require a land-based asset infrastructure base. Consequently, Council must by reason of their function, hold and maintain assets whether as owners, leasees, or in some other form e.g. as stakeholders in trusts, partnerships etc.

Our properties include administrative buildings where day-to-day Council business is undertaken, leisure and recreation facilities, community houses, and a works depot. These buildings range in age and use and the condition of the asset and its performance information is used to determine when a renewal of the facility is required. Council also holds land parcels for a range of activities.

In 2023, Council completed a Property Review and Property Asset assessment of all Council owned properties. The review rationalised our property portfolio and made sure Council prioritises financial investments in the correct assets at the correct time. The new Property Review creates the following categories for all our properties:

- Category 1 (CMS) - Sites recommended for market sale.
- Category 2 (CSP) - Sites recommended for sale to a specific party.
- Category 3 (R/I) - Sites recommended for retention and improvement.
- Category 4 (RPU) - Sites recommended for retention with a potential differing future use.
- Category 5 (RAS) - Sites recommended for retention as is.
- Category 6 (COM) - Combination of Options.
- Category 7 (LF) - Left Field: Further investigation needed to determine the highest and best use.

All properties identified in Category 3,4 and 5 was subject to a detailed asset condition assessment described in the Asset Management Property Assessment report. The provision of multi-functional civic/community facilities in Marton and Taihape remains highly significant during 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP).

What we are trying to achieve

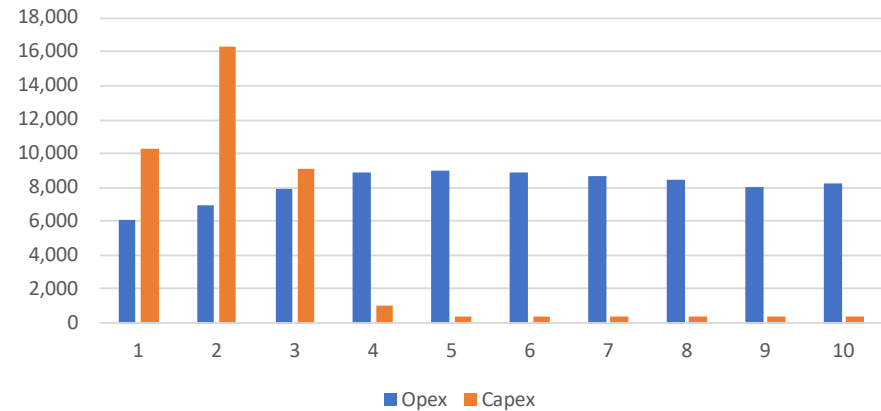
- Meet the current and future needs of the community effectively.
- Deliver various services defined in the Local Government Act.
- Ensure good-quality local infrastructure, public services, and regulatory functions.
- Prioritise cost-effective solutions for households and businesses.

How do we get there

- Implement a Council Property Management Strategy to rationalise the property portfolio.
- Prioritise financial investments based on asset condition and performance data.
- Continually improve asset condition information.
- Implement the new Property Strategy for comprehensive asset overview.
- Commit to providing multi-functional civic/community facilities in Marton and Taihape during the 2024-34 LTP.
- Prioritise strengthening work for properties crucial to the community's wellbeing.

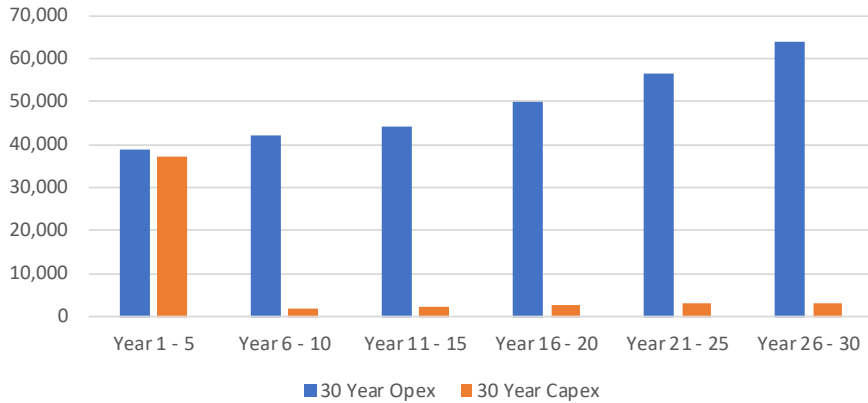
Several of the properties we own are important to our community, and significant strengthening work for these is factored into this strategy.

Council Buildings
10 Year Capex/Opex



Council-owned properties - capex vs opex – first 10 years

Council Buildings 30 Year Capex/Opex



Council-owned properties - capex vs opex – 30 years

Parks and reserves

Council owns and manages a large number of parks and reserves. This includes parks, open spaces, and sporting facilities.

In 2023 we commissioned and completed a full independent audit of the condition of all playpark equipment. The audit identified a number of repairs that had been included in the work programme of the 2024 – 2034 Long Term Plan (LTP) but surprisingly did not identify any equipment replacements. The asset condition and performance of all parks and reserves maintenance equipment has been updated, with all replacements and renewals included as part of the capital expenditure programme in the 2024 - 2034 LTP.

During 2023 we also created a new Parks, Open Spaces, and Sporting Facilities Strategy. Parks, open-spaces, and sports facilities play a crucial role in contributing to a community's economic, social, cultural, and environmental wellbeing. Council aims to provide leadership in wellbeing through proactive, coordinated, and integrated planning, ensuring relevance and future-proofing for current and future generations.

Furthermore, Council now has a strategy that sets out solutions for the community. This separates 'needs' from 'wants' and can be used as a comparison between competing and alternative projects that are presented to Council for funding in the Long Term Planning process.

Levels of service will be consistent with the strategy, taking into account affordability. It is expected that the demand for this will increase.

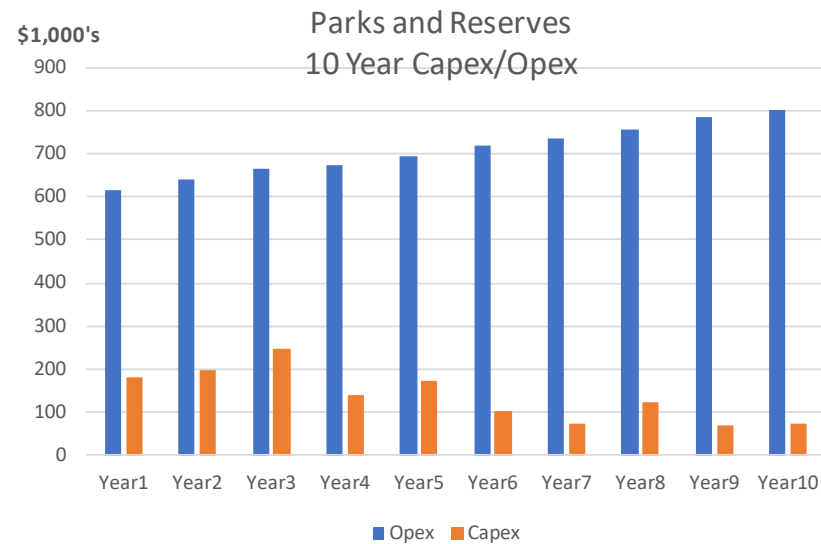
What we're trying to achieve

- Provide diverse and well-maintained parks and reserves, including neighbourhood parks, sports parks, campgrounds, cemeteries, and natural areas.
- Offer passive and active recreation areas that meet the needs and expectations of the District's residents.
- Maintain consistent levels of service while considering affordability and addressing increasing demand for walking and cycling.

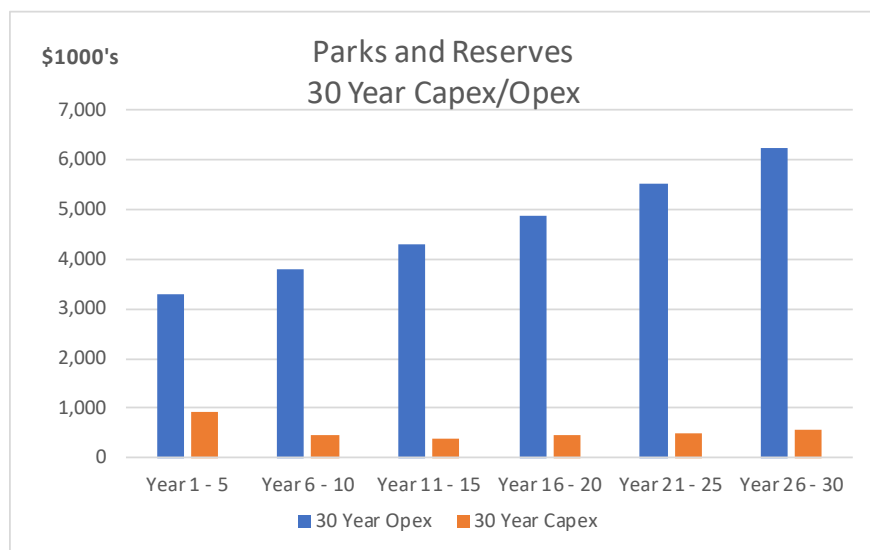
How we're going to get there

- Implement the Parks, Open Space, and Sporting Facilities Strategy to guide the long term direction for open spaces in Rangitikei.
- Enhance and refresh facilities and invest in cycleways and ancillary infrastructure to meet changing user demands.
- Address repairs identified in the audit of playpark equipment and ensure all maintenance equipment is updated, replaced, or renewed based on the condition and performance assessments outlined in the 2024–2034 LTP.

Through our Parks, Open Space, and Sporting Facilities Strategy, we're working to meet the evolving needs of our residents, ensuring accessible and enjoyable spaces for generations to come.



Parks and reserves - capex vs opex – first 10 years



Parks and reserves - capex vs opex - 30 years

THREE WATERS

The Rangitikei District Council aims to provide a potable water supply to meet domestic, commercial, and firefighting requirements via a public reticulation through the urban communities of the Rangitikei comprising Marton, Taihape, Bulls, Mangaweka, Hunterville and Rātana. It also administers Rural Water Supplies on behalf of the appropriate committees in Erewhon, Hunterville, Omatāne and Pūtōrino at a level of service sustainable and appropriate to the community.

Erewhon Rural Water and Hunterville Rural Water are constant flow systems and rely on correct operation of each consumer's restrictor. Service levels for Omatāne Rural Water and Pūtōrino are determined by the scheme management committee.

Water quality, and compliance with the Drinking Water Standards, is a top priority for Council. The two key parts to the Standards are bacteriological compliance and protozoal compliance. Protozoal compliance is more difficult to achieve. Council has invested significant amounts of money in recent years to upgrade its water supplies to enable them to achieve compliance. In general, this has involved the installation and commissioning of additional UV disinfection units. These use ultraviolet light to destroy harmful pathogens, including protozoa. Several projects are underway to improve drinking water quality in various areas.

Wastewater services are provided by Rangitikei District Council to protect public health and the environment. The Council owns and maintains reticulated wastewater systems in Marton, Taihape, Bulls, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Rātana and Koitiata. These systems consist of a network of pipes that convey wastewater from residential and commercial properties to the town's wastewater treatment plant. Council holds resource consents for discharges of treated wastewater to either land or water from these plants.

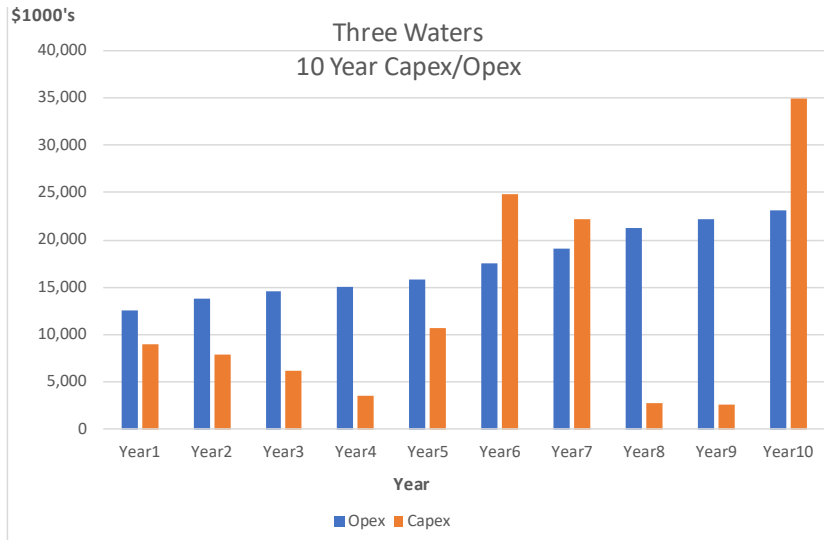
Significant issues with discharge compliance are being experienced across the district. Work is underway at each of the treatment facilities to address issues that will improve compliance with current and future resource consents. Upgrades to treatment plants that include partial or complete irrigation to land is seen as one method by which consent compliance can be achieved going forward. For each consent renewal, background work is also done on quantifying reasonable flows, and applying for consent limits that are achievable, while also minimising environmental impact.

Council provides a collection and disposal system for surface and, in some instances, subsurface water across the District. This links both private and public reticulation through the urban communities of Marton, Taihape, Bulls, Mangaweka, Hunterville and Rātana. There are also stormwater assets on a lesser scale in Utiku, Koitiata, Rakautaua and Scotts Ferry.

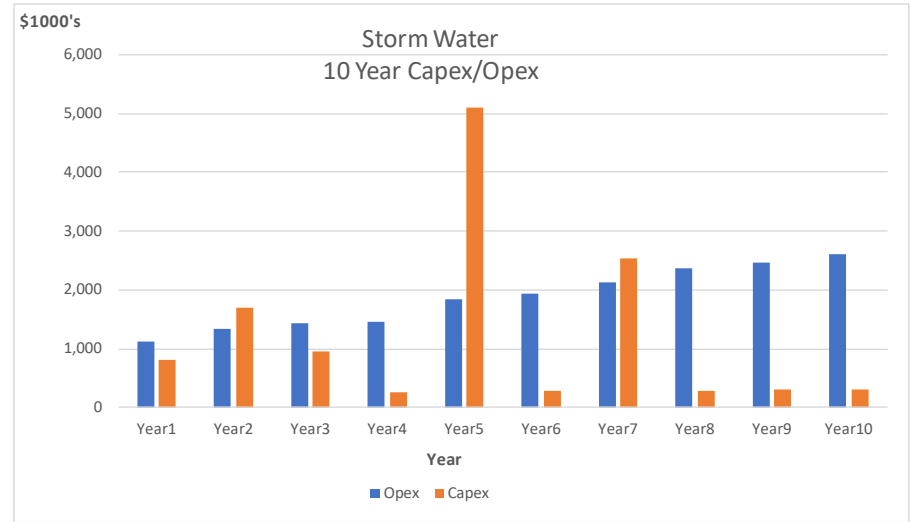
The key drivers of the levels of service for stormwater are community outcomes. The activity contributes equally to the treasured natural environment, buoyant economy and enjoying life in the Rangitikei.

In line with Council's strategic priorities, the provision of this activity provides the basic infrastructure which enables the District to attract and retain people and businesses. Recent rainfall patterns have called into question historic design parameters and may mean that the capacity and capability of the existing system to provide protection to the levels normally expected by a community is exceeded. It is likely that stormwater management methods will be required to meet increasingly higher standards.

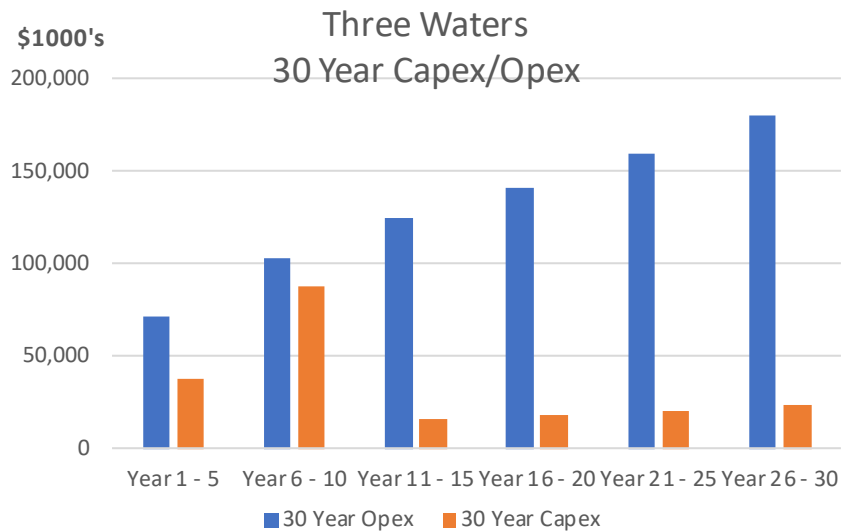
RDC makes use of AssetFinda software to keep record of the three waters asset condition and asset performance. This software also keeps a record of asset age and when the assets needs to be renewed. The following set of graphs capture the theoretical asset renewal costs for the time period of the LTP and compares it with the budgets allowed for these renewals. This is to make sure there is sufficient funding to update end renew the assets across the LTP period.



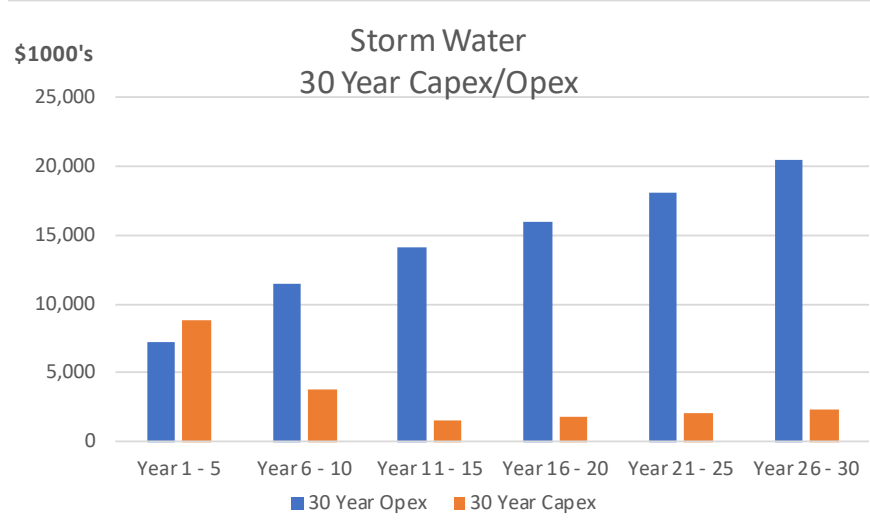
Three Waters - capex vs opex - first 10 years



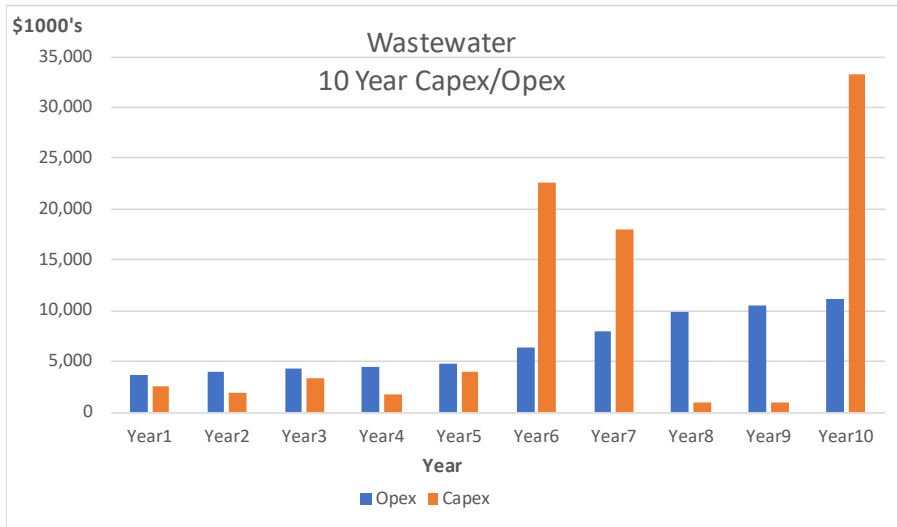
Stormwater - capex vs opex - first 10 years



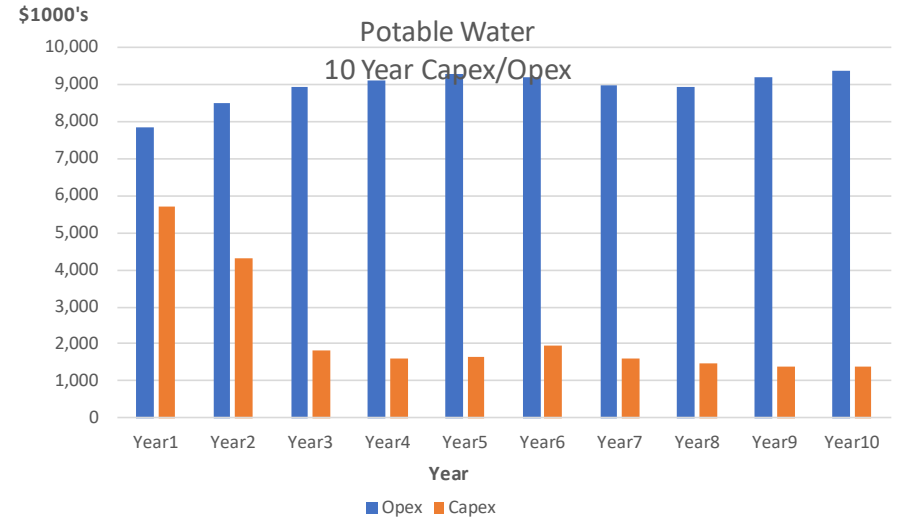
Three Waters - capex vs opex - 30 years



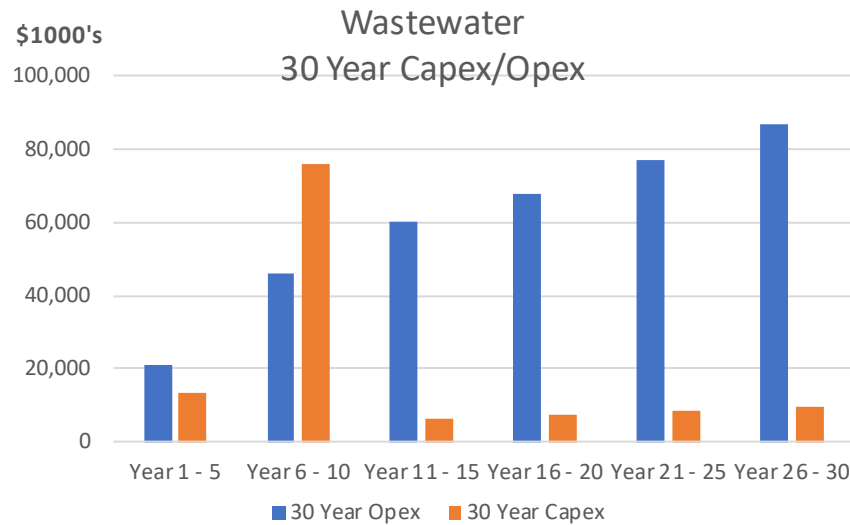
Stormwater - capex vs opex - 30 years



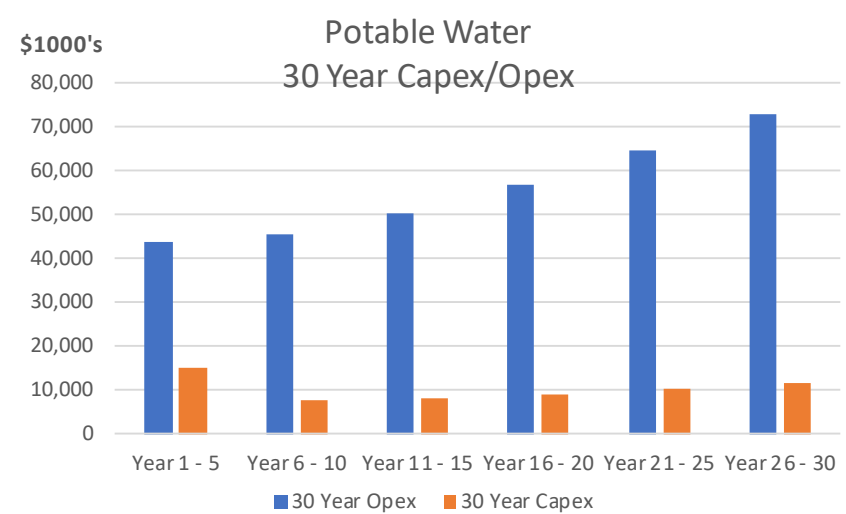
Wastewater - capex vs opex - first 10 years



Potable - capex vs opex - first 10 years



Wastewater - capex vs opex - 30 years



Potable - capex vs opex - 30 years

SPATIAL PLANNING - PAE TAWHITI RANGITĪKEI BEYOND

Rangitīkei's growth and vision

The Rangitīkei District is growing, with over 1,300 people moving to the District since 2014. We expect strong growth to continue as more people and businesses discover Rangitīkei as a great place to live and do business. Council is planning to reach a population of over 25,000 people by 2050, which is almost 9,000 more people than live here today.

The scenario below outlines the table of population distribution through to 2050 and provides a population growth of 0.7% per year, with a population of 17,533 by 2034 (1,350 more than projected for 2024). All planning for the Long Term Plan (LTP) needs to be completed based on the district reaching this population by 2034.

		2024	2034	2044	2054	Change 24/54
Mokai Patea	2%	1,844	1,869	1,900	1,936	92
Ngamatea	0%	20	20	20	20	0
Turakina	6%	1,371	1,446	1,540	1,647	276
Otairi	6%	1,341	1,416	1,510	1,617	276
Taihape	5%	1,809	1,872	1,950	2,039	230
Marton Rural	7%	1,082	1,170	1,279	1,450	368
Marton North/South	44%	5,648	6,201	6,887	7,676	2,028
Parewanui	5%	919	982	1,060	1,149	230
Bulls	25%	2,234	2,548	2,938	3,386	1,152

To manage this growth sustainably, Rangitīkei has developed a comprehensive 30-year community spatial plan, Pae Tawhiti Rangitīkei Beyond. This plan is a crucial consideration in our Infrastructure Strategy as it provides the blueprint for the future so that our land use and infrastructure planning is efficient, co-ordinated and community aspirations are achieved.

What we're trying to achieve

- Sustainable growth i.e. making sure there is enough land and infrastructure available and that our urban areas are highly liveable, our rural communities are sustainable and that our natural environment is enhanced.
- Uphold the aspirations of our communities, ensuring that their input shapes our infrastructure planning.

How we're going to get there

- Execute Pae Tawhiti Rangitīkei Beyond as our spatial planning blueprint, aligning infrastructure development with community needs.
- Planning for an expected population increase and attracting businesses to Rangitīkei.
- Prepare for upcoming Central Government reforms, including the Resource Management Act, Water Services Reform Programme (Three Waters), and Local Government changes.

Projected Rating Units

Clause 15A of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, requires the projected number of rating units to be outlined for each year covered by the plan. This plan makes the assumption of 0.7% annual growth in the number of rating units.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rating Units	8,900	8,962	9,025	9,088	9,152	9,216	9,280	9,345	9,411	9,477

REGIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING - OUR PRIORITY AREAS

This section, derived from the Pae Tawhiti Rangitīkei Beyond spatial plan, contains the priority areas that apply across the whole of the Rangitīkei and covers all infrastructure types. Each priority area identifies the outcomes sought for sub-areas in the District and how that outcome will be achieved. The four focus areas are:

- 1. Thriving Communities.**
- 2. Healthy Communities.**
- 3. Connected Communities.**
- 4. Unique Communities.**

THRIVING COMMUNITIES

Thriving communities are vibrant, growing, diverse, innovative and have an economy that benefits everyone.

A diverse rural economy

The Rangitikei rural economy is a diverse powerhouse for our District.

- A leader in sustainable and high value primary production opportunities supported by the rural service sector.
- Home to iwi-led businesses that are thriving.
- A strong boutique tourism economy, leveraging off and improving our natural assets.
- A forestry sector that is aligned with the 'right tree in the right place' approach.

How do we get there

- Support iwi in gaining access to landlocked land.
- Recognise the role tourism and rural service activities play in the rural environment.
- Protect our highly productive land to ensure it is available for primary production activities.
- Identify suitable locations for forestry activities, and land which should be protected.
- Work with sectors in the rural environment to support ongoing growth, diversification and resilience.
- Recognise the importance of multigenerational living and the ability for population growth to contribute to vibrant rural communities.
- Provide a safe and efficient transport system and freight network that supports rural economic activity.

Vibrant town centres

Rangitikei town centres are the heart of our communities - fully occupied, attractive spaces that celebrate the unique character of each settlement. They are green, inclusive, easy to get around, mixed-use areas providing access to services, businesses, community facilities, health services, and residential activities.

How do we get there

- Enable a diverse mix of activities to establish in our town centres, while ensuring different uses are located appropriately to achieve a dynamic environment – e.g. retail/hospitality/health services directly fronting the street, residential activities above, commercial activities on the periphery.
- Lead streetscape design and redevelopment of our town centres.
- Work collaboratively with building owners to facilitate solutions to strengthen earthquake prone buildings.
- Implement changes to ensure our town centres are age friendly and accessible to everyone.
- Work in partnership with the community on placemaking initiatives that promote the use of the space, and increase safety, amenity, community connection, and pride.

- Provide a range of transport choices to increase accessibility of our town centres (walking, cycling, e-scooters).

Growing businesses

Businesses establish and grow throughout the Rangitikei, which support the needs of our communities, and leverage off our natural assets, primary products, and location at the heart of the Central North Island.

How do we get there

- Ensure sufficient land is available in the right place to accommodate future business growth and housing to support workers. 'In the right place' means being able to access infrastructure, such as the transport network and water services, not impacted by natural hazards, near to labour markets, etc.
- Consider the needs of businesses in the rural environment for worker accommodation.
- Prioritise investment in economic development and district promotion activities that support business growth.
- Support businesses navigating regulatory processes.
- Ensure infrastructure (water services, roads, electricity, internet) is future-proofed to support business growth.

Significant Infrastructure project – Thriving Communities

Issue – To ensure a growing economy, vibrant town centres and healthy businesses in the district, Infrastructure must have sufficient capacity to support growth.

Main Options	Implication of options
<p>Option 1 - Upgrade storm water networks across Marton and Bulls to support town growth and improve opportunities for development of residential properties and expansion.</p> <p>Option 2 - Do nothing</p>	<p>By improving historic informal storm water management through Marton and Bulls to systems that are engineered for future requirements will increase the opportunity for residential developments. This will in turn support growth and expansion of businesses in the district and grow a healthy economy.</p> <p>This option has not been considered as it is currently not possible to manage the performance of the informal storm water systems and does not allow for growth into the future.</p>
Time period	2026 - 2031
What is the benefit	Growth/renewal/LOS
Assumption	Option 1 assumes sufficient fall and space to achieve final design solutions.

Major projects to help us get there

Major projects being implemented over the next 10 years to support Thriving Communities are listed below (please refer to assumptions to clarify budgets and % confidence):

Title	Description	Year	Budget range	Budget Estimate	% Confidence
Water network renewals	We will renew drinking water network assets that are in poor condition or causing network performance issues. A well performing resilient network will support growth across the district.	Every year for the duration of the 30- year strategy	\$500K - \$700K per annum	\$500K per annum	80%
New bore for Bulls	The existing water bores in Bulls have been in use for an extended period of time. We are going to construct a new bore to create resilience in supply and take pressure off the existing group of bores. It will also support future growth expected in Bulls due to the developments at Ohakea Air Force base.	2028/2029	\$200K - \$400K	\$200K	75%
		2029/2030	\$200K - \$400K	\$200K	75%
Follet St stormwater interceptor (Marton)	A new stormwater interceptor will be constructed in Follet St to improve the level of service through Marton. This will also reduce the use of open drains through the centre of the town. A well designed and constructed stormwater interceptor will support residential and business developments in Marton.	2028/2029	\$3 Mil - \$6 Mil	\$4.5 Mil	50%
Harris St stormwater upgrade (Marton)	A new stormwater upgrade will be constructed in Harris St to improve the level of service through Marton. This will reduce the use of open drains through the centre of the town. Improvements in stormwater management and capacity will support residential and business developments in Marton.	2030/2031	\$1.5 Mil - \$3 Mil	\$2 Mil	50%
Skerman St stormwater upgrade	An additional stormwater main will be constructed in Skerman St Marton. Some residential properties in Skerman St are vulnerable to surface flooding as they are below road level. The additional stormwater line will increase the level of service in this area and reduce the risks of future surface flooding. This additional capacity will also assist in creating more residential areas for development to align with the Spatial Plan.	2026/2026	\$750K - \$1 Mil	\$900K	50%
New intake gallery for Mangaweka	The Mangaweka township gets raw water for treatment from the Rangitikei River. The existing intake gallery is not functioning as well as designed and is in need of replacement. A new intake gallery will be constructed to resolve this issue.	2029/2030	\$250K - \$500K	\$300K	40%

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Healthy communities have natural and physical environments that are sustainable, resilient, and meet community needs.

Healthy natural environment

Our natural environment – the flora, fauna and entire ecosystems are healthy, which supports the health of our people.

How do we get there

- Support community-led projects focused on environmental enhancement.
- Ensure urban infrastructure positively impacts the natural environment.
- Protect our most important ecosystems from inappropriate land use.

Climate resilience

Our communities are resilient and have adapted to ongoing climate impacts.

How do we get there

- Communities at risk of significant flooding have implemented climate resilience or adaptation projects/plans – Scott's Ferry, Kauangaroa, Koitiata, Marton, Hunterville, and Bulls.
- New housing development mitigates risks or avoids areas that are at risk from natural hazards, particularly flooding.
- Support rural communities to become resilient to extreme and changing weather patterns.
- Understand the extent of infrastructure at risk from the impacts of climate change and natural hazards, and increase its resilience.
- Develop a Climate Impact Strategy and Plan.

Emissions reduction

The transition towards a low-emissions economy supports the wellbeing of our communities.

How do we get there

- Prioritise nature-based solutions in urban environments.
- Enable mode shift by increased opportunities for active and micro-mobility, increased public transport, and infrastructure to support changing fuel types (e.g. EV, hydrogen).
- Leverage off the existing rail networks for freight.
- Champion early adoption of new lower emissions technologies e.g. in farming and fuel (hydrogen).
- Develop a Climate Impact Strategy and Plan.
- Recognise the importance of renewable energy in the regulatory system.
- Ensure emissions reductions are equitable and inclusive for all.

Connection with nature

Our communities have easy access to our waterways, parks, and open spaces and these spaces are connected through green and blue networks.

How do we get there

- Connect our green spaces and waterways together and with our communities through the development of nature networks that support recreation, increase amenity, provide biodiversity corridors, and improve water quality.
- Support community-led projects focused on developing nature networks, environmental enhancement or enhancement of our parks and open spaces in an equitable manner.
- Encourage the development of walking and cycle trails throughout the Rangitikei and maximise benefits to the local economy.

Housing that meets a variety of needs

Our people have access to high quality housing that meets their needs throughout their lifetime.

How do we get there

- Ensure there is sufficient land available for housing to accommodate projected population growth.
- Focus residential and rural lifestyle growth in the main centres of Taihape, Marton, Bulls, Hunterville, and Mangaweka. Provide small-scale opportunities for growth in other settlements (where appropriate) to give choice.
- Enable and encourage infill development and medium density housing in our main centres.
- Recognise and provide for the needs of multigenerational households.
- Support tangata whenua in realising housing aspirations.
- Partner with housing providers and the Central Government to support the delivery of social and community housing.
- Enable a range of residential activities to be undertaken to meet the needs of the community.

Supporting infrastructure

Our urban communities have access to high quality transport networks, clean drinking water, efficient wastewater networks and stormwater systems that can cope with ongoing climate impacts. Our infrastructure supports community health and wellbeing and enhances the natural environment.

How do we get there

- Long term planning of infrastructure required to support growth and future-proof infrastructure upgrades to ensure they can meet future growth.
- Require new developments to achieve stormwater neutrality.
- Enable intensification of our urban environments to ensure the efficient use of existing infrastructure.
- Incorporate low impact infrastructure design where appropriate, such as rain gardens, into future developments and the redevelopment of existing stormwater infrastructure.
- Work alongside electricity providers to plan for future electricity requirements associated with housing and business growth, and transition the transport sector to electric vehicles.
- Recognise the dominant role renewable energy will play in supporting our energy future.
- Implement a transport network that provides for high quality multi-modal transport options.

Wastewater Consent Summary

- Bulls WWTP - Expired in 2006, Existing Use Protection Applies (s124), forms part of the Marton to Bulls Centralisation project.
- Marton WWTP – Expired in 2019, Existing Use Protection Applies (s124), forms part of the Marton to Bulls Centralisation project.
- Hunterville WWTP – Non – compliant consent expires in 2037, major upgrades in years 1 to 4 of the 2024 - 2034 LTP.
- Mangaweka WWTP – Consent expired in 2024, new application submitted, Treatment plant renewal in year 3 of the 2024 – 2034 LTP.
- Taihape WWTP – Non – compliant consent expires in 2027, substantial budget included for the application of a new consent and new treatment plant in year 6 and 7 of the 2024 – 2034 LTP.

Significant Infrastructure project – Healthy communities

Issue – Regular non-compliance with treated wastewater discharges and expired consents are putting the receiving environment and public health at risk

Main Options	Implication of options
<p>Option 1 – Continue with the programme of replacing expired and outdated consents with new discharge consents that incorporates modern environmental standards and disposal options. This work will be followed by the necessary wastewater treatment plant upgrades to achieve the new effluent quality requirements.</p>	<p>By replacing old, outdated consents with new fit for purpose consents that is based on higher environmental standards will improve environmental outcomes across the district, reduce RDC risk of prosecution and protect the public from potential health risks. It will also direct any treatment plant upgrades that will be required to accomplish these outcomes.</p> <p>Current cost estimates in the LTP for the Marton to Bulls wastewater centralization and Taihape wastewater projects are based on the best available information. As project milestones are met further approaches and options and associated costs may need to be consulted on.</p>
<p>Option 2 - Do nothing</p>	<p>This is not a viable option as RDC must comply with legislative requirements and will not be able to deliver this service within legal requirements by doing nothing.</p>
<p>Time period</p>	<p>2024 – 2034</p>
<p>What is the benefit</p>	<p>Growth/renewal/LOS</p>
<p>Assumption</p>	<p>Option 1 assumes that the any new treatment and disposal upgrades to comply with new consent requirements will be affordable.</p>

Major projects to help us get there

Major projects being implemented over the next 10 years to support Healthy Communities are listed below (please refer to assumptions to clarify budgets and % confidence):

Title	Description	Year	Budget range	Budget Estimate	% Confidence
Solid waste kerbside collections	By 1 January 2027 it will become mandatory for all Councils to supply a kerbside collection service for recyclables. By 1 January 2030 it will become mandatory to supply a kerbside collection service for food scraps. We will purchase all required wheelie bins and associated equipment to be in a position to roll this service out to all our communities by these set dates.	2025/2026	\$1 Mil - \$2 Mil	\$1.5 Mil	80%
Wastewater network renewals	We will renew the wastewater network assets that are in poor condition or causing network performance issues. A well performing, resilient network will prevent unplanned wastewater spills into the environment, which could otherwise result in environmental damage and community upset.	Every year for the duration of the 30 year strategy	\$700K - \$900K per annum	\$750K per annum	75%
Mangaweka wastewater treatment plant refurbishment	The current Mangaweka wastewater treatment plant is almost 20 years old, and part of the plant will be nearing the end of its design life. The suppliers of the plant inspected it in detail and suggested a list of refurbishments to add an additional 20 years of expected life to the asset. This refurbishment will secure the long term treatment capacity for Mangaweka and continue to protect the receiving environment to the desired standard.	2026/2027	\$1 Mil - \$2 Mil	\$1.5 Mil	80%

Title	Description	Year	Budget range	Budget Estimate	% Confidence
Marton to Bulls wastewater treatment upgrades	The ultimate goal of this project is to remove the treated wastewater discharge from the Tutaenui stream in Marton and the Rangitīkei River in Bulls. This will be done by discharging as much of the treatment plants' effluent streams as possible to land. The construction of a connecting pipeline between Marton and Bulls has been completed. We are currently working on a consenting strategy that will identify the final treatment and discharge solution for the two treatment plants into a single site. This is the largest project in the current 30-year strategy and will stretch across at least the next 11 years.	2024 - 2035	\$50 Mil - \$120 Mil	\$71 Mil	30%
Huntermville wastewater treatment plant upgrades	The Huntermville wastewater treatment plant is struggling to comply with existing discharge consent conditions. Process engineers completed a detailed assessment of the plant to identify upgrades that will result in improved effluent quality and greater treatment capacity within the existing facilities. This study identified a range of upgrades that will be completed over the first four years of this 30-year strategy.	2024 - 2028	\$1.25 mil - \$2 Mil	\$1.5 mil	80%
Taihape wastewater treatment plant upgrade (WWTP)	The Taihape WWTP consent expires in 2027 and we are in the process of preparing a new consent application. This new consent will require substantial upgrades to the existing plant and discharge. The final treatment and discharge solution will only be finalised once the consent application process has been finalised and this is expected to take up to five years to complete.	2029 - 2030	\$20 mil - \$60 Mil	\$30 mil	30%

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES

Connected communities are linked with each other and the wider world physically, socially, and digitally.

Urban accessibility

Urban residents in Marton, Taihape, Bulls, and Hunterville have access to local employment, town centres, parks and open spaces, and education within 10 minutes from home.

How do we get there

- Enable and encourage intensification within the existing urban footprints for Taihape, Marton, and Bulls.
- Consider accessibility when identifying future residential growth areas.
- Undertake structure planning to ensure new developments are physically connected with the existing urban environment.
- Invest in active mobility networks that support all active and micro-mobility transport methods. Identify active mobility pathways for our urban areas and develop an implementation plan for their construction.

Transport networks

Our communities have access to and choice of a range of affordable transport options that meet their needs and connect to key destinations – including private transport, public transport, micro-mobility, and active transport.

How do we get there

- Development of an active mobility pathway plan to guide the location and implementation of active mobility pathway networks through our urban areas and between settlements.
- Advocacy and collaboration to facilitate the implementation of public transport services, particularly rail services and the introduction of new technology (autonomous vehicles).
- Integrate land use planning and transport infrastructure planning to ensure accessible urban environments.
- Leverage from external funding sources to maximise projects and outcomes for the transport network.
- Invest in and collaborate on the implementation of projects that increase safety of transport networks.
- Leverage off the role the Rangitikei plays in inter-regional connectivity for passenger and freight for the Central North Island.
- Work collaboratively with all transport partners, including Waka Kotahi NZTA and regional local authorities to advocate, plan, and implement a high-quality, integrated, safe, and efficient transport network.

Digital connection

The entire Rangitikei has access to high quality digital connections (internet and cell phone) which support working from anywhere, rural businesses, and enables our remote communities to connect digitally.

How do we get there

- Advocate to Central Government for improved rural digital connectivity.
- Inform our communities about emerging digital connectivity opportunities.

Social interaction

Our communities have strong social connections that are grounded to a strong identity. Our built environment, including parks and reserves, community facilities, active mobility pathways, and civic areas, are designed to encourage and provide opportunities for social interaction and connection.

How do we get there

- Promote the unique identity of each community.
- Support community-led development.
- Promote and encourage local events.
- Promote connection between public and private spaces that increase opportunities for social interaction.
- When building or redeveloping public spaces include design elements that encourage increasing social interaction and community connection e.g. places to sit, event spaces.

Access to community facilities

Our communities have access to high quality public spaces and community facilities that support social interaction, inclusion, learning, and recreation.

How do we get there

- Implement the civic centre projects for Marton and Taihape.
- Invest in redevelopment of the Marton and Taihape swim centres.
- Invest in our green spaces.
- Enable the development of essential social services and infrastructure.

Significant Infrastructure project – Connected Communities

Issue – Maintenance of the road network to the standard expected by our communities has become unaffordable and unexpected damage due to weather events is increasing.

Main Options	Implication of options
Option 1 – Prepare an updated Activity Management Plan that considers asset condition management and changing weather patterns due to Climate change. Consider more flexible maintenance contract delivery models to allow a change in maintenance focus to be able to adapt to the changing environment.	The Activity Management Plan will create a three-year work programme that will allow for sufficient funding to maintain the current road network condition by making use of improved asset management practices and modern construction methodologies. A more flexible and collaborative road maintenance contract will allow all maintenance activities to be directed by “best for asset” considerations rather than contractor profit margins.

Issue – Maintenance of the road network to the standard expected by our communities has become unaffordable and unexpected damage due to weather events is increasing.

Main Options	Implication of options
Option 2 - Do nothing	Do nothing is an option but will result in the condition of the road network deteriorating over this 30-year period. Do nothing will not be considered further.
Time period	2024 – 2027
What is the benefit	Growth/renewal/LOS
Assumption	Option 1 assumes that the new road maintenance programme will be endorsed and funded by Waka Kotahi NZTA.

Major projects to help us get there

Major projects being implemented over the next 10 years to support Connected Communities are listed below (please refer to assumptions to clarify budgets and % confidence):

Title	Description	Year	Budget range	Budget Estimate	% Confidence
District wide road maintenance	Every three years, Council submits an updated Activity Management Plan to Waka Kotahi NZTA. This forms the basis of a detailed three-year works programme. Waka Kotahi NZTA is the primary funder of all roading works and is expected to contribute between 64% and 66% of the costs of all approved works. The latest update of the Activity Management Plan has been submitted and commits Council to a detailed works plan over the next three years. The remainder of the 30-year period covered by this strategy is more conceptual in nature and determined by roading asset management practices. These are explained in more detail in the current Activity Management Plan.	2024 - 2027	\$56 mil Total \$36.4 mil (NZTA) \$19.6 (RDC)		95%

UNIQUE COMMUNITIES

Unique communities are built from their sense of place, culture and heritage, and quality physical environments.

Sense of place

The towns and settlements in the Rangitikei provide an enviable small-town lifestyle. They are connected through a shared identity as being part of the Rangitikei. Our character is derived from both the physical environment and belonging within and connection to the surrounding landscapes. Our waterways connect us together, from our outstanding natural environments in the North, weaving through the Rangitikei to the coast.

How do we get there

- Identify, protect, and celebrate what makes each of our towns and settlements unique.
- Focus growth in Marton, Taihape, Bulls, Hunterville, and Mangaweka.
- Strengthen our connection with our natural environments, waterways, green spaces, coastal areas, and landscapes through the development of nature networks.

Natural and cultural heritage

Our history and culture are understood and celebrated, alongside our natural environment, as what makes the Rangitikei unique.

How do we get there

- Identify, protect, celebrate, and enhance our Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features, sites of cultural significance, and built heritage.
- Work in partnership with iwi and hapū in the protection of cultural sites of significance and environmental restoration projects.
- Identify opportunities for storytelling.

High quality towns

The built environment in the Rangitikei supports well-functioning communities that are inclusive and celebrate culture, enable meaningful choices in housing and transport, are resilient, and have good accessibility.

How do we get there

- Invest in public spaces in a manner that implements high quality urban design and supports connection between public and private spaces, interaction, activation, enjoyment, and community pride.
- Use Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles when developing public spaces.
- Encourage high quality urban design for new development throughout urban environments.
- Advocate for improved public transport.
- Enable the development of a range of housing typologies.
- Develop urban areas to be activity friendly environments – places where making an active choice is easy.

Significant Infrastructure project – Unique Communities

Issue – Council owned buildings frequently used by staff and the public is earthquake prone and will require substantial upgrades to bring them to the minimum required building standards.

Main Options	Implication of options
Option 1 – Replace existing buildings with modern, up to building standard, multi-purpose buildings where several services and public interactions can occur in one building rather than multiple buildings in each of our townships.	Replacing old buildings with modern buildings constructed in accordance with modern building standards, will create spaces where the public could receive improved services and staff have a fit for purpose environment to work in. The updated building will be safer for the public and staff during earthquake events. Should cost estimates in the LTP for the Taihape Town hall or the Marton Administration building not be sufficient to meet minimum requirements and levels of service, Council will undertake additional consultation if necessary.
Option 2 - Do nothing	Do nothing is only a short-term option. Council has a legislative requirement to upgrade all council owned building up to the new building standards minimum requirements. These upgrades must be completed in a set timeframe determined by legislation.
Time period	2024 – 2028
What is the benefit	Growth/renewal/LOS
Assumption	Option 1 assumes that the updated and newly constructed buildings will be affordable.

Major projects to help us get there

Major projects being implemented over the next 10 years to support Unique Communities are listed below (please refer to assumptions to clarify budgets and % confidence):

Title	Description	Year	Budget range	Budget Estimate	% Confidence
New Marton Civic Building	The existing building is old, earthquake prone and requires work to comply with new building code standards. These upgrades will deliver a more modern and multi-use space that incorporates the Marton library. The development of the final concept and detailed designs, the tender process, and construction is expected to take up to four years.	2024 - 2028	\$19 mil	\$19 mil	40%
Taihape Town Hall	The existing Taihape Town Hall had to be closed to staff and the public due to the building being earthquake prone. Council will upgrade the existing hall to comply with the new building code and create multi-use spaces where possible. The development of the final concept and detailed designs, the tender process, and construction is expected to take up to four years.	2024 - 2028	\$14 mil	\$14 mil	50%

FINANCES

Infrastructure funding and affordability

The capital investment needed for infrastructure assets often requires substantial expenditure when they need replacing or require significant maintenance. However, the long life of most infrastructure assets means that significant peaks in expenditure are typically followed by long periods where relatively low expenditure is required.

The Long Term Plan (LTP) balances the forecast spending needs with ratepayer affordability. This affordability has been determined by projected levels of rates, other income and debt in the Financial Strategy (see further below).

Council uses Development Agreements in parts of the District to invest in some new public infrastructure assets and increase capacity in existing downstream assets.

It is usual that not all the identified spending requirements in the Asset Management Plans can be afforded within the funding available. In these cases, the budgeting process prioritises expenditure on maintaining and renewing existing assets before creating new ones.

Service level changes

The budgets proposed in the 2024 – 2034 LTP will not change any current Assets and Infrastructure activity levels of service. These activities and levels of service are discussed in more detail in Section 4 of this document, but can be summarised as the following:

Parks and Reserves:

1. Playground compliance with NZ Standards.
2. Customer ratings of parks and sports fields.

Roading:

1. Road condition.
2. Condition of footpaths across the district.
3. Road safety.
4. Response to service requests.

Water Supply:

1. Safety of drinking water.
2. Maintenance of the reticulation network.
3. Demand management.
4. Fault response time.
5. Customer satisfaction.

Wastewater:

1. Discharge compliance.
2. System and adequacy.
3. Fault response time.
4. Customer satisfaction.

Stormwater:

1. Discharge compliance.
2. System adequacy.
3. Customer satisfaction.
4. Response time.

The Government requires all councils to report on a set of performance measures for roading, water, wastewater, stormwater and flood protection. The performance framework used for non-infrastructure activities has continued. The performance measures and levels set out in the Long-Term Plan are reported through the Statement of Service Provision and included in Councils Annual Report.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Most likely scenario

This strategy outlines the expected plan for managing the District's infrastructure. It includes potential projects that may or may not happen, depending on future financial decisions during long-term and annual planning.

How it's decided

- We've determined this plan by considering funded budgets from the 2024–2034 Long Term Plan (LTP). The timing and budget for projects are based on asset management plans.
- The preferred options for the significant capital decisions discussed in this strategy are those that are included in the LTP budget.

Key decisions

Our chosen path aligns with preferred options outlined in the LTP budget. Detailed plans for the first three years have the most detail and confidence as the greatest amount of planning has taken place. The investments identified between four and ten years are an outline and have a reasonable degree of confidence. Forecasts beyond Year 10 should be viewed as indicative estimates and will be refined over time as we gather more information. We expect changes in infrastructure needs and management, and we'll adjust our approach in future LTP processes. Further options and decisions may result from this and be included in future consultations.

Most of the key decisions determining the most likely scenarios are due to legislative requirements to comply with existing resource consents and submitting applications for new consents to treat and discharge wastewater. The key decisions in the roading activity are mainly driven by NZTA Waka Kotahi funding requirements and detailed asset management practices.

FINANCE STRATEGY

WHAT IS A FINANCIAL STRATEGY?

What does it outline and why does it matter?

This Financial Strategy outlines how Council proposes to manage its finances over the next ten years noting that the key principles contained in this Strategy are expected to extend beyond the ten years covered by this Long Term Plan.

Council's financial goals for the coming ten years, and beyond, include:

- Establishing a balanced budget platform from which Council can achieve its ambitions and potential.
- Managing increases in rates and fees to a reasonable level and apportioning them equitably amongst those who pay these rates and fees.
- Ensuring value for money is obtained from its expenditures.
- Managing its balance sheet so its assets, including infrastructure, and debt levels are managed responsibly, safeguarding Council for future generations.

Council's funding strategy can be summarised as:

- **Operating Expenditure** – rates are typically used to fund the balance of operating expenditure after accounting for all other revenue streams.
- **Capital Expenditure** – rates are typically used for asset renewals apart from Council's subsidised Roading Renewals programme, which also utilises government grant funding. New, growth assets are typically funded either from grants, third party funding, reserves or debt.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall, the District is in good shape and approaching exciting times - there are numerous signs that we are entering a period of long and sustained growth.

Our population is expected to grow and our economy is expected to grow – and Council wishes to support and enable both of these outcomes. However this will come at a cost. Our infrastructure has to 'grow' to support this.

However, we must not simply focus on growth infrastructure. If we are to avoid problems other councils are facing it is critical we also maintain our existing infrastructure.

Unfortunately, this is becoming more expensive to do and, in the absence of external funding, puts pressure on rates.

However, with an increasing population, residential, industrial and commercial, the increasing rates burden will be spread over a larger ratepayer base. That means that if total rates are increased by, say, 7% and the rate base increases by 1%, each existing ratepayer will face a rate increase of around 6%.

Council currently has relatively low levels of debt. This will enable us to push ahead and pursue our opportunities. Our Long Term Plan shows that we intend to invest around \$320m in the District in the next ten years.

Like many Councils, we are entering the Long Term Plan with a deficit budget. This is the result of many factors, most critically the recent significant increase in our Depreciation Cost. Unfortunately, we have very little ability to manage this cost without reducing the assets we own. Council's planned Capital Programme and the asset revaluations Council has to undertake during the Long Term Plan mean that our annual Depreciation charge can expect to increase from its 2023/24 level of \$17m to an estimated \$27.3m in 2033/34. This presents Council with a significant challenge in balancing its budget and keeping rate increases low.

KEY ISSUES

Water and Sewerage Reform

Water and Sewerage Reform is expected to occur at some stage in the future. However the timing, extent and nature of such reform is highly uncertain. Due to this high degree of uncertainty, this Long Term Plan has, with regards to this reform, been developed as 'business as usual'.

Balancing the budget

Council is required to have a sustainable balanced budget, unless it considers it prudent not to do so.

Council is entering the Long Term Plan with a deficit budget, so has to increase its income quicker than its costs will increase.

Council has chosen to operate with a deficit budget for the first few years of the Long Term Plan to provide time for its finance strategies to return Council to a sustainable balanced budget position.

Council considers this a better model than imposing large rate increases in the early years of the Long Term Plan. Council has considered its ratepayers and its favourable funding position (eg debt headroom) when making these decisions.

After the first 5 years of the period covered by the Long Term Plan Council expects to have an ongoing period of surplus budgets. These surplus budgets are necessary for Council to generate the funds necessary to pay for its asset renewals and to repay its debt.

Should Council wish to eliminate its deficit in a single year it would have to impose a rate increase of around 20% to 25% in 2024/25. Council considers that this would be too much in a single year and after careful consideration decided to balance its budget over the first five years of the Long Term Plan.

Expansion of Levels of Services

Council has planned to introduce new services during the term of the Long Term Plan. Council has been advised that it needs to introduce Kerbside Waste Collection services from 1 January 2027. The costs associated with this need to be funded by a new targeted rate only imposed on those ratepayers who benefit from these services.

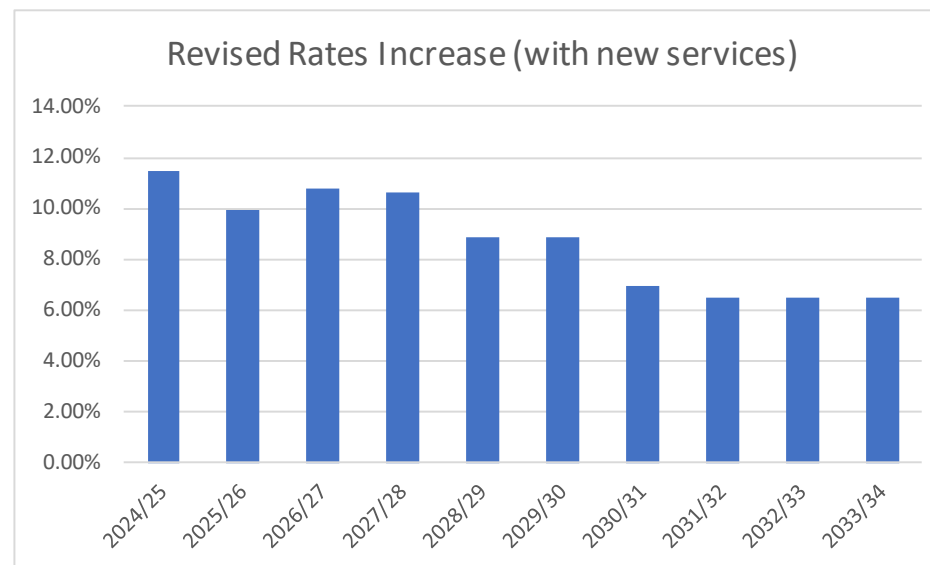
It is expected that these new costs will increase overall rates by between 0.5% and 1% in each of the following years 2026/27, 2027/28, 2029/30 and 2030/31.

Ratepayers not impacted by the new targeted rate will not be subject to the amended increase.

Proposed overall rate increase

The proposed Rates Increases (with new services) are as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revised Rates Increase (with new services)	11.50%	9.90%	10.75%	10.60%	8.90%	8.90%	6.99%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%



These increases are NOT what each individual ratepayer would be facing as we expect significant larger ratepayer base over which these increases will be spread.

Council's limits on its rate increases (excluding penalties and remissions) are as follows:

- Less than 13.5% for Year 1.
- Less than 12.5% for Years 2 to 4.
- Less than 9.5% for Years 5 and 6.
- Less than 7.5% for Years 7 to 10.

Council will use rating differentials and will amend the level of its Uniform Annual General Charge where it considers that the results of doing so are fair and equitable to the overall community. The very nature of our rating system means that, from time to time, unforeseen outcomes can arise that will be considered unfair and inequitable by some ratepayers.

Capital expenditure

Council's planned capital expenditure programme shows we intend to invest around \$320m in the District over the next 10 years.

The main components of this \$320 million are:

Activity	Renewals	Growth	Improve Level of Service	Total
Roading and Footpaths	\$141m	\$6m	-	\$147m
Three Waters	\$28m	\$85m	\$11m	\$125m
Community Assets	\$9m	-	\$32m	\$41m
Other	\$4m	-	\$6m	\$10m
TOTAL	\$182m	\$91m	\$49m	\$323m

Investing in Growth Assets is critical for Council as we expect our population to increase from 16,183 in 2024 to 17,533 by 2034.

Critically this Capital Programme includes maintaining our existing infrastructure and flood management strategies and also investing in the District's future. Several of the projects that are part of this planned Capital Programme are large, complex projects. The timing of the expenditure of these projects cannot always be precisely determined and, in such cases, Council budgets for the timing of associated expenditures on a conservative basis on the basis that the related expenditure can be brought forward and spent in advance of its budget (as long as the expenditure is included in future years' budgets).

Council has reviewed its Capital Programme and is satisfied that it represents a series of achievable targets.

Much of the delay in Council delivering its capital programme in recent years has been caused by delays in obtaining consenting permission and in the design stage of major projects. As Council works through these processes, such delays should be eliminated. This will result in a greater ability for Council to proceed with its capital programme. Council is also seeking to attract project specialists (both as staff and as contractors) to enable such progress. The increasing ability of contractors to 'work remotely' is assisting in this regard.

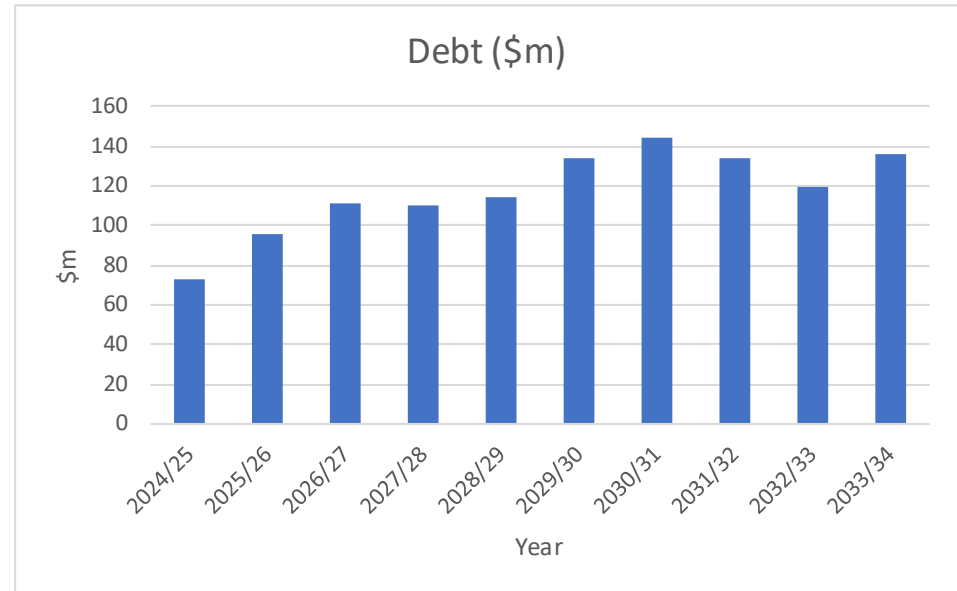
Delays in the completion of our capital programme could result in increased costs and assets could fail before they are replaced/renewed. This could impact on our ability to deliver the required level of service. As a result, Council has significantly increased the staff resources that are dedicated to focus on its capital programme.

Further information regarding this capital programme is contained within this Long Term Plan.

Treasury

Council recognises that it needs to increase its debt levels if it is to crystallise the opportunities that lies before it. However, Council also recognises that increases to debt must only be made in a responsible and managed manner.

Council's planned level of investment is mainly funded by a mix of rates, grants and debt. Council expects its debt to increase to between \$140m and \$150m during this Long Term Plan.



Council's borrowing limits are based on the following borrowing covenants that Council is subjected to, as determined by Council's primary debt provider :

1. Net interest payments as a ratio of total revenue must be less than 20%.
2. Net interest payments as a ratio of annual rates revenue must be less than 25%.
3. Net debt as a ratio of total revenue must be less than 175%.
4. External debt plus liquid investments divided by external debt must be more than 110%.

The First Three Borrowing Covenants

As Council's revenue is budgeted to increase each year of the Long Term Plan, the first three of these covenants provides a debt limit that increases each year. Of these 3 covenants, the covenant that provides the lowest Available Debt figure is:

- Net debt as a ratio of total revenue must be less than 175%.

Based on Council's Long Term Plan budgets this covenant provides the following debt limits ('Debt Ceiling' is Max Net Debt plus budgeted Bank balances for each year):

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Revenue	\$55m	\$58m	\$63m	\$65m	\$69m	\$74m	\$78m	\$82m	\$87m	\$91m
Max Net Debt (175% of Total Revenue)	\$96m	\$101m	\$110m	\$114m	\$122m	\$130m	\$137m	\$144m	\$152m	\$160m
Budgeted Bank	\$11m	\$11m	\$13m	\$13m	\$13m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m
Debt Ceiling 1 (rounded)	\$107m	\$112m	\$123m	\$127m	\$135m	\$147m	\$154m	\$161m	\$168m	\$176m

The Fourth Borrowing Covenant

The fourth of these covenants provides a debt limit that is based on Council's bank balance (essentially Council's debt cannot exceed 10x its bank balance). Using the budgeted bank balances shown above (and applying a small buffer), the fourth covenant provides the following Debt Ceiling figures:

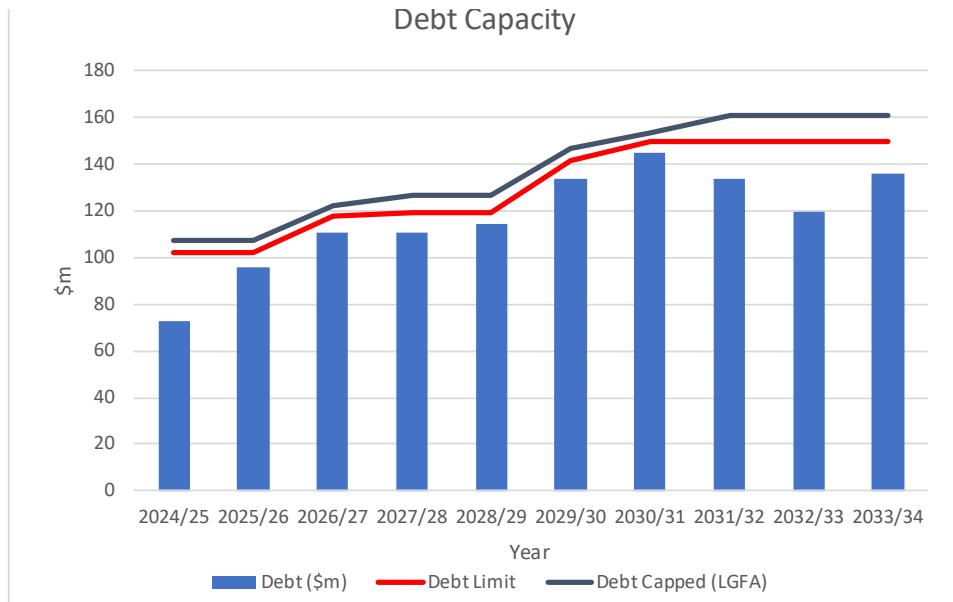
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Budgeted Bank	\$11m	\$11m	\$13m	\$13m	\$13m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m	\$16.5m
Debt Ceiling 2 (rounded)	\$107m	\$107m	\$127m	\$127m	\$127m	\$161m	\$161m	\$161m	\$161m	\$161m

Council's Debt Limit is determined by:

- taking the lower of these 2 Debt Ceiling figures for each year; and
- applying a buffer (of \$4m to \$5m or more) to its Debt Ceiling figures to provide a self-imposed Debt Limit figure for each year as follows (these Debt Limits are the amounts that Council will seek to restrict its debt levels to, noting that it can exceed these amounts - and still be under its Debt Ceiling - in should exceptional circumstances - eg Emergency Weather events - arise).

Council's Debt Ceiling is higher than its (self-imposed) Debt Limit and is based on its ability to borrow from its primary debt provider (Local Government Funding Agency).

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Debt Ceiling 1 (rounded)	\$107m	\$112m	\$123m	\$127m	\$135m	\$147m	\$154m	\$161m	\$168m	\$176m
Debt Ceiling 2 (rounded)	\$107m	\$107m	\$127m	\$127m	\$127m	\$161m	\$161m	\$161m	\$161m	\$161m
Overall Debt Ceiling (lower of 1 and 2)	\$107m	\$107m	\$123m	\$127m	\$127m	\$147m	\$154m	\$161m	\$161m	\$161m
Debt Limit	\$102m	\$102m	\$118m	\$119m	\$119m	\$142m	\$150m	\$150m	\$150m	\$150m



Council's Treasury Management Policy provides further information regarding Council's strategies regarding Borrowing Mechanisms and issuing security for debt. Generally, Council will primarily seek debt finance from the Local Government Funding Agency. Such debt will be secured by way of a charge over rates revenue offered through a Debenture Trust Deed ("DTD"). Under a DTD Council's borrowing is secured by a floating charge over all Council rates levied under the Local Government Rating Act. The security offered by Council ranks *pari passu* with other lenders.

From time to time, and with Council approval, security may be offered by providing a charge over one or more of Council's assets.

Council's objectives for holding and managing financial investments and equity securities contained in its Treasury Management Policy. Council's general policy regarding investments is:

- Council may hold financial, property, forestry and equity investments if there are strategic, commercial, economic or other valid reasons;
- Council will keep under review its approach to all major investments and the credit rating of approved financial institutions; and
- Council will review its policies on holding investments at least once every three years.

Council's only substantial interest earning investments are corporate bonds that are part of its borrowing arrangements with LGFA. These bonds earn interest between 3% and 5% (rounded). Council also earns interest on its Bank Account, based on the Official Cash Rate.

The size of Council's current and proposed debt levels do not warrant Council obtaining a formal credit rating.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS

Council constantly monitors the impact of Climate Change on its Infrastructure Strategy and Finance Strategy. For example, Climate Change may, in future, trigger a shift in land use (eg types of agricultural activity undertaken in the District), cause shifts in where people and businesses can reside, cause damage to infrastructure, change the composition of Council's infrastructure, impact Council's ability to deliver its services, impact Council's insurance costs (and Council's need to 'self insure'). Currently Council receives Government grant funding to assist with its response to the impact that Emergency Weather Events has on our roading and Footpath Network. This Long Term Plan has been prepared on the basis that such assistance continues to be provided.

As noted in Council's Finance Strategy, Council has capped its planned Debt levels below its Debt ceiling, thus providing a Debt buffer. This Debt buffer provides Council some ability to respond to unforeseen future events, including climate change.

Council feels that it can provide and maintain existing levels of service, and meet additional demands for services, based on the parameters identified in this Strategy.

As mentioned in the Executive Summary of this Finance Strategy, our population is expected to grow and we have to grow our infrastructure accordingly. Council is fortunate that it has sufficient land that can be used/repurposed to accommodate this growth (and District Plan amendments will enable this growth). The initial costs of establishing this growth can be met from Developer Agreements. Additional ongoing operating costs arising from this growth are not expected to be significant in the period covered by this LTP (on average, an additional 135 'new people' each year).

Council continues to improve its asset information. Although Council's asset information is reliable, unforeseen asset failure is always a risk. Council has a debt buffer that, other things being equal, can be used where there is unexpected asset failure and/or decreased government assistance for emergency events. Alternatively, or additionally, Council will look at reprioritising its capital programme in such circumstances depending on the nature and scale of any such event. This could also mean that there are decreased levels of service for assets assessed as lower priority for remediation.

Debt is often viewed in the local government sector as a suitable and valid mechanism to provide the funds for capital initiatives that represent an increase in the level of service provided by Council. The basic philosophy is that the benefit of such assets will be enjoyed by future generations so it is not fair to raise the funds to pay for them in advance, as those who contribute to their cost may not be the ones who benefit from the expenditure.

Section Three
Wāhanga Tuatoru

RESPONSE TO SUBMITTERS

Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

HOW COMMUNITY FEEDBACK HELPED SHAPE THE FUTURE OF RANGITIKEI

Council's Long Term Plan theme was 'Where's it @ Rangitikei,' with a focus on enabling the community to have their say on what the district should look like now and into the future.

Consultation began on 8 March 2024, and ran through to 7 April 2024. During this time Council used many forms of media to reach as many people as possible, encouraging our community to get involved and provide their opinions on the district's future. A consultation document was created to help inform the community of the key choices to be made in this Long Term Plan, with supporting information also made available. This consultation was very successful, with more community members taking part than ever before.

Council asked for feedback on three key choices:

- Marton Pool opening season.
- Kerbside collection rollout.
- Marton main street revitalisation.

Council received a total of 454 submissions during the formal consultation period, and 23 submitters presented to Council during the oral hearing.

On 16 May 2024 Council deliberated on all the submissions made to the Long Term Plan and made a range of decisions. A summary of the decisions Council made is provided below. The full deliberations report, which includes a full analysis of all submissions can be found on Council's website.

Key Choice 1: Should we open the Marton pool all year round?

Council consulted on two options for the Marton Pool.

Option 1: The Marton pool would remain open only on a seasonal basis.

This option would not have an impact on rates, debt, or levels of service as there will be no change from the current opening season. This was Council's preferred option identified for consultation.

Option 2: From 2024/25 the Marton pool would open all year round.

This option would mean rates would have to increase by 1.2% more than the rates increase that Council consulted on. This option would not have an impact on debt, but it would increase the level of service for the community.

423 submitters provided feedback on the Marton pool, with 33% in support of Option 1, 62% in support of Option 2, and a further 5% supportive of something else.

Council decided on option one, which is to keep the Marton Pool open on a seasonal basis.

Whilst many of the Councillors were in agreement that they would like the Marton pool open all year round, there were concerns about the condition of the facility and its ability to maintain the water temperature during the colder months. The pool is likely to require further maintenance and upgrades to be able to provide Council with the confidence that it can operate efficiently and up to standard throughout winter. This would be a cost above and beyond what had been signalled in the consultation document.

Council is open to considering all year round opening of the Marton pool in the future, and they have asked officers to assess the facility to work out what will be required to ensure that the pool is fit for purpose and up to the standard that will enable it to operate in winter months.

Key Choice 2: How do you want to roll out kerbside collection requirements?

Council consulted on two different ways to roll out kerbside collection that would meet Council's obligations put in place by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE).

Option 1 was to roll out Organic, general waste, and recycling bin kerbside collection services in one go starting January 2027.

This option would increase levels of service provided to urban residents who receive this service. This option would increase debt by \$1.5m and increase rates for residents who receive the service by 1.7% in 2026/27 and an additional 1.5% in 2027/28. Council identified this option as the preferred option for consultation.

Option 2 was to stagger the provision of a recycling bin (issued in January 2027) and an organic waste bin (issued January 2030), with residents needing a separate contract for disposing of their general waste.

This option would increase the level of service for urban residents who would receive kerbside collection, increase debt by \$1m, and increase rates for these residents by 0.6%-0.8% every year for 4 years.

369 submitters provided feedback on kerbside collection, with 54% in support for Option 1, 31% in support of Option 2, and a further 15% supportive of something else.

Council decided on option two, to stagger the introduction of a recycling bin and an organic waste bin.

This will allow Council to monitor the legislation for kerbside collection of waste and recycling and allow Council to better respond to any changes Central Government may implement. The choice to stagger the introduction of kerbside recycling services will provide Council with more time to assess information coming from Central Government and gather more industry research on the best options for residents.

A number of Rātana residents identified in their submission that they would like Rātana to receive the recycling services. Council has committed to engage with Rātana residents to identify if kerbside collection is desired by the wider Rātana community.

Key Choice 3: Should we revitalise Marton Town Centre?

Council consulted on whether or not to invest in Marton's main street revitalisation.

Option 1 was to put aside \$100,000 to create a plan for the streetscape development, and a further \$2m to implement the plan.

This option would increase debt by \$2.1m, would provide an increase in levels of service, and rates would increase by 0.36% from year three (2026/27) of the Long Term Plan. Council identified this option as the preferred option for consultation.

Option 2 was the status quo, which was to not invest on streetscape revitalisation for Marton. This option would have no impact on levels of service, debt, or rates as Council would not be making any changes to the Marton main street.

381 submitters provided feedback on the Marton main street, with 52% in support of Option 1, 40% in support of Option 2, and a further 8% supportive of something else.

Council decided on option one, which is to go ahead with the Marton main street upgrade.

Council discussed different approaches for town centre revitalisation and the cost of living and decided to proceed with the project as a vibrant town centre has a wide range of social and economic benefits for the community. The plan for streetscape redevelopment will be created in collaboration with the community.

Proposed rates for 2024/25

Council decided on an average rate increase of 10.5% for the 2024/25 financial year based on a 1% increase in our rating base. 10.5% is lower than what was proposed during consultation. Council notes that this would impact future budget debt levels and that draft rates increases in the later years of the Long Term Plan would have to be increased as a result.

Other decisions made by Council

A number of community funding requests were received by Council to be considered in the Long Term Plan. A summary of decisions on these requests can be found below.

Tūtaenui Stream Restoration Society

Council committed to continuing to provide funding of \$10,000 per annum for the life of the Long Term Plan to the Tūtaenui Stream Restoration Society for the maintenance of Marton C and D Dams, known as the Tūtaenui Reserve.

Bulls Commemorative Centre Roof

As the building owner, Council has committed to purchase building materials up to the amount of \$21,152.09 to replace the roof of the Bulls Commemorative Centre, on the condition that the Bulls and Districts Historical Society completes the replacement of the roof.

Building alterations to the Rangitikei Active Gym and Marton Pool

Council decided not to contribute up to \$50,000 for building alterations to the pool area of the building if required or provide a waiver of building consent fees to cover the courtyard between the pool office and the Rangitikei Active gym. Council did not want to commit to funding alterations to the building before fully understanding the condition of the pool building and any improvements that may need to be made to the building to make operating the pool more efficient.

New toilet amenities at Walker Park, Bulls

Council committed to considering the need for toilet amenities at Walker Park. Upon investigation, it was estimated that a new toilet block would cost between \$93,000 and \$105,000 excluding GST. At the 30 May 2024 Council meeting, Council decided to consider a new toilet block at Walker Park as part of the 2025/26 Annual Plan.

Taihape Wellness Project

Council committed to explore opportunities to increase the capacity of the Parks and Reserves team from Year 2 of the Long Term Plan to maintain the Taihape Wellness Project facility grounds.

UAGC (Uniform Annual General Charge)

During deliberations Council decided to consider the level of the UAGC as part of the Long Term Plan. However, upon receiving legal advice, Council decided to consider changes to the UAGC as part of the 2025/26 Annual Plan due to time constraints. To consider UAGC as part of this Long Term Plan would have required Council to reconsult and have the information audited again which would not be complete before the legislated adoption date.

Marton Transfer station opening hours

Council requested that Officers consider the implications of increasing the opening hours at the Marton Transfer Station for recycling services and will present their findings at an upcoming Assets/Infrastructure Committee Meeting. Council may also consider extending recycling hours at the Taihape Transfer Station.

Health Services for Hunterville

Council acknowledged the concern about the lack of transport to Health Services for Hunterville residents and referred the concern to the Hunterville Community Committee to understand the true need within the community.

Section Four
Wāhanga Tuawha

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the activities that Council will undertake over the coming 10 years. These are presented as groups of activities:



Community Leadership



Parks and Reserves



Roothing



Community



Water Supply



Rubbish and Recycling



Wastewater and Sewage Disposal



Regulatory Services



Stormwater Drainage

EACH SECTION FOLLOWS THE SAME STRUCTURE:

1 Overview of the group of activity

An overview of the strategic direction, rationale for the activity, identification of any negative effect of the activity and a description of the activities that make up that group of activities.

2 Major programmes

An overview of the major programmes in that group of activities, for each year for the first three years, then for the following seven years.

3 Statement of Service Provision and changes to Levels of Service

The Statement of Service Provision for the intended levels of service is then provided. The Statement includes performance measures for each group of activity.

4 Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement identifies the sources and applications of operating funding for the activity.

Statement of Service Provision

Within the Long Term Plan each activity, where applicable, has intended levels of service set out, which Council will report on.

The performance measures and levels that have been set will be in place for years one to three of the Long Term Plan before they are reviewed as a part of the next Long Term Plan. The Government requires all councils to report on a set of performance measures for roading, water, wastewater, stormwater and flood protection. The performance framework used for non-infrastructure activities has continued but some have been removed. This was due to difficulties with some measures, others are operational.

The performance measures and levels set out in the Long Term Plan will fold into Councils Annual Report.

Changes to Levels of Service

This section identifies intended changes to the levels of service provided in 2020/21 and the reason for the change.

The following descriptions are used:

- 'Modified' means the presentation of the Level of Service in 2020/21 has changed in this LTP – it may be different wording, it may form part of the performance measures.
- 'Removed' means it is no longer in the Statement of Service Performance, the service is still provided.

Annual Plan

The following Groups of Activities used for the LTP are the result of Council realigning certain activities from one group to another to be effective from July 2024:

- Parks and Reserves.
- Community.
- Community Leadership.

The historic 2023/24 Annual Plan budgets that relate to the transferred activities are included in the 'new' Groups of Activities. Overall there is no change to Council's 2023/24 Annual Plan budget but, as a result of the realignment of certain activities, some historic Group Budgets as recorded in this LTP will differ to budgets included in the 2023/24 Annual Plan. Further details are included in the respective Groups of Activities summaries.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP GROUP OF ACTIVITIES¹

To ensure a Council that is more engaged with and connected to its communities, that represents, and is representative of, its residents.

Rationale	This group of activities provides strategic direction to Council activities and supports opportunities for the community to participate in civic life and to have an impact over decisions that affect them.
Significant negative effects on the local community	No significant negative effects have been identified for this group of activities.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trusted partner with iwi – A district leading collaboration with tangata whenua. • Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. • Social Wellbeing – A district where people thrive. • Cultural Wellbeing – A district with diverse unique communities where people have a strong sense of belonging. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of Annual Plan actions. 2. Completion of capital programme. 3. Māori responsiveness framework. 4. Customer views of their experience with Council.

The Community Leadership group of activities includes – strategic and district planning, elections, Council, communications and engagement, community boards and committees, engagement and commitment to iwi/ mana whenua.

¹ Community Leadership now includes the sub function of District Planning, previously part of Environmental and Regulatory function. As this is an internal transfer there is no impact on rates or revenue.

Strategic and District Planning

The strategic planning activity delivers a centralised approach for Council's development of strategic direction for its activities. Strong strategic direction is important for supporting Council to make considered and balanced decisions. This activity includes the development of long term and annual plans, review of the district plan, and development of strategies, plans, policies and bylaws for the whole of Council. The strategic and district planning activity also delivers economic wellbeing and business support which is important for improving the quality of life for residents in the Rangitikei, as well as, leading Council's strategy for climate change. It also delivers town centre revitalisation initiatives that are focused on improving the amenity and viability of the town centres throughout the district.

Elections

Council ensures that local elections and by-elections for the Council and Community Boards are conducted in accordance with legal requirements. Council also adopts these processes when making appointments to the District's Community Committees.

Council

The Mayor and Councillors are elected by the community to provide leadership, to make decisions that are in the best interests of the communities in the District and to communicate these effectively to the community. Council is an advocate for the District, particularly to the Regional Council and Central Government. Through its Chief Executive (and staff appointed by that officer), Council has access to advice to help it make useful decisions and to then implement them. The Risk and Assurance Committee oversees a risk management framework and an annual programme of work by the Internal Auditors.

Community Boards and Community Committees

Community Boards and Community Committees provide a channel for local people to be directly involved with decisions affecting them. Community Boards are statutory bodies elected alongside the Council at triennial elections and their members are paid, as are the Mayor and Councillors. Community Committees are nominated from within the community (and if necessary an election is held at a public meeting) and membership is on a voluntary basis.

Community Committees are provided with a small annual discretionary grant to undertake local projects without further Council approval.

Strengthening relationships with iwi / mana whenua

Council consults and works with Māori / iwi on significant decisions to identify (and implement) opportunities for the District as a whole to develop. In the Rangitikei, the most obvious form for this consultation is the bi-monthly meetings of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa, a Komiti that has representation from all iwi in the District (together with the unique Māori community at Rātana). The relationship is outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding –Tūtohunga between the District Council, 11 iwi and hapū groups that comprise Te Tangata Whenua o Rangitikei and the Rātana Community.

Council also works with iwi and hapū in developing collaborative capacity building and has a small funding programme to support this. Council has an established Iwi/Māori Strategic Advisor on staff. The role has two key deliverables - to support and develop iwi/Māori capability and relationships; and to assist in the development and relevance of Council policy.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/25)	<p>Strategic and District Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Plan 2025/26. • Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw reviews. • Continue implementation of Council's Community Spatial Plan, Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond. • Continue District Plan review. • Commence implementation of actions from the Climate Change Strategy. • Review the Economic Development Strategy. • Implement town centre revitalisation initiatives. • Marton Streetscape Upgrade planning. <p>Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of order papers that ensure compliant decision-making. • Strengthening relationships with iwi / mana whenua. • Māori Responsiveness Framework- implement actions.
Year 2 (2025/2026)	<p>Strategic and District Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Plan 2026/27. • Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw reviews. • Continue District Plan review. • Implementation of actions from the Climate Change Strategy. • Implementation of actions from the Economic Wellbeing Strategy. • Implement town centre revitalisation initiatives – grants, projects (including Year 3 of the Better Off funded project). • Marton Streetscape Upgrade implementation. <p>Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the pre-election report (for the 2025 election) - optional. • Conduct of 2025 local election. <p>Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction of Council, Community Boards/Committees for the 2022-25 triennium. • Preparation of Local Governance Statement and update Elected Members Handbook. • Preparation of order papers that ensure compliant decision-making. <p>Strengthening relationships with iwi / mana whenua</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māori Responsiveness Framework – review and implement actions. • Confirmation of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa membership for the 2025-28 triennium.

Year	Programmes
Year 3 (2026/27)	<p>Strategic and District Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Term Plan 2027-2037. • Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw reviews. • Continue implementation of Council's Community Spatial Plan, Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond. • Continue District Plan review. • Implementation of actions from the Climate Change Strategy. • Implementation of actions from the Economic Wellbeing Strategy. • Implement town centre revitalisation initiatives. • Marton Streetscape Upgrade implementation. <p>Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of order papers that ensure compliant decision-making. • Strengthening relationships with iwi / mana whenua. • Māori Responsiveness Framework – implement actions.
Year 4-10 (2027/34)	<p>Strategic and District Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Plan 2028/29. • Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw reviews. • Continue implementation of Council's Community Spatial Plan, Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond. • Continue District Plan review. • Implementation of actions from the Climate Change Strategy. • Implementation of actions from the Economic Wellbeing Strategy. • Implement town centre revitalisation initiatives. <p>Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 2028 elections. • Representation review – Year 2027/28. <p>Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of order papers that ensure compliant decision-making. • Strengthening relationships with iwi / mana whenua. • Māori Responsiveness Framework– implement actions.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	<i>Make decisions that are robust, fair, timely, legally compliant and address critical issues, and that are communicated to the community.</i>
Performance measure	On-time completion of, or substantially undertaken annual plan actions
How we will measure	Record through Council's quarterly Statement of Service Performance 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual plan actions – 75%.
Years 1-3	90% - Annual plan actions.
Year 4-10	
Performance measure	Completion of capital programme
How we will measure	Record through Council's quarterly Statement of Service Performance 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of planned capital programme – 67%.
Years 1-3	85% - planned capital programme.
Year 4-10	
Performance measure	Māori responsiveness framework
How we will measure	Satisfaction ratings from each member of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa about the effectiveness of each framework outcome area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and relationships. Culture and identity. Prosperity and well-being. Resources and infrastructure. 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and relationships – 80%. Culture and identity – 60%. Prosperity and well-being – 60%. Resources and infrastructure – 60%.

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Years 1-3	80% or more overall satisfaction.
Year 4-10	
Councils Intended Level of Service is to:	<i>Provide a high customer experience that satisfies the needs of the community.</i>
Performance measure (new)	Customer views of their experience (both the customer service and service provided) with Council.
How we will measure	HappyOrNot Customer Surveys. 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,459 responses. • 85% Very Happy across all units.
Years 1-3	Number of responses: 4,000 or above. Customer Satisfaction Index (provided via the HappyOrNot system): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement on the previous year.
Year 4-10	

CHANGES TO LEVELS OF SERVICE

Levels of Service - 2023/24 Annual Plan	Levels of Service - 2024/34 Long Term Plan	Reasons for change
Community Leadership		
Provide a high customer experience that satisfies the needs of the community.	Modified.	The target has increased from 500 responses to 4,000 responses to better reflect the number of responses Council has been receiving per year since the system was implemented.
Identify and promote opportunities for economic development in the district.	Removed.	The measure has been removed as this activity does not represent a major aspect of this group of activities.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2,024	2,323	2,418	2,524	2,559	2,677	2,671	2,714	2,836	2,904	2,981
Targeted rates	92	104	114	126	138	151	163	175	186	198	211
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	32	-	-	34	-	-	36	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total operating funding (A)	2,618	2,428	2,565	2,650	2,697	2,861	2,835	2,889	3,058	3,102	3,192
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,770	1,090	1,104	1,129	1,155	1,181	1,206	1,230	1,254	1,278	1,303
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,321	1,355	1,433	1,508	1,561	1,625	1,697	1,747	1,818	1,897	1,954
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,091	2,445	2,537	2,638	2,716	2,806	2,902	2,977	3,072	3,176	3,256
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(473)	(18)	28	12	(19)	55	(68)	(88)	(14)	(73)	(64)
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	473	18	(28)	(12)	19	(55)	68	88	14	73	64
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	473	18	(28)	(12)	19	(55)	68	88	14	73	64
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	473	18	(28)	(12)	19	(55)	68	88	14	73	64
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

NOTE : Community Leadership Group of Activities now includes District Planning (previously part of Regulatory Services)

ROADING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

The maintenance of the current roading network as close to the current standard as possible within budget constraints

Rationale	The roading group of activities provide a safe, convenient and orderly network for road users (including pedestrians, cyclists and mobility scooter users) to travel throughout the towns and wider District. This contributes to economic vitality of the District and to public safety.
Significant negative effects on the local community	Significant negative effects identified for this group of activities are road deaths, emissions to air from road transport and associated health impacts and traffic noise and vibration. These negative effects will be mitigated by undertaking crash reduction studies and undertaking safety improvements to the roading network, promotion alternative modes of transport such as walking and surface treatments to minimise noise.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trusted partner with iwi – A district leading collaboration with tangata whenua. • Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. • Social Wellbeing – A district where people thrive. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network measured by smooth travel exposure. 2. The percentage of the sealed road network that is resurfaced. 3. The volume of metal placed on the unsealed road network during the year. 4. The percentage of footpaths within the District that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths. 5. The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network expressed as a number. 6. The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the time frame specified in the Long Term Plan.

The Roding group of activities consists of seven activities that contribute towards the community outcomes – pavements, drainage, structures, street lighting, traffic services, footpaths, environmental management.

Key issues for the roading group of activities are – maintenance, low resilience of the network, forestry harvest and safety. These issues will be addressed by:

- Delivering optimised maintenance programmes to improve the reliability and cost effectiveness of the road network.
- Improving resilience of the road network by identifying risks and implementing action plans to reduce the magnitude and impact of natural hazard events.
- Developing a strategy for road maintenance and rehabilitation to minimise the impact of forestry harvest on the roading network.
- Improving the safety of the road network through installing, upgrading or amending signage, removing roadside hazards, improving sightlines, traffic calming in schools, intersection upgrades, seal widening and safety barriers.

Pavements

The road network is made up of 1224km of roads; 803km are sealed with 421km unsealed. The purpose of each road pavement is to provide an element of the network that is:

- Appropriate and suitable for the effective and efficient movement of the vehicles and people using it,
- Has a suitable all-weather surface that is appropriate to its location and function in terms of skid resistance, noise reduction and smoothness; and

Drainage

Council manages a total of 1213km of open stormwater channel and approximately 125km of constructed kerb and channel completely constructed from concrete and 5315 culverts. The purpose of drainage assets is to:

- Contain and then convey surface water away from the carriageway keeping the road surface and sub-surface dry to minimise water damage (water logged pavements deteriorate rapidly so good drainage is necessary to minimise premature pavement failure and the associated maintenance costs).

Structures

Bridges

Council maintains a total of 250 bridges including 88 large culverts. Bridges vary from high standard concrete structures to very low standard wooden deck structures. Some have weight and speed restrictions on them. There are 11 bridges that straddle the District's boundaries. Three are State Highway bridges and the Council has no responsibility for them. Responsibility for the other eight bridges is shared with Manawatū District Council, Whanganui District Council or Hastings District Council. The purpose of road bridges is to:

- Provide continuous all-weather access over rivers, streams and uneven terrain, and grade separation over railway lines and other roads.

Retaining walls

There are 474 known retaining walls in the Rangitikei District. Differing methods of design and construction are adopted for new retaining walls depending on the requirements for the site. The purpose of a retaining wall is to:

- Provide structural support and lateral restraint to the carriageway.
- Provide structural support to land adjacent/above the carriageway, preventing material slipping down and blocking the drainage channel or road.

Street Lighting

The broad use of the term "street light" when referring to the asset includes the following three main components:

- Pole, this can be a utility network owned pole or a standalone street light pole.
- Bracket, the steel arm mounted to the pole to support the luminaire, in the case of steel standalone poles the bracket is an integral part of the pole but it is still identified as a separate component.
- Luminaire, lighting unit that comprises of control gear and lamp

The purpose of street lighting is to:

- Ensure the council's street lighting and amenity installation continues to operate safely, efficiently and effectively over its economic life with minimum failures and outages.

Traffic Services

Traffic Services assets consist of road signs, site rails, pavement markings, traffic islands and road edge markers. Council manages 6210 road signs and edge marker posts, 289km of road markings and 1971 streetlights). The purpose of Traffic Services is to:

- Aid the safe and orderly movement of traffic and indicate road use restrictions or other information. A good standard of signs and markings can contribute significantly to a safer road network.

Footpaths

Council manages a total of 93km of footpaths throughout the District. The type of surface used is dependent on life cycle cost considerations, pedestrian volumes and the amenity value of the location e.g. shopping and commercial areas. The purpose of footpaths is to:

- Maintain footpaths to provide the safe passage of users in an affordable manner, which enables the most affordable lifecycle costs.

Environmental Management

Environmental Management consists of stock crossing/droving, cattle stops, fords, litter detritus and street cleaning, vegetation control and roadside berms. The purpose of environmental management is to:

- Manage the activities within the environmental management area in a sustainable and affordable manner that protects the roading network.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Due to the reduction in NZTA subsidy for the first three years of the Long Term Plan there is likely to be a reprioritisation of roading works which may impact on the Level of Service. Council will manage this to ensure the least impact to the roading network.

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/25)	<p>Pavements Road Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murimotu Road. • Taihape Road 1. • Ingle Walkway. <p>Bridges Replacement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makirikiri Road Bridge no. 3. • Curls Bridge – preconstruction. <p>Strengthening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various bridges for assessment. <p>Footpath Installations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellington Road. • Ngā Tawa Road. <p>Non-Subsidised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various non-subsidised projects.
Year 2 (2025/26)	<p>Pavements Road Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toe Toe Road. • Spooners Hill Road Phase. • Speed management – Makirikiri Road. <p>Bridges Strengthening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various bridges for assessment. <p>Footpath Installations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill Street. • Wellington Road. • Ngā Tawa Road. <p>Non - Subsidised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various non-subsidised projects.
Year 3 (2026/27)	<p>Pavements Road Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parawanui Road / Raumai Road intersection. • Spooners Hill Road Phase 2. • Speed Management. • Fern Flats Road / Coombes Road intersection. <p>Bridges Strengthening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various bridges for assessment. • Various bridges for multi-plate and light weight culvert invert repair. <p>Footpath Installations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hereford Street. • Wellington Road.
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	<p>Pavements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing rehabilitation, geometric improvement and seal widening projects. <p>Bridges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing strengthening work assessed on a case by case basis.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Due to the reduction in NZTA subsidy for the first three years of the Long Term Plan there is likely to be a reprioritisation of roading works which may impact on the Level of Service. Council will manage this to ensure the least impact to the roading network. Changes will be noted in the 2025/26 Annual Plan.

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	<i>Provide a sustainable roading network that is maintained in accordance with each road's significance for local communications and the local economy, taking into account the One Roding Network Classification and funding subsidies.</i>
Performance measure (*mandatory)	*Road condition The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network measured by smooth travel exposure.
How we will measure	The process defined in the Council's agreement with Waka Kotahi (NAASRA roughness counts) 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95%.
Years 1-3	90% or more
Year 4-10	The One Network Road Classification may impact on this measure because of a smaller co-investment from the New Zealand Transport Agency because of the low volume of traffic compared with urban environments.
Performance measure (* mandatory)	*Road maintenance The percentage of the sealed road network that is resurfaced.
How we will measure	Council and contractor records 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.9%. The network has 801.05km of sealed roads.
Years 1-3	6% or more.
Year 4-10	
Performance measure	The volume of metal placed on the unsealed road network during the year
How we will measure	Council and contractor records At least 12,000m ³ of metal placed on the unsealed network each year 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,933m³.

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Years 1-3	12,000m ³ or more.
Year 4-10	
Performance measure (* mandatory)	* Footpaths The percentage of footpaths within the District that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the Council's relevant document (such as its Annual Plan, Activity Management Plan, Asset Management Plan, Annual Works Programme or Long Term Plan).
How we will measure	A five point grading system to rate footpath condition ¹ based on visual inspections: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excellent. 2. Good. 3. Fair. 4. Poor. 5. Very Poor. Footpaths will be assessed in approximately 100 metre lengths. 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% Grade 1 and 2 condition rating.
Years 1-3	90% of footpaths make up category 1 or 2.
Year 4-10	
Performance measure (* mandatory)	*Road safety The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury² crashes on the local road network expressed as a number.
How we will measure	Police records of crashes on the Council's roading network 2022/23 results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fatal crashes: 2. b. Serious injury crashes: 6.
Years 1-3 (a)	A reduction of 1 fatal crash per year until zero.
Years 4-10 (a)	

¹ Such as that developed by Opus International Consultants.

² "Serious injury" is not defined in the Rules or associated guidance from the Department of Internal Affairs. At a minimum it is likely to cover all injuries requiring admission to hospital for treatment.

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Years 1-3 (b)	One less serious injury crash than the previous year until there is 10 or less serious injury crashes on the Council roading network.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	<i>Be responsive to community expectations over the roading network and requests for service.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Response to service requests.</p> <p>The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the time frame specified in the Long Term Plan. Results will be presented as the median.</p> <p>Note: Council measures resolution as well as initial attendance in response to such requests.</p>
How we will measure	<p>Contractor and Council records of requests for service.</p> <p>Specified standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. After-hours callouts - 95% responded to within 12 hours. b. Working hours callouts - 95% responded to within 6 hours. c. Resolution - 85% of all callouts resolved (i.e. completed) within one month of the request. d. Resolution – potholes 85% of all callouts resolved (i.e. completed) within one month of the request. <p>2022/23 results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. After-hours callouts – 100%. a. Working hours callouts – 100%. b. Resolution – 83%. c. Requests concerning potholes – 95%.
Years 1-3 (a)	After-hours callouts – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	Working hours callouts – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Years 1-3 (c)	Resolution – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (c)	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Years 1-3 (d)	Requests concerning potholes – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (d)	

CHANGES TO LEVELS OF SERVICE

Levels of Service - 2023/24 Annual Plan	Levels of Service - 2024/34 Long Term Plan	Reasons for change
Roading		
*Provide a sustainable roading network that is maintained in accordance with each road significance for local communications and the local economy, taking into account the One Roding Network Classification and funding subsidies.	Modified.	The targets for the road safety performance measure have been updated to better report on the performance measure.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - ROADING

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	8,715	9,820	10,793	11,866	13,043	14,216	15,392	16,468	17,538	18,678	19,892
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,523	5,267	5,490	5,686	5,729	5,855	5,978	6,003	6,123	6,240	6,358
Fees and charges	7	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	149	155	159	162	165	168	171	174	177	180	183
Total operating funding (A)	13,519	15,262	16,462	17,734	18,957	20,259	21,560	22,665	23,859	25,118	26,454
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	7,822	8,517	8,887	9,215	9,383	9,577	9,766	9,950	10,137	10,319	10,504
Finance costs	231	487	636	817	1,008	1,084	1,038	1,031	895	833	200
Finance Costs External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Costs Internal	-	487	636	817	1,008	1,084	1,038	1,031	895	833	200
Other operating funding applications											
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	3,683	4,116	4,383	4,704	4,837	5,073	5,393	5,521	5,787	6,147	6,297
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,735	13,120	13,905	14,737	15,228	15,733	16,197	16,502	16,819	17,299	17,002
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,784	2,142	2,557	2,997	3,729	4,526	5,364	6,164	7,039	7,819	9,452
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	6,391	10,661	9,218	10,103	8,651	8,842	9,027	9,066	9,248	9,423	9,602
Development and financial contributions											
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,877	2,336	1,849	1,860	1,475	795	71	(475)	(1,234)	(1,901)	(3,418)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets											
Lump sum contributions											
Other dedicated capital funding											
Total sources of capital funding (C)	9,268	12,997	11,067	11,963	10,126	9,637	9,099	8,591	8,013	7,523	6,184
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	525	2,848	1,516	1,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	9,986	12,291	12,108	13,445	13,855	14,162	14,462	14,755	15,053	15,342	15,636
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments											
Total applications of capital funding (D)	11,052	15,139	13,624	14,961	13,855	14,162	14,462	14,755	15,053	15,342	15,636
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,784)	(2,142)	(2,557)	(2,997)	(3,729)	(4,526)	(5,364)	(6,164)	(7,039)	(7,819)	(9,452)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	10,094	10,722	11,597	11,839	12,278	12,638	12,921	13,210	13,653	13,954	14,261

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

WATER SUPPLY GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

Improving public health through the provision of water that meets New Zealand Drinking Water Standards; and fostering development in the District by meeting the requirements for commercial premises or major industries

Rationale	The Urban Water Supply activity ensures public health and safety through the provision of water that meets the New Zealand Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules as described in the Water Services Act 2021. The Urban Water Supply activity can also support economic development in the District by enabling increased economic activity where supply is available. The Rural Water Supply activity supports economic development in the District by enabling increased economic activity where supply is available.
Significant negative effects on the local community	This activity can result in the following potential significant effects on the local community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health effects as a result of the malfunction of utility installations, such as water treatment plants, insufficient flow or pressure, poor water quality to the extent that health issues arise from consumption.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A trusted partner with iwi – A district leading collaboration with tangata whenua. Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. Social Wellbeing – A district where people thrive. Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Safety of drinking water. Maintenance of the reticulation network. Demand management. Fault response times. Customer satisfaction. Rural water supplies unplanned interruption.

Urban Water Supplies

Urban drinking water supplies are provided to meet the domestic, commercial and fire fighting requirements in the following urban communities of the Rangitikei - Bulls, Marton, Taihape, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Rātana. This activity includes maintaining Council's water treatment plants and water storage facilities, maintaining and repairing Council's reticulation network system and monitoring and managing the demand for water to ensure compliance with the New Zealand Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules.

Rural Water Supplies

The activity administers Rural Water Supplies on behalf of the appropriate committees in Hunterville, Erewhon, Omatāne, and, to a lesser extent, Pūtōrino.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/25)	Water Supply Reticulation Renewals. Treatment Plant upgrades to comply with the new Quality Assurance Rules.
Year 2 (2025/26)	Water Supply Reticulation Renewals Emergency generator for Bulls supply. Treatment Plant upgrades to comply with the new Quality Assurance Rules.
Year 3 (2026/27)	Water Supply Reticulation Renewals Calico Line treatment upgrade. Treatment Plant upgrades to comply with the new Quality Assurance Rules.
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	Water Supply Reticulation Renewals. Additional storage for Hunterville urban. Additional bore for Bulls raw water source. Treatment Plant upgrades to comply with the new Quality Assurance Rules.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water.</i>
Performance measure (*mandatory)	*Safety of drinking water¹ The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with - Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Distribution System (Bacteria compliance). g. Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Treatment System (Protozoal compliance).
How we will measure	Routine sampling and testing ² Water Outlook 2022/23 results: a. 4/6 non-compliant (Ratana, Taihape, Marton, Hunterville). b. 2/6 non-compliant (Marton, Bulls).
Years 1-3 (a)	No incidents of non-compliance with bacteria compliance criteria for each water supply.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	No incidents of non-compliance with protozoa compliance criteria for each water supply.
Years 4-10 (b)	
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Provide reliable and efficient urban water supplies.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	*Maintenance of the reticulation network. The percentage of real water loss from the Council's networked urban reticulation system³.
How we will measure	A sampling approach will be used. Water Outlook enables SCADA 3 information to be interrogated in-house. 2022/23 results: • 42%.
Years 1-3	Less than 40%.
Year 4-10	

¹ Council is required to report against the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand (2018). From January 2023 Council is required to comply with the DWQAR (2022) Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules, but the reporting requirement remains

² This is currently done on a weekly basis by Environmental Laboratory Services in Gracefield.

³ A description of the methodology used to calculate this must be included as part of the report

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Demand management.</p> <p>The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the District.</p>
How we will measure	<p>Water Outlook 2022/2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 448 litres per person per day.
Years 1-3	600 litres per person per day.
Years 4-10	
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	<i>Be responsive to reported faults and complaints.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Fault response time.</p> <p>Where the Council attends a call out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median times are measured.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> attendance for urgent call outs: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and resolution of urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption. attendance for non-urgent call outs: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and resolution of non-urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption.
How we will measure	<p>Request for service system Specified standard</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0.5 hour (attendance - urgent). 24 hours (resolution - urgent). 24 hours (attendance - non-urgent). 96 hours (resolution - non-urgent). <p>2022/23 results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0.05 hours (attendance - urgent). 1.5 hours (resolution - urgent). 0.7 hours (attendance - non-urgent). 4.3 hours (resolution - non-urgent).
Years 1-3 (a)	Attendance urgent – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (a)	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Years 1-3 (b)	Resolution urgent – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Years 1-3 (c)	Attendance non-urgent – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (c)	
Years 1-3 (d)	Resolution non-urgent – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (d)	
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Customer satisfaction</p> <p>The total number of complaints (expressed per 1000 connections to the reticulated networks) received by the Council about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. drinking water clarity. b. drinking water taste. c. drinking water odour. d. drinking water pressure or flow. e. continuity of supply, and f. The Council's response to any of these issues.
How we will measure	<p>Request for service system</p> <p>2022/23 results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total complaints – 86.71/1000.
Years 1-3	No more than 20 complaints per 1,000 connections.
Years 4-10	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Maintain compliant, reliable and efficient rural water supplies.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>Where the Council attends a call out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its water supply for rural water schemes, the following median times are measured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. attendance time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and b. resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption.
How we will measure	<p>Request for service system Specified standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 48 hours. b. 96 hours. <p>2022/23 results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0.1 hours. b. 6.4 hours.
Years 1-3 (a)	Attendance time – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	Resolution time: – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (b)	

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - WATER SUPPLY

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5
Targeted rates	6,902	7,319	8,044	8,844	9,721	10,595	11,472	12,274	13,071	13,921	14,826
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	61	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	50	51
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	6,965	7,364	8,090	8,891	9,770	10,645	11,523	12,326	13,125	13,976	14,883
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,735	2,846	2,945	3,039	3,136	3,263	3,359	3,448	3,559	3,650	3,744
Finance costs	516	980	1,170	1,236	1,228	1,031	706	316	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,434	1,621	1,727	1,856	1,907	2,001	2,131	2,181	2,288	2,434	2,492
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,685	5,447	5,842	6,130	6,271	6,296	6,197	5,945	5,847	6,084	6,236
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2,280	1,917	2,248	2,761	3,498	4,350	5,326	6,381	7,278	7,892	8,646
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	8,062	3,780	2,054	(933)	(1,911)	(2,704)	(3,391)	(4,752)	(5,798)	(6,517)	(7,242)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	8,238	3,780	2,054	(933)	(1,911)	(2,704)	(3,391)	(4,752)	(5,798)	(6,517)	(7,242)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	6,509	2,700	2,710	232	248	320	316	242	82	-	-
- to replace existing assets	4,009	2,998	1,592	1,597	1,339	1,325	1,620	1,388	1,398	1,376	1,405
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	10,518	5,698	4,302	1,829	1,587	1,645	1,935	1,629	1,480	1,376	1,405
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2,280)	(1,917)	(2,248)	(2,761)	(3,498)	(4,350)	(5,326)	(6,381)	(7,278)	(7,892)	(8,646)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	2,179	2,398	2,637	2,814	2,851	2,967	3,000	3,038	3,075	3,105	3,132

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

To provide and manage wastewater systems to protect public health and the environment

Rationale	This activity contributes to the personal and public health and safety and to sustaining the natural environment.
Significant negative effects on the local community	No significant negative effects have been identified for this group of activities, provided that discharges are in accordance with resource consents.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trusted partner with iwi – A district leading collaboration with tanga whenua. • Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. • Cultural Wellbeing – A district with diverse unique communities where people have a strong sense of belonging. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discharge compliance. 2. System and adequacy. 3. Fault response time. 4. Customer satisfaction.

Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal

This activity provides for the process of collecting wastewater and treating it to an acceptable standard for discharge into the environment. It includes wastewater from domestic, commercial and industry. Wastewater treatment systems are maintained in Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, Koitiata, Rātana and Bulls. A key aspect of this activity is gaining and complying with resource consents for the discharge of treated wastewater from the wastewater treatment plants throughout the District. Compliance with statutory obligations under the Local Government Act 2002, Health Act 1956 and Resource Management Act 1991 is also important.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/25)	<p>Wastewater Reticulation Renewals.</p> <p>Resource consent work for Marton, Bulls, Taihape and Hunterville.</p> <p>Treatment plant upgrades for Bulls, Marton and Hunterville.</p>
Year 2 (2025/26)	<p>Wastewater Reticulation Renewals.</p> <p>Taihape small pump station upgrade.</p> <p>Resource consent work for Marton, Bulls and Taihape.</p> <p>Treatment plant upgrades for Bulls, Marton and Hunterville.</p>
Year 3 (2026/27)	<p>Wastewater Reticulation Renewals.</p> <p>Resource consent work for Marton, Bulls and Taihape.</p> <p>Mangaweka treatment plant renewal.</p> <p>Taihape terminal pump station upgrade.</p> <p>Treatment plant upgrades for Bulls, Marton and Hunterville.</p>
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	<p>Wastewater Reticulation Renewals.</p> <p>Marton to Bulls treatment plant upgrades and construction.</p> <p>Taihape treatment plant construction.</p>

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	<i>Provide a reliable, reticulated disposal system that does not cause harm or create pollution within existing urban areas.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Discharge compliance.</p> <p>Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. abatement notices. b. infringement notices. c. enforcement orders, and d. convictions. <p>received by the Council in relation to those resource consents.</p>
How we will measure	<p>Council Records 2022/23 results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. abatement notices - 0. b. infringement notices - 1. c. enforcement orders - 0. d. convictions - 0.
Years 1-3 (a)	No abatement notices.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	No infringement notices.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Years 1-3 (c)	No enforcement orders.
Years 4-10 (c)	
Years 1-3 (d)	No convictions.
Years 4-10 (d)	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*System and adequacy.</p> <p>The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the Council's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system.</p>
How we will measure	Request for service system 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.22/1000.
Years 1-3	Fewer overflows than 3 per 1000 connections
Years 4-10	
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Be responsive to reported faults and complaints.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>* Fault response time</p> <p>Where the Council attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council's sewerage system, the following median times are measured</p> <p>a. attendance time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and</p> <p>b. resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption</p>
How we will measure	Request for service system. Specified standard: Attendance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0.5 hour - urgent. b. 24 hours - non-urgent. Resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 24 hours - urgent. b. 96 hours - non-urgent. 2022/23 results (median): Attendance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0.7 hours. b. 0.8 hours. Resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1.4 hours. b. 2.6 hours. Urgent callouts are where sewage is evident.

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Years 1-3 (a)	Attendance – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	Resolution – achieve the specified standard.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Customer satisfaction.</p> <p>The total number of complaints received by the Council about any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sewage odour. b. sewerage system faults. c. sewerage system blockages, and d. the Council’s response to issues with its sewerage systems. <p>expressed per 1000 connections to the Councils sewerage system.</p>
How we will measure	<p>Request for service system</p> <p>2022/23 results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18.61/1000.
Years 1-3	Fewer requests than 6 per 1000 connections.
Years 4-10	

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,899	3,295	3,619	3,977	4,369	4,756	5,140	5,482	5,816	6,171	6,545
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	106	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	3,005	3,302	3,627	3,985	4,377	4,765	5,148	5,490	5,825	6,180	6,554
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	936	1,014	1,058	1,091	1,125	1,174	1,208	1,239	1,291	1,323	1,355
Finance costs	418	548	628	779	844	968	2,407	3,828	4,650	5,181	5,680
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	462	521	554	597	611	641	685	698	731	780	796
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,816	2,083	2,240	2,467	2,580	2,784	4,300	5,765	6,672	7,284	7,831
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,189	1,219	1,387	1,519	1,797	1,981	849	(275)	(848)	(1,105)	(1,277)
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	5,912	1,311	492	1,836	(47)	1,987	21,829	18,321	1,813	2,090	34,557
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,912	1,311	492	1,836	(47)	1,987	21,829	18,321	1,813	2,090	34,557
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	1,250	255	260	267	3,000	21,750	17,100	-	-	32,276
- to improve the level of service	3,210	440	641	567	578	44	45	46	47	47	48
- to replace existing assets	3,891	840	982	2,528	906	924	883	901	919	937	955
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,101	2,530	1,878	3,355	1,751	3,968	22,677	18,047	966	985	33,280
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,189)	(1,219)	(1,387)	(1,519)	(1,797)	(1,981)	(849)	274	848	1,105	1,277
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	1,688	1,550	1,770	1,808	1,875	1,962	2,041	2,160	3,273	3,292	3,312

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

STORMWATER DRAINAGE GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

To manage the stormwater network to enable the efficient and effective disposal of stormwater in an affordable manner

Rationale	The activity primarily protects people and property from damages caused by flooding.
Significant negative effects on the local community	Significant negative effects as a result of this activity have the potential to occur as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding of properties. There will be times when rainfall exceeds the design of the stormwater system resulting in flooding. Ongoing improvements of the stormwater network are planned to address this issue. Council will manage stormwater throughout urban areas once stormwater reaches a Council-owned asset. This will ensure cohesive maintenance programme and reduce risks of stormwater flooding.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trusted partner with iwi – A district leading collaboration with tanga whenua. • Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discharge compliance. 2. System adequacy. 3. Customer satisfaction. 4. Response time.

Stormwater Drainage

The activity provides a collection and disposal system for surface and, in some instances, sub-surface water through the following urban communities - Bulls, Marton, Taihape, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Rātana. There are also stormwater assets on a smaller scale in communities such as Ūtiku, Koitiata, and Scotts Ferry.

In addition to the assets owned for the stormwater activity, the roading activity owns assets for drainage of roads, and Horizons Regional Council has an extensive network of detention dams which aim to prevent flooding.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/25)	<p>Stormwater Network Renewals.</p> <p>New Bredins Line outfall.</p> <p>Bulls Domain Stormwater Upgrades.</p>
Year 2 (2025/26)	<p>Stormwater Network Renewals.</p> <p>Marton Skerman St Upgrade.</p> <p>Huntermville stormwater Upgrade.</p>
Year 3 (2026/27)	<p>Stormwater Network Renewals.</p> <p>Rātana stormwater Upgrade.</p>
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	<p>Stormwater Network Renewals.</p> <p>Marton Follet Street interceptor.</p> <p>Harris Street outfall.</p>

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Provide a reliable collection and disposal system to each property during normal rainfall.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Discharge compliance</p> <p>Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system measured by the number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. abatement notices. b. infringement notices. c. enforcement orders, and d. convictions. <p>Received by the Council in relation to those resource consents.</p>
How we will measure	Comply with resource consents. No consents from previous years.
Years 1-3 (a)	No abatement notices.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	No infringement notices.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Years 1-3 (c)	No enforcement orders.
Years 4-10 (c)	
Years 1-3 (d)	No convictions.
Years 4-10 (d)	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*System adequacy.</p> <p>The number of flooding events¹ that occurred in the District.</p> <p>For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1000 properties connected to the Council's stormwater system).</p> <p>Note: This is a District-wide assessment.</p>
How we will measure	<p>Request for service system</p> <p>2022/23 results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no flooding events.
Years 1-3	Fewer requests than 5 per 1000 connected properties.
Year 4-10	
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Be responsive to reported faults and complaints.</i>
Performance measure (* mandatory)	<p>*Customer satisfaction.</p> <p>The number of complaints received by the Council about the performance of its stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the Council's stormwater system.</p>
How we will measure	<p>Request for service system</p> <p>2022/23 results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14.8/1000.
Years 1-3	Fewer requests than 5 per 1000 connected properties.
Years 4-10	

¹ The rules for the mandatory measures define a 'flooding event' as an overflow from a territorial authority's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Performance measure (* mandatory)	*Response time. The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.
How we will measure	Request for service system 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no flooding events.
Years 1-3	Two hours or less.
Years 4-10	

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - STORMWATER DRAINAGE

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Sources of operating funding																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Targeted rates	750	846	929	1,022	1,123	1,224	1,325	1,418	1,510	1,608	1,713																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Fees and charges	16	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total operating funding (A)	766	852	936	1,028	1,130	1,231	1,332	1,425	1,517	1,616	1,720	Applications of operating funding												Payment to staff and suppliers	133	169	183	193	204	220	231	241	258	268	279	Finance costs	50	54	114	153	154	476	436	612	692	750	885	Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Internal charges and overheads applied	232	248	263	280	288	301	319	325	340	360	368	Total applications of operating funding (B)	415	471	560	626	645	997	985	1,178	1,290	1,378	1,532	Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	351	381	375	402	485	233	347	247	227	237	189	Sources of capital funding												Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Increase (decrease) in debt	1,179	440	1,318	547	(210)	4,865	(60)	2,280	72	67	122	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,179	440	1,318	547	(210)	4,865	(60)	2,280	72	67	122	Application of capital funding												Capital expenditure												- to meet additional demand	-	-	1,431	680	-	4,818	-	2,234	-	-	-	- to improve the level of service	1,317	710	112	115	118	120	123	125	128	130	133	- to replace existing assets	213	111	150	154	157	161	164	167	171	174	177	Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,530	821	1,693	949	275	5,098	287	2,527	298	304	310	Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(351)	(381)	(375)	(402)	(485)	(233)	(347)	(247)	(227)	(237)	(189)	Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Depreciation	435	666	771	804	823	850	952	958	1,075	1,081	1,087
Total operating funding (A)	766	852	936	1,028	1,130	1,231	1,332	1,425	1,517	1,616	1,720																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Applications of operating funding																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Payment to staff and suppliers	133	169	183	193	204	220	231	241	258	268	279																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Finance costs	50	54	114	153	154	476	436	612	692	750	885																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Internal charges and overheads applied	232	248	263	280	288	301	319	325	340	360	368																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Total applications of operating funding (B)	415	471	560	626	645	997	985	1,178	1,290	1,378	1,532																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	351	381	375	402	485	233	347	247	227	237	189																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Sources of capital funding																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,179	440	1,318	547	(210)	4,865	(60)	2,280	72	67	122																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,179	440	1,318	547	(210)	4,865	(60)	2,280	72	67	122																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Application of capital funding																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Capital expenditure																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
- to meet additional demand	-	-	1,431	680	-	4,818	-	2,234	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
- to improve the level of service	1,317	710	112	115	118	120	123	125	128	130	133																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
- to replace existing assets	213	111	150	154	157	161	164	167	171	174	177																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,530	821	1,693	949	275	5,098	287	2,527	298	304	310																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(351)	(381)	(375)	(402)	(485)	(233)	(347)	(247)	(227)	(237)	(189)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Depreciation	435	666	771	804	823	850	952	958	1,075	1,081	1,087																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

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PARKS AND RESERVES GROUP OF ACTIVITIES ¹

Providing community facilities that cater for our communities social, recreational and cultural needs.

Rationale	This group of activities provides spaces and infrastructure for recreational, leisure and cultural pursuits.
Significant negative effects on the local community	No significant negative effects have been identified for this group of activities.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trusted partner with iwi – A district leading collaboration with tanga whenua. • Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. • Social Wellbeing – A district where people thrive. • Cultural Wellbeing – A district with diverse unique communities where people have a strong sense of belonging. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Playground compliance with NZ Standards. 2. Customer ratings of parks and sports fields.

Parks

Council has a network of open spaces, including parks, play spaces, gardens, trees and reserves that provide a wide range of leisure and recreation opportunities for the community. Rangitikei is a district with vibrant and diverse leisure opportunities based on its natural environment, quality infrastructure, strong traditions, engaging and productive community partnerships and timely innovation. This activity provides spaces and places where the community gathers, communicates, and enjoys recreational opportunities. It is where community happens.

¹ Parks and Reserves is a new Parent Activity for the 2024-34 LTP. It is made up of three sub activities, Domains, Forestry and Cemeteries which were all previously part of Community. All budgets and revenue requirements was previously captured by other existing budgets and the creation of this new Parent Activity will have no impact on rates or expenditure.

Parks, open-spaces, and sports facilities play a crucial role in contributing to a community's economic, social, cultural, and environmental wellbeing. Proactive, coordinated, collaborative and integrated planning is required. This is where the Council aims to provide leadership in each of the wellbeing domains, by ensuring planning, spaces and places and community coordination remain relevant now and are future proofed for the district's communities and generations to come.

This activity involves maintaining parks, play spaces and sports grounds to ensure provision of quality, safe spaces for recreation and leisure, managing parks and sports grounds bookings, and ensuring facilities are ready for use. Key activity outcomes include:

- Ensuring open space is preserved for future generations and equity of access is embedded.
- Ensuring mana whenua aspirations, climate impact and increasing intensification of urban environments are at the forefront.
- Maintain assets, facility sustainability, and levels of service.
- Accommodate changing population distribution and demographics.
- Avoid duplication of services and spaces and places.
- Adopt to an ever-changing nature of leisure activity.

Cemeteries

Rangitikei District Council has direct management of the following cemeteries throughout the District - Taihape, Mangaweka, Ohingaiti, Hunterville (Rangatira), Marton (Mount View), Bulls (Clifton), Turakina, and Rātana. The Rātana community maintains the cemetery as part of its overall maintenance contract for the township, with the other cemeteries maintained by the Parks and Reserves Team. Other than ongoing maintenance, the expansion of some of our cemeteries to keep up with growth and increased demand is our focus.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/25)	<p>Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Urban Design master plans for Bulls and Marton parks. • Replace old parks and reserves equipment. • Invest in parks, open spaces and playparks in alignment with the Parks, Open spaces, and sporting facilities strategy. • Improvements in the Memorial Park, Taihape according to the urban design masterplan. • Removal of large trees in Queens Park Hunterville. • Upgrade existing playground equipment.
Year 2 (2025/26)	<p>Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace old parks and reserves equipment. • Invest in parks, open spaces, and playparks in alignment with the Parks, Open spaces, and sporting facilities strategy. • Upgrade existing playground equipment. <p>Cemeteries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of cremation walls.
Year 3 (2026/27)	<p>Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace old parks and reserves equipment. • Invest in parks, open spaces, and playparks in alignment with the Parks, Open spaces, and sporting facilities strategy. • Upgrade existing playground equipment. <p>Cemeteries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of cremation walls.
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	<p>Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace old parks and reserves equipment. • Invest in parks, open spaces, and playparks in alignment with the Parks, Open spaces, and sporting facilities strategy. • Upgrade existing playground equipment.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Compliance with relevant standards.</i>
Performance Measure	Playground compliance with NZ Standards.
How we will measure	Internal Audits 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% compliance.
Years 1-3	Maintain accreditation
Year 4-10	
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Provide parks and sports fields that are fit for purpose.</i>
Performance Measure (new)	Customer ratings of parks and sports fields.
How we will measure	Korero Mai – Have Your Say feedback.
Years 1-3	Level of satisfaction with experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% Happy or Somewhat Happy.
Year 4-10	

CHANGES TO LEVELS OF SERVICE

Levels of Service - 2023/24 Annual Plan	Levels of Service - 2023/34 Long Term Plan	Reasons for change
Parks and Reserves		
Provide parks and sports fields that are fit for purpose	Modified.	The performance measure and target have been updated from focusing on complaints to customer satisfaction.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - PARKS AND RESERVES

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$'000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$'000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$'000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$'000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$'000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$'000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$'000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$'000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$'000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$'000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$'000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	110	597	616	700	598	636	581	556	618	586	602
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fees and charges	90	93	95	97	99	101	103	106	108	110	112
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	203	692	714	800	701	740	688	665	729	699	717
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	315	359	367	376	375	383	392	400	408	417	425
Finance costs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	71	227	241	259	266	279	297	303	317	337	345
Total applications of operating funding (B)	390	586	608	635	641	662	689	703	726	754	770
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(187)	106	106	165	60	78	(1)	(39)	3	(55)	(53)
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	221	76	92	84	80	93	103	112	122	127	125
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	221	76	92	84	80	93	103	112	122	127	125
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	25	50	51	31	22	22	43	43	24	24
- to replace existing assets	34	157	148	198	109	150	80	31	81	48	49
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	34	182	198	249	140	171	103	74	125	72	73
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	187	(106)	(106)	(165)	(60)	(78)	1	39	(3)	55	53
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	11	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

NOTE : Parks and Reserves Group of Activities includes Forestry, Cemeteries and Parks and Reserves (all previously part of Community).

COMMUNITY GROUP OF ACTIVITIES¹

To deliver improvements to community wellbeing through partnerships and the provision of community facilities and services.

Rationale	This group of activities is focused on building partnerships and delivering community facilities and services that support social wellbeing and participation, culture, learning and support.
Significant negative effects on the local community	No significant negative effects have been identified for this group of activities.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trusted partner with iwi – A district leading collaboration with tanga whenua. • Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. • Social Wellbeing – A district where people thrive. • Cultural Wellbeing – A district with diverse unique communities where people have a strong sense of belonging. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All swimming pools have poolsafe accreditation 2. Council complies with criteria in rental warrant of fitness programme for community housing. 3. New public toilet buildings are well designed. 4. Customer rating of library facilities. 5. The number of library outreach activities and events are delivered. 6. Timing of self-assessment when Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is activated and continued Civil Defence training exercises.

The Community Group of Activities supports community wellbeing across the district in the following ways.

- Providing and looking after community places that are welcoming, safe, and fit for purpose, and where people feel valued, and have a sense of belonging.
- Delivering and facilitating wellbeing services, programmes, and events to inform, educate, support, and grow people and businesses as well as ensuring community resilience through preparedness for response to, and recovery from civil defence emergencies.
- Working with community partners to encourage, and support a connected, progressive, resilient, and inclusive community – essentially partnering for better outcomes.

¹ Community is a new Parent Activity for the 2024-34 LTP. It is the amalgamation of the previous Community and Leisure Activity and the previous Community Wellbeing Activity which included the sub functions of Community Awards, Information Centres and District Promotions. As this is an internal transfer there is no impact on rates or revenue.

In 2021-22 Council was accepted into the 3-year Welcoming Communities initiative led by government which brings together local councils and communities to make the places people love more welcoming for everyone. Being a part of this initiative has helped shape Council's outreach services to newcomers to Rangitikei. More importantly, the programme has facilitated a look at all Council activities through the lens of inclusiveness and has resulted in changes to the delivery of our services. Although Council's funding from government for the Welcoming Communities programme ceases in June 2024, we will continue to nurture a community culture that is inclusive, open, and accepting. We aim to:

- Ensure all residents feel welcome, supported, and safe to celebrate their own unique identities by enabling events and opportunities to share their stories with the community
- Develop, maintain, and enhance our relationships with iwi, other ethnicity, community groups and organisations to build community inclusion.

Inclusiveness and celebration of diversity are central themes threaded through all of the activities presented in this group of activities.

Activities relating to community places, wellbeing services, programmes and events and partnering for better outcomes are outlined below.

COMMUNITY PLACES

Community Hubs

Whether it be the village green, marae, church, town hall or other facility, the heart of all communities are the places where people gather to share, celebrate, mourn, learn, and grow. Council's key focus is providing community places – we call them community hubs - within our town centres for our people and visitors to the district to connect, and in which they have a sense of pride and belonging. Our (new and renovated) places and spaces provide flexible venues that support learning, remote working, recreation, and social connection for all ages.

As an accredited 'Welcoming Community', inclusiveness is important to us. We aim to ensure our community hubs and the activities they house extend the manaakitanga of the district to our newest residents. Furthermore, as we grow in our understanding of different cultures and backgrounds, we aim to tailor our community hubs and services to respond to the special needs of all our people.

Bulls multi-purpose Community Centre, Te Matapihi, opened at the end of September 2020 and includes a learning centre/library, information hub, hall, meeting rooms, viewing deck, and public toilets. Whānau Āwhina Plunket also holds clinics in this space. The project for renovating the Taihape Town Hall and library is underway with engagement with the Taihape community playing a vital part. New Marton offices and library will be built on the current civic centre site at 46 High Street, Marton. The flexibility of these facilities (multi-purpose venues) cater for current and future needs.

Swimming Pools

Council provides safe, attractive, and well-maintained swim centres for our communities with both swim centres at Taihape, and Marton maintaining PoolSafe Accreditation. The facilities in Marton and Taihape are owned by Council and operated under contract. A five-year contract was awarded to Community Leisure Management (CLM) in October 2022. The Swim Centres in Marton and Taihape are open every year for a swim season that runs from the end of September through to the end of April. Both swim centres offer swimming lessons. CLM has introduced and continues to provide a number of fun activities and events for individuals and families. Marton provides a heated indoor 50-metre pool, as well as a learners pool. Taihape contains a heated indoor 25 metre pool, a learner pool, and a toddler pool.

The facility in Hunterville is community owned, and Council supports the pool through an annual operating grant. The Hunterville facility is also open during the summer swim season and provides a solar-warmed outdoor pool.

Community Housing

Council owns and manages 72 community housing units for older people in Taihape, Marton, Bulls and Rātana. The units are mainly small one-bedroom flats suited to single people, with a few double-sized flats, which provide for couples. Council continues to work toward implementing Healthy Home Standards. It is important to Council that their tenants feel that their units are their home, and tenants are offered opportunity to be involved with, for example, colour and type of chattels, as appropriate. As well as formal flat inspections, Council staff have introduced bi-monthly informal walk-arounds at complexes and a newsletter/panui, which includes information such as MSD accommodation subsidies, Gold Card benefits and community events.

Council received funding through the Better Off Tranche One funding for a Housing business case for Taihape. This included considering improvements in accessibility and suitability of different sites across Taihape. The business case also evaluated possible partnerships with other organisations to leverage greater benefit for the Taihape community.

The RDC Property Review 2023 identified Council owned properties and sites that could be considered as potential community housing sites. Further work is being completed to finalise the business case.

Public Toilets

Council provides, maintains, and leases a network of well-serviced public toilets throughout the District, which serve both the local community and visitors. At least one facility is open 24 hours in Bulls, Marton, Turakina, Hunterville, Mangaweka, and Taihape. Community demand for public toilets remains high with several new amenities built throughout the district during the past three to four years, including at the Tutaenui Dams, Turakina Village, and by the Springvale Suspension Bridge. All new public toilets comply with CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles for safer design, and NZ Standard for Toilets SNZ4241:1999.

Property

Council owns a large property portfolio, which it uses to support, and as part of, Council business, or leases out to third parties. During 2023/24 Council undertook a Property Review to identify which properties are to be kept and improved or will be sold. The properties grouped together as properties to retain or retain and improve were also subjected to a detailed asset condition assessment to identify future capital expenditure items.

Campgrounds are Council property that have increasing use and demand from visitors. Campgrounds are provided at Dudding Lake, Koitiata, Scotts Ferry and Mangaweka. Those at Dudding Lake and Mangaweka are also popular with day visitors.

Rural Halls

Council owns eight rural halls throughout the District, which are managed by voluntary community management committees. If any of the halls are returned to Council administration, consideration (in line with the 2023 Property Review) will be given to the disposal or retention of that hall. The rural halls are supported by external grants, in particular, that administered by JBS Dudding Trust, which has enabled the Management Committees to maintain them to a tidy standard. The halls are used for social, recreational, and educational purposes.

WELLBEING SERVICES, PROGRAMMES AND EVENTS

Learning Centres/Libraries

Housed in our community hubs, learning Centres/Libraries and Information Centres provide residents, newcomers, and visitors to the District easy access to information, leisure, and on-going learning through an expanding and adapting range of programmes and services. This includes a balanced collection of books, materials, and technologies. They are welcoming, safe places that serve the communities' educational, leisure and cultural needs, as well as providing a space for social connectedness. Our aim is that the Centres are useful and easy to use for everyone.

This activity provides fully staffed libraries in Bulls, Marton and Taihape, as well as providing support to the voluntary community libraries in Mangaweka and Hunterville. Bulls and Taihape are open seven days, closed Christmas, and Boxing Days only. Marton Library is open 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday, and 9am-12 noon, Saturdays, closed Sundays and all statutory and statutory-observed days. We intend to use the Te Tōtara Capability Framework to identify opportunities and area of growth for our staff as they transition from Library & Information Officers to Community Engagement Officers, from positions that support transactional relationships to those that support inclusive, resilient, and thriving communities.

The Libraries do not charge for issues, overdue books, or internet usage. We continue to increase the range of electronic format resources that are available through the libraries, as well as provide free Wi-Fi between 8am-8pm.

Funding Support

Council supports community wellbeing by providing or administering funding for organisations, events and individuals including:

- Supporting organisations with funding for new and established events through the Community Initiatives Fund, and Event Support Scheme. We recognise these events contribute to a vibrant and attractive district by enabling new events and encouraging increased attendance.
- The administration of grant schemes and support for the Council-appointed Assessment Committees including the Government funded Creative Communities Fund and Sport New Zealand-funded Sport Rural Travel Fund.

Culture, Heritage, and History

We aim to ensure all residents feel welcome, supported, and safe to celebrate their own unique identities by enabling events and opportunities to share their stories with the community. In addition, we want to develop, maintain, and enhance our relationships with iwi, other ethnicity, community groups and organisations to build community inclusion. Specific ways we intend to continue to celebrate and develop our cultural identity, heritage, and history include the following:

- Developing a calendar of events, and by Council facilitating and/or contributing to programmes and events, exhibitions and displays, and other initiatives that celebrate our culture and heritage – key events include Waitangi Day celebrations, ANZAC Day Commemorations, Matariki Celebrations, Samoan Independence Day, Rātana faith, and Christmas parades.
- Sites of cultural and historical significance, and recreational interest will be identified, and show cased as a part of telling the story of Iwi and European history and heritage, and (through signage, technology, and art) promote the District's history and culture to strengthening our sense of place.
- Our learning centres and community hubs will actively increase promotion of and participation of Te Wiki o te Reo Māori/Māori Language Week, and 'tell our story' (including oral history).

District Promotion

Council is focused on promotion activities that seek to enhance the core strengths of the District – the people and the place. We want to ensure that the people who live, work, play, and travel in the district are looked after, as is the environment. Trails are being developed for cyclists, for artists and photographers, that will develop awareness of the district's natural assets, and areas of significance. We will also continue to explore opportunities with other organisations and government departments to showcase the unique features of the Rangitīkei and to seek external funding for these purposes (e.g., through the Tourism Infrastructure Fund, Heritage New Zealand Fund).

Council will continue to deliver and develop the Marton Market Day, and Marton Harvest Festival.

As part of its focus on district promotion, Council provides information centres in Taihape, and Bulls. The centres showcase the District, by providing a range of information on local attractions and events for visitors to the District and for residents. We also continue to promote and highlight our district through the Visit Rangitīkei website, and social media. QR codes will offer other means of wayfinding and storytelling.

Youth Development

Council acts as a necessary party in the provision of youth development and engagement within the District. Through Councils' Youth Development Framework, the following four overarching areas have been identified as a key focus for delivery:

- Health and Well-being
- Youth Voice
- Training Education and Employment
- Opportunities, Activities and Events

Our youth events and activities are held in places and spaces that provide a safe, welcoming, and inclusive environment. Our programmes are not only fun but provide youth with many development opportunities, including for self-confidence, leadership skills, a sense of belonging, and friendships and connections with the community. Our Tamariki/Rangatahi Engagement Officers work in collaboration with partnering organisations and agencies and have a leading function in supporting Rangitikei Youth Council. Council will continue to foster relationships with and encourage participation by iwi, community, organisations, and agencies as a key factor to delivering successful and sustainable youth development programmes. External funding will continue to be sought to supplement Council's funding.

Emergency Management

Council provides civil defence and emergency management services throughout the District. Our work focuses on hazard mitigation together with supporting community preparedness for response to, and recovery from a civil defence emergency, and to enable our district to effectively respond to an emergency. This includes supporting communities and Marae to develop local response plans. The activity also includes work to build the capacity and capability of internal response teams and volunteers. Council is part of the Manawatū-Whanganui Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group, and its activities are aligned with the Group Plan. Together with other local authorities and emergency response agencies within the region, Council works to deliver the Group's vision of 'A Resilient Regional Community' at a local level.

Partnering for Better Outcomes

Partnering with other agencies is a key part of Council's strategy for delivering better outcomes for the district. We want to create, facilitate, and contribute to collaborative, and community led partnerships with local groups who know their communities best. In addition, we want to work with key agencies and stakeholders and other experts in their field to create opportunities and add value to community wellbeing. Current partnering activities include:

- Taihape Wellness Project, which offers more inclusive decision making for health services, as well as community empowerment for the Taihape Community. This project has a focus on activities that contribute to community wellness such as kai programmes, and creation of a vibrant village feel.
- Gorges to See Cycle Trail, which will attract visitors to our district, as well as offering opportunities to explore and experience our landscapes.
- Ongoing support for memorandum of understanding agreements with local trusts in Bulls, and Taihape, who's workplans contribute to the four well-beings – economic, social, environmental, and cultural.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/25)	<p>Community places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement renovation, and improvements as per the Property Review and Maintenance Schedule 2023 (and the Better Off Housing Business Case). • Marton Offices and Library development project. • Taihape Hall and Library project. <p>Wellbeing Services, Programmes and Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of www.visitrangitikei.nz • Implementation of the Destination Management Plan. • Deliver Marton Market Day and Marton Harvest Festival. • Identify opportunities that support moving from transactional relationships to those that support inclusive, resilient, and thriving communities. • Support wellbeing by providing or administering funding for organisations, events, and individuals. • Continue to celebrate and develop our cultural identity, heritage, and history by promoting and showcasing the District's history and culture. • Implement the Youth Strategic Framework. • Continue to build the capacity and capability of emergency management response teams and volunteers. <p>Partnering for better outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create, facilitate and contribute to collaborative and community led partnerships with local groups, and to create opportunities and add value to community wellbeing.
Year 2 (2025/26)	<p>Community places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement renovation, and improvements as per the Property Review and Maintenance Schedule 2023 (and the Better Off Housing Business Case). • Marton Offices and Library development project. • Taihape Hall and Library project. <p>Wellbeing Services, Programmes and Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of www.visitrangitikei.nz • Implementation of the Destination Management Plan. • Deliver Marton Market Day and Marton Harvest Festival. • Identify opportunities that support moving from transactional relationships to those that support inclusive, resilient, and thriving communities. • Support wellbeing by providing or administering funding for organisations, events, and individuals. • Continue to celebrate and develop our cultural identity, heritage, and history by promoting and showcasing the District's history and culture. • Implement the Youth Strategic Framework. • Continue to build the capacity and capability of emergency management response teams and volunteers. <p>Partnering for better outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create, facilitate and contribute to collaborative and community led partnerships with local groups, and to create opportunities and add value to community wellbeing.

Year	Programmes	
Year 3 (2026/27)	<p>Community places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement renovation, and improvements as per the Property Review and Maintenance Schedule 2023 (and the Better Off Housing Business Case). • Marton Offices and Library development project. • Taihape Hall and Library project. <p>Wellbeing Services, Programmes and Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of www.visitrangitikei.nz. • Implementation of the Destination Management Plan. • Deliver Marton Market Day and Marton Harvest Festival. • Identify opportunities that support moving from transactional relationships to those that support inclusive, resilient, and thriving communities. • Support wellbeing by providing or administering funding for organisations, events, and individuals. • Continue to celebrate and develop our cultural identity, heritage, and history by promoting and showcasing the District's history and culture. • Implement the Youth Strategic Framework. • Continue to build the capacity and capability of emergency management response teams and volunteers. 	<p>Partnering for better outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create, facilitate and contribute to collaborative and community led partnerships with local groups, and to create opportunities and add value to community wellbeing.
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	<p>Community places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement renovation, and improvements as per the Property Review and Maintenance Schedule 2023 (and the Better Off Housing Business Case). • Marton Offices and Library development project. • Taihape Hall and Library project. <p>Wellbeing Services, Programmes and Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of www.visitrangitikei.nz. • Implementation of the Destination Management Plan. • Deliver Marton Market Day and Marton Harvest Festival. • Identify opportunities that support moving from transactional relationships to those that support inclusive, resilient, and thriving communities. • Support wellbeing by providing or administering funding for organisations, events, and individuals. • Continue to celebrate and develop our cultural identity, heritage, and history by promoting and showcasing the District's history and culture. • Implement the Youth Strategic Framework. • Continue to build the capacity and capability of emergency management response teams and volunteers. 	<p>Partnering for better outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create, facilitate and contribute to collaborative and community led partnerships with local groups, and to create opportunities and add value to community wellbeing.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	Compliance with relevant standards.
Performance measure	All swimming pools have poolsafe accreditation.
How we will measure	Outcome of PoolSafe Accreditation 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%.
Years 1-3	Maintain accreditation.
Years 4-10	
Performance Measure	Council complies with criteria in rental warrant of fitness programme for community housing
How we will measure	Self-assessment based on the warrant of fitness programme 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92%.
Years 1-3	All units achieve at least 95% Compliance.
Year 4-10	
Performance measure (new)	New public toilet buildings are well designed, safe and visible and Compliance with SNZ4241:1999 and CPTED (safer design guidelines) for new or refurbished toilets.
How we will measure	Percent compliance 2022/23 results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% Compliance.
Years 1-3	100% Compliance.
Year 4-10	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Library services are welcoming and provide a space for social interaction and learning.</i>
Performance measure	Customer rating of library facilities.
How we will measure	HappyOrNot Customer Surveys 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82% overall. This consists of: 86% of 616 responses at Te Matapihi 81% of 783 responses at Taihape 82% of 2845 responses at Marton Library.
Years 1-3	Customer Satisfaction Index (provided via the HappyOrNot system): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% creditation.
Years 4-10	
Performance measure	The number of library outreach activities and events delivered
How we will measure	Number of activities and events delivered. 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marton Library 10+ per month Bulls Library 10+ per month Taihape Library 5+ per month.
Years 1-3	5 per year for each library.
Years 4-10	
<i>Council's intended Level of Service is to:</i>	<i>Ensure competency in discharging Civil Defence responsibilities.</i>
Performance measure	Timing of self-assessment when the Emergency Operations Centre is activated and of continued civil defence training exercises.
How we will measure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Self-assessment of responsiveness and recovery following activation of the Emergency Operations Centre. Number of civil defence exercises undertaken. 2022/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved.
Years 1-3 (a)	Self-assessment undertaken and responded to within four months of Emergency Operations Centre activation.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	At least one exercise undertaken each year.
Years 4-10 (b)	

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - COMMUNITY

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	5,632	6,062	6,932	7,651	8,824	9,775	10,962	11,994	12,786	13,781	14,446
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	218	100	103	105	107	110	112	114	117	119	121
Fees and charges	753	54	55	57	58	59	60	62	63	64	65
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	5	769	786	803	821	839	856	873	890	906	924
Total operating funding (A)	6,607	6,986	7,875	8,616	9,810	10,783	11,990	13,042	13,856	14,870	15,556
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	3,506	3,520	3,614	3,738	3,872	3,976	4,101	4,217	4,438	4,497	4,621
Finance costs	856	784	1,473	2,005	2,154	1,998	1,604	1,224	808	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,930	1,976	2,102	2,242	2,318	2,425	2,560	2,633	2,754	2,906	2,990
Total applications of operating funding (B)	6,292	6,279	7,189	7,985	8,343	8,398	8,264	8,075	8,000	7,403	7,612
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	315	706	686	631	1,467	2,384	3,726	4,967	5,855	7,467	7,945
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,778	250	1,033	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	840	9,378	14,688	7,876	(478)	(1,986)	(3,306)	(4,554)	(5,434)	(7,038)	(7,508)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,618	9,628	15,721	8,476	(478)	(1,986)	(3,306)	(4,554)	(5,434)	(7,038)	(7,508)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	2,497	9,020	14,020	8,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	1,436	1,315	2,387	392	989	399	420	413	421	429	437
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,933	10,335	16,407	9,107	989	399	420	413	421	429	437
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(315)	(706)	(686)	(631)	(1,467)	(2,384)	(3,726)	(4,967)	(5,855)	(7,467)	(7,945)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	2,183	2,640	2,661	2,939	3,794	3,801	4,018	4,025	4,033	4,305	4,312

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

NOTE : Community Group of Activities now includes Community Awards, Information Centres and District Promotions (previously part of Community Wellbeing)

RUBBISH AND RECYCLING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

To provide sustainable waste management practices that protect public health and the environment for present and future generations.

Rationale	Well-managed disposal of waste protects the environment from harm and sustains the natural environment.
Significant negative effects on the local community	There are potentially significant negative effects to community well-being as a result of this activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People on fixed incomes may find it difficult to meet rising disposal costs. This could result in an increase in fly-tipping.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Wellbeing – A district where people thrive. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste to landfill (tonnage). 2. Recycling available at Waste Transfer Stations throughout the District. 3. Percent of waste diverted from the landfill (includes paper, plastics, metals, glass, tyres, e-waste, greenwaste).

The rubbish and recycling group of activities is focused on the appropriate disposal of refuse in the District. Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Council has a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, which encourages effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

Waste Management

This activity includes provision of waste transfer stations across the District to enable residents to dispose of their waste in a safe and convenient manner. Waste transfer stations are maintained under contract at Bulls, Marton, Rātana, Taihape, Hunterville and Mangaweka. Private industry collects kerbside rubbish bags in all major towns throughout the District. Rubbish bags are purchased from supermarkets and dairies. This activity also includes actively monitoring four closed landfills in Crofton, Bulls, Rātana and Hunterville for compliance with current closed landfill consents.

Waste Minimisation

This activity covers the provision of services to encourage the community to reduce waste. Currently, Council offers a range of waste minimisation initiatives/facilities, mainly through recycling of paper, plastics, glass and green waste at its waste transfer stations (although not all waste transfer stations offer all recycling services). In addition, Council funds a small education programme – schools may choose to participate in the Zero Waste initiative, or a broader sustainability programme through EnviroSchools.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/2025)	Kerbside collection and recycling of food waste feasibility study.
Year 2 (2025/2026)	Bulls Weighbridge. Community consultation on kerbside food waste collection and recycling.
Year 3 (2026/2027)	Taihape Waste Transfer Station expansion. Capital expenditure for kerbside food waste collection and recycling equipment.
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	Material recovery facilities feasibility. Taihape weighbridge.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	<i>Make recycling facilities available at waste transfer stations for glass, paper, metal, plastics, textiles and green waste. special occasions for electronics (e-waste).</i> <i>Council intends to continue the operation (under contract) of existing urban waste transfer stations – Rātana, Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka, and Taihape.</i>
Performance measure	Waste to landfill (tonnage).
How we will measure	Calibrated records maintained at Bonny Glen landfill 2022/23 results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5649 tonnes to landfill.
Years 1-3	Less 5500 tonnes to landfill.
Year 4-10	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Performance measure	Recycling available at Waste Transfer Stations throughout the District.
How we will measure	The continued delivery of recycling services at the Waste Transfer Stations. 2023/23 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome met.
Years 1-3	Bulls, Marton, Taihape, Hunterville, Rātana all provide facilities for recycling of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glass. • metal. • paper. • plastics (1-5). • cans/tins.
Year 4-10	
Performance measure (new)	Percent of waste diverted from the landfill (includes paper, plastics, metals, glass, tyres, e-waste, greenwaste)
How we will measure	Waste tonnage data. 2023/23 result: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22.7%.
Years 1-3	Increased percent diverted from the previous year.
Year 4-10	

CHANGES TO LEVELS OF SERVICE

Levels of Service - 2023/24 Annual Plan	Levels of Service - 2023/34 Long Term Plan (modified, removed)	Reasons for change
Rubbish and Recycling		
Make recycling facilities available at waste transfer stations	Modified.	New performance measure added regarding waste diversion from landfill.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - RUBBISH AND RECYCLING

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	130	152	154	197	242	253	265	274	284	295	332
Targeted rates	1,103	1,243	1,366	1,795	2,248	2,409	2,915	3,118	3,321	3,537	3,767
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,630	1,635	1,602	1,658	1,701	1,728	1,784	1,820	1,845	1,899	2,255
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	2,863	3,030	3,123	3,651	4,192	4,390	4,963	5,213	5,450	5,731	6,354
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,407	2,490	2,548	2,871	3,208	3,282	3,653	4,034	4,118	4,198	4,280
Finance costs	1	11	44	75	78	107	74	54	19	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	446	501	533	574	588	616	657	670	702	749	764
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,854	3,002	3,125	3,520	3,874	4,005	4,385	4,759	4,839	4,946	5,044
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	9	28	(2)	130	318	385	578	454	611	785	1,310
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(9)	(13)	512	270	(318)	215	(578)	(454)	(611)	(785)	(1,310)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(9)	(13)	512	270	(318)	215	(578)	(454)	(611)	(785)	(1,310)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	510	400	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	15	510	400	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(9)	(28)	2	(130)	(318)	(385)	(578)	(454)	(611)	(785)	(1,310)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	66	65	31	31	73	73	75	85	85	85	85

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

REGULATORY SERVICES GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

The provision of a legally compliant service as part of Council's role in protecting public health and safety throughout the District.

Rationale	Regulatory services are often statutory driven and contribute to both personal and public health and safety. Council seeks to deliver an efficient service.
Significant negative effects on the local community	Constant changes in legislation is creating pressure on staff and resources which effect the cost of compliance and may be deemed excessive by service users. Evaluation of fees and charges are undertaken yearly to balance affordability and level of service.
Contribution to community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Wellbeing – A district where people want to live and do business. • Social Wellbeing – A district where people thrive. • Cultural Wellbeing – A district with diverse unique communities where people have a strong sense of belonging. • Environmental Wellbeing – A district that has high quality built environments and healthy natural environments.
Major aspect of the service for statement of service provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timeliness of processing building consents, resource consents. 2. Timeliness of response to requests for service - animal control. 3. Timeliness of response to requests for service - environmental health.

The Regulatory Group of Activities is concerned with the regulatory functions of Council. It comprises the following separate activities – animal control, building control, consent planning, environmental health and other regulatory functions.

This group of activities operates mostly in a reactive environment. This means that the workload is unpredictable and yet it is one that needs to be able to respond quickly to requests for services. There are often statutory deadlines to meet and much of the work is prescribed by legislation.

Rangitikei has taken a minimalistic approach to regulatory matters – to have a complaint-based enforcement strategy focused on issue resolution. There are a small number of exceptions where it is most cost effective to move straight to enforcement and not waste resources attempting reconciliation or accommodation.

Animal Control

This activity involves administering a range of legislation - the Dog Control Act 1996, Impounding Act 1955 regulations, Dog Control Policy, Control of Dogs Bylaw. The service operates 24 hours, 7 day a week, focusing on ensuring dogs are registered and controlled throughout the District, delivering dog owner education, impounding nuisance, surrendered or unregistered animals and wandering stock for collection by owners, rehoming or destruction, classifying the District's menacing and dangerous dogs and maintaining Council's National Dog database interface. The Rangitikei District provides the animal control service to Manawatū District Council.

Building Control

This activity involves processing building consent applications for compliance with the Building Act, issuing code compliance certificates, undertaking inspections during construction and providing advice and information. We also monitor swimming pool and spa pool fencing for compliance and specified systems in commercial and public buildings. A key aspect of this service is maintaining accreditation as a Building Consent Authority, which is assessed every two years. Council intends on implementing the GoShift Simpli/Objective initiative, which will enable the processing of building consents online.

Consent Planning

This activity involves applying the Rangitikei District Plan, policies and direction given by central government and Horizons Regional Council by - processing resource consents, providing planning advice to all customers, ensuring information about the resource consent application process, are up to date and easily accessible via Council's website, providing input into the approval of liquor licences and assessing building consents to ensure they meet the provisions of the District Plan.

Environmental Health and other Regulatory Functions

This activity seeks to keep residents, visitors and the environment safe by monitoring, mitigating and minimising potential harmful activities. This activity involves the inspection of registered and licensed premises control, noise control, hazardous substances, litter, LIMs (Land Information Memoranda), bylaw enforcement, vermin, communicable diseases, control of amusement devices, abandoned vehicles and food control. It involves administering a range of legislation - Health Act 1956, Food Act 2014, Resource Management Act 1991, Amusement Devices Regulations 1978, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the Gambling Act 2003, Litter Act 1979, Local Government Act 1974, Sale and supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and the Racing Act 2003.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Year	Programmes
Year 1 (2024/2025)	Implementation and monitoring of the Building (earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act. RMA AND Local Government Act reform.
Year 2 (2025/2026)	Building Accreditation Reassessment. Implementation of the Building (earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act. RMA AND Local Government Act reform.
Year 3 (2026/2027)	Implementation of the Building (earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act. RMA AND Local Government Act reform.
Years 4-10 (2027/2034)	Implementation of the Building (earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act Building Accreditation Reassessment. RMA AND Local Government Act reform.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	Provide a legally compliant service
Performance measure	Timeliness of processing building consents and resource consents
How we will measure	Percentage processed within statutory timeframes. 2022/23 results: a. Building consents - 96.52%. b. Resource consents – land use 100%, subdivision 98%.
Years 1-3 (a)	Building consents – 100%.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	Resource consents – 100%.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Council's intended Level of Service is to:	Provide regulatory compliance officers to address enforcement call outs.
Performance measure	Animal Control - Timeliness of response (i.e the Request for Service has been acknowledged) and completion (i.e the Request for Service has been signed off by officers). Results will be presented as the median. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1's = Any Dog Attack / Found Dog / Rushing Dog / Wandering Stock. Priority 2's = Animal Welfare Concern / Barking Dog / Property Inspection / General Enquiry / Lost Animal / Microchip Dog / Multi-dog Inspection / Roaming Dog / Animal Control Bylaw Matter.
How we will measure	Council's request for service system 2022/23 results: Response a. Priority 1's – 97%. b. Priority 2's – 93%. Completion a. Priority 1's – 92%. b. Priority 2's – 74%.
Years 1-3 (a)	Responded in time – 90% a. Priority 1's - 0.5 hours. b. Priority 2's - 24 hours.
Years 4-10 (a)	

Level of Service	Measurements and Targets
Years 1-3 (b)	Completed in time – 90%. a. Priority 1's - 20 working days. a. Priority 2's - 20 working days.
Years 4-10 (b)	
Performance measure	Environmental health - Timeliness of response (i.e the site has been attended) and completion (i.e the Request for Service has been signed off by officers). Results will be presented as the median.
How we will measure	Council's request for service system 2022/23 results: Response a. Noise Control – 96%. b. Food premises – 83%. Completion a. Noise control – 97%. b. Food premises – 75%.
Years 1-3 (a)	Responded in time – 90%. a. Noise Control - 1.5 hours. b. Food premises - 24 hours.
Years 4-10 (a)	
Years 1-3 (b)	Completed in time – 90%. a. Noise Control - 2 hours. b. Food premises - 72 hours.
Years 4-10 (b)	

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2024 TO 2034 - REGULATORY SERVICES

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	918	1,077	1,101	1,265	1,338	1,441	1,524	1,584	1,711	1,854	2,322
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,548	1,794	1,863	1,918	1,959	1,984	2,039	2,080	2,103	2,159	1,918
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	373	460	490	501	509	509	520	528	532	543	514
Total operating funding (A)	2,839	3,331	3,454	3,684	3,807	3,934	4,084	4,193	4,346	4,556	4,753
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,542	2,189	2,305	2,377	2,498	2,550	2,665	2,722	2,842	2,905	3,031
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,321	1,324	1,399	1,475	1,523	1,589	1,663	1,708	1,781	1,863	1,915
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,863	3,512	3,704	3,852	4,022	4,139	4,327	4,430	4,623	4,768	4,946
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(24)	(181)	(251)	(169)	(215)	(205)	(243)	(237)	(277)	(212)	(192)
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	24	181	251	169	215	205	243	237	277	212	192
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	24	181	251	169	215	205	243	237	277	212	192
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	24	181	251	169	215	205	243	237	277	212	192
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Depreciation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Section Five
Wāhanga Tuarima

POLICIES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY SUMMARY

This Policy outlines how and when you can have input into the decision-making processes of the Council and covers two things:

1. Significance; and
2. How the Council will get your input to decision-making (participation).

Significance

Some decisions, which are not considered significant, only require the Council to inform you about them.

When assessing the level of significance for all decisions, the Council needs to consider:

- the community impact/interest (can be district-wide or localised).
- the impact on Māori cultural values and their relationship to land and water.
- the impact on future interests of the community and district.
- the potential effects of climate change.
- the level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision.
- the Council's ability to deliver on the decision.

The Council has three levels of significance:

- **low** (minor, short term).
- **medium** (moderate, mid-term).
- **high** (major and/or long term).

In general, the more significant an issue, the greater the need for engagement and/or consultation.

Under this Policy, the Council is required to let you know what are our strategic assets. Strategic assets are those things that the Council considers are necessary to provide for the well-being of Rangitikei District. A list of Council's strategic assets are listed in the full version of this Policy.

How the Council will get your input to decision-making (participation)

Participation in decision-making can be undertaken in several ways:

- District-wide or localised.
- Input of Māori to decision-making.
- Engaging/consulting/informing.

The full Significance and Engagement Policy is available on Council's website at www.rangitikei.govt.nz or on request at any of Council's service centres.

STATEMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MĀORI CAPACITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING

ACTIVITY UNDER THE TŪTOHINGA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

- A Māori community development programme was undertaken during 2011-14 and provided for facilitated hui of iwi/hapū from the northern rohe to pre-caucus before Komiti meetings.
- A budget is allocated for the Māori Community Development Programme and is to be distributed by the Komiti in accordance with its own processes. This programme is designed to increase the capacity of Māori to contribute to local decision-making, and strengthen relationships between iwi organisations/marae and Council (including through the development of individual MOU). As a result, Council developed a policy for unlocking Māori landlocked land and a policy to recognise iwi/hapū interests in Council owned land that is declared surplus.
- The Memorandum of Understanding: Tūtohinga is subject to review at the same time as each Representation Review. The last review was in 2019 with the final document approved on 17 December 2019.
- Strategic Advisor – Mana Whenua.
- Council has an Strategic Advisor who facilitates effective communication with tangata whenua and manages relationships in order to assist with the development and analysis of Council policy in relation to iwi and Māori issues.

MĀORI WARDS

In 2022, following a representation review our first elected members for the Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Ward and Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Ward Māori Wards were sworn onto Council.

Members of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa supported the introduction of Māori wards that were established in addition to the ongoing commitment to have Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa as a standing committee of Council.

THE POST TREATY SETTLEMENT ENVIRONMENT

Finalisation of Treaty claims is a significant development in Rangitikei. The Council is aware that in a post-settlement phase, iwi with Mana Whēnua have obligations to all people in the rohe.

Ngāti Apa's claim has been settled, which was of particular significance to the District. It has resulted in addressing longstanding grievances that some iwi and hapū in our District have had with the Crown. The settlement has also resulted in commercial and cultural redress that has helped change the business, and cultural landscape within the region.

Ngāti Rangī settled their claim on 10 March 2018 and the Taihape claims are currently still progressing.

The impacts of the Settlements/Acts on Council's business, resourcing levels and processes are not fully known at this stage. Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Komiti is an opportunity for iwi/hapū without the capacity to engage independently to engage in a relationship with Council. However, the Komiti does not pre-empt the opportunity for individual iwi/hapū to have a direct relationship with Council.

REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The Local Government Act 2002 (“LGA2002”) requires Council to adopt a Revenue and Financing Policy (S102) that must:

- state Council’s policies in respect of funding both operating expenses and capital expenditure from the sources available to it (S103(1)); and
- show that Council has determined its overall funding needs by identifying the most appropriate source(s) of funds to be used for each activity (S101(3)).

In accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 S101(3) Council considers the following when determining which funding source is appropriate for each activity (see Appendix 1):

- The community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes; and
- The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals; and
- The period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur; and
- The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity; and
- The costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency.

Council has also considered the principles set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 in the development and review of this policy. These principles include recognition that land is tuku iho of special significance to Māori people, the promotion of the retention of Māori land, protection of wahi tapu and facilitating the use and development of the land for the benefit of the owners. Council achieves this primarily through its Rates Remission for Māori Freehold Land Policy, Rates Postponement Policy and Rates Remission Policy.

Council also consider the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community. This includes consideration of matters such as affordability and predictability of rates.

These considerations will sometimes have conflicting outcomes. When Council applies these principles to identify the appropriate funding for its activities it considers the overall impact on the Community.

PART A

General Principles for revenue and funding management:

- Council will manage its finances in a way that promotes the current and future interests of the community.
- Consistent with S100(1) LGA2002, Council will aim to generate sufficient operating income each year to cover its operating expenses.
- Council will use a mix of revenue sources to cover its operating expenses
- Council will apply the most appropriate mix of revenue sources for each of its different activities.
- When determining the level of income required to cover its operating expenses Council will seek to avoid including:
 - grants with no associated operating expenditure; and
 - proceeds from disposal of assets; and
 - reserves; and
 - increases in the fair value of fixed assets (that essentially result from applying Accounting Standards at the end of each financial year); and
 - borrowings.
- Council recognises that unforeseen operating expenses may arise.
- Council will seek to attract appropriate sources of external revenue to help reduce the burden on its ratepayers and residents.
- Council will ensure its level of operating expenditure is managed appropriately to help constrain the levels of operating revenue required to achieve these general principles.
- Council may choose to not fully fund operating expenditure in a particular year if the deficit can be funded from operating surpluses in the preceding year or subsequent years. An operating deficit will only be budgeted when beneficial to avoid significant fluctuations in rates, fees and/or charges. Such operating deficits will typically be funded from cash reserves or borrowings.
- Council will adopt a long term view when applying these general principles.

FUNDING OF OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Council will ordinarily use the following sources of income to finance its operating expenses:

General Rates (including the Uniform Annual General Charge)

Considered appropriate where it is not practicable, equitable or cost effective to identify the individual or group of beneficiaries (or causers of costs) of the service. May be used to apply to a particular service to reduce the level of fees and charges that are required to be raised for that service.

Targeted Rates

Considered appropriate in a range of circumstances including where the service is of benefit to a specific group of ratepayers and where it is practicable and considered equitable.

Levies, fees and charges

Considered appropriate where the users of a service can be identified and charged according to their use of the service and where it is practicable and considered equitable. The level of fees and charges is set to recover the costs (either partially or fully) of providing that service.

Subsidies and Grants

Such funding is often received for a specific purpose and Council has no discretion regarding the use of such income. Generally, these funds reduce the need for Council to raise income through General rates, targeted rates or Levies, fees and charges.

Development Contributions

Considered appropriate to fund costs associated with development.

Borrowing

Considered appropriate to fund new capital projects that deliver benefits over a number of years. Sometimes required to fund operating expenses, typically where Council has an operating deficit.

Petrol Tax

Considered appropriate to help fund costs associated with Roding and Footpaths Group.

Other (Finance income, sundry)

Considered appropriate to fund costs associated with the provision of the service to which it relates, replacement of assets and/or to decrease levels of required debt.

General Rates and Targeted Rates : Further Information

When setting the General Rates, Targeted Rates and Levies, fees and charges, Council balances a range of considerations including:

- The impact on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the Community; and
- The most appropriate mix of funding for each of its activities (refer to Part B below).

The General Rate is used to fund activities that are predominantly provided for the benefit for the community as a whole and individual charging for these services is viewed as being impracticable, inequitable and/or not cost effective.

Council uses the Capital Value of properties to set the General Rate. Council may introduce rating differentials where it considers it reasonable and equitable: for example to alleviate the impact of large increases in the Capital Value of any rating category/categories relative to other rating categories. Such increases can arise where a particular rating category incurs a high increase in its capital values relative to other categories.

Council applies a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) as part of the General Rate. The level of UAGC is determined by Council based on what it considers fair, equitable and necessary to provide a fair distribution of rates. Council may adjust the UAGC to alleviate the impact of large increases in any rating category/categories. Such increases can arise where a particular rating category incurs a high increase in its capital values relative to other categories.

Targeted Rates are used to fund operations, maintenance and renewal costs related to the provision of specific activities. Council may also use a Targeted Rate for a service to show clearly the costs of a service, even if the service and rate are district wide.

Targeted Rates that are set in circumstances where the service is available to only parts of the community will be charged on a basis of service provision and will not be based on the value of the property. These rates are in the nature of a proxy for a user charge.

Generally, Council will seek to avoid:

- Large increases in any rating category. Such increases can often arise where a particular rating category incurs a high increase in its capital values relative to other categories; and
- Large 'across the board' annual rate increases. Council will aim to apply a pattern of steady, constant rate increase as opposed to a series of alternating high increases and minor increases.

Council may identify instances where some land uses receive more benefit from, or place more demands on, council services and/or may have a differing ability to pay rates. In such situations, where considered equitable, practicable and/or where this contributes to the predictability of rates, Council may elect to use rating differentials.

FUNDING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

General

Revenue that is collected to cover Council's depreciation charge (which forms part of Council's operating expenditure) is used to finance the replacement of capital assets.

In addition to the sources of income for operating expenditure listed above Council may use the following to fund capital expenses:

- Borrowings.
- Reserves.
- Proceeds from the disposal of assets.

Borrowings

Council borrowings are managed as per Council's Liability Management Policy that forms part of Council's Treasury Management Policy.

Borrowings are generally used to fund capital projects that include an element of service enhancement.

Borrowing for capital expenditure enables the Council to ensure there is intergenerational equity in terms of who funds capital expenditure – the repayments are spread over the reasonably expected average life of the asset where practicable. This means today's ratepayers are not asked to fund tomorrow's assets.

PART B.

Summary of Funding Used in Activities

Council has determined the most appropriate source(s) of funds from each of the sources listed in Part A to be used for each activity and the method of apportioning rates and other charges. The following table shows which mechanisms may be used to fund expenditure for Council's activities by group.































Where the overall level of fees and charges falls below budget alternative income sources may be required to fund that service. Conversely, where the overall level of fees and charges falls exceeds budget Council may have additional revenue to ease the financial pressure in other areas.





Council will seek to mitigate the costs to ratepayers for each of these activities by obtaining income from external sources (e.g grants) where suitable opportunities arise.

Typically, the capital cost of expanding the range of these services may be met from grants, subsidies, donations and/or borrowings.




The timing and quantum of these grants (especially for Roading) is variable and could result in differences in the following analysis.

Several opportunities for future funding are expected to arise during the period covered by this policy. As the nature and quantum of such opportunities is unknown they have not been included on the following analysis.

Activity	General Rate	Targeted Rate	User fees/ charges	Subsidies and grants	Petrol Tax	Other
Community Leadership						
Council and Community Boards						
Roading						
Roading						
Water Supply						
Urban water						
Rural Water Schemes						
Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage						
Wastewater						
Stormwater						
Stormwater						
Community and leisure						
Libraries						
Halls						
Swim Centres						
Community Housing						
Domains						
Real Estate						

Activity	General Rate	Targeted Rate	User fees/ charges	Subsidies and grants	Petrol Tax	Other
Public Toilets						
Cemeteries						
Forestry						
Rubbish and recycling						
Solid waste						
Environmental and Regulatory Services						
District Planning						
Resource Consents						
Building Services						
Dog Control						
Public Health						
Community Well-being						
Civil Defence						
District Promotions						
Information Centres						
Community Awards	  *					

* Relative size depends upon quantum of Subsidies/Grants available

 **Primary:** >40% of the overall source of funding  **Secondary:** >5% but less than 40% of the overall source of funding for the activity  **Minor:** <5% of the overall source of funding for the activity

APPENDIX 1 - FUNDING SOURCE ANALYSIS

Activity	Community Outcomes	Distribution of Benefit	Period of Benefit	Activity Need Driven by Defined Group	Need for Distinct Funding	Comments
Council	Social, Economic, Environmental, Cultural.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate.
Community Boards	Social, Economic, Environmental, Cultural.	Specific.	Current and Ongoing.	High.	High.	Benefit is only received by, a section of the ratepayers. Targeted Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate.
Roading	Social, Economic, Environmental.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	Partial.	Medium.	All ratepayers have access to same roading/footpath network for a range of needs. Targeted Rates for Forestry sector and Subsidised Roothing deemed appropriate. Grant funding for Subsidised Roothing is significant.
Urban Water	Social.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	Low.	Medium.	Water Connections: All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit - deemed appropriate to charge as a fixed rate. Water Usage charged on a usage basis – both via a Targeted Rate.
Rural Water Schemes	Social.	Specific.	Current and Ongoing.	High.	High.	Benefit is only received by, a section of the ratepayers. Targeted Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate.
Wastewater	Social, Environmental.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	Low.	Medium.	Wastewater Connections: All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit - deemed appropriate to charge as a fixed rate. Wastewater Usage charged on a usage basis – both via a Targeted Rate.

Activity	Community Outcomes	Distribution of Benefit	Period of Benefit	Activity Need Driven by Defined Group	Need for Distinct Funding	Comments
Stormwater	Social, Environmental.	Mixed.	Current and Ongoing	Mixed.	Medium.	Stormwater management (general): All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit - deemed appropriate to charge as a fixed rate. Stormwater management - Urban specific activity: charged on a location basis. Both via a Targeted Rate.
Libraries	Social.	General.	Current.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate (with grant opportunities identified and pursued as applicable).
Halls	Social.	General.	Current.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate (with grant opportunities identified and pursued as applicable).
Swim Centres	Social.	General.	Current.	Medium.	Low.	Provision of activity is externally administered. User pays fees to Administrator; Administrator pays (small) rent to Council. Activity primarily funded by General Rate as all ratepayers have access to the facilities.
Community Housing	Social.	Specific.	Current.	High.	High.	Funded by user pays (rent).
Domains	Social, Environmental.	General.	Current.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate (with grant opportunities identified and pursued as applicable).
Real Estate	Environmental, Economic.	Mixed.	Current, Ongoing.	Mixed.	Medium.	Mix of General Rate and User Fees (rents) as primary funding sources deemed appropriate.

Activity	Community Outcomes	Distribution of Benefit	Period of Benefit	Activity Need Driven by Defined Group	Need for Distinct Funding	Comments
Public Toilets	Social, Environmental.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate (with grant opportunities identified and pursued as applicable).
Cemeteries	Social, Environmental.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	High.	Low.	Primarily funded by user pays (fees).
Forestry	Environmental, Economic.	General.	Ongoing.	Low.	Low.	General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate as no 'ratepayer sector' benefits more than others.
Solid Waste	Environmental.	Mixed.	Current, Ongoing.	Mixed.	Mixed.	To the extent a service is available to all ratepayers, each ratepayer is charged the same (via targeted rate). To the extent a ratepayer elects to use a service (eg waste transfer station) – a fee is deemed appropriate.
District Planning	Social, Economic, Environmental.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate.
Resource Consents	Social.	Specific.	Current and Ongoing.	High.	High.	Primary beneficiary is the applicant. User pays as the primary source of funding is deemed appropriate.
Building Consents	Social.	Specific.	Current and Ongoing.	High.	High.	Primary beneficiary is the applicant. User pays as the primary source of funding is deemed appropriate.
Dog Control	Social, Economic.	Specific.	Current.	High.	Mixed.	Service is provided to a neighbouring Council for monthly charge. Some functions are provided in response to ratepayer application (dog registration) – user fees deemed appropriate. Other costs are met from general rate as all ratepayers benefit the same.

Activity	Community Outcomes	Distribution of Benefit	Period of Benefit	Activity Need Driven by Defined Group	Need for Distinct Funding	Comments
Public Health	Social, Economic.	Specific.	Current.	High.	High.	Primary beneficiary is the applicant. User pays as the primary source of funding is deemed appropriate.
Civil Defence	Social, Economic, Environmental.	General.	Current and Ongoing.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate.
District Promotions	Social, Economic.	General.	Current.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate.
Information Centres	Social, Economic.	General.	Current.	Low.	Low.	All ratepayers receive the same level of benefit. General Rate as primary funding deemed appropriate.
Community Awards	Social, Environmental, Cultural.	General.	Current.	Low.	Low.	Grants are pursued wherever practical. The beneficiaries of the associated grant expenditure depends on the nature of each specific grant. Minor allocation of General Rate enables these grants to be pursued/actioned.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the years ending 30 June 2025 to 2034

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$'000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$'000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$'000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$'000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$'000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$'000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$'000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$'000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$'000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$'000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$'000's
Revenue											
Rates	29,002	32,943	36,253	40,203	44,519	48,526	52,887	56,610	60,309	64,251	68,449
Subsidies and Grants	12,951	16,282	15,846	16,497	14,490	14,809	15,120	15,187	15,491	15,785	16,085
Other revenue	4,908	5,051	5,175	5,291	5,410	5,521	5,634	5,744	5,857	5,966	6,077
Finance revenue	265	459	459	549	549	549	707	707	707	707	707
Vested and discovered assets											
Gains on Disposal of Assets		156	53	54	55	57	58	59	60	61	63
Total operating revenue	47,126	54,891	57,786	62,594	65,024	69,462	74,406	78,307	82,424	86,770	91,380
Expenditure											
Depreciation and amortisation expense	17,274	18,474	19,943	20,797	22,628	23,255	24,022	24,507	26,240	26,922	27,306
Personnel costs	8,191	9,270	9,979	10,623	11,245	11,818	12,418	13,048	13,708	14,400	15,125
Finance costs	1,926	2,864	4,064	5,064	5,464	5,664	6,264	7,064	7,064	6,764	6,764
Other expenses	22,836	25,808	26,666	27,911	28,627	29,367	30,600	31,267	32,175	32,994	33,412
Total operating expenditure	50,227	56,416	60,652	64,395	67,964	70,104	73,304	75,885	79,187	81,080	82,607
Operating surplus (deficit) before tax	(3,101)	(1,525)	(2,866)	(1,801)	(2,940)	(642)	1,102	2,421	3,238	5,689	8,773
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating surplus (deficit) after tax	(3,101)	(1,525)	(2,866)	(1,801)	(2,940)	(642)	1,102	2,421	3,238	5,689	8,773
Other comprehensive revenue and expense											
Gain on revaluation of infrastructure assets		84,953			55,240			61,456			57,526
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment			6,920			8,338			7,695		
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	84,953	6,920	-	55,240	8,338	-	61,456	7,695	-	57,526
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	(3,101)	83,428	4,054	(1,801)	52,300	7,695	1,102	63,877	10,932	5,689	66,299

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

For the years ending 30 June 2025 to 2034

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$'000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$'000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$'000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$'000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$'000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$'000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$'000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$'000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$'000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$'000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$'000's
Balance as at 1 July	741,928	758,098	841,526	845,580	843,779	896,080	903,775	904,877	968,755	979,687	985,376
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	-3,101	83,428	4,054	-1,801	52,300	7,695	1,102	63,877	10,932	5,689	66,299
Movement in Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June	738,827	841,526	845,580	843,779	896,080	903,775	904,877	968,755	979,687	985,376	1,051,676

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 27.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the years ending 30 June 2025 to 2034

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Assets											
Current Assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	10,768	11,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Debtors and Other Receivables	2,429	3,193	3,393	3,846	4,247	4,626	4,941	5,237	5,551	5,886	6,254
Prepayments	761	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	13,958	14,445	14,645	17,098	17,499	17,878	21,693	21,989	22,303	22,638	23,006
Non-current assets											
Plant, property and equipment	780,684	904,516	931,133	941,776	993,582	1,005,240	1,021,526	1,096,410	1,096,654	1,088,698	1,170,529
Intangible assets	145	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666
Forestry assets	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Other financial assets											
Corporate bonds	479	1,378	1,957	2,326	2,314	2,416	2,893	3,175	2,902	2,553	2,952
Investment in CCOs and other similar entities	49	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Total non-current assets	781,418	906,673	933,868	944,881	996,673	1,008,433	1,025,197	1,100,363	1,100,334	1,092,029	1,174,259
Total assets	795,376	921,117	948,513	961,978	1,014,172	1,026,312	1,046,890	1,122,352	1,122,637	1,114,666	1,197,265
Liabilities											
Current Liabilities											
Creditors and other payables	2,869	4,220	4,231	4,527	4,722	4,891	5,079	5,182	5,278	5,379	5,502
Employee entitlements	586	856	912	964	1,010	1,050	1,092	1,136	1,181	1,229	1,278
Income in advance	95	1,286	1,413	1,553	1,707	1,856	2,014	2,145	2,284	2,433	2,591
Borrowings	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	3,566	6,378	6,572	7,060	7,454	7,813	8,201	8,478	8,759	9,056	9,387
Non-current liabilities											
Employee entitlements	5	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13
Provisions	320	153	157	160	164	168	171	175	178	181	185
Borrowings	52,658	73,052	96,195	110,969	110,464	114,545	133,629	144,933	134,001	120,041	136,005
Total non-current liabilities	52,983	73,214	96,361	111,139	110,638	114,723	133,811	145,119	134,191	120,234	136,203
Total liabilities	56,549	79,591	102,933	118,199	118,093	122,536	142,013	153,598	142,950	129,290	145,590
Net Assets	738,827	841,526	845,580	843,779	896,080	903,775	904,877	968,754	979,687	985,376	1,051,675
Accumulated funds	467,353	459,545	456,679	454,878	451,938	451,296	452,398	454,819	458,057	463,746	472,519
Special and restricted reserves	4,496	4,588	4,588	4,588	4,588	4,588	4,588	4,588	4,588	4,588	4,588
Other reserves	266,978	377,393	384,314	384,314	439,554	447,891	447,891	509,348	517,042	517,042	574,568
Total equity	738,827	841,526	845,580	843,779	896,080	903,775	904,877	968,755	979,687	985,376	1,051,676

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 27.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

For the years ending 30 June 2025 to 2034

	2023/34 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Cashflow from operating activities											
Receipts from rates revenue	29,002	33,755	36,180	39,891	44,272	48,296	52,731	56,445	60,134	64,065	68,239
Receipts from other revenue	17,859	21,333	21,021	21,787	19,900	20,330	20,754	20,931	21,348	21,751	22,162
Interest received	265	459	459	549	549	549	707	707	707	707	707
Payment to suppliers and employees	(31,177)	(35,890)	(36,571)	(38,221)	(39,625)	(40,955)	(42,861)	(44,149)	(45,707)	(47,208)	(48,327)
Interest paid	(1,926)	(2,864)	(4,064)	(5,064)	(5,464)	(5,664)	(6,264)	(7,064)	(7,064)	(6,764)	(6,764)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	14,023	16,792	17,024	18,942	19,632	22,556	25,066	26,869	29,418	32,551	36,016
Cash flows from Investing activities											
Receipts from sale of property plant and equipment	150	356	253	254	255	257	258	259	260	261	263
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(35,711)	(36,700)	(39,840)	(31,640)	(19,393)	(26,776)	(40,508)	(38,134)	(18,989)	(19,166)	(51,810)
Purchase of Investments	-	(500)	(581)	(329)	(6)	(118)	(400)	(298)	243	316	(433)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(35,561)	(36,844)	(40,168)	(31,715)	(19,143)	(26,637)	(40,650)	(38,173)	(18,486)	(18,589)	(51,981)
Cash flows from financing activities											
Proceeds from borrowing	21,729	23,052	23,143	14,773	0	4,081	19,085	11,304	0	0	15,965
Repayment of borrowing	-	-	-	-	(489)	-	-	-	(10,932)	(13,961)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	21,729	23,052	23,143	14,773	(489)	4,081	19,085	11,304	(10,932)	(13,961)	15,965
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	181	3,000	0	2,000	0	(0)	3,500	0	(0)	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,587	8,000	11,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,501
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	10,768	11,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,501	16,501

NOTES - RESERVES

<i>Special and restricted reserves (* denotes restricted reserves)</i>			Balance 2024 (\$000)	Deposits (\$000)	Withdrawals (\$000)	Balance 2024 (\$000)
Name of reserve and (activity)	Associated activity					
			-	-	-	-
Aquatic	Swimming pools	Capital works	161	-	-	161
Bulls courthouse	Property	Maintenance of courthouse building	146	-	-	146
Flood damage	Roading	Road maintenance due to flooding	309	-	-	309
General purpose	Capital works	Capital works	2,403	-	-	2,403
Haylock park	Parks and reserves	Additional reserve area at park	34	-	-	34
Huntermville rural water	Water	Future loop line	221	-	-	221
Keep Taihape beautiful	Property	Enhancement of Taihape	22	-	-	22
Marton land subdivision	Parks and reserves	Improvement to reserves land	502	-	-	502
Marton marae	Property	Marton marae project	4	-	-	4
McIntyre recreation	Parks and reserves	Maintenance or upgrades of park	23	-	-	23
Putorino rural water	Water	Maintenance of scheme dam	25	-	-	25
Ratana sewer	Sewerage	Capital works	30	-	-	30
Revoked reserve land	Parks and reserves	Offset costs of other revoked land	238	-	-	238
Rural housing loan	Property	No longer required	150	-	-	150
Rural land subdivision	Parks and reserves	Improvement to reserves land	223	-	-	223
Santoft domain	Parks and reserves	Maintenance or upgrades of park	97	-	-	97
Total special and restricted reserves			4,588	-	-	4,588
<i>Asset revaluation reserves</i>			Balance 2024 (\$000)	Revaluations (\$000)		Balance 2024 (\$000)
Waste Transfer			-	396		396
Land			26,253	10,836		37,089
Buildings			19,712	12,116		31,828
Sewage Systems			19,871	24,333		44,204
Water Supplies			33,899	35,560		69,459
Stormwater Network			13,140	9,987		23,127
Roading Network			179,434	188,900		368,334
			292,309	282,128		574,437
Fair value through equity			131	-		131
Total special and restricted reserves			292,440	282,128		574,568

RECONCILIATION OF FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT TO COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the years ending 30 June 2025 to 2034

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Revenue											
Prospective statement of comprehensive income	47,126	54,891	57,786	62,594	65,024	69,462	74,406	78,307	82,424	86,770	91,380
Summary Funding Impact Statement											
Total operating funding	39,420	43,823	47,482	51,837	56,318	60,563	65,321	69,181	73,117	77,285	81,715
Sources of capital funding	7,706	10,911	10,251	10,703	8,651	8,842	9,027	9,066	9,248	9,423	9,602
Gain on Disposal of Assets	0	156	53	54	55	57	58	59	60	61	63
Total revenue	47,126	54,891	57,786	62,594	65,024	69,462	74,406	78,307	82,424	86,770	91,380
Expenditure											
Prospective statement of comprehensive operating expenditure	50,227	56,416	60,652	64,395	67,964	70,104	73,304	75,885	79,187	81,080	82,607
Summary Funding Impact Statement											
Total application of operating funding	32,953	37,943	40,709	43,598	45,337	46,849	49,282	51,379	52,947	54,158	55,301
Depreciation and amortisation expense	17,274	18,474	19,943	20,797	22,628	23,255	24,022	24,507	26,240	26,922	27,306
Total expenditure	50,227	56,416	60,652	64,395	67,964	70,104	73,304	75,885	79,187	81,080	82,607

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WHOLE OF COUNCIL

For the years ending 30 June 2025 to 2034

	2023/24 Annual Plan \$000's	2024/25 LTP Year 1 \$000's	2025/26 LTP Year 2 \$000's	2026/27 LTP Year 3 \$000's	2027/28 LTP Year 4 \$000's	2028/29 LTP Year 5 \$000's	2029/30 LTP Year 6 \$000's	2030/31 LTP Year 7 \$000's	2031/32 LTP Year 8 \$000's	2032/33 LTP Year 9 \$000's	2033/34 LTP Year 10 \$000's
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	8,582	10,315	11,387	12,573	13,876	15,174	16,481	17,676	18,867	20,138	21,495
Targeted rates	20,420	22,627	24,866	27,630	30,643	33,352	36,406	38,934	41,442	44,112	46,954
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,245	5,370	5,595	5,794	5,839	5,967	6,093	6,121	6,243	6,362	6,483
Fees and charges	4,758	3,652	3,724	3,808	3,898	3,989	4,070	4,152	4,240	4,318	4,438
Interest and dividends from investments	265	459	459	549	549	549	707	707	707	707	707
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	150	1,399	1,450	1,482	1,512	1,533	1,564	1,593	1,617	1,648	1,639
Total operating funding (A)	39,420	43,823	47,482	51,837	56,318	60,563	65,321	69,181	73,117	77,285	81,715
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	31,027	35,078	36,645	38,534	39,872	41,185	43,018	44,314	45,882	47,393	48,537
Finance costs	1,926	2,864	4,064	5,064	5,464	5,664	6,264	7,064	7,064	6,764	6,764
Other operating funding applications											
Total applications of operating funding (B)	32,953	37,943	40,709	43,598	45,337	46,849	49,282	51,379	52,947	54,158	55,301
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,467	5,881	6,773	8,239	10,981	13,715	16,038	17,803	20,170	23,127	26,414
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	7,706	10,911	10,251	10,703	8,651	8,842	9,027	9,066	9,248	9,423	9,602
Development and financial contributions											
Increase (decrease) in debt	21,538	23,052	23,143	14,773	(489)	4,081	19,085	11,304	(10,932)	(13,961)	15,965
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		356	253	254	255	257	258	259	260	261	263
Lump sum contributions											
Other dedicated capital funding											
Total sources of capital funding (C)	29,244	34,319	33,648	25,731	8,417	13,179	28,370	20,629	(1,424)	(4,276)	25,829
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand		4,098	3,202	2,456	267	7,818	21,750	19,334	-	-	32,276
- to improve the level of service	13,451	13,750	18,610	10,604	1,472	1,558	844	800	650	558	567
- to replace existing assets	22,260	18,851	18,028	18,580	17,654	17,400	17,914	18,000	18,339	18,609	18,967
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments		3,500	581	2,329	6	118	3,900	298	(243)	(316)	433
Total applications of capital funding (D)	35,711	40,200	40,421	33,969	19,398	26,894	44,408	38,432	18,746	18,851	52,243
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,467)	(5,881)	(6,773)	(8,239)	(10,981)	(13,715)	(16,038)	(17,803)	(20,170)	(23,127)	(26,414)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	17,274	18,474	19,943	20,797	22,628	23,255	24,022	24,507	26,240	26,922	27,306

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

RATE TYPES

For the year ending 30 June 2025

Source of Funding	Categories of Land	Calculation Base	Rate or Charge (inc GST)	Funding Required (inc GST)
		NOTE: SUIP = separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit		
General Rate <i>(funds Community Leadership, Civil Defence, Community Awards, District Promotions, Information Centres, Cemeteries, Community Housing, Domains, Forestry, Halls, Public Toilets, Real Estate, Swim Centres, Building, District Planning, Health, Resource Consents, and Non-Subsidised Rooding).</i>	General	Capital value	\$0.000825	\$5,905,611
	General Commercial	Capital value	\$0.000989	\$128,585
	General Industrial	Capital value	\$0.000989	\$110,560
	General Utilities	Capital value	\$0.001237	\$253,268
	Defence land	Capital value*	\$0.001076	\$25,671
Uniform Annual General Charge <i>(funds Community Leadership, Cemeteries, Community Housing, Domains, Forestry, Halls, Libraries, Public Toilets, Real Estate, Swim Centres, Dog & Stock Control, and Refuse Collection).</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$666.98	\$5,318,521
Targeted Rates				
Community Services <i>(funds Taihape and Rātana Community Boards).</i>	All rating units in Taihape Community Board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$52.18	\$88,230
	All rating units in Rātana Community Board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$291.21	\$31,451
Solid Waste Disposal <i>(funds Closed Landfills, Waste Minimisation, and Waste Transfer Stations).</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$179.30	\$1,429,582
Rooding <i>(funds Subsidised and Non-Subsidised Rooding).</i>	All rating units (excl Defence land)	Capital value	\$0.001448	\$10,878,358
	Defence land	Capital value*	\$0.001856	\$44,305
	Forestry Differential	Capital value	\$0.003933	\$370,809

Source of Funding	Categories of Land	Calculation Base	Rate or Charge (inc GST)	Funding Required (inc GST)
Wastewater public good <i>(funds Sewerage).</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$129.97	\$1,036,526
Wastewater connected <i>(funds Sewerage).</i>	Rating units connected to wastewater schemes within the district	Fixed amount per number of water closets and urinals in the rating unit	\$568.27	\$3,135,721
Water public good <i>(funds Water - District).</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$183.85	\$1,466,175
Water connected <i>(funds Water- District).</i>	Rating units connected to Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Rātana schemes: Residential	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$1,036.05	\$4,837,827.62
	Rating units connected to Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Rātana schemes: Non-residential	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$1,036.05	
Water by volume <i>(funds Water - District).</i>	Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Rātana schemes. (excl ANZCO Bulls)	Fixed amount per cu metre in excess of 250m ³ per annum	\$2.32	\$640,478
	ANZCO Bulls	Fixed amount per cu metre in excess of 250m ³ per annum	\$1.72	\$281,312
Huntermville urban <i>(funds Water Huntermville Urban).</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per cu metre	\$6.06	\$186,401
Huntermville rural <i>(funds Water Huntermville Rural).</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per unit or part unit**	\$352.63	\$483,414
Huntermville rural- urban <i>(funds Water Huntermville Rural).</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per unit or part unit**	\$348.48	\$128,936

Source of Funding	Categories of Land	Calculation Base	Rate or Charge (inc GST)	Funding Required (inc GST)
Erewhon rural <i>(funds Water Supply Erewhon).</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per unit or part unit**	\$242.02	\$373,046
Omatāne rural <i>(funds Water Supply Omatāne).</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per unit or part unit**	\$86.59	\$9,246
Pūtōrino rural <i>(funds Water Supply Pūtōrino).</i>	Connected rating units	Land value	\$0.001033	\$10,410
Stormwater public good <i>(funds Stormwater).</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$30.49	\$243,123
Stormwater urban <i>(funds Stormwater).</i>	Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Rātana, Hunterville (as identified on rating maps available to view on Council's website)	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$165.77	\$729,369
Total Rates Required	(Inclusive of GST)			\$38,146,938

Council proposes to introduce a new targeted rate in 2026/27 for Kerbside Rubbish Collection. The new targeted rate is not included in the above table as the above relates only to 2024/25.

* In accordance with S22 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the amount on which Defence Land is assessed is capped at its Land Value.

** Fixed amount per unit or part unit. A unit of water is equivalent to 365m³.

SEPARATELY USED OR INHABITED PART (SUIP)

A separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit includes any part of a rating unit that can be used separately or inhabited by either the owner or any other person who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement. As a minimum, the premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or separate use.

- For a residential rating unit, a SUIP is able to be used as an independent residence, with cooking and sanitary facilities.
- For a commercial rating unit, a SUIP is a building or part that is able to be separately tenanted, leased, or subleased for commercial purposes.

For more information on how Council determines the number of SUIPs within a rating unit, please see our website.

RESIDENTIAL RATING UNITS

Any rating unit primarily used for residential purposes and those parts of a rating unit that are used as residences. It includes all non-rateable properties that are liable for water, wastewater and refuse collection charges under section 9 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 which, if rateable, would be primarily used for residential purposes or have parts of a rating unit that are used as residences.

NON-RESIDENTIAL RATING UNITS

Any rating unit that is not included in the residential category. It includes all non-rateable properties that are liable for water, wastewater and refuse collection charges under section 9 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 which, if rateable, would not be included in the residential differential.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND UTILITIES RATING UNITS

Any rating unit that is used for commercial, industrial or business purposes; with a distinction for land that is occupied by District Utilities. It includes all non-rateable properties that are liable for water, wastewater and refuse collection charges under section 9 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 which, if rateable, would not be included in the residential differential.

General Commercial

Property predominantly used for 'selling' goods and/or services. Examples include (but are not limited to): retail; services; wholesale; offices and car parking (and/or a combination of these and/or vacant land identified as likely to be used for these purposes).

General Industrial

Property predominantly used for the 'making' of products. Common examples include (but are not limited to): engineering, metalworking, appliances and machinery; textiles, leather and fur; timber products and furniture; building materials; chemicals, plastics, rubber and paper; depots and yards; food, drink and tobacco (and/or a combination of these and/or vacant land identified as likely to be used for these purposes).

General Utilities

Property predominantly used for the provision of utility services. Common examples include communications; electricity; gas; water supply; sanitary and post services (and/or a combination of these and/or vacant land identified as likely to be used for these purposes).

General (Base Rate)

Properties not included in the other categories listed in this rate.

DIFFERENTIALS

Council applies rating differentials where it considers it reasonable and equitable (eg to avoid a large increase in any particular rating category caused by relatively higher valuation increases in any rating sectors).

LUMP SUM RATES

The Council does not accept lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rate.

ACTIVITIES/GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

Details of the services provided by each of Council's Activities/Groups of Activities is provided in Section 4 of this Long Term Plan.

EXAMPLES OF IMPACT OF RATING PROPOSALS

For years ending 30 June 2025

Location		Land Value	Capital Value	Forecast 2024/25	Actual 2023/24	Difference	%
KOITIATA							
Koitiata	Rapaki Street	\$270,000	\$430,000	\$2,168	\$1,872	\$296	16%
Koitiata	Omanu Street	\$250,000	\$370,000	\$2,032	\$1,757	\$275	16%
Koitiata	Wainui Street	\$250,000	\$320,000	\$1,918	\$1,667	\$251	15%
Koitiata	Wainui Street	\$260,000	\$650,000	\$2,668	\$2,271	\$397	18%
Koitiata	Rapaki Street	\$270,000	\$510,000	\$2,350	\$2,026	\$323	16%
TAIHAPE COMMERCIAL							
Taihape	Hautapu Street	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$3,247	\$2,941	\$306	10%
Taihape	Hautapu Street	\$96,000	\$220,000	\$3,549	\$3,148	\$402	13%
Taihape	Huia Street	\$205,000	\$330,000	\$4,101	\$3,800	\$302	8%
Taihape	Hautapu Street	\$108,000	\$435,000	\$4,357	\$3,979	\$379	10%
Taihape	Huia Street	\$220,000	\$540,000	\$4,329	\$3,767	\$562	15%
Taihape	Tui Street	\$175,000	\$720,000	\$6,941	\$6,329	\$612	10%
Taihape	Mataroa Road	\$470,000	\$1,730,000	\$7,230	\$6,989	\$241	3%
TAIHAPE NON-COMMERCIAL							
Taihape	Aldridge Terrace	\$45,000	\$105,000	\$3,086	\$2,856	\$230	8%
Taihape	Lark Street	\$130,000	\$133,000	\$1,659	\$1,532	\$127	8%
Taihape	Achilles Drive	\$70,000	\$225,000	\$3,524	\$3,170	\$354	11%
Taihape	Kakapo Place	\$50,000	\$320,000	\$3,740	\$3,299	\$441	13%
Taihape	Titi Street	\$100,000	\$510,000	\$4,172	\$3,569	\$603	17%
Taihape	Kiwi Road	\$160,000	\$610,000	\$4,399	\$3,697	\$702	19%
Taihape	Kokako Street	\$190,000	\$730,000	\$4,672	\$3,864	\$808	21%
Taihape	Hospital Road	\$130,000	\$960,000	\$5,195	\$4,185	\$1,010	24%
Taihape	Kokako Street	\$250,000	\$1,090,000	\$5,490	\$4,365	\$1,125	26%
HUNTERVILLE COMMERCIAL							
Hunterville	Bruce Street	\$80,000	\$130,000	\$2,242	\$1,999	\$243	12%
Hunterville	Milne Street	\$215,000	\$260,000	\$2,558	\$2,128	\$430	20%
Hunterville	Milne Street	\$250,000	\$360,000	\$2,802	\$2,500	\$302	12%

Location		Land Value	Capital Value	Forecast 2024/25	Actual 2023/24	Difference	%
HUNTERVILLE NON-COMMERCIAL							
Huntermville	Kotukutuku Road	\$56,000	\$230,000	\$1,713	\$1,577	\$136	9%
Huntermville	Wilson Road	\$88,000	\$330,000	\$2,675	\$2,243	\$432	19%
Huntermville	Paraekaretu Street	\$102,000	\$425,000	\$2,891	\$2,499	\$391	16%
Huntermville	Paraekaretu Street	\$205,000	\$600,000	\$3,288	\$2,821	\$468	17%
MARTON COMMERCIAL							
Marton	Hair Street	\$190,000	\$325,000	\$3,753	\$3,418	\$335	10%
Marton	Wellington Road	\$120,000	\$455,000	\$4,070	\$3,638	\$432	12%
Marton	Wellington Road	\$420,000	\$540,000	\$4,277	\$3,900	\$377	10%
Marton	Morris Street	\$155,000	\$680,000	\$4,618	\$4,244	\$374	9%
Marton	High Street	\$410,000	\$800,000	\$5,763	\$5,305	\$459	9%
MARTON INDUSTRIAL							
Marton	Wellington Road	\$200,000	\$230,000	\$3,521	\$3,115	\$406	13%
Marton	Wellington Road	\$390,000	\$680,000	\$4,618	\$4,822	-\$204	-4%
Marton	Broadway	\$320,000	\$800,000	\$5,195	\$4,689	\$506	11%
MARTON NON-COMMERCIAL							
Marton	Kereru Court	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$1,720	\$1,570	\$150	10%
Marton	Alexandra Street	\$140,000	\$265,000	\$3,563	\$3,137	\$426	14%
Marton	French Street	\$150,000	\$365,000	\$3,790	\$3,548	\$243	7%
Marton	Oxford Street	\$230,000	\$465,000	\$4,018	\$3,753	\$264	7%
Marton	Pukepapa Road	\$145,000	\$565,000	\$4,245	\$3,805	\$440	12%
Marton	Kereru Court	\$160,000	\$665,000	\$4,472	\$4,139	\$334	8%
BULLS COMMERCIAL							
Bulls	High Street	\$165,000	\$240,000	\$3,546	\$3,239	\$307	9%
Bulls	Bridge Street	\$155,000	\$355,000	\$3,826	\$3,569	\$257	7%
Bulls	Bridge Street	\$220,000	\$460,000	\$4,082	\$3,693	\$389	11%
Bulls	Bridge Street	\$290,000	\$780,000	\$5,146	\$4,800	\$347	7%
Bulls	Bridge Street	\$265,000	\$1,690,000	\$7,365	\$7,003	\$362	5%
BULLS NON-COMMERCIAL							
Bulls	Criterion Street	\$95,000	\$285,000	\$3,608	\$3,188	\$420	13%
Bulls	Taumaihi Street	\$160,000	\$385,000	\$3,836	\$3,419	\$417	12%
Bulls	Watson Street	\$185,000	\$480,000	\$4,052	\$3,638	\$414	11%

Location		Land Value	Capital Value	Forecast 2024/25	Actual 2023/24	Difference	%
Bulls	Bridge Street	\$285,000	\$590,000	\$4,302	\$3,895	\$407	10%
Bulls	Bridge Street	\$135,000	\$680,000	\$4,506	\$4,113	\$393	10%
Bulls	George Street	\$200,000	\$770,000	\$4,711	\$4,318	\$392	9%
Bulls	Daniell Street	\$990,000	\$1,420,000	\$6,188	\$5,192	\$996	19%
TURAKINA							
Turakina	State Highway 3	\$95,000	\$265,000	\$1,793	\$1,302	\$491	38%
Turakina	State Highway 3	\$90,000	\$360,000	\$2,009	\$1,680	\$329	20%
Turakina	Ratana Road	\$200,000	\$460,000	\$2,236	\$1,911	\$325	17%
Turakina	Haunui Road	\$100,000	\$550,000	\$2,441	\$2,116	\$324	15%
RĀTANA							
Rātana	Seamer Street	\$84,000	\$140,000	\$3,570	\$3,447	\$123	4%
Rātana	Tamariki Lane	\$71,000	\$238,000	\$3,793	\$3,421	\$372	11%
Rātana	Ihipera-Koria Street	\$84,000	\$365,000	\$4,081	\$3,640	\$442	12%
RURAL NORTH							
Rural North	Moawhango Valley Road	\$200,000	\$525,000	\$2,436	\$1,716	\$720	42%
Rural North	Manui Road	\$1,180,000	\$1,430,000	\$4,493	\$3,794	\$699	18%
Rural North	State Highway 1	\$1,350,000	\$1,630,000	\$4,947	\$4,180	\$768	18%
Rural North	Pukenaua Road	\$1,630,000	\$1,710,000	\$5,129	\$4,706	\$423	9%
Rural North	Otaihape Valley Road	\$1,920,000	\$2,100,000	\$6,016	\$5,387	\$629	12%
Rural North	Tuhoe Road	\$1,840,000	\$2,300,000	\$6,470	\$5,939	\$531	9%
Rural North	Ridge Road South	\$2,130,000	\$2,475,000	\$6,868	\$4,796	\$2,072	43%
Rural North	Spooners Hill Road	\$2,364,000	\$2,700,000	\$7,379	\$6,332	\$1,047	17%
Rural North	State Highway 1	\$2,500,000	\$2,930,000	\$7,902	\$7,686	\$216	3%
Rural North	Kakariki Road	\$2,390,000	\$3,020,000	\$8,107	\$7,956	\$151	2%
Rural North	Koeke Road	\$2,800,000	\$3,420,000	\$9,016	\$8,264	\$752	9%
Rural North	State Highway 1	\$2,770,000	\$3,520,000	\$9,243	\$8,907	\$337	4%
Rural North	Taihape-Napier Road	\$3,750,000	\$3,880,000	\$10,009	\$8,842	\$1,167	13%
MANGAWEKA							
Mangaweka	Broadway	\$78,000	\$175,000	\$1,806	\$1,537	\$269	17%
Mangaweka	Te Kapua Road	\$64,000	\$215,000	\$2,767	\$2,415	\$353	15%
Mangaweka	State Highway 1	\$78,000	\$285,000	\$3,661	\$3,209	\$452	14%
Mangaweka	Kawakawa Street	\$64,000	\$340,000	\$3,786	\$3,324	\$461	14%
Mangaweka	State Highway 1	\$56,000	\$340,000	\$3,052	\$2,672	\$380	14%

Location		Land Value	Capital Value	Forecast 2024/25	Actual 2023/24	Difference	%
RURAL SOUTH							
Rural South	Colemans Road	\$490,000	\$900,000	\$3,236	\$2,926	\$311	11%
Rural South	Mchardie Road	\$400,000	\$900,000	\$3,236	\$2,951	\$285	10%
Rural South	Somersal Lane	\$540,000	\$1,210,000	\$3,941	\$3,748	\$193	5%
Rural South	Makirikiri Road	\$610,000	\$1,500,000	\$4,600	\$3,761	\$839	22%
Rural South	Santoft Road	\$1,270,000	\$1,500,000	\$4,600	\$4,223	\$377	9%
Rural South	Milne Street	\$1,330,000	\$1,530,000	\$5,704	\$5,541	\$163	3%
Rural South	Kakariki Road	\$600,000	\$1,750,000	\$5,168	\$4,917	\$251	5%
Rural South	Parewanui Road	\$1,350,000	\$1,750,000	\$5,168	\$4,929	\$239	5%
Rural South	Makirikiri Road	\$1,180,000	\$1,860,000	\$5,418	\$5,109	\$309	6%
Rural South	Fern Flats Road	\$1,740,000	\$2,070,000	\$5,895	\$5,752	\$144	2%
Rural South	Jeffersons Line	\$1,900,000	\$2,300,000	\$6,418	\$6,432	-\$14	0%
Rural South	Makirikiri Road	\$1,870,000	\$2,400,000	\$6,645	\$6,522	\$123	2%
Rural South	Whales Line	\$2,240,000	\$2,620,000	\$7,145	\$7,113	\$32	0%
Rural South	Wanganui Road	\$2,580,000	\$2,701,000	\$7,329	\$7,242	\$88	1%
Rural South	Mt Curl Road	\$2,550,000	\$2,720,000	\$7,373	\$7,087	\$285	4%
Rural South	State Highway 1	\$2,530,000	\$3,220,000	\$8,509	\$8,526	-\$17	0%
RURAL LARGE DAIRY/PASTORAL							
Rural North	State Highway 1	\$9,470,000	\$10,700,000	\$26,752	\$23,778	\$2,975	13%
Rural North	Te Moehau Road	\$18,300,000	\$19,900,000	\$48,853	\$41,938	\$6,915	16%
Rural North	Taihape-Napier Road	\$36,200,000	\$40,000,000	\$100,489	\$81,356	\$19,133	24%
Rural North	Taihape-Napier Road	\$41,950,000	\$46,070,000	\$109,522	\$81,343	\$28,179	35%
Rural North	Taihape-Napier Road	\$45,486,000	\$52,034,000	\$123,077	\$116,667	\$6,411	5%
RURAL SOUTH INDUSTRIAL							
Rural South	Wanganui Road	\$65,000	\$80,000	\$1,386	\$1,200	\$186	15%
Rural South	Calico Line	\$325,000	\$370,000	\$3,129	\$2,710	\$419	15%
Rural South	Tutaenui Road	\$430,000	\$560,000	\$4,326	\$3,927	\$399	10%
Rural South	Bridge Street	\$370,000	\$670,000	\$4,428	\$3,821	\$607	16%
Rural South	Bridge Street	\$900,000	\$1,100,000	\$5,476	\$3,821	\$1,655	43%

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity

The Rangitikei District Council (the Council) is a territorial authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Council provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return. The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

The prospective financial statements of the Council are for the years ending 30 June 2025 to 30 June 2034. Actual financial results for the period covered are likely to vary from the information presented in this Long Term Plan and may be material.

Basis of preparation

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) accounting standards and comply with FRS 42.

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial report is presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) unless otherwise stated.

Comparative information

The 2023/24 Annual Plan (adopted by Council on 22 June 2023) has been provided as a comparator for these consolidated financial statements. The closing balance in this comparative differs from the opening position used to prepare these consolidated prospective financial statements, which are based on the most up-to-date forecast information.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

General and targeted rates

General and targeted rates are set annually and invoiced within the year. The Council recognises revenue from rates when the Council has set the rates and provided the rates assessment. The Council considers the payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue. Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue. Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction in rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

Waka Kotahi (NZ Transport Agency) roading subsidies

The Council receives funding assistance from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants received

Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as income unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

Direct charges – subsidised

Rendering of services – subsidised

Rendering of services at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the service provided by the Council is considered a non-exchange transaction. This includes rendering of services where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of providing the service (such as building consents, dog licensing etc.), and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities, such as rates. Generally there are no conditions attached to such revenue. Revenue from such subsidised services is recognised when the Council issues the invoice or bill for the service. Revenue is recognised as the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the service. Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service to the extent that the Council has an obligation to refund the cash received from the service (or to the extent that the customer has the right to withhold payment from the Council) if the service is not completed.

Sale of goods – subsidised

A sale of goods at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the goods provided by the Council is considered a non-exchange transaction. This includes sales of goods where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of producing the goods (such as the supply of bulk water), and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities such as rates. Revenue from the sale of such subsidised goods is recognised when the Council issues the invoice or bill for the goods. Revenue is recognised at the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the goods.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Direct charges – full cost recovery

Sale of goods – full cost recovery

Revenue from the sale of goods (such as recyclable materials) is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods, and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest revenue on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the original effective interest rate. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. When dividends are declared from pre-acquisition surpluses, the dividend is deducted from the costs of the investment.

Expenses

Expenses are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The specific accounting policies for significant expense items are explained below.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Council incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The Council has chosen not to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of assets.

Salary and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

Grants

Non-discretionary grants are those grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received. Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the income tax payable on the taxable surplus for the year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by balance date. Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable surplus. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Council expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surpluses will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting surplus nor the taxable surplus. Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense or directly in equity.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL). The Council applies the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for short term receivables. In measuring ECLs receivables have been grouped into rates receivables, and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rates are "written-off":

- when remitted in accordance with the Council's rates remission policy; and
- in accordance with the write-off criteria of sections 90A (where rates cannot be reasonably recovered) and 90B (In relation to Māori freehold land) of the official Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Other receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE); and
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the value of the financial asset at initial recognition unless the it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognised in surplus or deficit. The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council's management model for managing them. A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding and is held with in a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are SPPI and held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Council may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Initial recognition of concessionary loans

Loans made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flow, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. For loans to community organisations, the difference between the loan amount and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant expense.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses (ECL). Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Instruments in this category include term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except ECL and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit.

Debt instruments in this category are the Council's listed bonds.

Financial assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity. The Council designates into this category all equity investments that are not held for trading as they are strategic investments that are intended to be held for the medium to long-term.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in surplus or deficit. Interest revenue and dividends recognised from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue.

Other than for derivatives, Council has no instruments in this category.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The Council recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to Council in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL). When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Council consider a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The Council may determine a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full. Council measure ECLs on loan commitments at the date the commitment becomes irrevocable. If the ECL measured exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the ECL is recognised as a provision.

Shares in subsidiaries (at cost)

The investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the Council's parent entity financial statements.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

- fair value through surplus or deficit;
- amortised cost;
- held to maturity investments; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The classification of a financial asset depends on the purpose for which the instrument was acquired.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate distribution in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the sale will be withdrawn.

The Council must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational assets – These include land, buildings, library books, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, office equipment and computer hardware.

Infrastructural assets – Infrastructural assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, wastewater and other assets includes reticulation piping and sewer pumps.

Restricted assets - Restricted assets are parks and reserves that provide benefit to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Land (operational and restricted) is measured at fair value, and buildings (operational and restricted), and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluation

Land and buildings (operational and restricted) and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the asset's fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis. The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated. In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

Gains or losses on disposal are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and road formation, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Operational and restricted assets

Buildings

Structure	50-170 years
Roof	Up to 40 years
Services	40-65 years
Internal fit out	5-35 years

Plant

Up to 30 years

Motor vehicles

5-6 years

Office equipment

Up to 10 years

Computer hardware

Up to 5 years

Library books

Up to 10 years

Infrastructural assets

Roading network

Top surface (seal)	3-20 years
Pavement sealed (base course)	60-67 years
Pavement unsealed (base course)	50-60 years
Formation	Not depreciated
Culverts	8-100 years
Footpaths	25-75 years
Drainage facilities	80-100 years
Traffic facilities and miscellaneous items	10-80 years
Street lights	5-6 years
Bridges	25-70 years

Water

Pipes	30-90 years
Pump stations	5-100years
Pipe fittings	25-100 years

Wastewater

Pipes	5-100 years
Manholes	Up to 100 years
Treatment plant	5-100 years

Stormwater

Pipes	50-90 years
Manholes, cesspits	Up to 90 years
Waste transfer stations	Up to 50 years

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each balance date.

Service concession arrangements

The Council may acquire infrastructural assets by entering into a service concession arrangement (SCA) with a private operator to build, finance, and operate an asset over a specified period. Assets acquired through a SCA are initially recognised at their fair value, with a corresponding liability. The asset is subsequently measured following the accounting policies above for property, plant, and equipment. The Council currently has not entered into any such SCA where a private operator has built and financed an asset. The Council has only entered into SCAs where the Council itself owns the asset and any charges for services provided by the operator are recognised as an expense in the year to which it relates.

Intangible assets**Software acquisition**

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Easements

Easements are not considered material and any costs incurred are recognised in the surplus or deficit in the year in which they are incurred.

Carbon credits

Carbon credit purchases are recognised at cost on acquisition. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations. Free carbon credits received from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Computer software**3-5 years****Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have a finite useful life, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and increases the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in the surplus or deficit a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Value in use for non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. For non-cash-generating assets, value in use is determined by using the approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use for cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. The value for cash-generating assets and cash generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

Forestry assets

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated costs to sell for one growth cycle. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows discounted at a current market determined rate. This calculation is based on existing sustainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling costs, and silviculture costs and takes into consideration environmental, operational and market restrictions. Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Forestry maintenance costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Payables

Short-term payables are recorded at their face value.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salary and wages, and holiday pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date.

Long-term employee entitlements

Long-term employee entitlements consists of long service leave that is payable beyond 12 months and have been calculated on the likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on the years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and current salary. As there are few staff members that are actually entitled to long service leave, the total accrual is not considered to be material and no actuarial basis has been used.

Presentation of employee entitlements

Annual leave, vested long service leave, and nonvested long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date, are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Superannuation schemes

Obligations for contributions to KiwiSaver are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount and timing where there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate base that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included under "finance costs".

Landfill aftercare

The Council has a legal obligation to provide on-going maintenance and monitoring service of its closed landfills.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including new legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post closure. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Council.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- accumulated surplus/(deficit);
- special and restricted reserve funds;
- property revaluation reserves; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve.

Special reserve funds

Special reserve funds are reserves created by the Council for special purposes. The Council

may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts, and transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Restricted reserve funds

Restricted reserves are those reserves subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which it may not revise without reference to the Courts or third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Property revaluation reserves

These reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change of financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statement are exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax credit then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council which reflect year one of the Long Term Plan 2024-34. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Cost allocation

The Council has determined the cost of significant activities using the cost allocation system outlined below:

- Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to a significant activity. Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner with a specific activity.
- Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage based on time, staff number and floor area.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, the Council has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Infrastructural assets

- The actual condition of an asset may not reflect the condition estimated in determining the carrying amount of the asset. This is particularly so for assets which are underground and difficult to assess the actual condition of, such as water, wastewater and stormwater assets.
- Estimates of any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset are based on judgements made with the best knowledge available at the time.
- Estimates of the useful remaining lives of an asset may vary with such things as soil type, rainfall, amount of traffic, natural disaster and other occurrences. The Council could be over- or underestimating these, but assumptions are made based on the best knowledge available at the time.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgement in applying its accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Classification of property

The Council owns a number of properties held to provide community housing. The receipt of market based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives of the Council. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires judgements, estimates and assumptions. Application is based on future expectations as well as historical, experience and other factors, as appropriate to the particular circumstances.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions have been applied in measuring certain provisions and property, plant and equipment revaluations. See page 163 for the Council's significant forecasting assumptions.

Statement of prospective financial information

These prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by the Rangitikei District Council on 27 June 2024. The Council is responsible for these prospective financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions and other disclosures.

Changes to the significant forecasting assumptions (commencing on page 163) may lead to a material difference between information in the prospective financial statements and the actual financial results prepared in future reporting periods. The Council's planning processes are governed by the Local Government Act 2002. The Act requires the Council to prepare a 10-year Long Term Plan (the "LTP") every three years and an Annual Plan, which updates the LTP by exception in the intervening years. This is the Rangitikei District Council's LTP for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2034. It also contains the budget for the year ending 30 June 2025, which is the first year of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. Caution should be exercised in using these prospective financial statements for any other purpose.

LONG-TERM PLAN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING 1 JULY 2024 TO 30 JUNE 2034

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STATEMENT?

The purpose of this statement is to disclose the Council's planned financial performance, in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings for the 10 years covered by this LTP.

The Council is required to include this statement in its LTP in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

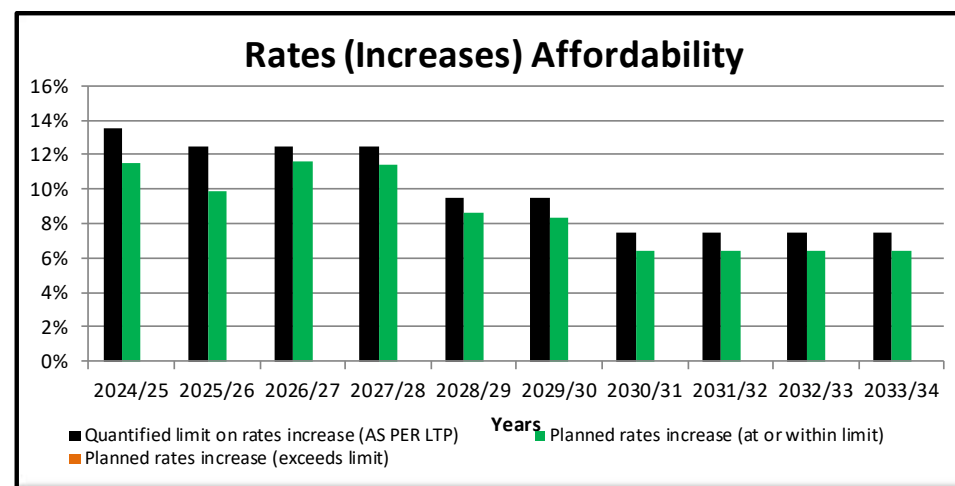
Rates affordability benchmarks

The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its—

- planned rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- planned rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares the Council's planned rates increases for the 10 years of the LTP with a quantified limit on rates increases as noted on page 43, in the Finance Strategy included in the Council's 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.



Debt affordability benchmarks

The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

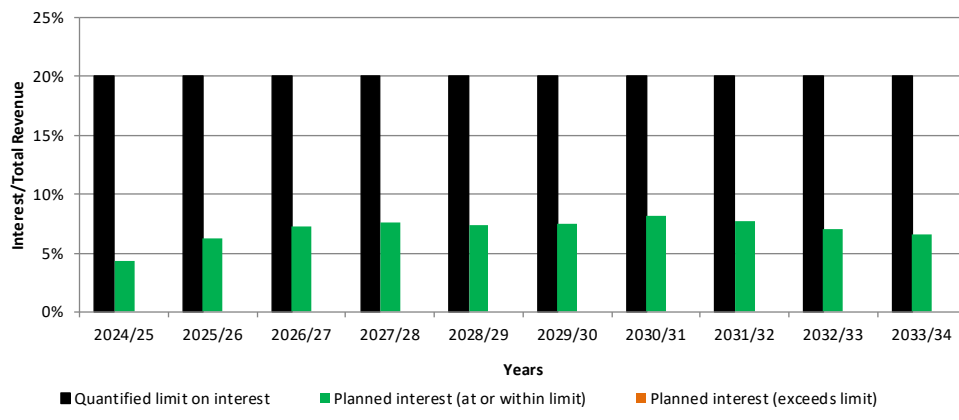
The Council has four quantified limits on borrowing. For the 10 years of the LTP, these are contained in the financial and infrastructure strategy within this Long Term Plan.

1. Net interest payments as a ratio of total revenue must be less than 20%.
2. Net interest payments as a ratio of annual rates revenue must be less than 25%.
3. Net debt as a ratio of total revenue must be less than 175%.
4. External debt plus liquid investments divided by external debt must be more than 110%.

The following two 'interest cover' graphs compares the Council's planned interest expense on net external debt with the quantified limit on borrowing contained in this Long Term Plan.

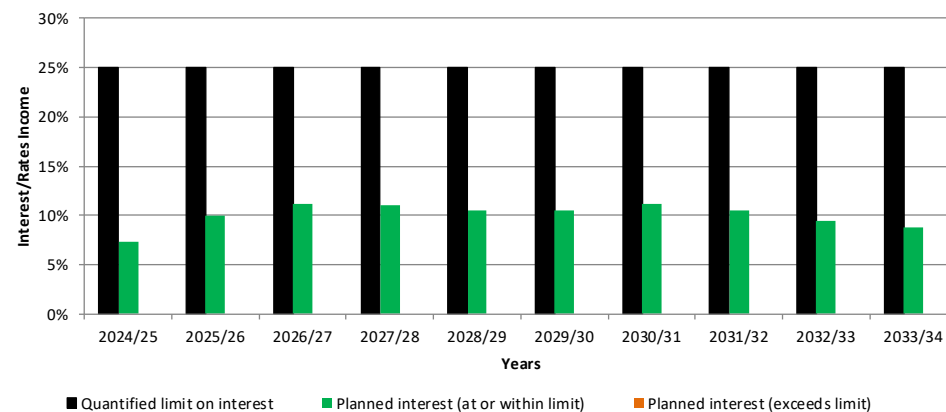
Interest Cover 1 : Net planned interest expense will not exceed 20% of total revenue.

Interest Rate Exposure (1)



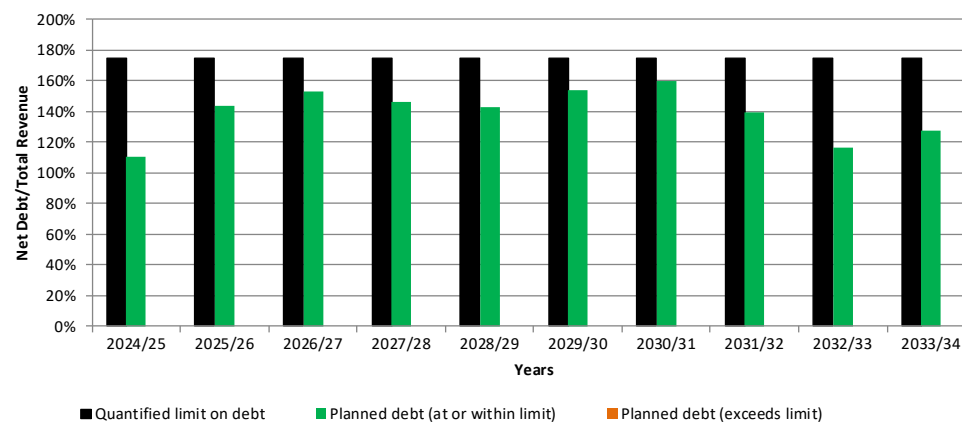
Interest Cover 2: Net planned interest expense will not exceed 25% of rates revenue.

Interest Rate Exposure (2)



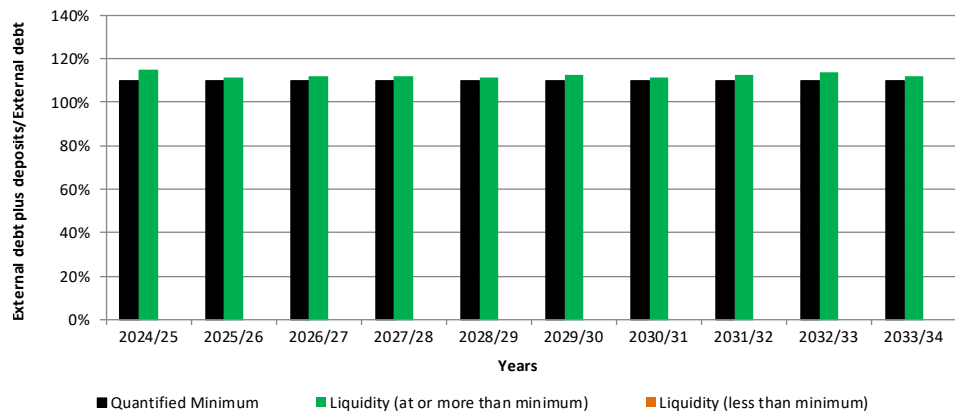
Liquidity: The following graph shows the Council's planned liquidity position, measured by Council's Debt as a proportion of Total Revenue. The Council meets this benchmark if its debt proportion is less than 175%.

Liquidity (1)



Liquidity: The following graph shows the Council's planned liquidity position, measured by dividing Council's combined Debt, committed loan facilities and liquid assets by its Debt. The Council meets this benchmark if its liquidity is greater than 110%.

Liquidity (2)

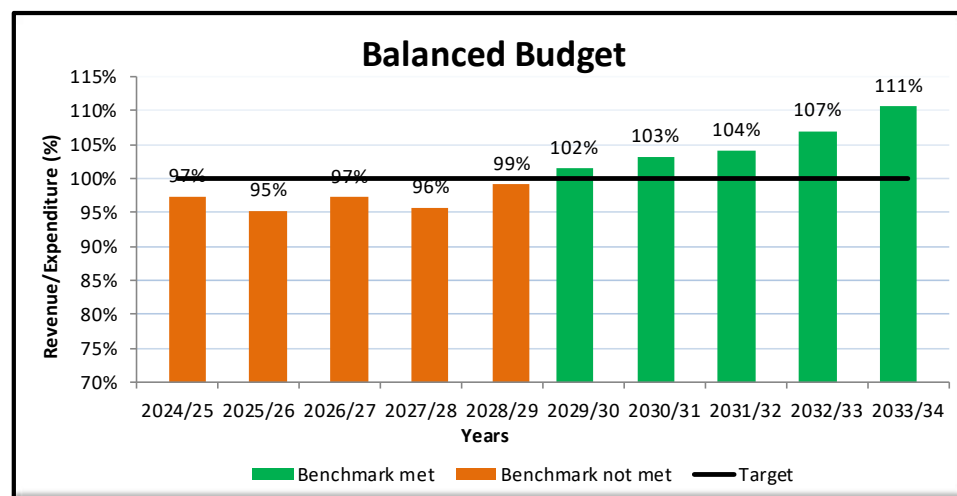


Balanced budget benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

The Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its planned revenue equals or is greater than its planned operating expenses.

Explanation for deficits (unbalanced budget): see also Finance Strategy.



Explanation for deficits (unbalanced budget)

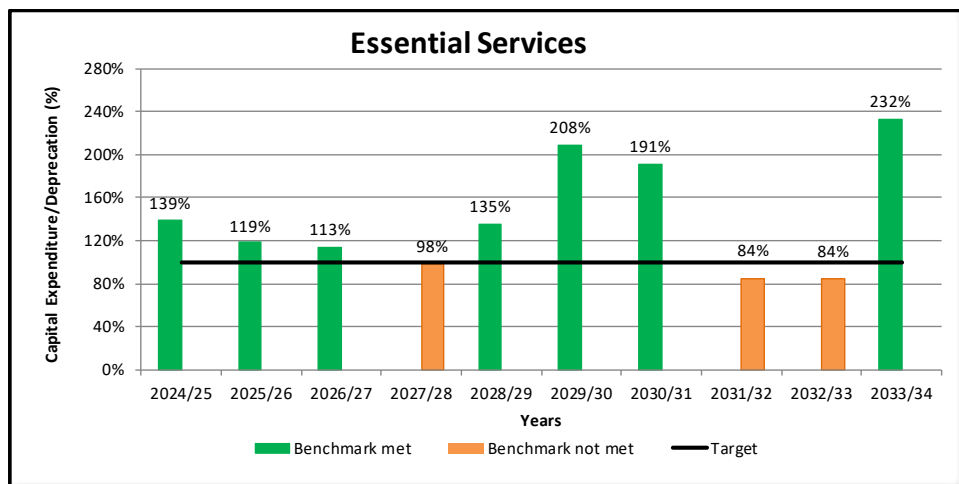
The deficits appearing in the Council's prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses are caused mainly by Council's rapidly rising depreciation charge. Without disposing of its assets Council has very limited ability to reduce the increase in its depreciation. Council's depreciation was \$10.6m in 2018/19 and is budgeted to be around \$20m in 2025/26. That is around a \$10m increase in seven years, which, combined with other operating cost increases would either require very high rate increases, a reduction in services or a short period of operating deficits. Council has decided on the latter on the basis that there is a managed plan for Council to close this shortfall and eliminate Council's operating deficit.

Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services (capital work includes both renewals of existing infrastructure as well as new capital work undertaken).

The Council meets this benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services. Network services is defined in the regulations as infrastructure related to water supply, sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage, stormwater drainage, flood protection and control works, and the provision of roads and footpaths. The Council owns no infrastructure related to flood protection and control work.

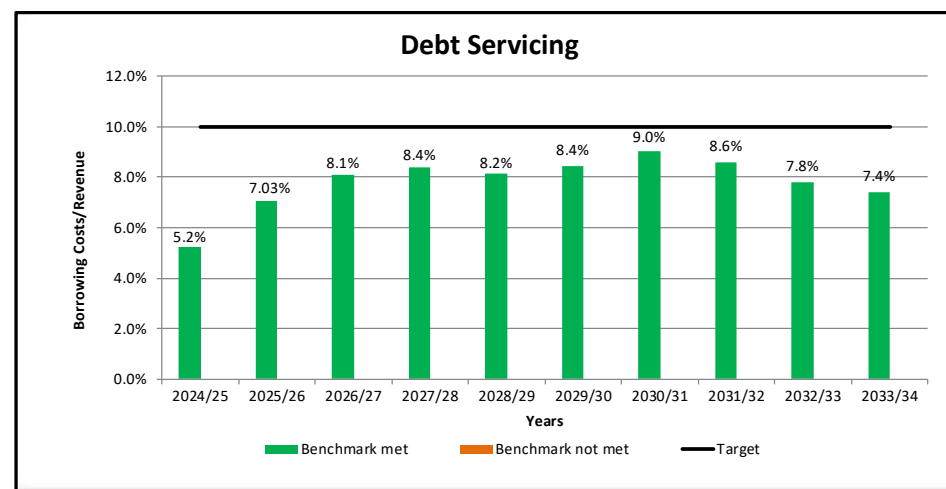
The graph shows Council's desire to focus on 'getting things done' and having a focus on delivering capital projects in the first few years of the Long Term Plan. Large capital projects are often followed by some years of low related capital expenditure. As depreciation is, however, charged on such projects during these periods, these projects typically result in a mix-match between depreciation and capital expenditure.



Debt Servicing Benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

Because Statistics New Zealand projects the council's population will grow more slowly than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.



Section Six
Wāhanga Tuaono

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

AUDIT OPINION

To the reader:

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

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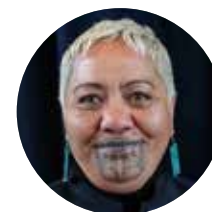
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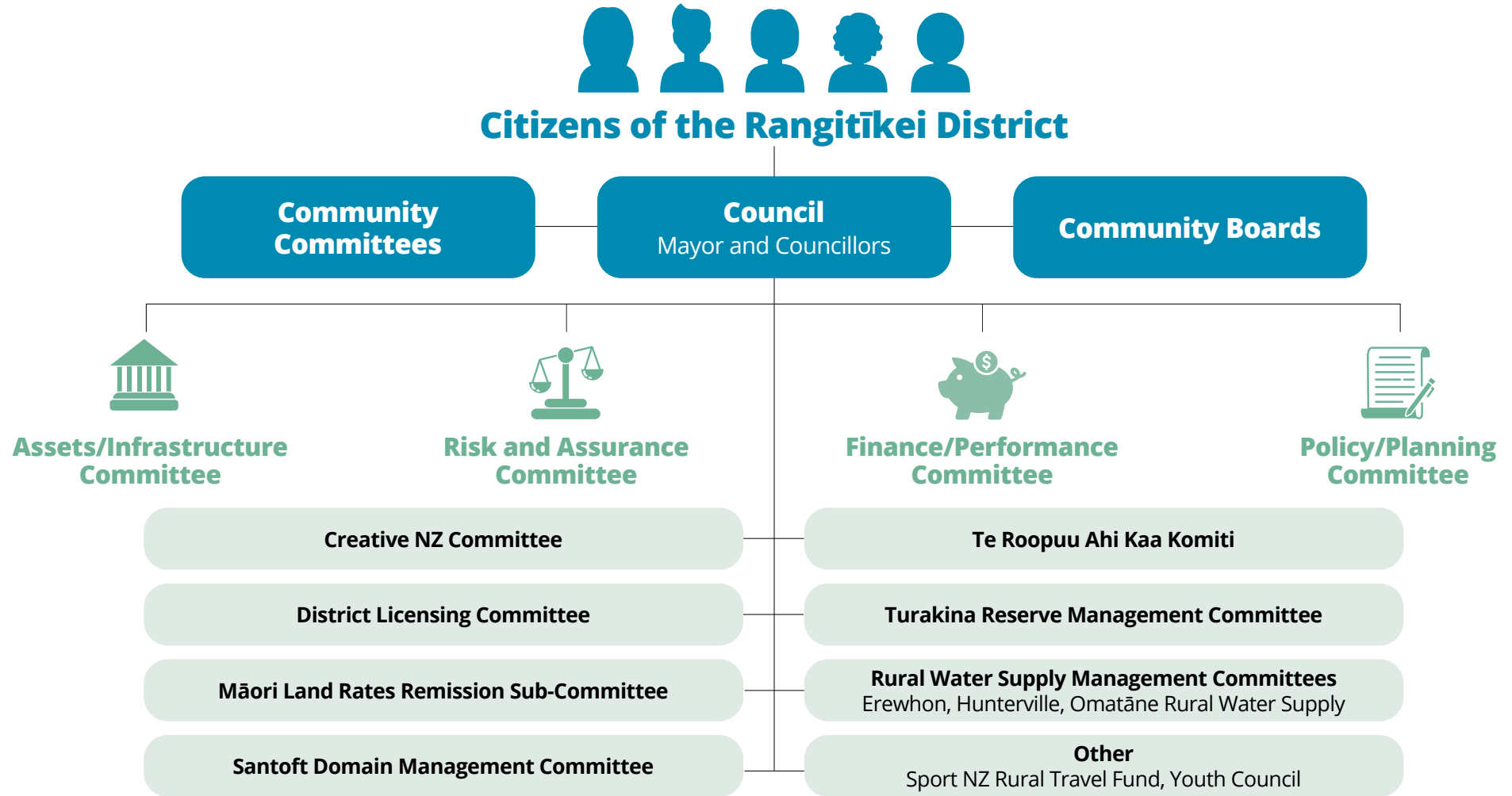
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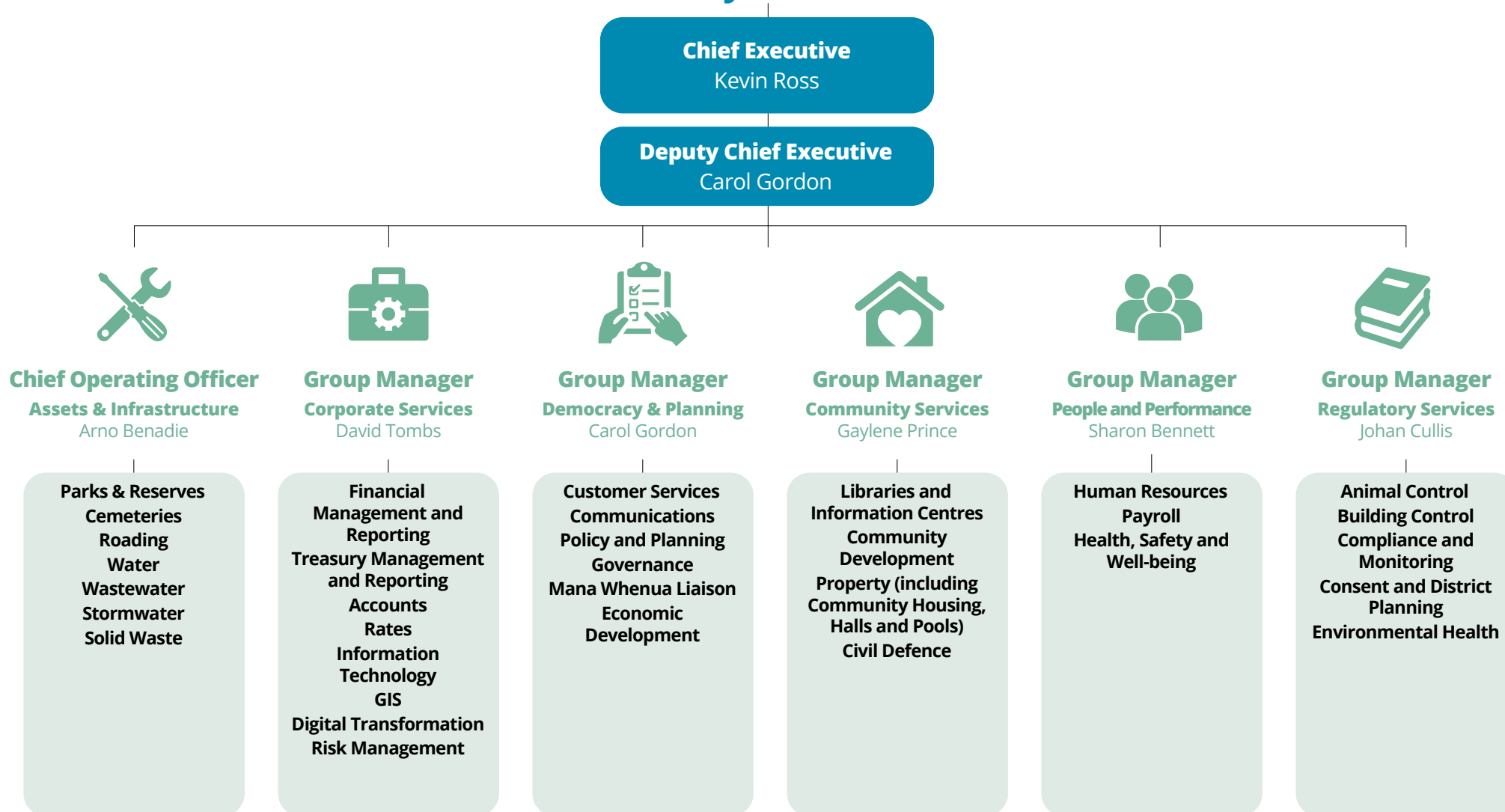
- Central Ward
- Northern Ward
- Southern Ward
- Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Ward
- Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Ward

COUNCIL STRUCTURE



MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

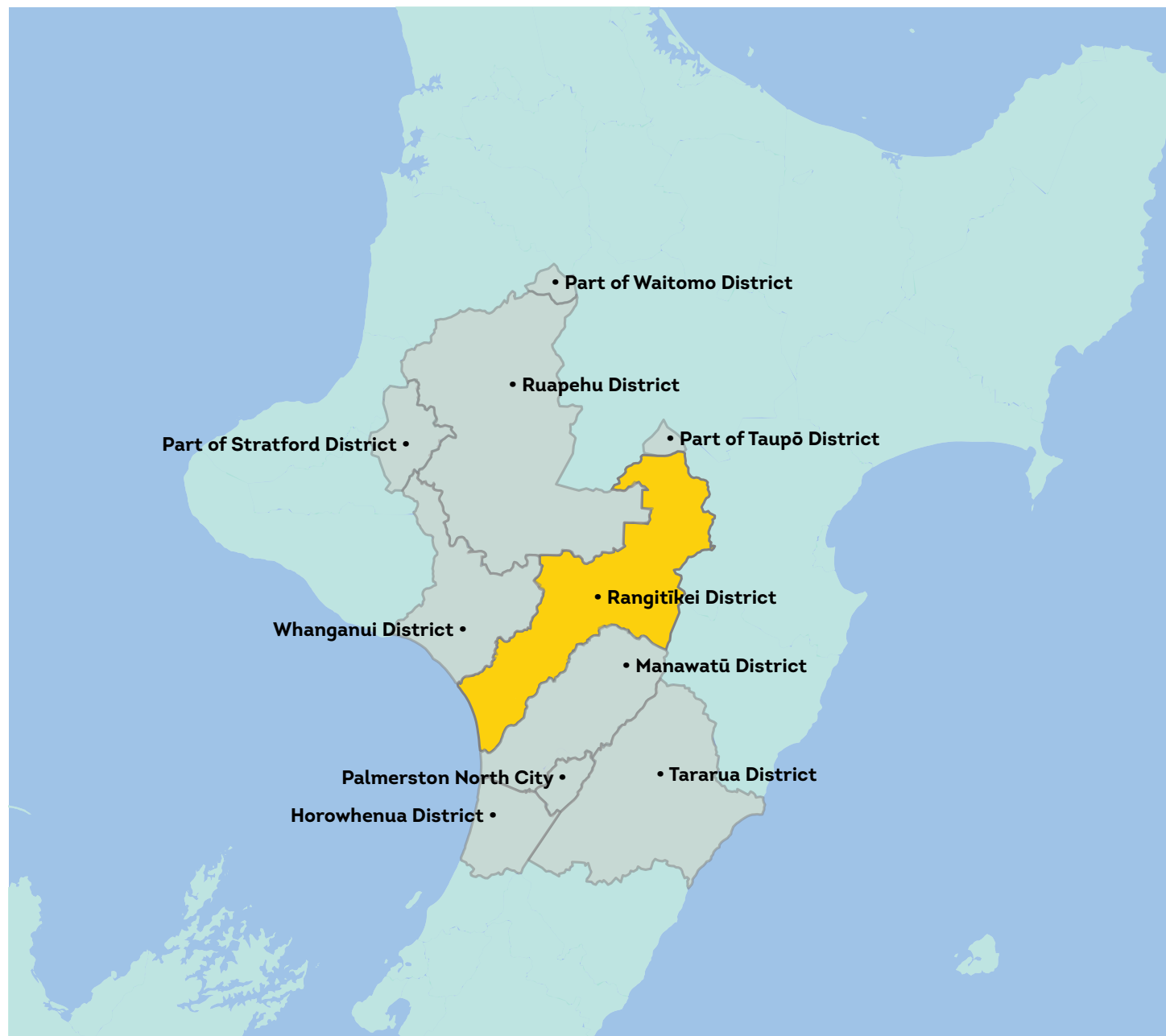
COUNCIL: Mayor and Councillors



MANAWATŪ- WHANGANUI LASS LIMITED

An exempt Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) in the Manawatū-Whanganui region is delivering efficiencies, stronger governance and cost savings for the participating councils.

The CCO (MW LASS) brings together Horizons Regional Council and Horowhenua, Manawatū, Rangitīkei, Ruapehu, Tararua and Whanganui District Councils, was established in 2008 to investigate, develop and deliver shared back office services.



SIGNIFICANT FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS

The significant forecasting assumptions are provided in the following tables. The significant forecasting assumptions are what has been used as a basis of planning in this LTP.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
1 Government¹				
That the current Territorial Authority boundaries and services provided are unchanged. This includes the assumption that Council retains ownership and management of three waters assets and that resource management planning is not regionalised. Data source: Coalition Government 100 Day Plan.	The risk is that amalgamation in some form occurs during the LTP period.	The local services provided by the Council will still need to be provided locally, so the cost of the service provision is unlikely to change significantly.	Medium	High
			Medium	
That implementation of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules remains mandatory for the Council's water supply schemes. Data source: Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules.	Council's six urban water supply schemes do not achieve compliance with a more rigorous standard (or stricter enforcement of the standard). It is not yet clear whether the drinking-water standard will be extended to rural non-potable (i.e. currently untreated supplies). The Director-General of Health requires Council to implement fluoridation.	There could be additional cost from a more rigorous standard (or implementing fluoridation); financial penalties might be imposed; and a revised capital programme may be necessary. Compliance for rural schemes unknown at this stage.	Medium	High
			Medium/High	

¹ Disclosure: Council has prepared this plan on the assumption its existing purpose, functions, roles, structures and governance will continue for the life of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan (in particular for years 1-3) while the 'Future for Local Government' review is undertaken by Central Government. This review includes, but is not limited to:

- roles, functions, and partnerships
- representation and governance and
- funding and financing

While the review could recommend significant change to what local government is and does, there is no information available on the likely direction for the review at this time. Council considers it unlikely that any recommendations could take effect before 1 July 2024 – particularly for changes to roles or functions. Any changes that are made will be incorporated in the 2024-34 long-term plan.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
<p>That the statutory requirements for earthquake-strengthening of public buildings will continue under the government.</p> <p>Data source: Building (earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Act 2016.</p>	<p>It is not affordable for Council to strengthen or replace its buildings.</p>	<p>Council is working through a comprehensive property strategy which may see asset divestment where appropriate.</p>	Low	Medium
			Low/Medium	
<p>Conditions on Council's resource consents renewals will be met and all consents will be renewed.</p> <p>Data source: Historic Council data on consent compliance, current consenting strategies.</p>	<p>That conditions on resource consents are changed to the point that the investment required from the community is too high/unaffordable.</p> <p>Council may face substantial fines (and even litigation) for continuing non-compliance. Investigations before a resource consent is granted may push upgrade costs beyond what has been budgeted.</p>	<p>Council has committed to a capital programme which sets targets for compliance for all discharges and has presented this to Horizons. There is a strong co-operative working relationship between staff at Rangitikei and Horizons, essential to secure the most cost-effective technical solution for each site.</p>	Low	High
			High	
<p>NZ Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) will approve the programmes proposed.</p> <p>Data source: Programme submitted to Waka Kotahi and received based on feedback.</p>	<p>The programme of works will be reduced.</p>	<p>The projected rates requirement for the local share needs to be increased to cover the lack of NZ Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) funding.</p>	Medium	Medium
			Medium	

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
2 Demographics				
<p>Population Growth</p> <p>The population will grow at a rate of 0.7% between 2024 and 2034.</p> <p>By 2034 Rangitikei will have a population of 17,533, an increase of 1,350 residents.</p> <p>Council has adopted the High scenario from the Manawatū-Whanganui Region Population Projections prepared by Infometrics.</p> <p>Data Source: Infometrics Manawatū-Whanganui Region Population Projections.</p>	<p>The population growth across the district occurs at a significantly different rate (much faster or slower) than assumed.</p> <p>The rate of growth depends on many variables, most of which are outside of Council's control.</p>	<p>The Rangitikei has experienced higher than projected growth since 2014. The projections identified in the high scenario are slightly lower than recent observed growth.</p> <p>In all scenarios the population for Rangitikei is projected to increase, with the low scenario projecting only 753 fewer residents in 2034 than the high scenario.</p> <p>This range of population change will not significantly impact on provision of infrastructure, facilities or services.</p>	Medium	Low
<p>Ageing population – The average age of the population of the District will continue to increase.</p> <p>Data Source: Infometrics Manawatū-Whanganui Region Population Projections.</p>	<p>Population growth in different age groups is substantially different from what is assumed.</p>	<p>If there is a greater increase in the younger age ranges there could be increased demand for facilities or services that are targeted to the needs of a younger population.</p>	Low	Medium
			Low/Medium	

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
3 Climate Change				
<p><u>Storm events</u> An increasing number of storm events will mean greater damage to the roading network, heavier demand on stormwater systems and more call on staff and volunteers to be available for emergency management and rural fire activities.</p> <p><u>Sea level rise</u> No communities will be adversely impacted by sea level rise.</p> <p><u>Temperature change</u> That changes in temperature, particularly drought, will not impact on the delivery of three waters service, particularly water supply.</p> <p>Data source: NIWA, Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Risk Assessment, historic council data, coastal hazard assessment.</p>	<p>That severe storm events occur so frequently or so close to one another that Council is unable to fund all the necessary repairs in a reasonable time without breaching its liability management policy.</p> <p>Capital work on water and wastewater plants may be delayed and mean Council is non-compliant with its resource consents.</p> <p>That sea level changes occur significantly different to what is projected.</p> <p>There is a risk that temperature changes occur more rapidly than anticipated.</p>	<p>Storm events are occurring more frequently and erratically.</p> <p>Borrowing beyond the parameters in the Council's liability management policy could pose issues with prudent management.</p> <p>Temperature change, such as prolonged drought may place requirements on Council to put in place mitigation measures such as additional water storage.</p> <p>The timing and scope of climate change related events cannot be predicted. However, government subsidies and Council's own budgets provide some assurance that there will be sufficient funds for emergency work. If there are insufficient funds for emergency work Council may need to reconsider budgets, including levels of service, debt and rates.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium/High</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p><u>Natural hazards</u> As low likelihood, high consequence natural disasters are difficult to predict, we have not assumed that any will occur in the course of the Long-term Plan.</p> <p>The Rangitikei District is exposed to a range of natural hazards, particularly flooding.</p> <p>All natural disasters requiring emergency work will be funded out of normal budgets, Council's insurance policies or government subsidies for emergency work on roads.</p> <p>Data source: Council data, hazard mapping.</p>	<p>That there will be a major natural disaster requiring significant additional unbudgeted expenditure and financing.</p> <p>The present level of government subsidy for emergency roading works may be reduced.</p> <p>Council may not be able to obtain (or afford) insurance sufficient cover for its infrastructure assets.</p>	<p>Significant financial costs may be incurred due to a significant natural hazard event occurring.</p> <p>The timing and scope of natural disasters cannot be predicted. However, government subsidies and Council's own budgets provide some assurance that there will be sufficient funds for emergency work.</p> <p>If there are insufficient funds for emergency work Council may need to reconsider budgets, including levels of service, debt and rates.</p> <p>Currently Council is part of an insurance scheme negotiated with neighbouring councils for above-ground and below-ground assets, so the risk is shared.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High</p>	<p>High</p>

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
4 Financial environment				
<p>Inflation – The financial information is based on inflation figures using the BERL indices for inflation. Some key Infrastructure projects are allocated a ‘fixed budget’ which is phased during the Long Term Plan. No inflation is applied to these figures – the scope of these projects is expected to be scoped to fall within the ‘fixed budget’ figure. This approach is most common for Growth Capex. For other infrastructure projects inflation adjustors are based on forecasted category adjustors. Staff costs are inflated with reference to salary data received from Strategic Pay which provides figures specifically on the national local government labour market.</p> <p>This approach has resulted in the following inflation figures being used:</p> <p>Personnel costs: 7% (Year 1), 6.5% (Year 2), 5.8% (Year 3), 4.8% (Year 4), 4.0% (Years 5 to 10).</p> <p>Operating expenditure: 2.9% (Year 1), 2.2 or 2.3% (Year 2 to 5), 2.1 to 1.9% (Year 6 to 10).</p> <p>Capital expenditure: 3.0% (Year 1), 2.4 to 2.2% (Year 2 to 5), 2.1 to 1.9% (Year 6 to 10).</p> <p>Data source: BERL and Strategic Pay</p>	<p>That inflation (CPI) is greater than predicted or that operational costs do not vary in line with the BERL estimates. This level of uncertainty is a greater risk for the later years covered by the LTP (however, the opposite is also true – actual future inflation may be lower than the BERL indices that have been used in the LTP).</p>	<p>Unknown global, national and local events may cause unforeseen future price increases. Should this be the case Council would look to reduce the scope of its activities to maintain ‘cost neutrality’.</p> <p>Where future inflation figures for operating costs differ from the BERL indices, Council's operating surplus/deficit will be impacted to the same extent (all other things being equal). Where this impact is significant Council may renew its budgeted rates increase and/or its budgeted level of service it provides.</p> <p>Where future inflation figures for capital costs differ significantly from the BERL indices Council will revisit its capital programme with consideration to level of service, debt limits and budgeted rate increase.</p>	<p>Low/Medium</p>	<p>Low/Medium</p>
			<p>Low/Medium</p>	

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
<p>Interest – Interest on external borrowing is calculated at 5%, and then rounded to the nearest \$000. This approach reflects the inherent level of uncertainty associated with future interest rates and Council's desire to be conservative in these calculations.</p> <p>Council expects to continue using fixed-rate debt during the LTP. Council's existing debt of \$40m (as at end of April 2024) has weighted average rate of interest of 4.7% and Council expects its future debt (in the next 12 to 24 months) to be above, or close to, 5% (current rates, as at April 2024, are around 5.65%).</p> <p>Current indications are that interest rates will reduce to lower levels over a prolonged period of time. Approximately half of Council's current debt incurs interest at above 5% with the remainder incurring interest at between 3.1% and 4.2%. All this debt is expected to be refinanced during this LTP when it is expected that interest rates will be lower than the current rates.</p> <p>Should future interest rates differ significantly from 5% then future Finance Costs may differ from the budgeted level. However, as Finance Costs are a relatively small proportion of Council's overall Operating Expenditure, such variances are not expected to significantly change Council's overall position (eg, should Finance Costs in, say, Year 6 differ from the budget by 10%, the year's total budgeted Operating Expenditure would change by less than 1%).</p> <p>Data Source: Estimate based on current and short term interest rates, advice from Council's primary lender and media coverage (and adopting a conservative approach).</p>	<p>That interest rates will change materially from those used.</p> <p>Actual costs of external borrowing may be higher than projected. However, because Council borrows in tranches, the impact of higher rates will normally be small in comparison to the total interest being paid in any one year.</p>	<p>Economic conditions may change. Financial effect will be driven by changes to forecast interest rates and also changes to the timing of taking on new debt. The impact of a 1% interest rate variance on \$5m of new debt is \$50k pa.</p>	Low/Medium	Low
			Low	

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
<p>Three-yearly revaluation of assets (i.e. excluding land and buildings) will occur with reference to information provided by BERL.</p> <p>Council's Roothing Network accounts for approximately two thirds of Council's total assets. For the year ended 30 June 2023, external assessors advised that their annual uplift in the values of these assets was 2.1%. The revaluation increases used in the LTP based on the BERL indices, are consistent with this figure.</p> <p>Data Source: BERL and independent expert Valuation assessor.</p>	<p>The increase in asset value will be greater than what has been allowed for in the LTP budgets due to external market and financial conditions.</p> <p>Recent increases have been significant and, normally, 'corrections' occur in subsequent cycles.</p> <p>Any significant differences in Forecast Revaluation amounts and Actual Revaluation amounts will primarily impact Council's Statement of Financial Position and Council's Depreciation charge that is included in its Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. Council's annual Depreciation is approximately 2% of its Total Asset base so any such difference would impact Council's Balanced Budget position. Where significant, this could impact Council's future level of rates it seeks to generate.</p>	<p>Market prices are determined by factors outside of our control.</p>	Low/Medium	High
			Medium	
<p>Three-yearly revaluation of land and building assets are undertaken on a consistent basis using the BERL inflation adjusters.</p> <p>Data source: BERL.</p>	<p>That the assumed value of these assets over the period of the Plan is incorrect - the actual revaluation may be greater or less than this.</p>	<p>Economic conditions may change. Valuations for earthquake-prone buildings may fall at a disproportionate rate.</p>	Low	Medium
			Low/Medium	
<p>Capital Works Contracts – There will be no variations in terms of price and performance of capital works programmes.</p> <p>Data source: Council data.</p>	<p>There is significant change in price levels of capital works programmes which may affect the affordability and/or level of service provided. There is potential risk that there will not be enough contractors to undertake programmed work.</p>	<p>Council's capital works contracts have tight provisions governing price variations.</p> <p>Some projects enable scope to be downsized in cases of significant price increase.</p>	Low	Medium
			Medium	

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
<p>Capital budget - The Council will be able to deliver on its capital programme as outlined in proposed work programmes associated with the Long Term Plan.</p> <p>Data source: Historic Council data.</p>	<p>There is a risk that Council cannot spend its capital budget due to too much work across the region resulting in a lack of available contractors. Market forces may force prices to be increased.</p>	<p>Council may not be able to spend its capital budget when it is scheduled so by spreading the budget it minimizes this risk.</p> <p>Capital budgets could be unspent.</p> <p>Council is also able to prioritise its capital programme to ensure critical projects are completed and lower risk items are deferred. The deferral of such projects will defer Council's need for new debt but may result in the costs of some projects rising. Council has a fairly good history with completing its Roding Capital Programme – the main delays are with projects that require consenting approvals. For such projects Council typically phases the related expenditure over a number of years to reflect the likelihood that the project could be 'drawn out.</p>	High	High
			High	
<p>That Council will be able to obtain collaboration contracts for roading allowing the Level of Service to be provided at constant prices three years at a time.</p> <p>Data source: Council data.</p>	<p>That the inflationary costs associated with roading has not sufficiently been allowed for in the budgets and that it results in unbudgeted expenditure.</p> <p>However, the Roding Budgets are established every 3 years so subsequent cost increases could result in the same budgeted dollars being spent, but the work programme could be downsized (e.g Low Cost Low Risk work not completed).</p>	<p>Some elements of the Roding Work Programme not being covered by the available budget and not completed or deferred.</p>	Low/Medium	Low/Medium
			Low/Medium	

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
<p>That Council will not incur additional costs more than budgeted for the Marton Rail Hub project.</p> <p>The funding budget for in the 2024-34 period is part of the infrastructure associated with the project.</p> <p>Due to the uncertainty of Council's ongoing role in the project there are no ongoing costs budgeted for the project.</p> <p>Data source: Council data.</p>	<p>That Council incurs unbudgeted costs related to the project.</p>	<p>The Plan Change process is now complete. Unbudgeted costs would only be incurred following a Council decision on its role in the project moving forward.</p> <p>It is unlikely that Council would agree to significant ongoing costs associated with the project.</p>	Medium	Low
			Low	
5 Council performance				
<p>Liaise with Iwi and Māori – that there will be on-going inclusion and engagement with Iwi in our District and Māori in our communities.</p> <p>Data source: Internal Council data. Internal staff resource dedicated to iwi liaison, Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Komiti.</p>	<p>The urgency and extent of engagement will be viewed differently by Council and Iwi: proposals for change may create tension and ill-feeling which will be counter-productive. Joint ventures (Council and Iwi) may fail. Iwi intend to use the Mana Whakahono a Rohe process. The extent of Council's on-going commitment in the Ngāti Rangī settlement over the Whangaehu River has yet to be determined.</p>	<p>The Ngāti Apa claim was settled in 2010. The Ngāti Rangī claims were settled in 2017. WAI 2180 (concerning iwi around Taihape and Mokai Patea) are still be worked through. There is certainty on the extent to which Ngāti Apa, whose Waitangi claims are settled, will seek to collaborate and partner with the Council.</p>	Low	Medium
			Low	
<p>Skills Shortage: Council will be able to secure the right skills to implement planned programmes.</p> <p>Data source: Council processes. Council has implemented a number of incentives to be a desirable employer (e.g. flexible work, benefits, remote solutions).</p>	<p>That there will be a problem being competitive in securing critical skills to keep the Council's planned activities on track.</p>	<p>The 2020 covid response created new ways of working that allows rural and provincial councils to become more attractive to work in. Council has developed a workplace culture in order to incentivise potential new staff.</p>	Medium	High
			Medium	

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	Level of uncertainty	Potential Consequence
			Risk	
Useful lives of assets are accurately described in the Statement of Accounting Policies and Asset Management Plans, and for buildings, Asset Condition reports. Data source: Internal asset data.	That information about the condition of assets that informs their useful life is not completely accurate. May have unexpected asset failure due to reporting inconsistencies.	While there has been improvement in asset data capture and in asset management plans, there is still incompleteness regarding the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major unknown faults that need urgent attention remains unidentified. Information/data required to plan for future demand is not sufficiently accurate to ensure adequate provision i.e. that provision will exceed/not meet forecast demand. 	Medium	Low/Medium
			Medium/High	
Depreciation rates are factored into planned asset acquisitions – the average lifespan of assets has been used to calculate rates as stated in the note on depreciation in the Statement of Accounting Policies. Data source: Statement of Accounting Policies.	Once costs for specific items are known, the depreciation may turn out to have been over-/under-stated	Because of the long lifespan of infrastructural assets, any changes in actual depreciation compared to forecast should be minimal.	Low	Low/Medium
			Low	
Funding sources for the future replacement of significant assets disclosed in the Revenue and Financing Policy, Financial Strategy and Infrastructure Strategy are achievable. Data source: Revenue and Financing Policy.	Some user charges may not be achievable. Ratepayers may press for a different 'mix'	There has been considerable work in modelling funding sources in preparing for this LTP.	Medium	Medium
			Medium	

ASSESSMENT OF WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

The Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services was a mandatory requirement under the original Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) that had to be updated regularly and assess health risks and service quality.

This requirement was removed as part of the 2010 and 2014 amendments to the LGA and has been largely replaced with various other requirements for public water supplies, wastewater discharge consents, and Waste Management and Minimisation Plans. Council is now expected to carry out an assessment “from time to time” to assess the provision within its district of:

- a) water services; and
- b) other sanitary services.

The LGA requires that the Council identify and explain any significant differences between the Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services and the Long-Term Plan. A full assessment of Water and Sanitary Services was completed in November 2005. A review was completed in 2012 and 2018. In 2021, it was determined that the LTP had no significant variation to the strategies and major issues contained in the 2018 review.

Government regulations and mandatory standards have removed much of the discretion from Council decisions. This results in little benefit for Council and the community in undertaking a comprehensive new assessment of sanitary services. The current government review of three waters structures and service delivery, with a preferred model of transferring three waters to alternative delivery models, further reduces any benefits from a new assessment. If this transfer of three waters occurs the requirement for councils to carry out an assessment of sanitary services is likely to be removed from the Local Government Act.

Council has been making progress addressing the major issues identified in the 2018 assessment and has/is implementing significant improvements to ensure public health as listed below:

Water Supply

- New production bore developed for Marton.
- Water Supply Reticulation Renewals – district wide.
- Construction of a new water treatment plant for Marton.
- Three Waters Asset Management Plan 2024-34.

Wastewater

- Wastewater reticulation renewals – district wide.
- Rātana Wastewater upgrade.
- Marton to Bulls Centralisation Project.
- Taihape WWTP consent work and treatment plant upgrade.
- Three Waters Asset Management Plan 2024-34.

Stormwater

- Open drain renewals – district wide.
- Stormwater reticulation renewals – district wide.
- George Street storm water renewal.
- Bulls stormwater upgrades.
- Three Waters Asset Management Plan 2024-34.

Council’s Waste Minimisation Plan was adopted on 28 June 2018 and is currently undergoing a review that will be completed in the second half of 2024. The existing plan can be found on the Council website: <https://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/>.

Overall, Council considers that this draft Long-Term Plan contains no significant variation to the strategies and major issues contained in the Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services. The full review of all Council Asset Management Plans has provided updated costs and confirmation of the strategies.

Section Seven
Wāhanga Tuawhitu

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AMP – Asset Management Plan.

AS – Australian Standards.

BERL - Business and Economic Research Limited (www.berl.co.nz).

Capex – capital expenditure.

CBD – Central Business District.

CCO - council controlled organisation.

CCTV - closed circuit television.

CE – Chief Executive.

Community Board Members – elected representatives of either the Taihape or Rātana Community Board.

Community outcomes - community outcomes means the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in meeting the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. Rangitikei District Council has six community outcomes.

Council Services – services that Council provides e.g. wastewater, roading, libraries.

CPI - Consumer Price Index.

DISP – Decline in Service Potential (depreciation).

DP – District Plan.

E. Coli - a common type of bacteria that can cause human sickness.

Elected Representative – people that have been elected to represent the district, ward or township these include the Mayor, Councillors and Community Board members. Elected Members are all paid to represent their community.

EOC - Emergency Operations Centre - a centre for response locally to national or local emergencies.

ETS - Emissions Trading Scheme - the introduction of a price on greenhouse gases to provide an incentive for New Zealanders to reduce emissions and plant more trees.

Exacerbator pays principle - reflects the costs to all ratepayers of the actions or inactions of others. It has been used to develop funding systems in the past for flood and river control schemes where properties situated on the uplands have been assessed for flood and river control schemes because water-run off from these properties contributes to flooding in low lying areas downstream. The exacerbator pays principle is an instance of the user pays principle.

FAR – Funding Assistance Rate (the central government support for local roading programmes).

FIS – Funding Impact Statement.

GDP - Gross Domestic Product - The total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a given year, equal to total consumer, investment and Government spending, plus the value of exports, minus the value of imports.

GPS – The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based satellite navigation system that provides location and time information in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites.

I/I - inflow and infiltration. This refers to stormwater entering wastewater systems.

Intergenerational Equity - to spread the costs of assets that have a long life over current and future ratepayers.

ISO – The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an international standard-setting body composed of representatives from various national standards organizations.

LASS – Local Authorities Shared Services. MW LASS is the Horizons (Manawatū-Whanganui) LASS and a CCO.

Level of Service – describes the quality of service that Council proposes to provide e.g. for recycling – Council proposed to provide only glass recycling facilities as opposed to providing a full range of recycling.

LGA 2002 – Local Government Act 2002.

LGCI – Local Government Cost Index.

LIMS – Land Information Memorandum.

LTP – Long Term Plan - 10 year plan that Council reviews every three years. The LTP specifies all of Council's services and the quality of each services Council intends to provide throughout the 10 years. It also outlines the proposed rate take for each of the 10 years to cover the services provided. The draft LTP goes out for public consultation before being altered and adopted by Council.

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding.

NZS – New Zealand Standards.

NZTA - Waka Kotahi NZ (New Zealand Transport Agency).

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems.

ONRC –The One Network Road Classification (ONRC) involves categorising roads based on the functions they perform as part of an integrated national network. The classification will help local government and the Transport Agency to plan, invest in, maintain and operate the road network in a more strategic, consistent and affordable way throughout the country.

Opex – operational expenditure.

Oral Hearing – a specific time when a submitter can speak to Council on topics raised in their submission. Submitters are given 10 minutes each to speak to Councillors. It is common for submitters to split this into five minutes to speak and five minutes to answer question from Councillors.

Papakāinga – development of housing on ancestral land, usually held in the form of multiply-owned Māori land.

Protozoa - any of a large group of single-celled, usually microscopic, organisms, such as amoebas.

QA – Quality Assured.

RAMM –Road Assessment and Maintenance Management (software).

Ratepayer – a person who owns property in the district and pays rates to the Council.

Rates – a tax on property owners. The amount of rates paid is based on the value of the property together with uniform or targeted charges for Council services provided. Rates are where most of Council's money comes from.

RMA - Resource Management Act 1991.

SPARC - Sport and Recreation New Zealand (www.sparc.org.nz). Now known as Sport NZ.

Submission – the written document that details a person's opinion of the draft plan. Only during the consultation period will submissions be accepted. The submission form also asks whether a submitter wishes to speak at an oral hearing. A written submission must be presented for a person to speak at an oral hearing.

Submitter – a person who makes a submission.

SUIP – Separately used or inhabited part (see full definition on page 128).

Tangata Whenua - is a Māori term that literally means "people of the land". It can refer to either a specific group of people with historical claims to a district, or more broadly the Māori people as a whole.

UAGC - Uniform Annual General Charge.

UV – ultraviolet.

Waahi Tapu - sacred ground.

WTP – water treatment plant.

WTS – waste transfer station.

WMMP – waste management and minimisation plan.

WWTP – wastewater treatment plant.



WHERE'S IT @
RANGITIKEI

**Look to the future
Tirohanga Whakamua**

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