

RESERVES ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN



**MARLBOROUGH
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

2015-2025

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Executive Summary

Purpose of the Plan

The Marlborough District Council has an obligation to residents and ratepayers to manage the Council's assets and to provide acceptable standards of service in a cost effective manner.

The Local Government Act 2002 requires territorial authorities to develop and maintain asset management plans as part of strategic planning processes to achieve desired community outcomes, support financial plans, funding decisions and to provide a framework for the Council to manage its assets.

In the Long Term Plan Reserves and Amenities is referred to as Community Facilities. This is because this category encompasses community halls, aquatic facilities, walkways and cycle routes as well as reserves and their facilities.

Asset Management Plans provide an outline of:

What we do

The assets comprised within Marlborough's Reserves and Amenities are categorised into:

Reserve Category	n	Land (ha)
Sport and Recreation	23	125.02
Neighbourhood	82	73.68
Public Gardens	3	27.83
Nature	7	13.38
Cultural Heritage	28	46.9
Outdoor Adventure	3	360.34
Civic place	3	4.08
Recreation and ecological Linkages	93	477.75
TOTALS	242	1128.98
Other Reserves - Berms	92	12.08
TOTAL	334	1141.06

The Assets that sit on the various Reserves can be broken into:

Major Asset Category	n
Public Conveniences	52
Aquatic Facilities	1
Playgrounds/Youth Facilities	37
Sports Facilities	168
Bridges, Boardwalks, Structures	1018
Carparks/Roading	148

Major Asset Category	n
Walkways and Cycle Routes	140
Park Fixtures	3261
Street Trees and Garden Plots	8109
Mown Turf (ha)	221.45
Community Buildings	11

Marlborough District Council (MDC) Reserves and Amenities and their associated assets comprise 8.9% of Council fixed assets by value. Actual operating expenditure in 2013/14 for the operation and maintenance of Reserves and Amenities equated to \$ \$6,740,000 (from LTP) (less operating expenditure for Blenheim pool). Further to this figure was \$702,100 for new capital items and asset renewal/upgrading.

Reserves and Amenities Expenditure 2013/14

Asset	Operation and maintenance \$/yr 13/14	Capital expenditure \$/yr 13/14	Book Value as at 30/06/2014
Recreation Reserves and Sportsgrounds	4,524,464	492,597	61,860,796
Community Buildings and Pools	433,391	0	3,611,824
Cemeteries	421,323	60,090	1,341,842
Public Conveniences	753,813	168,682	349,1049
Street Trees and Plots	320,366	28,481	1,265,908
Memorials	98,711	0	628,785
Berms	228,953		6,781,000
TOTALS	6,781,021	749,850	77,727,955

Why we do it

There are a number of reasons for Marlborough District Council to be involved in providing reserves and amenities; in particular:

The community expects that there will be open spaces available for recreational purposes. As well as being aesthetically attractive for the region, people feel a sense of ownership for their local reserves, open spaces they frequently visit and sports grounds where they play sport. These areas provide both a place to interact and a place to take some time out and enjoy nature. The provision and maintenance of these open spaces makes them available to all of the community and provides a range of recreation opportunities.

Reserves and Aquatic facilities promote health and wellbeing and ensure that these facilities are available to all members of the community.

Some open spaces assist with hazard management through providing overflow paths during flood events.

There is an expectation within the community that spaces are available where they can bury family members. These places are also used to record history.

Public Conveniences are a necessity for public health. Placing public conveniences in public areas encourage people to spend time and facilitate travel throughout the region.

How we measure it

Levels of Service

Service statements keep reserve and amenity provisions on target and assist the Council to not over or under-provide these valuable community services.

The levels of service in this AMP have been derived from three key drivers:

- Strategic Objectives and Community Outcomes
- Legislative Requirements
- Customer Expectations
- New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA) Guidelines

Survey results and other customer feedback mechanisms indicate levels of service have been met however current levels have been reset for 2015/16 to be more appropriate with national guidelines as set out in the NZRA Guidelines.

Asset Management Systems

Asset lifecycle planning for reserve and amenity assets is essentially planned works programmes for assets based on ultimate community service and safety. The Access Database is used to help determine estimated lifecycle, consequence of failure (risk) and condition prioritises renewal and replacement activities.

Council considers which asset type is best suited to particular physical environments and the service desired. By doing this, the assets used provide quality service for the optimal length of time and for the optimal expenditure. In other words, good knowledge of asset condition and performance helps the Council provide 'value for money'.

Information about reserve and amenity assets including location, quantity and condition is currently held in the Reserves and Amenities ACCESS database; although Council is currently implementing a new Asset Management Information System (AMIS). This will become the new Asset Management System for Reserves and Amenities by 2015.

The maintenance required for each reserve or amenity depends upon the reserve location, category and the standards set in maintenance contracts; the greater the profile of the reserve, the greater the maintenance. Three types of maintenance are carried out on reserve assets; these are general, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.

Demand Management

Reserves are predominantly natural environments that undergo constant change. Not only may the environment change but user groups may also demand change in provision levels.

Section 4 outlines the drivers behind future demand and the required management strategies for reserves and amenity provision as well as significant provision changes over the next 10 years.

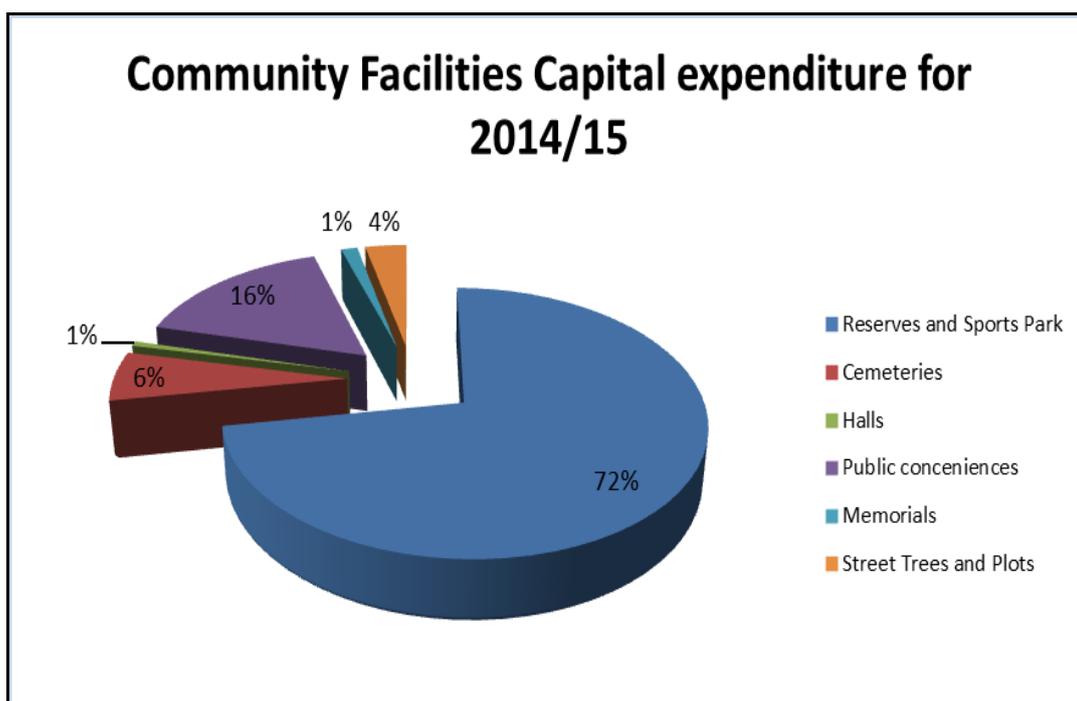
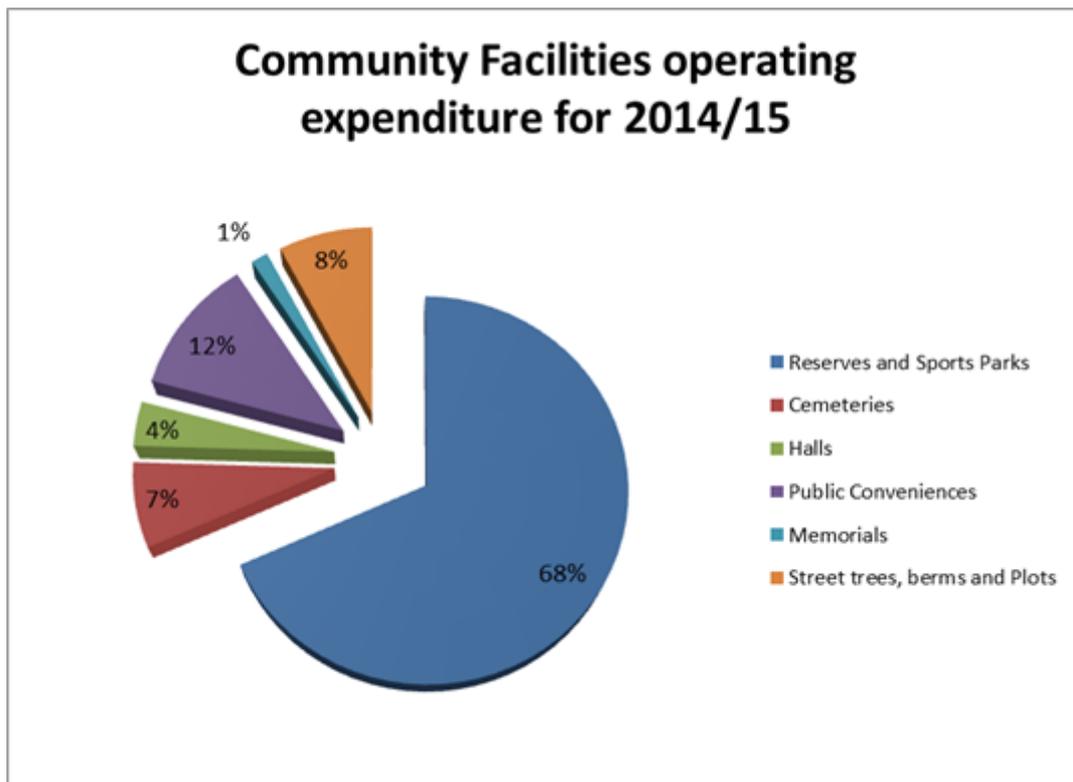
Financial Summary

Average estimated increases in operating expenditure of 3.49% pa are expected over the next 10 years.

These increases relate to costs associated with maintaining the status quo along with increases in capital expenditure and ongoing maintenance requirements to meet increasing level of service demands across Marlborough's Reserves and Amenity network.

The capital works forecasts in s4 have been obtained from the Reserves Section capital works programme, which is a continuously evolving working schedule of estimated capital/renewal and replacement requirements developed by Reserves and Amenities staff.

The graphs below show the distribution of capital and operating expenditure across all reserve and amenity activities for the last financial year 2014/15.



Key Issues

A number of wider issues are identified in this Plan which have implications for Reserves and Amenities management and have been kept in mind while producing this Asset Management Plan:

Growth Management

When new areas are zoned Residential, the allocation and maintenance of reserves will be assessed.

Development decrease

The decrease in development in Marlborough over the last 4 years has resulted in less Reserve Fund Contributions. As Reserve Fund Contributions fund Reserves and Amenities capital development the amount of capital development and replacement has decreased dramatically. Alternative funding sources will need consideration if the capital works programmes, levels of service are adhered to and customer demand are to be met.

Marlborough Outdoor Sports Facilities Plan

In 2010 Council adopted the Marlborough Outdoor Sports Facilities Plan. This guides long term sports field and facility development and investment in Marlborough. The plan identifies the improvement of A&P Park and Horton Park including the development of Lansdowne Park into a multi-sport facility which will require significant investment. It also included the establishment of a dedicated Equestrian Park at Bothams Bend. While stage one is complete, allowing for events to take place on the Park, further development will require additional funding to realize the full potential and development of the Park

Trends in leisure activities

With a huge increase in the use of the internet and smart phones, the amount of time people spend outdoors is changing. Reserves and Amenities have to move with this trend and will look at utilising websites and smartphone apps to communicate and attract people to these areas. Popularity in sport and Recreation activities is constantly changing and Council needs to be aware of trends so that there is neither over nor under provision of facilities. Football/soccer patronage has now surpassed the “known” national game, rugby. Provision and programming need to take into account trends in Leisure.

Affordability

Continual pressure is placed on Council to increase levels of service without increasing costs. As areas become more urbanised people expect that levels of maintenance on open space will increase to the levels in residential areas.

Building on Community Strength

The recent Seddon Earthquakes displayed the strength of the community. Reserves and Community Halls become essential places of communication and gathering during difficult times. The damage to public facilities from the earthquakes has provided an opportunity to assess public facilities in Seddon and look at opportunities for facility sharing.

Key Assumptions and Uncertainties

Assumptions

Current levels of service will be maintained.

Uncertainties

It is uncertain what requirements the new Asset Management System will have until it has been implemented.

Improvement Programme

Since 2008 improvements have been made by:

- Updating ACCESS asset database to approximately 99% completion.
- Implementing a new system and creating a template for street tree and street plot asset information capture in the field, to be used on any android or apple device.
- Updating GIS database links- 96% of recorded data is linked to a GIS record.
- Operations and maintenance contracts have been updated to include asset reporting.
- Improvements required to ensure the database meets best practice standards includes:
- Performance Monitoring- establish timeframes for performance monitoring and auditing.
- Optimal Decisions- based on predictive modelling and evaluation techniques.
- Reserve Inventory Database- upgrade to the new Asset Management System where assets will be linked to maintenance and financial data.
- Lifecycle Planning- development of lifecycle plans and budgeting.
- Training programmes for staff and contractors on data collection and reporting functions.

Introduction

Why reserves? (Activity description)

Reserves and Amenities provision enhances and promotes community wellbeing through providing open spaces and amenities for the community, encouraging active lifestyles and enhancing the natural environment.

The Marlborough District Council (MDC) Long Term Plan (LTP) describes activities of the Council and the community outcomes to which these activities will contribute. The Council outcomes for Reserves and Amenities in the 2015-2025 LTP are that:

Marlborough's communities and visitors experience the District's open spaces and recreation facilities for recreation, relaxation, and physical activity.

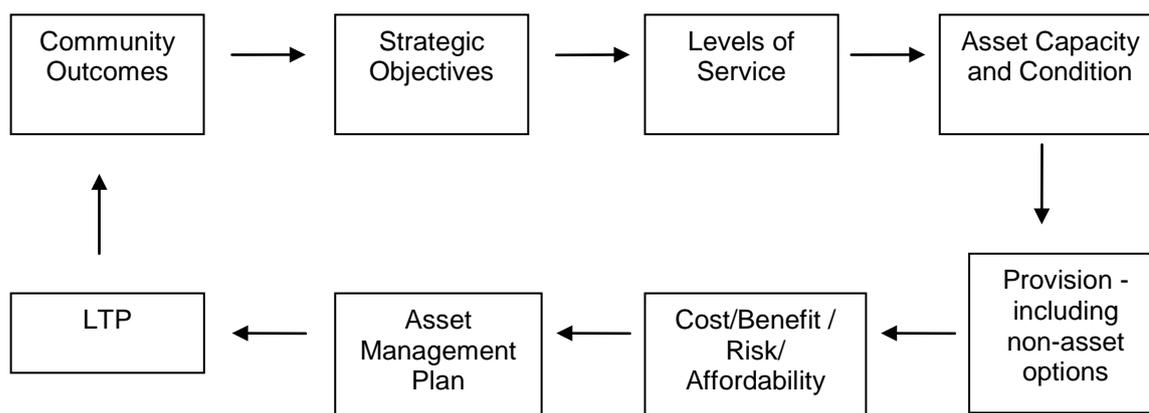
Marlborough people have a respectful and comforting environment to remember those they have lost [cemeteries].

What is asset management?

Reserve and Amenities provision includes the development, maintenance and replacement of reserve and amenity assets which are provided for the use and enjoyment of the public. The term "asset management" is used to describe the activities carried out to maintain these assets in good working order. Reserve assets may be strategic assets i.e.; land or buildings, as well as smaller component assets such as trees, gardens, turf, structures and outdoor furniture.

The Council is required to complete and maintain asset management plans under the Local Government Act 2002, as detailed in Schedule 10 of the Act.

Asset management planning process



Asset management plan objectives

To create a management document that is understood and used by the Council and the community.

To guide the provision of quality reserve assets for users, in the most cost-effective way.

To guide the acquisition of reserve land or financial contributions, that is conducive to meeting service targets and Community Outcomes.

To ensure a consistent approach in methodology and standards for reserve management.

Reserves Categories

The intended community benefit of a reserve determines a reserves category and therefore its management, for example, a reserve that is intended for sporting use is not planted in extensive gardens. This does not mean that all reserves of one category should look exactly the same, but they must be able to provide the intended service. For the purpose of this plan, reserves land is categorised based on its intended recreational or amenity service and the way in which the Council manages it. The categories are based on New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA) Park Categories from NZRA Parks Categories and Levels of Service Guideline (2011) Major component assets that may be located both on and off reserve land are recorded in groups.

Sport and Recreation

- District Sportsgrounds – Mixed Use
- Local Sportsgrounds – Mixed Use (includes Youth Parks)
- Sportsgrounds – Exclusive use(Golf)
- Buildings

Neighbourhood

Public Gardens

Nature

Cultural Heritage

- Cemeteries
- Memorials
- Sites

Outdoor Adventure

Civic Space

Recreation and Ecological Linkages

- Accessways
- Cycleways
- Esplanades

Other reserves

- Berms

In addition a range of assets located within reserves are managed including:

- Public toilets, buildings, pools
- Trees, garden areas, grassed areas, established vegetation, irrigation

- Park fixtures, bridges/boardwalks, bbqs, barriers, edgings, fences, gates, walls
- Carparks, roads/driveways
- Memorials
- Play equipment, play areas, fitness stations, skatepark/BMX, sports areas, goal posts
- Picnic tables, platforms, rubbish bins, seats, signs, lighting,
- Walkways/tracks, paths

A breakdown of the component assets as they occur in the reserves asset inventory is available in Appendix 2 Asset Groups.

The Reserves, Sports Parks and Cemeteries managed by the Marlborough District Council are indicated in the table below:

Category	Population	Area ha	Hectares per 1000 residents	Other Councils comparison (Median) ¹
Reserves	43,415	948.4	21.8	14.8
Sports Parks	43,415	108.5	2.4	2.4
Cemeteries	43,415	25.75		

Benefits analysis

Reserves and Amenities play an important part in the quality of life for Marlborough residents. Being able to take your grandchildren to play close to your home and having space to exercise your dogs are ways that reserve provision makes Marlborough a better place to live or visit. Each reserve may benefit the community in a number of ways, for example, the intention of a sportsground is to facilitate sport, and however the reserve will also provide community amenities and preserve urban open space for enjoyment by future generations.

The amenity and recreation services provided by a reserve may actually be the secondary purpose of the reserve. The reserve's primary purpose is likely to be a drainage reserve to help control the overflow of water if a significant flood strikes. With good planning and teamwork, the Council is able to increase the range of services provided by a reserve and therefore improve the benefits and value of each reserve to the community.

Who benefits from reserves, sportsgrounds and cycle and walkway provision?

The entire community benefits from the choice of recreational activities and a healthy active community.

The entire community benefits from access to open space.

Particular event organiser's benefit from commercial gains from activities held on reserves.

Individuals who participate in formal sports and their spectators.

Period of Benefit

Benefits are ongoing as recreational activities promote community wellbeing.

¹ Based on Yardstick Park check Management Measures New Zealand Report 2013

Who creates need for the activity?

The entire community expresses a need for access to open space and a choice of recreational activities.

Who benefits from the provision of cemeteries?

Individual users; being those who inter loved ones.

The entire community through the promotion and protection of heritage assets.

Period of Benefit

The direct benefits to individuals are felt greatest in the first 10 years post interring a loved one, when graveside visits are highest.

The benefits to the whole community are ongoing.

Who Creates Need for the Activity?

Initially those that chose to use a cemetery and, secondarily, the whole community creates the need for cemetery services.

Who benefits from public toilet provision?

Individual Users

Visitors to the district.

Businesses in the CBD or towns serviced by public toilets.

Period of benefit

Benefits are immediate for individuals and visitors and ongoing for businesses and the community.

Who creates need for the activity?

Need is created by individual users and visitors.

Section 1: Level of Service

Service Statements keep Reserves and Amenities provisions on target and assist the Council to not over or under provide these valuable community services.

The levels of service in this AMP have been derived from four key drivers:

- Strategic Objectives and Community Outcomes
- Legislative Requirements
- Customer Expectations
- NZRA Guidelines



Photo: Harling Park

1.1 Strategic Objectives

MDC mission statement of “Enabling social and economic development in balance with environmental and community needs” can in part be achieved by the delivery of community facilities.

The MDC Draft Open Space Strategy 2008 sets out Council’s long-term goals for the provision and management of open space and recreation resources in Marlborough. The vision for the district is that “Marlborough’s communities and visitors experience the benefits of the District’s open spaces.” The Strategy also outlines how the vision will be achieved focusing on integration of open space assets and other Council activities, stakeholder relationships, changing community needs, promotion of open space assets and consistent application of the planning framework.

1.2 Community Outcomes

The MDC LTP records community outcomes that describe the sort of place we all want Marlborough to be. The provision of Reserves and Amenities makes positive contributions to all of the following community outcomes:

Attribute	Sub-attribute	Major linkages	Secondary linkages
Cemeteries			
Environment	Attractive	Cemeteries are provided for many reasons including cultural, religious, coping with grief.	They also need to be environmentally managed.
	Control over pollution		
Living	Health	People have a respectful and comforting environment to remember those they have lost.	
Memorials			
Environment	Attractive	Society values past history. Contributes towards the commemorative needs of the community.	-
Living	Cultural facilities and events		

Street Trees and Plots			
Environment	Attractive	Trees are valued aesthetically and for their air quality benefits.	-
	Control over pollution, forms and effect		
Living	Health		
Halls			
People	Engaged and participative	Meeting places for community groups.	-
Public Conveniences			
Environment	Control over pollution	Public toilets help prevent environmental pollution and benefit public health and comfort.	-
Living	Health		
Mobility	Individual Safety	They assist and encourage people to get out and about.	
	Local accessibility		
Reserves and Swimming Pools			
Environment	Attractive	Reserves, recreation facilities, sports grounds and open spaces all provide opportunities for recreation, relaxation and physical activity. There are also responsibilities to sustain natural and physical resources and manage the environment.	-
	Sustainable resource management		
Living	Health Cultural facilities and events Sports and Recreation Opportunities for participation		

1.3 Legislative Requirements

Local Government Amendment Act (LGA) 2002

The LGA 2002 requires MDC to prepare and adopt a long-term (10 year) financial strategy which is reviewed triennially, taking into account asset creation, realisation and loss of asset service potential. MDC must identify the assets required to meet levels of service conducive to community outcomes now and for future generations and how this asset provision will be provided. MDC must clearly identify significant forecasting assumptions and risks underlying financial estimates.

Water and Sanitary Services Assessment, LGA 2002:

The provision of public toilets and cemetery services are covered in the 2005 Water and Sanitary Services Assessment and results and recommendations are incorporated into this plan.

Resource Management Act, 1991

The Act requires MDC to:

- Sustain the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonable foreseeable needs of future generations.
- To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effect on the environment.
- To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in exercising functions and powers under the Act relating to the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.

- Establish and implement district plans.

Reserves Act 1977

The Reserves Act 1977 (and the subsequent amendments) is the main piece of legislation that determines how reserves will be managed in New Zealand. The Act requires that reserves be classified according to their principle or primary purpose and that any reserves acquired through vesting under the Act, have an appropriate management plan. Reserve management plans are a guide to the protection, use and development of reserves. They ensure consistent management through providing management objectives and policies for reserves. This AMP should be compatible with all MDC reserve management plans.

Burial and Cremation Act 1964

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that Local Authorities provide, maintain and manage cemeteries for the purpose of interring deceased people that reside in the district.

Building Act 2004

The Building Act requires MDC to ensure all of its buildings and facilities are safe and sanitary, and comply with the provisions of the Act, the Building Regulations 2004 and the NZ Building Code with relevant NZ Standards.

The Act, regulations and codes provide controls on building material, design, building safety, fire escape and accessibility. All of these are covered in the building compliance schedule and the building warrant of fitness, which is maintained by annual inspections, carried out by qualified independent persons.

Health and Safety Employment Act 1992

MDC as the owner and/or administrator of reserves must take all reasonable steps and ensure that users take all reasonable steps, to ensure that people on reserves or in buildings on reserves are not harmed by any hazard that may arise in these areas.

Walking Access Act 2008

The purpose of this Act is to provide the New Zealand public with free, certain, enduring, and practical walking access to the outdoors so that the public can enjoy the outdoors.

Council has also adopted Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures SNZ HB 8630:2004 and SNZ 8603:2005 for Design and Application of Outdoor Recreation Symbols for its track network.

Dog Control Act 1996

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that local authorities impose on dog owners in their district the responsibilities and obligations noted in this Act relating to the care and control of dogs. MDC have established policies and bylaws for the care and control of dogs within the district.

1.4 Customer expectations

How do our customers regard our reserves? Does Marlborough require more reserves and if so, who needs them most and what services should these reserves provide? Are customers happy with the present service at the present cost, or would they rather pay higher rates for improved services or lower rates for a lower standard of service?

Our customers are any person or group who uses, pays for, or relies on the provision of Reserves and Amenities. This may include:

- Ratepayers and residents.

- Youth and elderly.
- Community groups or events.
- Private events or businesses.
- Sporting codes, organised and informal recreation participants.
- Stakeholders, developers, concessionaires.
- Community Partners, eg; Sport Marlborough, Marlborough 4 Fun.

Consultation

To understand the expectations and values of the community it is necessary to carry out consultation. Consultation also helps educate the community of sustainable service options and to reach agreement upon a service level that increases customer satisfaction.

How do we Access all of these People and Groups for Consultation?

Above and beyond everyday communications between customers and the councillors or Council staff, the Council provide a number of formal consultation opportunities. Examples include the Reserves management plan consultation, Bylaw special consultative process, elected representatives and staff attending Community Association meetings, Access and Mobility forums held at the Council offices, continual involvement with sports groups and sportsground administrators and ongoing internal consultation with other Council departments. Youth and children receive targeted consultation through youth forums and schools such as the use of student councils to select the preferred play modules.

Council operates a democratic procedure inviting submissions to annual plans or consent applications and reviews community satisfaction through commissioned surveys. User or community groups may express to the Council the desire for increased or improved services through the Annual Plan and LTP processes. The Council consults with Tangata Whenua where specifically required to do so, or when it is considered appropriate and beneficial.

1.5 How are we doing?

A Market Research Report for MDC Services was conducted by SIL Research LTD in July 2014. A representative sample of 800 residents was interviewed. The level of confidence was 95% confidence level +/- 3.9% to 4.87%.

Parks and reserves achieved the second highest individual performance rating in 2014 (8.29/9) within MDC. Across areas, there were some statistically significant differences in resident's satisfaction. Rating differences were with the provision of Parks and reserves, swimming pools and public toilets. The six facilities all recorded positive satisfaction rating percentages with Parks and reserves (90.1%), Sports grounds (85.4%), Community Halls (59.9%), Swimming Pools (91.2%) and Cemeteries (84.3%). Reason for positive and negative ratings varied across services. Across most community facility provisions, in 2014 a continued increase or maintenance in performance ratings was recorded with the exception of community halls which recorded a decrease.

Survey Results

Generally residents were satisfied with Council’s management of these facilities. Residents were informed that “The Council administers a variety of community facilities.” Residents were then asked: “On a scale of 1 to 9 where 1=not at all well, 5=neutral and 9=extremely well, how well do you think the Council performs in providing these six services?” Mean scores for all deliverables were then aggregated and averaged within this section to provide an indication of overall performance satisfaction for this service. The following table depicts the average scores of the facilities:

Category	Average
Parks and Reserves	8.29
Sports Grounds	7.88
Community Halls	6.79
Swimming Pools	7.92
Cemeteries	7.99
Public Toilets	6.99
Total	8.29

Service Level Reviews

Levels of Service as set out in Table 1.

The levels of service have been updated to reflect the guidelines provided by NZRA to provide consistency within the industry. This will allow Marlborough to have a more robust measurement of Level of Service against other Districts in New Zealand.

Table 1

Levels of Service 2015-25: Community Facilities						
Performance Targets (for the financial year)						
Level of Service	Indicator	Baseline	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-25
Provide an overall level of service that meets or exceeds residents' expectations.	Resident satisfaction with this service as measured by survey, where 10 = "service delivered extremely well".	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Neighbourhood Parks Provision of Neighbourhood Parks in urban area within walking distance of home, providing play opportunities for all ages, open space and amenity values.	That within the urban environment 98% of the area is provided with a Neighbourhood Park which is either 500 metres approximately or ten minutes' walk.	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Public Gardens Provision of High quality Public Gardens in key locations that provide opportunities for amenity horticultural displays, education and contemplative leisure experiences.	Three prime areas are allocated and maintained to high horticultural amenity standard. Offering at least 5 various displays, educational opportunities for the community and contemplative leisure experiences. 5 educational sessions are offered.	New Measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cultural Heritage The Protection of specific cultural heritage sites and opportunities to experience and learn about our history.	The identification of sites of significance and the value the community places on their conservation.eg; War Memorial sites are protected, identified and made available for ANZAC Day parades.	New Measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Provision of cemeteries will meet the future interment of the community to provide accessible and appropriate sites for burial.	New Measure	100%	100%	100%	100%

Levels of Service 2015-25: Community Facilities

Performance Targets (for the financial year)

Level of Service	Indicator	Baseline	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-25
Outdoor Adventure Outdoor Adventure Parks enable visitors to experience a variety of recreation activities in a wide range of open space environments.	Provision of opportunities for outdoor adventure based Recreation activities such as walking tracks and mountain bike tracks.	New Measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
Civic Space Provision of open space within business/retail areas, with a high level of amenity development and maintenance designed to attract and cater for periodic high levels of use.	Provision and maintenance of central areas eg; Liz Davidson Place, Bythell Place, Stadium 2000 Pocket Park, Riverside Park & London Quay	New Measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
Recreation and ecological Linkages Provision of open space that enhances the urban environment and provides ecological and recreation linkages.	Development of Recreation opportunities. Walk/Bike infrastructure is created to enhance and provide access between areas.	New Measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Identification and acquisition of identified sites eg; Taylor River, Spring Creek walkway. Esplanade acquisition.	New Measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sport & Recreation To provide and maintain sports field capacity to meet reasonable demand. Recreation facilities will be managed to meet the recreation needs of the community or sport code.	Delivery will achieve at least 85% satisfaction with users and relevant sports groups.	New Measure	80%	85%	90%	90%
			80%	85%	90%	90%

Section 2: Asset Description

2.1 Reserve Categories

Reserve areas have been classified into the following Park Categories.

Park Category	Description/Primary Purpose
Sport & Recreation	Sport and recreation activity, recreation facilities and buildings, often multiple use
Neighbourhood	Local, informal recreation, play and amenity space
Public Gardens	Horticultural collections for relaxation/contemplation, education and /or amenity
Nature	Experience and/or protection of the natural environment: native bush, coastal, forestry, farm parks, wetlands and water bodies
Cultural Heritage	Protection of built cultural and historical environment to provide for commemoration, mourning and remembrance
Outdoor Adventure	Recreation activities and built facilities, requiring a large scale non-urban environment
Civic Space	Social and community open space and events
Recreation and Ecological Linkages	Open space, linkages and corridors, water margins

2.2 Sport and Recreation

Park Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act 1977 Class
Sport & Recreation	Sport and recreation activity	<p>Sport facilities, eg; grass fields, hard courts, artificial surfaces</p> <p>Buildings, eg; changing rooms, clubrooms, community centres, community activities</p> <p>Recreation facilities, eg; Playgrounds, skate parks, half courts, picnic areas, bike tracks,</p> <p>Dog park</p> <p>Seating</p> <p>Landscaping</p> <p>Usually large size</p> <p>Leased sites could be small (eg; the size of a single club)</p>	<p>Organised sport</p> <p>Social sports</p> <p>Active recreation</p> <p>Informal sport & recreation</p> <p>Walking</p> <p>Amenity & open space</p> <p>Events</p>	<p>Recreation, with parts possibly classified as</p> <p>Local Purpose</p>

2.2.1. Description

A Sports & Recreation Park is designed and used for sport and recreation, and is often-multi use, providing for a range of community activities and facilities.

It is likely to have formally maintained sports turf for a mixture of winter and/or summer sport. The sports turf areas are maintained to an appropriate standard for the sports code use. It may accommodate hard court and built recreation facilities.

Toilets, changing facilities and car parking are likely to be available and some may have resident club facilities.



Photo: Lansdowne Park

Some parks may have recreation facilities such as playgrounds, and other facilities serving a local neighbourhood and community function creating a multi-function park with a wide range of activities occurring. Some parks may be entirely leased for sports or recreation activity. The determining factor is the provision of bookable sports play facilities, which are the primary purpose of the park.

Throughout Marlborough the Council provides and maintains sportsgrounds for year-round use by residents and visitors, providing opportunities for the community to partake in team or individual sporting pursuits of a formal or informal nature. The Council endeavours to cater for a wide range of sporting codes and their respective spectators, including but not limited to, softball, tennis, cricket, cycling, football, league, rugby, netball and equestrian activities. The administration of Council sportsgrounds is allocated between the Council and community groups.

Sportsgrounds sub-categories include: Mixed Use District Sportsgrounds, Mixed Used Local Sportsgrounds and Exclusive Use Sportsgrounds.

Table 2 – Total Sports Grounds

Location	Reserves n	Land (ha)	OPEX 13/14 (\$)	CAPEX 13/14 (\$)
Blenheim	12	97.3	1,059,122	420,000
Picton	1	8.7	407,824	0
Renwick	2	10.24	195,743	0
Havelock	1	1.4	54,630	0
Seddon	1	5.4	71,000	0
Ward	1	6.1	17,716	0
Wairau	1	3.4	389	0
TOTALS	19	132.54	1,203,285	420,000

2.2.2 District Sportsgrounds – Mixed Use

District Sportsgrounds are designed and used for formal sports, predominantly of a team nature, and serve the whole district. The reserve will consist of sports turf maintained to an appropriate standard for use by a mixture of summer and winter sporting codes and will host all grades from junior to premier and some national tournaments. Sports events have a higher level of organisation than at a local level.

The Council provides 59.11 ha of District sportsgrounds. The cost of maintaining district sportsgrounds at current levels is on average \$14,604/ha. Current rate of provision is 1.23 ha/1000 usually resident people.



Photo: Oliver Park

Table 3 - District Sportsgrounds

Sportsground	Location	Land (ha)	OPEX 13/14 (\$)	CAPEX 13/14 (\$)
Oliver Park	Blenheim	5.11	88,440	0
A & P Park	Blenheim	9.6	88,083	180,000
Horton Park	Blenheim	5.1	101,501	0
Lansdowne Park	Blenheim	13.1	249,716	165,000
Athletic Park	Blenheim	3.6	60,222	80,000
Endeavour Park	Waikawa	8.7	170,166	566,328
Renwick Domain	Renwick	9.6	45,691	0
College Park	Blenheim	4.3	59,469	0
TOTALS		59.11	863,288	991,3289

2.2.3 Local Sportsgrounds – Mixed Use

Local sportsgrounds are designed and used for sports within the local geographic area and cater for a range of formal and informal activities. The reserve will consist of sports turf maintained to an appropriate standard for use by a mixture of sporting codes. Skateparks are included in this category as they provide an area for a variety of activities.

The Council provides 16.44 ha of local sportsgrounds. The annual cost of maintaining local sportsgrounds at current levels is on average \$5731/ha. Current rate of provision is 0.38 ha/1000 usually resident people.



Photo: Renwick Domain Skate Park

Table 4 - Local Sportsgrounds – Mixed Use

Sportsground	Location	Land (ha)	OPEX 13/14 (\$)	CAPEX 13/14 (\$)
Blenheim Skatepark	Blenheim	.12	6,310	0
Seddon Domain	Seddon	5.44	32,398*	0
Ward Domain	Ward	6.10	8,249	0
Wairau Valley Recreation Ground	Wairau	3.38	391	0
Havelock Domain	Havelock	1.4	25,757	0
TOTALS		16.44	73,105	0

*Contract costs only exclude Awatere Community Grant.

2.2.4 Sportsgrounds – Exclusive Use

Exclusive Use Sportsgrounds are reserves that are primarily developed for one specific sport such as golf or lawn bowls. The majority of the reserve is maintained for a single purpose and other uses are restricted. Council has a number of agreements or leases with Community Associations and sporting codes in relation to the use of the sporting facilities. For example the tennis courts at Pollard Park have a lease agreement which allows the club exclusive use of the facility which is maintained at the clubs



Photo: Rewi Murray Polo Park

expenses. Similar arrangements are in place at Rewi Murray Polo Grounds and Churchward Park RDA arena.

The Council provides 57.4 ha of Exclusive Use Sportsgrounds. The cost of maintaining Exclusive Use Sportsgrounds at current levels is on average \$1,051/ha. Current rate of provision is 1.54 ha/per 1000 usually resident people.

Table 5 - Exclusive Use Sportsgrounds

Sportsground	Location	Sports	Land (ha)	OPEX 13/14 (\$)	CAPEX 13/14 (\$)
Awarua Park	Spring Creek	Rugby	3.25	915	7,825
Kent Street Bowling Club	Blenheim	Bowling	.23	0	0
Churchward Park	Blenheim	RDA & Kart raceway	9.3	9,411	0
Rewi Murray Polo Park	Blenheim	Polo	9.23	29,254	0
Whitehead Park	Blenheim	Croquet, Bowls	2.43	17,941	0
Rapaura Recreation Ground	Rapaura	Tennis	.64	0	0
Pollard Park Golf	Blenheim	Golf	14.14	481	0
Pollard Park Tennis	Blenheim	Tennis	.9	1,348	0
Pollard Park croquet	Blenheim	Croquet	.37	1,021	0
Marlborough Equestrian Park	Blenheim	Horse Riding	16.9		
TOTALS			57.4	60,371	7,825

There is other private provision of Sport Parks and facilities in Marlborough such as Golf Courses, Bowling rinks and Ministry of Education provision of facilities for individual schools. There is also private provision of sports pavilions, change rooms, storage units, sport facilities on many of Council's sports parks. Council does not normally fund these. Examples are the sport centre Renwick Domain, Sports pavilion at Havelock Domain.

Table 6 – Total Sports Parks Provision

MDC TOTALS	Land (ha)	Summer	Winter	Permanent
21 Sports Parks	119.97			
		14 x Diamonds, 1 x Athletics field, 9 x Cricket Pitch, 19 x Tennis, 11 x Football, 8 x Touch Rugby, 3 x Artificial Cricket, 1 x Polo Park	24 x Football, 20 x Rugby, 1 x Rugby League 18 x Netball, 2 x Tennis	15 x Tennis, 1 x Bowling Rink, 1 x Pool, 2 x Horse Riding, 9 x Croquet, 1 x Golf, 1 x Skin Diamond 1 x Velodrome, 10 x Cricket nets, 2 x ½-3/4 Basketball, 1 x Multipurpose Artificial Surface, 3 x Skate Park, 1 x Artificial Hockey Turf, 1 x Bocce

2.2.5 Sport Park Buildings

Building	Park	Operating Grant \$	Value \$
Port Marlborough Pavilion	Endeavour Park	30,000	3,100,000
Giesen Pavilion	Renwick Domain	30,000	2,800,000
Pavilion	A&P Park	0	998,000
Grandstand	A&P Park	0	88,000
Grandstand west	Lansdowne	0	120,000
Grandstand east	Lansdowne	0	180,000
Pavilion- Jim Fraser	Lansdowne	0	683,000
Grandstand	Athletic park	0	132,000
Sport Pavilion	College park	0	unknown
Sport Pavilion	Awatere Domain	0	90,000
Sport Pavilion	Whitehead park	0	428,000
Changing Sheds	Awarua	0	unknown

2.2.6 Provision

How are these Sportsgrounds provided for the Community?

Contracted capital works and maintenance services

- In-house provision of services
- A combination of A and B
- Private Provision

How does the Council provide this Service

MDC has elected to provide this service through a combination of capital development contracts and operations and maintenance contracts. Council

sportsgrounds are maintained to contract specifications, with the contract engineer providing information and advice on all aspects of turf planning, preparation and maintenance. Some grounds are administered and maintained by Community Associations or sporting groups.

Prior to and during the sports seasons, Council staff are in communication with sporting code administrators to ensure expectations and issues are discussed regarding the required turf preparation and maintenance.

The Council has a free user policy and, as such, funds the maintenance of sportsgrounds to defined standards. Should the user require extra work to be undertaken on the playing surface, such work will be at the expense of the user. The amount of revenue Council would recover from sporting codes if it were to charge a user fee would not be



Photo: Sports Park Building, Renwick Doman Park



Photo: George Young Reserve

significant against maintenance costs. By not charging user fees, the Council encourages full community participation in sporting activities. Each sporting code is responsible for marking their own playing surfaces and providing their own equipment such as goal posts and nets during the season.

Are there any Negative Effects from Sportsgrounds?

Chemicals used for vegetation control have a small potential for contaminating surface water or non-target vegetation.

Activities on reserves can at times disturb neighbouring properties.

Lighting of sport fields can cause annoyance to neighbouring properties.

2.2.7 Significant Assumptions, Uncertainties and Risk Management

Assumptions include:

No significant impacts on public reserve ownership, management and use as a result of future Treaty of Waitangi settlements.

Continued reliability of external parties that play a part in service provision, including but not limited to contractors and product manufacturers.

Maintaining service during and following an emergency:

- The service will be maintained during and following emergency use as per contract specification.

2.3 Neighbourhood

Park Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act 1977 Class.
Neighbourhood	Recreation, play and open space	Usually small areas (up to 2 ha) located in close proximity to residential areas May have recreation facilities, eg; Playgrounds, skate parks, half courts, picnic areas, bike tracks Seating Landscaping May have sports field for junior or informal use May have buildings, eg; toilets, community centres, community activities (crèche, kindergarten etc.)	Play Relaxation Recreation Amenity/open space	Recreation and/or Local Purpose

2.3.1 Description

A developed urban park designed for use by the local residential community. Generally smaller in size, ranging from 1,000 m² up to 2 hectares. The average useful size is considered to be from 3,000 to 5,000 m².

The Neighbourhood Park should be easily accessible, ideally from more than one road frontage. It will be well maintained; be free draining; have flat or gently undulating grassed areas; be safe; and provide an attractive welcoming ambiance to the immediate local community (within a 10 minute walking distance or 500 metre radius of urban residential properties).

Neighbourhood Parks may provide an open grass area suitable for small scale ball play, children's play equipment, youth recreation facilities eg; Basketball half courts, seating, amenity lighting, paths and attractive amenity planting.

Some may contain playing fields but are distinguished from the sports and recreation category by being for casual use and not generally booked for regular sports code use.

Some sites may contain buildings used for local community and recreation functions.

The Council provides 73.13 ha of Neighbourhood Reserves. The cost of maintaining Neighbourhood Reserves at current levels is on average \$9,486/ha. The current rate of provision of neighbourhood reserves is 1.6 ha/1000 usually resident people.

Table 7 - Neighbourhood

Location	Reserves n	Land (ha)	OPEX 14/15 (\$)	CAPEX 14/15 (\$)
Blenheim	51	52.58	436,329	190,000
Picton	20	14.65	206,993	35,000
Renwick	5	1.23	31,134	0
Rai Valley	3	.92	7,243	0
Sounds	4	3.02	12,043	0
Awatere	2	.68	0	0
Havelock	1	.05	0	0
TOTALS	86	73.13	693,742	225,000

A full list of neighbourhood reserves is held in Appendix 1: List of Reserves.

2.4 Public Gardens

Park Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act 1977 Class
Public Gardens	Horticultural collections and displays for relaxation, contemplation, and education	Horticultural / botanical display plantings Display houses High quality landscaping Interpretation, eg; plant names, historic or horticultural information, visitor centres	Relaxation/contemplation Education Amenity Weddings & photography Picnics Event/function venue Visitor centre Conservation Recreation Cafes/restaurants Conservation	Recreation

2.4.1 Description

Public Gardens include parks that are of significance to the city/district with an emphasis on horticultural displays.

The primary focus for Public Gardens is to create a place of beauty and tranquillity through high quality horticultural design and maintenance and other features as appropriate to the park's character. They often also may contain historic heritage values.

They will include but are not limited to Botanic gardens.

They will generally exhibit one or more of the following values and attributes:

- Peace and tranquillity
- Horticultural excellence and diversity
- Tourist destination
- Particular unique feature or character
- Historic, artistic or cultural values
- Horticultural and/or environmental education.

Public Gardens will be developed and maintained to the highest standard. They may also have a "Friends" organisation which supports the Public Gardens, including fundraising for capital development and running volunteer programmes.



Photo: Public Gardens Pollard Park

Table 8 – Public Gardens

Reserve	Location	Area	OPEX \$ 14/15	CAPEX \$ 14/15
Pollard Park	Blenheim	24.5	123,942	0
Picton Foreshore	Picton	2.4	644,413	0
Seymour Square	Blenheim	.92	232,188	100,000
Total		27.82	1,00,543	100,000

2.5 Natural

Park Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act
Natural	Experience and/or protect the natural environment	Native bush, coastal, forestry, farm parks, wetlands and water bodies Developments to provide facilities for walking, biking, horse riding, camping, picnicking and visitor information	Conservation Ecological restoration/enhancement Access to the coast/rivers/natural environment Walking/cycling Information/education/interpretation Open space Ecosystem management Low impact recreation Camping Picnicking	Recreation, Scenic, Nature, Scientific

2.5.1 Description

The primary purpose of Natural Parks is to provide opportunities for people to experience nature. The definition of nature and natural is widely defined to include: native bush areas, wetlands, coastal and lake margins, forestry, farm parks, esplanade and restoration areas or other natural landscapes are considered Natural Parks.

Development will generally be limited to low impact activities such as walking and bike tracks. Higher use sites may include ancillary visitor facilities such as car parking, signage and toilets, camping facilities and visitor information centres.

They may exhibit one or more of the following values and attributes:

- Large scale sites
- Low impact recreation activity
- Intact or relatively intact natural ecosystems
- Unique or threatened NZ native flora and fauna



Photo: Ward Beach

- Park land adjoining the coast
- Natural wetland areas
- Water bodies such as lakes/ponds, streams and/or riparian features
- Outstanding natural landscape or geological features
- Access to the coast and other waterways.

Table 9 Natural Reserves

Location	Land (ha)	OPEX (\$) 14/15	CAPEX (\$) 14/15
Koromiko Forest Reserve	3.42	10,778	0
Kahikatea Reserve	12.36	12,370	0
Bobs Bay Reserve	.12	1,439	0
Double Bay Reserve	.69	5,533	0
Anakiwa Bush reserve	.115	8,736	0
Blairich Reserve	6.59	1,655	0
Ward Beach	1.9	1,162	0
Ohingaroa Reserve	.558	0	25,000
Total	25.75	41,673	25,000

2.6 Cultural Heritage

Park Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act 1977 Class
Cultural Heritage	Protection of built cultural environment to provide for commemoration, mourning and remembrance	Cultural heritage features eg; pa sites Historic buildings or structures Memorial sites Cemeteries	Protection, restoration, enhancement Historical information and education Commemoration Burials/ mourning/ remembrance	Historic, Recreation

2.6.1 Description

The primary purpose of Cultural Heritage Parks is to protect and experience our history.

Generally a low level of development is envisaged for Cultural Heritage Parks with the objective being to protect the current values. Higher use sites may require ancillary visitor facilities such as car parking, signage and toilets. Restoration and enhancement work may be undertaken to recreate lost values and features.



Photo: ANZAC Day, Seymour Square

Cemeteries provide a location for the interments and remembrance. The primary objective is to create a respectful environment that is attractive, restful and suitable for reflection and grieving. Cemeteries will require a high level of development to meet their purpose and visitor needs. They are included within the park network to reflect the wide range of uses and values cemeteries provide.

They will generally exhibit one or more of the following values and attributes:

- Historic sites
- Historic buildings and structures
- Monuments
- Other sites of cultural or heritage significance
- Cemeteries including both open and closed.

2.6.2 Sub-categories

2.6.2.1 Cemeteries

The Marlborough District Council owns, manages, and maintains cemeteries. There is also a selection of trustee administered or private cemeteries and urupaa (burial grounds) dotted throughout the district that residents may have access to.

Cemeteries provide places to commemorate loved ones, to learn about those that passed before us, and also provide passive open space amenity on a local basis. By providing quality cemetery services, the Council aims to meet the Ministry of Health's goal to ensure a social and physical environment that provides for the lawful, hygienic and dignified disposal of the dead, now and in the future. In doing so, heritage values are promoted through continued protection of historical and cultural cemetery assets.

MDC Cemeteries

The Marlborough District Council administers seven operative cemeteries.

Cemetery	Location
Fairhall	Fairhall - Blenheim
Picton	Picton
Havelock	Havelock
Tuamarina	Tuamarina
Awatere	Seddon
Ward	Flaxbourne
Omaka	Blenheim

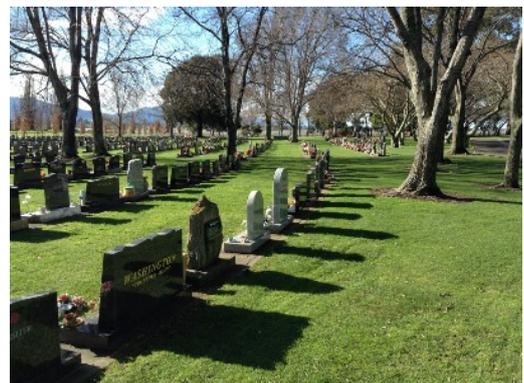


Photo: Fairhall Cemetery

The Council provides 26.3 ha of cemeteries. Cemetery operating expenditure in 2014/15 equated to \$268,172. The cost of maintaining Cemeteries at current levels is on average \$10,196 /ha.

Table 10 - Marlborough Cemeteries

Location	Land (ha)	OPEX (\$) 14/15	CAPEX (\$) 14/15
Fairhall	8.19	109,700	179,900
Omaka	6.6	62,485	203,000
Havelock	1.25	18,542	8,650
Tuamarina	3.3	20,305	72,000
Picton	4.6	37,771	324,000
Awatere	1.56	15,119	5,000
Flaxbourne	.8	4,250	5,120
TOTALS	26.3	268,172	797,670

2.6.2.2 Provision

How can Cemeteries be provided for the Community?

- Council management and operations
- Council management and contracted operations
- Contracted management and operation
- Privatisation
- Community delivery via a Trust
- Operation by a Council controlled trading organisation.

2.6.2.3 How does the Council provide this Service?

The Council provides the current services through Council management and contracted operations. The Council has moved towards 50% recovery from users of costs associated with interment and the subsequent maintenance. The ongoing maintenance of cemeteries and the open space not intended for interments is beneficial to all of the community and is funded from rates.

2.6.2.4 Are there any Negative Effects from Cemeteries?

There may be some reverse sensitivity by nearby residence.

2.6.2.5 Significant Assumptions, Uncertainties and Risk Management

In the case of emergency events, extreme fatalities, the disposal of the dead will be controlled in alliance with the Civil Defence Agencies in the interests of public health. The Council has recently prepared a Pandemic Response Plan to be utilised by staff in conducting cemetery operations during pandemic events.

2.6.3 Memorials

MDC maintains a variety of memorials in most main centres recognising the efforts of service men and women, and influential events and members from the region and across the country. Memorials include plaques, entrance way



Photo: Fairhall Cemetery

and paved areas, the most notable memorial is possibly Seymour Square's War Memorial Clock and Fountain located near Blenheim CBD.

MDC maintains 22 memorials; total operating expenditure for 2014/15 was \$47,339 with capital works equating \$106,000.

Table 11 - Memorials

Location	OPEX (\$) 14/15	CAPEX (\$) 14/15
Blenheim	35,174	50,000
Picton	2,300	20,000
Awatere	1,417	10,000
Havelock/Sounds	4,776	0
Other	3,000	26,000
Renwick	672	0
TOTAL	47,339	106,000

2.7 Outdoor Adventure

Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act 1977 Class
Outdoor Adventure	Recreation activities requiring a large scale non-urban environment	Semi-urban setting Large scale Multiple range of activities Nature/environment based recreation activities	Managed nature eg; Forestry or farm parks Walking/cycling Picnics Camping Equestrian Motor sports Other recreation activities not suited to urban park environment	Recreation, Local purpose

2.7.1 Description

Outdoor Adventure Parks enable visitors to experience a variety of recreation activities in a wide range of open space environments.

Outdoor Adventure Parks will generally be large sites, usually located on the outskirts of the urban areas. The character and management of the parks varies widely from exotic forestry, farm parks, native bush, coastal and river areas. The recreation activities include those that require the space and separation from urban locations or require particular natural features. Examples

include mountain biking, equestrian, rock climbing, wind-sports, motorised recreation, camping, walking/tramping, picnicking, hunting, canoeing/kayaking etc.



Photo: Wither Hills

The levels of service for Outdoor Adventure Parks can vary widely depending on the type of park and level of use. Also the level of service may vary from one area of the park to another, eg; entry points may

be developed to a high standard with extensive facilities and more remote areas may have minimal services.

Table 12 – Outdoor Adventure

Location	Land (ha)	OPEX (\$) 14/15	CAPEX (\$) 14/15
Wither Hills	1100	130,567	0
Victoria Domain	194.5	62,165	0
Totals	194.5	192,732	0

2.8 Civic Space

Park Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act 1977 Class
Civic Space	Social and community open space and events	Business/retail area location Hard paving Soft landscaping Seating areas	Lunch/meetings for workers/shoppers Open space in town centre, business or industrial area Social and community gatherings Entertainment Events	Recreation, Local purpose

2.8.1 Description

Open space provided within central business districts or other retail/business areas, designed to provide a space for casual gatherings, meetings, relaxation, lunchtime, etc. They may also provide for large public gatherings, events and entertainment.

Civic Spaces also provides landscape, amenity enhancement and visual open space relief.

As Liz Davidson Place and Stadium 2000 Pocket Park are recently developed they have no operational budgets for 2014/15. London Quay budgets are incorporated into the Picton Foreshore budgets and Bythell Place is funded via the Berms budget.



Photo: Riverside Park

2.9 Recreation and Ecological Linkages

Park Category	Primary Purpose	Typical Characteristics	Type of Use/Value	Likely Reserves Act 1977 Class
Recreation and Ecological Linkages	Open space, linkages and corridors	Grass/tree planting Paths/tracks Possibly lineal nature Generally low level of development	Amenity/open space Walking/cycling/commuting Conservation and ecological enhancement	Recreation, Local Purpose

2.9.1 Description

Recreation and Ecological Linkages covers a wide range of purposes, from developed areas with mown grass and trees through to undeveloped green areas. They provide an important role in meeting sustainability objectives through protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecological linkages through the urban environment, urban form and landscape values and opportunities for walking and cycle linkages.

They also provide a wide range of functions, from largely unused or inaccessible areas through to areas used actively for picnics, walking, biking and other recreation.

They often provide for walkway/transport linkages from one neighbourhood to another or to link parks together.

They may be based on geographic features within the urban environment, where buildings are not possible eg; stream gullies, drainage areas or steep hillsides.

Generally Recreation and Ecological Linkages will have a low level of development, except where usage and demand warrants it. This may include tracks, park furniture and signage.



Photo: Sutherland Stream

2.9.2 Walking and Cycling Routes

MDC currently provides, maintains and manages 128 km of reserve based walking and cycle tracks throughout the district, which enables people to commute and have access to the outdoors for the benefit of physical recreation and the enjoyment of the environment. DOC also provides many additional rural and remote walking tracks in Marlborough. The MDC website

<http://www.marlborough.govt.nz/Recreation/Walking-and-Biking.aspx> or Council offices hold information about walking and cycling routes in Blenheim and Picton. The Council has a commitment to plan, develop and maintain walkway and cycle infrastructure within Marlborough.



Photo: Walking and Cycling route Blenheim to Riverlands

No capital expenditure on walking and cycling tracks 20014/15 came from community facilities budgets. Alternative funding sources from Council annual funding grants to Bike Walk Marlborough provided for the development of the Grovetown shared path and roading budget for the Rarangi community path.

The cost of maintaining walkways and cycling tracks at current levels is on average \$982.9/km/annum

Table 13 - Walkways/Paths and Cycleways

Facility <i>Photo: Oliver Park</i>	Blenheim Vicinity		Other Marlborough		OPEX 14/15 (\$)	CAPEX 14/15 (\$)
	n	km	n	km		
Urban Paths	92	29.04	73	8.22	110,000	0
Rural Walkways	22	28.69	11	15.12	114,813	0
Mt Bike Tracks	16	18.63	2	2.82		
Shared use Tracks	8	51.48	1	3.85		
TOTALS	138	128	87	30.01	125,813	0

2.9.3 Provision

How can Walkways and Cycle Tracks be provided for the Community?

- (a) Council Provision.
- (b) Crown Provision.
- (c) Community Provision.
- (e) Combination of above, Joint Mountain Bike trail provision and maintenance in conjunction with the Mountain Bike Club.



Photo: Snout Track

2.9.4 How does the Council provide this Service?

The Council is the sole provider of walkways and cycle tracks on Council reserves. The walkway category and level

of use determines the maintenance regime for each track. The provision of walkways and tracks by the Council is guided by NZS HB 8630:2004 Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structure and NZS 8603:2005 Design and Application of Outdoor Recreation Symbols. Also the IMBA Trail Solutions.

The Council, Bike Walk Marlborough and Marlborough Roads are implementing the recommendations from the 2010 Marlborough Walking and Cycling Strategy.

Are there any Negative Effects from Walkways and Cycle Tracks? Aim to provide adequate monitoring and maintenance of trails, however can pose more difficult specifically in remote locations, potentially leading to loss of service or increased safety risks to users.

2.9.5 Significant Assumptions, Uncertainties and Risk Management

Risks associated with absence of provision.

Biking as an activity poses potential risk to users of tracks. These risks cannot be mitigated but rather the user made aware of potential risks. Biking in all forms, Mountain, commuting, family recreation is increasing in popularity.



Photo: Boulevard on Taylor

2.10 Other Reserves (Berms)

This category incorporates any parcels of land that do not fit into the above categories, namely road reserve berm areas. Road reserves are often maintained on behalf of the utilities and transport department of the Council or have been requested to be maintained by residents who are unable to do so themselves.

There are generally little or no capital outgoings for road reserves however, depending on the site there is the occasional exception and as these areas are taken on there is resulting increase in maintenance expenditure.

Table 14 - Other Reserves (Berms)

Location	Number	Area ha	OPEX 14/15 (\$)	CAPEX 14/15 (\$)
Blenheim			66,798	0
Havelock			5,277	0
Picton			39,972	0
Renwick			14,767	0
Awatere			7,215	0
Spring Creek			20,125	0
Tuamarina			11,216	0
TOTALS	101	14.4	165,370	0

A full list of other reserves is held in Appendix 1: List of Reserves.

2.11 Major Asset Categories

Major component asset groups have been classified as follows:

Note: This AMP has given specific details to major asset groups with significant expenditure and provision requirements.

2.12 Public Conveniences

Marlborough District Council aims to provide and maintain accessible and safe public toilets for the use of residents and visitors.

The Council aims to provide public toilets at the following locations throughout the district, where not already provided by private bodies:

- The central business district and smaller town centres
- In urban areas subject to high use by the community and sports teams groups
- Rural or remote areas servicing reserves and walking tracks for the greater district
- Strategic placement along popular travel routes and tramping tracks such as picnic areas and popular viewpoints where not already accounted for by service stations and DOC toilets, eg; the Snout Walkway and Te Mahia Bay.

The MDC Water and Sanitary Service Assessment 2005 assessed the provision of public toilets, including a full condition rating of all component assets. An in-house assessment of all public conveniences and services provided has been undertaken and many facilities have been upgraded or replaced.

Marlborough District Council owns/leases and maintains a total of 58 public toilets across the district. The location influences the toilet's design and servicing schedule. Appendix 3: Marlborough Public Convenience Schedule provides a detailed schedule of location and services provided. All Council public toilets are provided free of charge and the majority are open 24/7 some are closed at night for security reason.

Figure 1: Types of Public Toilets

Converted concrete tank

Exeloo

Concrete block



Part of or building extension, often concrete block or wooden. Norski fibreglass

Capital expenditure on new toilets 2014/15 was \$110,000 while renewal expenditure equated to \$120,000. Total operating expenditure for public toilets in 2014/15 was \$475,777.

2.12.1 Provision

How can Public Toilets be provided for the Community?

- Council Provision.
- Private Provision.
- Provision by DOC.
- Community Provision.
- Combination of above.

2.12.2 How we provide this Service

The Council may act as the sole provider and operator of public toilets or as a partner provider in agreement with organisations or communities. Marlborough is subject to transitory tourist and seasonal labour populations for which the Council acknowledges the need for public toilets, namely in areas of recognised congregation such as public camping grounds. Toilets in these areas are often provided by the Department of Conservation, commercial operators or employers [private provision].

Public toilet provision is guided by NZS4241:1999 Public Toilets for design and servicing and NZS8603:1992 Symbols for international signage standards.

2.12.3 Are there any Negative Effects from Public Toilets?

- Neighbouring properties of reserves may have the perception “Not in my backyard”.
- Vandalism.
- Inappropriate use or activity of public toilets making them appear unattractive and unsafe to the community.
- Inability to provide adequate maintenance and timely servicing, specifically in remote locations.

2.12.4 Significant Assumptions, Uncertainties and Risk Management

Service will be maintained during and following an emergency as per contract specifications and/or pandemic response policy.

Risks associated with absence of provision:

Public health of people finding alternative places to urinate and defecate.

2.13 Aquatic Facilities

This activity contributes towards a range of community outcomes by promoting safe and accessible swimming opportunities for the community. This Asset Management Plan does not include Stadium 2000 as the appropriate demand and supply analysis and community satisfaction surveys for the Marlborough Stadium aquatic facilities are carried out by the facility operators and where necessary are discussed with the Council to assist short and long-term decision-making. For further detail refer to Stadium 2000 Annual Report.

2.13.1 Asset

The public pool located at Seddon Domain is owned by the Council and operated by the Awatere Community Trust. The pool is outdoor and open during the summer months. It measures 22.8 m in length, 13.7 m in width and ranges from 1.07 m to 2.4 m in depth. The area surrounding the pool is surfaced and includes changing sheds, an attendant's office and pump shed. The changing sheds and attendant's office were replaced in 2014 as a result of the Seddon earthquakes.

The Queen Charlotte College (QCC) Pool is owned and operated by the QCC and Ministry of Education. The Council pays an annual grant to QCC to enable them to provide an agreed level of public service.

Operating expenditure for QCC and Seddon swimming pools equated to \$55,943 in 2014/15 with capital expenditure \$437,500 for Seddon to reinstate the Changing sheds and Office after Earthquake damage.

2.13.2 Provision

2.13.2.1 How can Aquatic Facilities be provided for the Community?

- Council owned and operated
- Council owned and contracted operations
- The status quo option of service provision by a community organisation and Queen Charlotte College with financial assistance from the Council to assist the facility providers in covering operational costs.

2.13.2.2 How the Council provides this Service?

The MDC supports the provision of aquatic facilities in Blenheim, Picton and Seddon by means of financial grants to the operators of these facilities. These grants support the provision and accessibility of these assets for public use. Council support of these activities is consistent with the objectives of the Top of the South Regional Physical Activity Strategy, and the draft Marlborough District Physical Activity and Recreation Strategy, which promote healthy communities through opportunities for physical activities.

NZS 5826:2000 Pool Water Quality. 2000, 1973, Hutcheson, Bowman & Stewart Ltd. Wellington, NZ.

2.14 Community Building Reserve

Community Building Reserves are designed to host community groups, events and amenities, the majority being community halls. This AMP categorises public toilets separate from community buildings and does not include the MDC Library.

The Council provides 11 community halls. Total operating expenditure in 2014/15 equated to \$142,945. Capital expenditure \$140,000 attributed to earthquake repairs in Seddon, at the Hall and bus shelter replacement. The cost of maintaining community halls at current levels is on average \$12,995/building per annum. Maintenance and capital expenditure relating to buildings other than halls is generally attributed to the reserve they sit on.



Photo: Fairhall Hall

Table 15 – Community Halls

Community Halls	n	OPEX (\$) 14/15	CAPEX(\$) 14/15
Blenheim	3	7,066	0
Awatere	1	19,933	100,000
Flaxbourne		5252	0
Wairau	2	6,084	0
Picton	1	21,361	0
Sounds/Havelock	4	37,097	0
Renwick		6,192	0
Other		39,960	40,0000
TOTALS	11	142,945	140,000

2.14.1 Provision

How can these Community Buildings be provided for the Community?

- Contracted capital works and maintenance services.
- In-house provision of services.
- A combination of A and B.
- Private Provision.

2.14.2 How does the Council provide the Service?

The administration of Community Building Reserves is mostly carried out by the relevant community or user groups. If the building is not a public hall then the lessee is required to make application through the Annual Plan process if they want Council assistance with maintenance.

2.14.3 Are there any Negative Effects from Community Buildings?

Activities in community buildings can at times disturb neighbouring properties

2.14.4 Significant Assumptions, Uncertainties and Risk Management

Assumptions include:

The service will be maintained during and following emergency using standard operating procedures.

The majority of MDC hall assets are dated and are requiring increasing levels of maintenance and may not necessarily be fit for purpose for the particular community's needs.

Risks associated with absence of provision:

Reduction in the number, capacity and quality of Civil Defence points and Evacuation stations.

2.15 Street Trees and Garden Plots

Street tree information was previously held in the street and park tree inventory, which was updated by the contract engineer as changes occurred. It is currently being entered into an ESRI database and it is expected street data capture will be completed by 2015.

The most common established street trees in Marlborough are flowering cherry, flowering crab apples, Ash, Kowhai and Pittosporum. Street and car park trees and street plots are a Reserves asset located on road reserve.



Photo: Ashwood Drive

Garden plots are incorporated in reserve maintenance contracts with the majority being found in both Picton and Blenheim CBD and urban areas. Low growing shrubs are the most common vegetation in most plots, with a combination of trees and shrubs in some plots.

Table 16 - Street Trees and Garden Plots

(Note OPEX and CAPEX for park trees is incorporated within individual reserve expenditure this table identifies street tree numbers only.)

Location	Street Trees n	OPEX 14/15 (\$)	CAPEX 14/15 (\$)	Garden Plots m ²	OPEX 14/15 (\$)	CAPEX 14/15 (\$)
TOTALS	6,500	169,558	19,000	177,024	131,689	15,000

Street Trees and garden plots are still being captured and will be completed for the implementation of AMIS.

Total maintenance expenditure for street trees and garden plots for 2014/15 is \$301,247. Street tree cost being \$169,558 and for street plots \$177,024.

On average in 2014/15 the cost of maintaining street trees and garden plots is \$6,938 per 1000 usually resident people.



Photo: Bomford Street

2.15.1 Provision

How can trees and garden plots be provided for the Community?

- Council owned, managed and maintained.
- Council owned and managed with specialist contractor maintenance.
- Council owned and managed with Parks Contractors maintenance.
- Private provision (residential areas of exclusive management).

2.15.2 How does the Council provide this Service?

The maintenance of Council owned street trees and garden plots are contracted out. All street trees are maintained on an annual cycle and on a reactive basis when required. Street trees are replaced as condition, age or context allows. It is found that the replacement of street trees prior to the end of



Photo: Railway Station Carpark

their useful life faces much opposition unless a reason such as access to utilities requires the Council to do so.

Park trees are assessed for safety and maintenance requirements on a three yearly basis or on a reactive basis when required, by arborists and contract holders.

The Council promotes the use of Best Practice Guidelines for Working at Height in New Zealand 2012 and compliance with Maintenance of Trees Around Power Lines and adheres to the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 – being NZ Legislation

New or replacement trees are sourced from nurseries annually and as required. Recent plantings have included lower growing flowering cherry, Liquidambar, Ulmus (elm), and Lagerstromia and Maple.

2.15.3 Are there any Negative Effects from Street Trees and Garden Plots?

Tree roots can damage footpaths, carriageways and underground utilities.

Tree crowns can interfere with power and telephone lines.

Leaf fall can block drainage systems and cause minor surface flooding and annoy neighbours.

Shading of neighbouring properties.

Blockage of views.

Potential damage to life or property if a tree fails, with more regular monitoring of trees over 10 metres.

2.15.4 Significant Assumptions, Uncertainties and Risk Management

Improvements

GIS location records for significant trees, which are able to be reproduced in a map layer.

2.15.5 Asset Management

Full Data Capture.

2.16 Playgrounds and Youth Facilities

Table 17 - Playgrounds and Youth Facilities

Facility	Blenheim Vicinity n	Other Marlborough n
Playgrounds	20	14
Skateparks	1	3
BMX Facility	1	1
TOTALS	22	18

2.16.1 Provision

How can Playgrounds be provided for the Community?

When implementing, repairing or replacing play equipment, the New Zealand Safety Standard 5828:2004 as well as 5828:2006 General Playground Equipment and Surfacing is complied with, as well as the manufacturer's recommendations.

Play equipment is considered a critical asset - if the condition is poor, the risks involved with its use increase. Asset condition is inspected weekly and monthly by staff and contractors, as well as

annual certified structural inspections. This frequency of inspections and the urgency of repair, results in playground and youth facilities being maintained on the basis of information provided by inspections.



2.16.2 Significant Assumptions, Uncertainties and Risk Management

Play equipment and skatepark structures are inspected and maintained to specification by contractors weekly, monthly, annually and on demand. However, general maintenance of play equipment and skate structures is undertaken regularly as part of wider reserve maintenance with costs attributed to general reserve operating expenditure.

Different Types of Playground and Youth Facilities

2.16.3 Other Major Asset Groups

A number of other associated assets have been categorised and grouped as major assets. These play a significant role in delivering desired services to the community. As this plan develops and more detailed information is acquired the following asset groups will be examined more closely.

Table 18 – Other Major Asset Groups

Park Fixtures	Number	Length m	Land m ²
Gates	212		
Edging		33,250	
Fencing	257	27577.3	
Picnic Tables	97		
Bins	134		
BBQs	6		
Irrigation Systems	37		
Signs	701		



Bridges/Boardwalks/Structures	Number	Length m	Land m ²
Bridges	42		
Boardwalks	13		
Turf	Number	Length m	Land m ²
Mown Grass			1,694,140
Grazed/Other			11,300,425
Carparks and Roads	Number	Length m	Land m ²
Carparks	85		55,575
Roads	63	9,559.8	
Sports Facilities	Number	Length m	Land m ²
	180		772,342
Lighting	436		
Seats	372		

Section 3: Asset Management

3.1 Asset Lifecycle Management

Asset lifecycle planning for Reserves and Amenities assets is essentially planned works programmes for assets based on ultimate community service and safety. Lifecycle planning for Reserves and Amenities assets takes into account asset condition and performance, maintenance strategies, renewal and replacement forecasts and risk management. As this plan develops and more accurate and comprehensive data is captured lifecycle plans for specific assets will be developed.

3.2 Asset Condition and Performance Monitoring

The Council considers which asset type is best suited to particular physical environments and the service desired. For example, a seat on the Picton Foreshore must be hardy enough to handle a coastal environment while being of suitable aesthetics for a high profile Public Garden Reserve. By doing this, the assets used provide quality service for the optimal length of time and for the optimal expenditure. In other words, good knowledge of asset condition and performance helps the Council provide 'value for money'.

3.3 Asset Data

Generally asset data is held in the ACCESS Reserves and Amenities Database. This data has been collected by an internal staff member. The data is approximately 98% complete and when the data is 100% complete a monitoring programme will be established. It is intended that a monitoring programme will be established by 2015.

3.4 Asset Condition

The physical condition of an asset, or component, infers what stage of its lifecycle the particular asset or component is at. Having this information helps the Council decide what work can be done to optimise the service levels and lifespan of that asset.

3.5 Asset Condition Assessment

Routine maintenance inspections and asset condition reporting are included in maintenance contracts. In addition to regular monitoring of all MDC structures, a specialised contractor inspects the critical reserve structures biannually as to their structural integrity and provides Council with an engineer's report.

3.6 Sportsgrounds Condition

The assessment of the condition and capabilities of sportsgrounds involves auditing components such as uniform surfaces, soil type, construction method and drainage, maintenance inputs, turf species, and climate, as well as location, accessibility, availability of facilities and floodlighting. Routinely auditing sports fields provides a means to measure levels of service, track changes in performance, assess effectiveness of maintenance strategies, establish maintenance priorities, and for justifying developments.

3.7 Asset Condition Records

Asset condition ratings were taken directly from the reserves asset database.

The Reserves Asset Database details each component asset and its condition at the time of inspection. The NAMS condition rating system is used to provide a condition rating from 1 to 5, (1 being excellent, and 5 being very poor). While there were very few assets which received a rating of 5 and required removal, assets with a rating of 4 are immediately repaired or removed. A rating of three prompts maintenance or renewal works, such as a seat in need of painting. Often this work will improve the condition rating of the asset and extend its useful life. Where maintenance or renewal work is not able to improve the asset's condition then it is considered to be nearing the end of its life and instead will be replaced or removed.

3.8 Asset Performance

3.8.1 Asset Performance Levels

Asset performance levels describe whether an asset is being used at its optimum level or providing the service it is intended for. For example, a picnic table that is situated near a noisy transport link may not be being used to the level it would be if located in a quieter area of a reserve, or a public toilet may not be accessible to all those who wish to use it due to it not being disabled compliant.

3.8.2 Asset Performance Assessment

Asset performance is assessed by Council staff as to: customer feedback, observed levels of use, ongoing maintenance costs and apparent durability. As most assets are acquired following an identification of need or demand for them, most are used at a level that justifies their existence. External factors, such as the development of housing adjacent to a reserve or the shift of participants to new sports trends may result in utilisation rates of an asset increasing or declining to a level which requires the asset to be removed or extended.

Demand forecasts are used whenever possible to predict when demand will override the ability for an asset to meet performance targets. Some changes though are not foreseeable and Council simply has to react as required.

3.9 Asset Maintenance

The maintenance required for each reserve or amenity depends upon the reserve location, category and the standards set in maintenance contracts; the greater the profile of the reserve, the greater the maintenance.

3.9.1 Maintenance Strategies

There are three types of maintenance carried out on reserve assets.

3.9.1.1 General Maintenance

General maintenance is planned, non-critical maintenance, performed by a contractor who optimises the work activity required to meet the specified minimum service standards, for example, grass mowing and garden maintenance.

The planned maintenance for critical assets is specified in maintenance contracts to ensure that assets remain in satisfactory condition and to manage the risk of failure, for example, the preventative maintenance of bridges and boardwalks. These works are dependent upon assessment factors such as:

- Impact of failure
- Rate of asset decay
- Economic efficiency
- Weather conditions
- New Zealand Standards
- Community importance
- Public profile
- Scheduled Maintenance.

Scheduled maintenance involves the periodic maintenance of assets. These works are defined in the contract specifications at the start of the contract period and are listed in the price schedules. Examples of these types of work are:

- Applying fertiliser
- Controlling turf weeds
- Turf renovations
- Removing trees
- Unscheduled Maintenance.

Unscheduled maintenance involves works that are generally unforeseen and that the Council cannot predict. This maintenance is mostly reactive in nature. Examples of these types of work are:

- Transplanting a tree due to site developments
- Cleaning up Storm Damage
- Removal of Graffiti
- Replacement of Vandalised Equipment
- Maintenance Contracts
- Reserves and Cemeteries.

These contracts specify the specific responsibilities and tasks, required levels of service, performance criteria, work techniques, and reporting details for maintenance and operations. Contracts are tendered at the time of expiration or if a contractor is no longer able to meet contract performance criteria.

The dispersed nature of Marlborough's peripheral townships results in most maintenance contracts covering the majority of reserve types for each area, rather than a specific reserve type for the whole district. For example, the mowing and maintenance of Picton reserves, cemetery and sportsfields, as well as cemetery operations, are grouped in one contract.

Maintenance specifications are contained in the following performance based contracts:

- Contract 2011/34 Havelock and Sounds Open Space Maintenance (exp 31/10/16)

- Contract 2008/10 Tirimoana: Reserve Area and Mowing Maintenance (exp 30/6/15)
- Contract 2011 Flaxbourne (Ward) Reserves Maintenance (exp 30/6/16)
- Contract 2008/46 Maintenance of Street and Carpark Plots and Trees (exp 30/11/15)
- Contract 2012/09 Awatere (Seddon) Reserves and Cemeteries Maintenance, Awatere and Flaxbourne: Cemetery Operations (exp 7/8/15)
- Contract 2011/36 Blenheim Open Space Maintenance (exp 31/10/16)
- Contract 2013/02 Picton Cemeteries and Open Space Maintenance. (exp 30/06/16)
- Contract 2011/35 Marlborough Cemeteries and Renwick Open Space Maintenance (exp 31/10/ 16)
- Picton Walking Tracks, Maintenance and Monitoring (exp 30/6/15).

Community Building Reserves

Reserve buildings are mostly maintained by the lessee or community group overseeing the use of the building. The maintenance is funded either by the lessee or Council via community grants. It may be under the direction of APL Property so as to meet the requirements of the Building Act 2004 and other relevant regulations.

Public Toilets

Public toilet maintenance is provided for as stipulated in contracts between the Council and contractor or Community Association. Contracts are managed by Council staff and contractors are audited periodically to ensure compliance. Any complaints relating to public toilets or their operation are investigated as follows:

- Emergency = within 2 hrs
- Urgent = within 24 hrs
- All others = within 2 days

Nevertheless most complaints are sorted within an hour.

To satisfy the requirement of the LGA 2002 Sanitary Services Assessment, the Council developed and utilised a public toilet assessment form, which is aligned with NZ standards 4121:2001 and 4241: This assessment rated the condition of all facilities, indicated timeframes for component asset repair, and provided the expected remaining asset life. This assessment documentation was utilised to update the asset inventory database and to assist planning for changes to the quality and quantity of public toilet provision.

The cleaning and minor maintenance of public toilets are carried out under the following contracts:

- Contract 2010/ 24 Picton Public Convenience Servicing (exp 30/6/15)
- Contract 2010/25 Blenheim Public Convenience Servicing (exp 30/9/15)
- Other minor contractual agreements with community groups, or as part of other Reserve maintenance contracts.

3.9.2 Asset Replacement Programmes

Replacement works are forecast and carried out based on the recommendations of Council officers and contractors who are responsible for the inspection of reserve and amenity assets. Priority for asset replacement is given to assets that may affect public or staff safety.

New Zealand safety guidelines are used for the replacement of current structures such as playgrounds. Playgrounds are risk-assessed following best practice advice.

Replacement forecasts for each year are included in s6 under quantifying demand and in detail for the first three years and summarised thereafter in the Financial Summary.

3.9.3 Renewal and Replacement

Asset renewal is major works, which restore, replace or renew existing assets to extend economic life and service potential. The renewal strategy is to replace assets when justified by risk and asset condition, the number of potential beneficiaries, the strength of demand within the community and the funds that are available. Capital works for each financial year are forecast in detail in annual budgets.

3.9.4 Risk Management

Health and Safety

The MDC Risk Management and Strategy and Tools document is consistent with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 – Risk management-Principles and Guidelines. Council has a Risk Manager appointed who is responsible for assisting managers and staff to identify and review risks, which are recorded in the appropriate Risk Profiles and are reviewed annually at minimum. Risk Profiles also record risk analysis and treatment together with action plans. Staff are required to carry out risk reduction practices. The Council maintains a tertiary ACC rating for Health and Safety and has comprehensive policies and systems in place, together with a dedicated management position.

From an asset management perspective, which involves predicting asset lifecycles and the detection of deterioration above the predicted levels for that time, risk is minimised through condition monitoring and appropriate maintenance.

Failure Consequences (risks) used to identify Critical Assets and Maintenance Priority Ratings

The criticality of an asset is ultimately determined by the consequence of failure in terms of business, financial or service level effects, combined with the probability of failure. As the severity and probability of failure increases a higher maintenance priority rating is allocated, ensuring more regular proactive inspection and maintenance.

For example the consequence and probability of failure of a playground structure in Pollard Park is significantly higher given the level of use and potential for injury to users than failure of a park fixture such as seat or sign in the same area.

The table below identifies the level of consequence, probability of failure and maintenance priority ratings of the major asset groups along a criticality spectrum.

Table 19 - Major Asset Group Criticality Assessment

	Major Asset Group	Consequence of Failure	Probability of Failure	Maintenance Priority Rating
CRITICAL ASSETS  NON-CRITICAL ASSETS	Playgrounds/Youth facilities	High	High	High
	Aquatic Facilities	High	High	High
	Bridges Boardwalks, Other structures	High	High	High
	Large Street/Reserve Trees	High	High	High
	Walkways/Cycle Routes	Medium	Medium	Low
	Public Toilets/Buildings	Medium	Medium	High
	Turf	Low	High	Medium
	Edging, Fencing, Gates	Low	High	Low
	Street trees/Garden Plots Reserve Trees	Low	Low	Medium
	Carparks/Roads	Low	Medium	Low
	Memorials	Low	Low	Low
	Park Fixtures	Low	Low	Low

Section 4: Demand Assessment

Reserves are predominantly natural environments that undergo constant change. Not only may the environment change but user groups may also demand change in provision levels. The challenge is to remain flexible enough to respond to these changes.

4.1 The drivers behind the change

4.1.1 Marlborough Demographic Dynamics

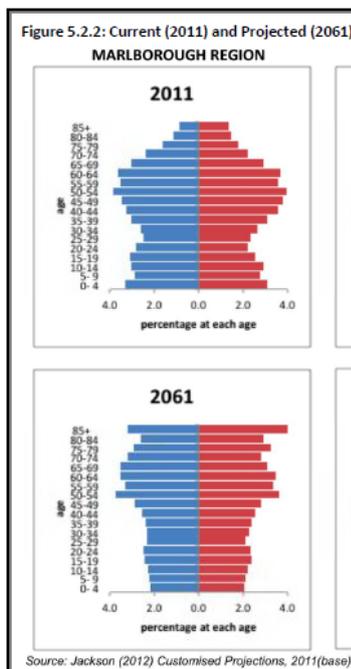
The 2013 census showed the usually resident population count of Marlborough was 43,416².

Population Growth – Previous analysis of the four population census counts between 1991 -2006 coincided with a period of rapid economic growth in the Marlborough region. Overall growth in the region was approaching 2% per annum although there were some significant local variations. For instance the Waikawa area saw population rise by an average of 5.5% whilst the usual resident population of Seddon decreased by 0.8%. In 2014 a reassessment of population projections was undertaken and presented to the Council Assets and Services Committee. The report extracted information from research by the University of Waikato, Institute of Demographic & Economic Analysis and early data released from the 2013 census. The report recognised some international trends with major national and regional implications in contrast to previous assumptions.

There are two major trends in the demographics of developed countries that are unprecedented

Within a generation most developed (including New Zealand) and many developing countries in the world will be experiencing negative population growth.

The composition of the population will have more older (65+) people. These trends can be seen in the table below.



² Statistics NZ 2013 Quarterly review

Subnational Population Projections: 2006(base)–2031 (October 2012 update)

Embargoed until 10:45am – 08 October 2012

Key facts

Subnational population projections give an indication of the future population of New Zealand's 16 regional council areas (regions) and 67 territorial authority areas.

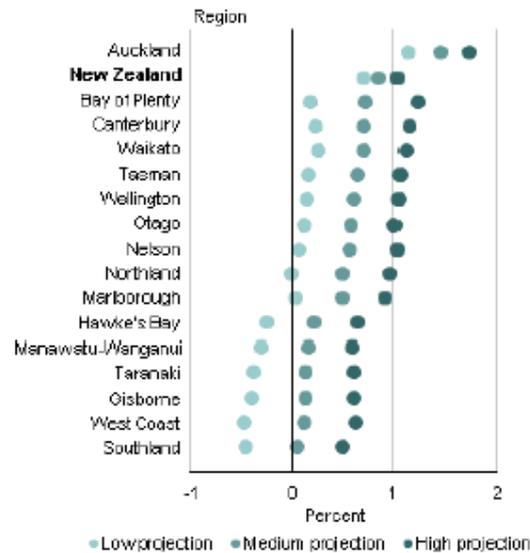
The low, medium, and high projections all indicate:

- The population growth rate will slow in all areas between 2011 and 2031.
- All areas will be home to more people aged 65+ in 2031.
- Deaths will increase relative to births in all areas, as the population ages.

The medium projection indicates:

- All regions will have more people in 2031 than in 2006, although 17 territorial authority areas will have less.
- Deaths will outnumber births in one-quarter of territorial authority areas by 2031.
- 50 territorial authority areas will have fewer children in 2031 than in 2011.
- Three-fifths of New Zealand's population growth between 2011 and 2031 will be in Auckland.
- Auckland's population will reach almost 2 million by 2031.

Projected average annual population change
By regional council area
2006–31



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Geoff Bascand
Government Statistician

8 October 2012
ISSN 1178-0681

Statistic NZ is predicting slowing population increases across New Zealand with Marlborough expected to receive a 1% (medium) increase by 2031. It will be prudent to review population trends used in this document regularly.

4.2 Residential Development, Greenfield Infill, and Increasing Population Density

Residential development is partially guided by the Proposed Wairau/Awatere Resource Management Plan, which specifies under subdivision and development 23.5.1 policy 2.2 that subdivisions will occur in a manner that ensures the adverse effects of subdivision/development on open space and community facilities are mitigated by requiring contributions towards the provision of additional open space and community facilities. Where this development and the resulting service demands occur, the Council assesses the existing reserve and amenity provision, and either acquires land to develop as a reserve and/or funds to improve the existing reserves.

Council has policy and a Level of Service indicator of provision of a Neighbour reserve in the urban environment every 500 metres. This is assessed during the resource consent process triggered by the subdivision activity.

4.3 Further to Population Driver

Population growth used to be considered the most influential factor for the projection for reserve provision. However, population growth alone is a poor indicator of demand for Reserves and assets. Changes due to other factors such as recreation trends, infrastructure advancements (such as artificial surfaces) sport programming, industry standards, national legislation, levels of service and other social aspects have a significant impact on the demand for the service. It can be difficult to assess and quantify these factors as there is a less empirical relationship between the cause and the effect on the demand. However it is important these factors are included in assessment of future planning and provision.

4.3.1 User Trends – Sportsgrounds and Recreation Facilities

Sport New Zealand produced a Survey Series which was based on the findings of the Sport New Zealand's 2011 Young People Survey. The main trends identified by the surveys are that the level of interest and participation in physical activity by youth has declined, while on the other hand, the activity level of adults has increased.

Included in the top 10 sports/activities for boys are Swimming, Athletics, Rugby Union, Running/jogging/cross country, Cycling/biking, Basketball, Touch, Badminton, Table tennis and Fishing. The top 10 sports/activities for girls include Swimming, Athletics, Netball, Football, Running/jogging/cross country, Cycling/biking, Gymnastics, Basketball, Touch and Dance.

The preferred sports and leisure activities for adults vary across gender, age and culture. Sports and leisure activities popular with the adult population include golf, tennis, touch, cricket, rugby, horse riding and netball, with an increase in leisure activities such as walking and enjoying the outdoors

An aging population does not necessarily represent a need for more Bowling greens. Trends in cycling both on and off road are maintaining participants into far greater age cohorts than previously. Being aware of these trends and national statistics is important for MDC in Asset management planning.

4.3.2 Visitor Populations

An increase in visitors to the district is forecast. Blenheim and Picton are service centres for holiday activity in the greater district and Picton's role as the Interislander ferry port means a substantial through flow of travellers.

Ministry of Tourism figures show total visits by travellers to Marlborough are forecast to rise from 1.533 million in 2009 to 1.596 million in 2016 - an increase of 4.1% (63,000) or 0.6% p.a.

International visits are expected to increase from 370,000 in 2009 to 453,000 in 2016, representing growth of 83,000 or 22.3%. The share of total visits generated by international visitors is expected to increase from 24.2% to 28.4%.

Domestic visits are expected to decrease from 1.163 million in 2009 to 1.143 million in 2016, representing a contraction of 20,000 or 1.7%. The share of total visits generated by domestic visitors is expected to decrease from 75.8% to 71.6%.

4.3.3 Infrastructure advancements

Technology associated with reserve provision is advancing at an ever-increasing rate. An example of this is artificial sport surfaces which allow for far greater use therefore rather than providing more soil fields' investment in artificial surfaces can provide more play hours. Areas that have been identified through the Marlborough outdoor sports facility plan for artificial surfaces are Lansdowne Park and A&P Park.

Research both internationally and nationally proves the benefits and efficiencies of shared use of facilities both in relation to fields and sport park buildings. Endeavour Park Pavilion and the Renwick Domain Pavilion are good examples of this sports shared use concept. Council will work with the Awatere community to develop a similar model as part of the Awatere hall upgrade project. Multiple users of park facilities' increases the viability of community/sporting facilities for their local community.

4.3.4 Industry standards

Changing industry standards has an impact on Reserves provision. Playground matting is a good current example of this. Provision has been made in the LTP for 10 yearly replacement of playground matting to meet industry standards. As new standards get introduced staff need to be aware and budget accordingly.

4.3.5 National legislation

National legislation in regards to earthquake strengthening requirements of public buildings has had major impact on budgets and work programmes for the Reserves section.

The Local Government amendment Bill requiring changes to development contribution will have influences on provision of facilities for Council. It is expected that provision of Capital development on reserves will require greater rating funding. This may influence decisions to invest.

Agreements with the Ministry of Education for shared use facilities have been subject to policy change requiring a greater level of local authority funding.

The testing of (HAIL) Hazard Activity Industries List sites has implications for developments on Reserves particularly Sports Parks. The additional cost of soil testing and potential treatment will need to be considered along with project costs.

4.3.6 Sports Programming

Sports have traditionally been played on Saturday mornings and sports codes have had their "traditional" training nights. With multi-use provision being the preferred model, codes are going to have to collaborate with others and may need to change from traditional practise and game nights.

4.3.7 Cemetery Use

Demand for cemetery space is linked to three main drivers:

- Percentage of population interred; residential or non-residential

- Diversity of Services desired eg; burial or cremation, first or successive interment and natural burial
- Consideration for environmental aesthetics eg; landscaping and associated facilities.

These strategic issues are covered in-depth in the MDC Water and Sanitary Services Assessment 2005. This AMP covers the assets that allow us to provide this service and ensure that it is a quality service. The MDC does not own or operate any crematoria. This service is provided privately by funeral directors within the district.

4.3.8 Public Toilets

Demand for public toilet provision is driven by user numbers in reserves or public places where private facility provision is not sufficient. The provision of public toilets on reserves is assessed along with reserve user trends. The provision of public toilets within urban areas and the CBD is assessed alongside increase in resident and visitor population numbers as well as changes to the business district layout.

4.4 Demand Management

4.4.1 Strategies for Managing Demand Include:

Acquiring Land and Financial Contributions

Under the Development Contribution Policy, the Council acquires either land and/or financial contributions from developers to ensure that the provision of reserves continues on a similar level to historical provision and meets the needs identified in the Reserves Strategy. Where land is acquired, it is strategically located to enhance the immediate residential neighbourhood or the wider district and to promote access to reserves for visitors or residents. As infill or redevelopment subdivisions occur and land is not attainable, financial contributions for the improvement of existing reserves is required from developers.

This policy is currently under review as a result of the development contribution aspects of the LGA 2002 Amendment Bill.

The Council may also make strategic purchases of land to provide critical services such as cemeteries under the LGA 2002.

Increased or Improved Service Provision

This involves the development or improvement of new and existing reserves and services such as new playgrounds, fencing, park furniture, landscaping and re-vegetation programmes.

Education

Educate residents, communities and user groups as to opportunities and services available from the existing reserve assets, to meet demand.

Provision Synergies

Reserve provision may provide a number of services, e.g.; stormwater drains can feature as landscaped walkways eg; McKenzie Street Stream. Cycle tracks and walkways often feature as components of transports networks. By finding multiple purposes for infrastructure, good management contributes to a greater quality of life for less overall cost.

User Group Synergies

Managing the use of the same reserve by different groups to optimise time and use of the reserves and to encourage multi use of a facility promotes a greater benefit gain from limited reserves or facilities. Also encouraging different user groups with the same requirements encourages efficient reserve provision eg; Lansdowne Park Redevelopment proposal into a multisport park.

4.5 Quantifying Demand - Significant Provision Changes in the Next 10 Years

4.5.1 Sport and Recreation Capital Works Programme

Sportsgrounds

The current level and standard of sportsground provision is under pressure from the existing sporting codes. Sport NZ facts indicate that, nationally, formal sports participation rates have fallen, yet Marlborough is experiencing a higher demand for longer playing seasons and summer leagues. The Council to date has reacted by using alternative demand management practices such as educating user groups and encouraging user group synergies, as well as stringent management of the surfaces, especially during wet weather periods, to extend the playing seasons. The Marlborough Outdoor Sports Facility Plan identified current and future gaps in provision. This has been identified in future capital budget. As technology continues to increase the capacity of sports surfaces to accommodate users, there will be alternative management options available other than simply increasing sportsground provision. A feasible option to enhance the performance of existing sportsgrounds is using a combination of natural and synthetic turf technologies and facilities to increase turf capacity.

Lansdowne Park

River reserve land adjoining the northern boundary of Lansdowne Park is being developed into a softball Park to alleviate pressure between Football and Cricket at Oliver Park. A&P will become dedicated to football both summer and winter leagues, along with hosting events and markets. The Sport field development is funded but adjoining infrastructure is yet to be determined. Council will continue to work with Marlborough Softball to progress the development.

Council has entered into a lease agreement with Central Rugby Club to create additional public car parking which will serve the Softball Park and remainder of the Park.

Netball has been requesting an upgrade of facilities at Horton Park for several years. The Marlborough outdoor sports facility plan identified Lansdowne Park as a potential site for netball. There is currently a netball location feasibility study being conducted to determine the most suitable location for netball. The result of this study will require funding of either an upgraded facility at Horton Park or a new development at Lansdowne Park.

Staff will work closely with the users of the Park as planned developments to create a multiuse facility at Lansdowne are progressed.

Horton Park

Marlborough Cricket has developed a long term development plan for Horton Park. A lot of the proposed development options are dependent on the decision of Netballs location. Development of Horton Park is not currently funded but Marlborough Cricket is committed to external fundraising with possible Council funding through the annual plan public submission process.

Rewi Murray Polo Park

Rewi Murray Reserve has recently been developed for use by rugby, football and touch. At present it is only used for training purposes. The surface development is ongoing as we have some compatibility issues to work out between Polo use in the summer and sports in the winter.

Marlborough Equestrian Park

A recommendation from the Marlborough outdoor sports facility plan was to develop an exclusive Equestrian Park. This has now been established largely due to the hard work of the Marlborough Equestrian Trust and \$200,000 funding from Council in 2012/13. The Park is now operational for events but is in the early stages of development. The park will eventually be well-equipped with clubrooms, yards and stables, all-weather dressage arenas, extensive show jumping surfaces, cross country, and have access to good trail riding, general riding and hacking areas. Funding has been allocated in the LTP for future stages.



Endeavour Park Picton/Waikawa

The major redevelopment of Endeavour Park was completed in late 2007 shortly followed by the construction of stage 1 of the new sports pavilion.

Currently the Endeavour Park Pavilion committee is beginning fundraising to build stage two of the Pavilion. This includes a gym, squash courts and meeting room and will provide the main entrance to the Pavilion.

The development and successful operation of Endeavour as a sports and community hub has facilitated the moving of all Picton's turf Sports, eg; cricket, rugby, football to one location.

Due to the nature of the clay soils and topography of the surrounding land this has resulted in further investment in drainage of the sports fields thus requiring a higher level of maintenance. This has been reflected in the operation budget.

Improvement: Establish a measure of sportsground per head of population requirement, adjustable as the ability of surface to accommodate users improves, and this will ensure that land and funding are available to satisfy this demand.

Table 20 - Sportsground Capital Works Programme Cost Projections

Note: all figures are uninflated * Excludes future stages funding being proposed in the LTP

Sport and Recreation Reserves	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Reserves: Lansdowne Park	200,000	700,000	500,000	0	0	250,000	1,300,000	0	1,250,000	0	\$4,200,000
Reserves: Bothams Bend Equestrian Park *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: Wairau Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: Endeavour Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: A&P Park	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,500,000
Reserves: Horton Park	0	0	0	400,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	\$413,000
Reserves: Blenheim skate park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: Oliver Park	0	0	30,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$60,000
Reserves: Havelock Domain	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$10,000
Reserves: Seddon Domain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	\$6,500
											\$6,189,500

4.5.2 Neighbourhood Reserves

4.5.2.1 Reserve Development

Sheps' Park:

On the signing of the management agreement between the owner, QEII Trust and the Council, development of this unique reserve has focussed on community organised plantings around the perimeter of the Park. Drainage work on the perimeter of the park has also been undertaken by the Council's Rivers section to assist in storm water management for the outer area of the Springlands zone.

Capital allocation has been forthcoming this financial year to allow for the planning and installation of infrastructure within the park.

Car parking with access road, public toilets, event power and pathways are all planned for the next two financial years in conjunction with ongoing community plantings in and around the park. All works are being undertaken in accordance with the community developed Reserve Management Plan for the Park.

Rutledge Drive:

A neighbourhood reserve in this area of Springlands has long been in the desired acquisition of reserve land for equitable provision. It is a perfect 500 m from other reserves within this area of town and will service families in Magnolia, Fuchsia and Colemans Road vicinities.

This newly acquired site is still undeveloped. Planning is underway for a playground with surrounding plantings, irrigation and seating for this reserve.

Stadium Pocket Park:

Reserves section will start maintaining a pocket park newly developed as part of the upgrade of the swimming pool complex. Ongoing upgrade works on turf areas and boundary planting will be required along with normal maintenance of the area. This area should provide a great green space for Stadium/pool users, general public and as an event space that users of the pool or stadium can make use of.

Boulevard on Taylor Access Reserve:

The Development of the Boulevard on Taylor subdivision has now moved to the western side of Taylor Pass road. The final stages of this development will link sections of the Taylor River.

Reserves have identified a need to provide pedestrian and bike access from Taylor Pass Road to the Taylor River via a connection of reserves with each development. From the scheme plan three reserves will need to be acquired to provide the linkage, each reserves section will require funding for pathways as well as individual pieces of play equipment and seating. The development of this linkage will be funded by development contributions levies from the Boulevard on Taylor Subdivision.

Table 21 – Neighbourhood Reserve Capital Works Programme Cost Projections

Note: all figures are uninflated

Neighbourhood Reserves	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Burleigh Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000.00
Eltham Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	13,000.00
George Powell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000.00
Holdaway Street	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	9,000	17,000.00
Murphy's Creek	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	16,000.00
Rata Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,000	16,000.00
Rema Reserve	0	0	13,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	21,000.00
Kensington Place	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000.00
Clearwater	0	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000.00
Covent Garden	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000.00
Camborne Green	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000.00
Ballinger Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	18,000.00

4.5.3 Public Gardens

Note: all figures are uninflated

Public Gardens	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	total
Picton Foreshore	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Pollard Park	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000

4.5.3.1 Picton Foreshore

In 2014 the Picton Foreshore Management plan was adopted. From this several capital projects were identified and budget has been allocated for a major lighting upgrade and part funding for the replacement of the paddling pool with water play features. This funding is from a Bequest and additional funding is required to complete the project. The current paddling Pool requires replacement and water play is the preferred option to provide for a greater number of users.

A landscape plan is required to guide future developments and to integrate with the more recently developed area on the eastern side of the foreshore.

4.5.4 Cemeteries

4.5.4.1 Land – Capacity

It is important that available cemetery capacity is utilised to ensure environmental and financial efficiency while enhancing social and cultural values. The MDC Water and Sanitary Services 2005 report and the Cemetery Review have both covered, in depth, the current and future provision of cemeteries within Marlborough.

In summary, to cater for demand, these documents led to the development of cemetery extensions in Fairhall, Picton and Tuamarina cemeteries by 2010. Once areas are prepared for interments, the Council installs burial and ashes beams as required on an annual basis. These extensions will provide for demands proportional to the forecasted population growth for over 30 years, however, cemetery provision is a critical aspect of community well-being and the Council must always be aware of the need to acquire land for future provision.

4.5.4.2 Component Assets

The condition assessment of the cemeteries identified that service standards were not being met due to the lack of public information available on site and the lack of shelters at each cemetery. All of the Council cemeteries have been identified as requiring these assets. The historical building in Havelock Cemetery was identified as an ideal shelter, and has been restored to meet this need and to preserve its value as a heritage asset. Funds have been established to undertake an Historical Cemetery Restoration Project to protect and promote the cultural and heritage value of cemeteries in our community.

4.5.4.3 Denominational Cemeteries

The provision of denominational interment areas in public cemeteries is a requirement under the Burial and Cremations Act 1964. The local demand for this service has been negligible and thus not quantified. It is assumed that the cost of providing these services will not be greater than providing standard cemetery services. If the costs involved are greater than standard operation costs, then user charges will be adjusted to recuperate expenses accordingly.

4.5.4.4 Other Cemeteries

The Council maintains the assumption that it will not be required to provide financial support for private and trustee cemeteries or urupaa. It is recognised however that there is benefit in Council providing operational advice and assistance in record management.

Table 22 - Cemetery Capital Works Programme Cost Projections

Note: all figures are uninflated

Cultural Heritage	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Other	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Havelock	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	10,000
Picton	125,000	110,000	0	125,000	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	376,000
Omaka	40,000	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	53,000
Awatere	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
Flaxbourne	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Fairhall	35,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	180,000
Tuamarina				50,000							50,000

Table 23 – Monuments Capital works programme Cost projections

Note: all figures are uninflated

Memorials	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Other	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	80,000.00
Picton	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000.00
Renwick	0	0	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000.00
Cleghorn Rotunda	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000.00
War Memorial - Clock	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000.00
War Memorial Fountain	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000.00

4.5.5 Outdoor Adventure

4.5.5.1 Wither Hills Farm Park

The Wither Hills Farm Park continues to grow as an iconic feature of not only the Marlborough landscape but as part of the Marlborough experience. The Farm Park's primary management objectives of soil conservation and recreation will continue to direct its development. The vast network of walking and cycling tracks provides expansive recreation opportunities for all levels of age and ability.

With walking and cycling increasing in popularity both nationally and within Marlborough improving and maintaining these tracks is a key management focus and a significant component of annual expenditure within the Park.

4.5.6 Public Toilets

4.5.6.1 Provision Levels

The MDC Water and Sanitary Services Assessment 2005 assessed Council's public toilets against NZ standards 4121:2001 and 4241:1999; providing condition rating, expected lifespan and timeframes for repair. Following this full assessment, any required repairs or cleaning services were carried out to bring all public toilets up to target service levels.

While residential developments do not demand public toilets in their direct vicinity, the resulting population increases must be catered for elsewhere in public areas. The Council strategically considers the location of public toilets providing them where the private sector does not provide the service to the required level and/or standard. This ensures ratepayer money is used cost-effectively.

It is assessed that public toilets in Marlborough's commercial retail areas are well provided for at present.

4.5.6.2 Disabled Accessible Toilets

It is desirable to have disabled accessible public toilets at locations where there is road access or where people with disabilities or mobility limitations are expected to visit or work. At present there is just one existing public toilet in the CBD or urban location which is not disabled-accessible being the Seymour Square PC which is programmed for an upgrade in 2015/16.

Other toilets that are currently inadequate due to the accessible toilet being located in a single gender facility are the Horton Park and Havelock toilets. Some of these toilets are forecast for replacement in the near future. The Council will ensure all new and existing facilities, when upgraded, will be designed to make them compliant with New Zealand Standards 4121:2001 and 4241:1999 as a minimum but will endeavour to exceed these standards where possible to enable access to facilities by mobility scooter users.

Table 24 - Public Conveniences Capital Works Programme Cost Projections

Note: all figures are uninflated

Public Conveniences	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Blenheim	400,000	0	125,000	140,000	45,000	45,000	85,000	85,000	125,000	85,000	1,135,000
Rural	0	0	50,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	95,000.00
Havelock	35,000	0	0	0	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000.00
Picton	20,000	45,000	0	85,000	35,000	0	40,000	0	60,000	60,000	345,000
Renwick	0	30,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	55,000.00
Awatere	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	135,000.00
Flaxbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000.00
Rai Valley	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	75,000.00
Sounds	70,000	25,000	70,000	25,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	205,000.00
Canvastown	0	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	35,000.00
Other	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000.00

Table 25 - Community Building Reserves Capital Works Programme Cost Projections

Note: all figures are uninflated

Halls	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Other	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000.00
Seddon Community Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	3,000,000.00
Blenheim Youth Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000.00

4.5.7 Community Building Reserves

Each year the incumbent MDC Property Managers arrange IQP (Independent qualified person) inspections of the buildings identified as requiring inspection. Any maintenance requirements identified by these inspections is funded by annual funds reserved for works on Council administered community buildings. If the building is leased then the lessee must apply to the Annual Plan for funding for improvements or maintenance.

Table 26 – Other Capital Work Cost Projections

Note: all figures are uninflated

Unspecified	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Replacement of non-compliant playground safety matting	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	100,000
Provision for Reserves capital - LoS	214,549	224,765	222,826	286,921	408,084	484,591	528,745	576,872	629,330	686,510	4,263,193
Provision for Reserves capital - Growth	500,614	524,453	519,929	669,482	952,196	1,130,714	1,233,737	1,346,034	1,468,438	1,601,856	9,947,453
Small township upgrades	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	5,500,000
Land acquisition and development	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,000,000

Section 5: Financial Summary - what it costs and how we will pay for it

5.1 Funding Strategy

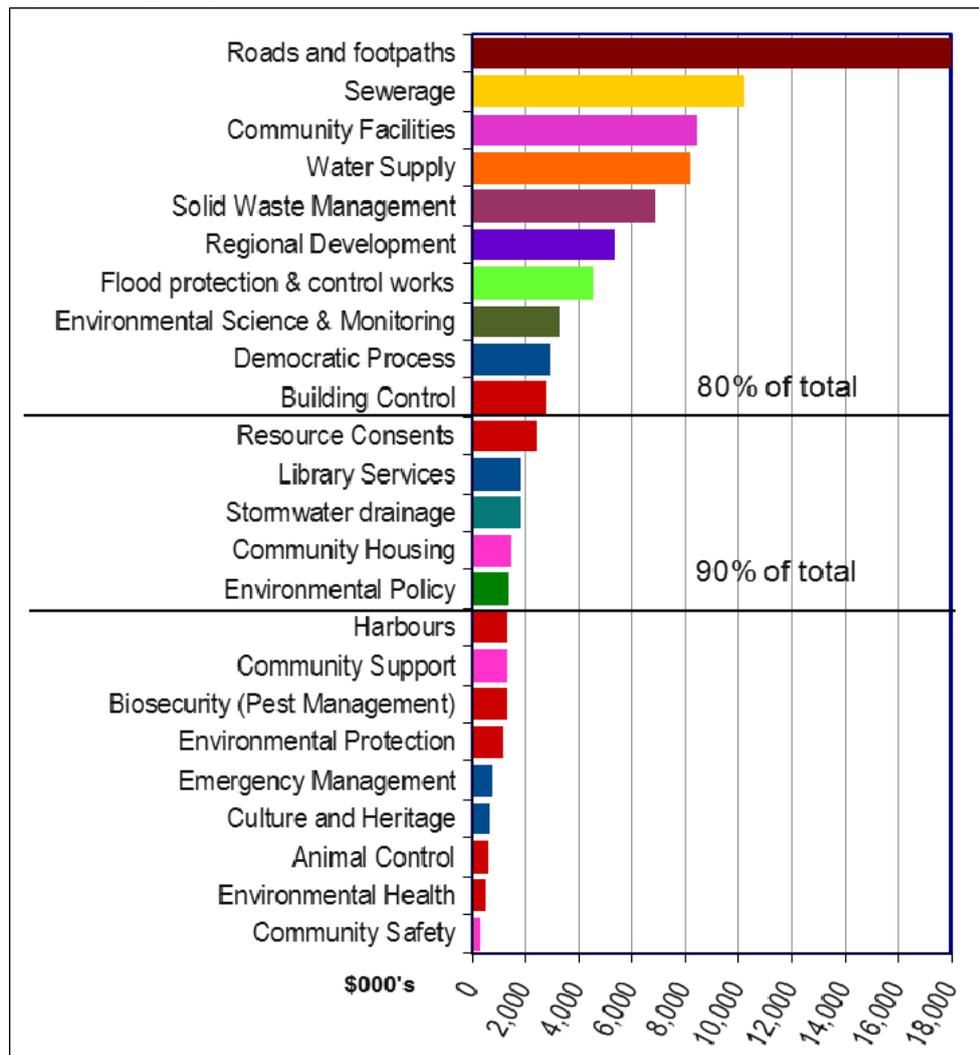
The funding of Reserves and Amenities is from a number of sources. These sources include development contributions, rates, user charges, grants, sponsorship, concessions and interest on funds held.

A large portion of capital funding comes from the Land Subdivision Reserve Fund. The use of this fund is regulated by Councils Development contributions policy under the Local Government Act 2002. However this policy is under review to come in line with the Local Government Amendment Bill requirements which altered the extent of contributions recoverable especially for community facilities. Funding is planned to be spent is outlined in the long-term and annual budgets. The Long Term Council Community Plan budgets project 10 years ahead and are reviewed triennially.

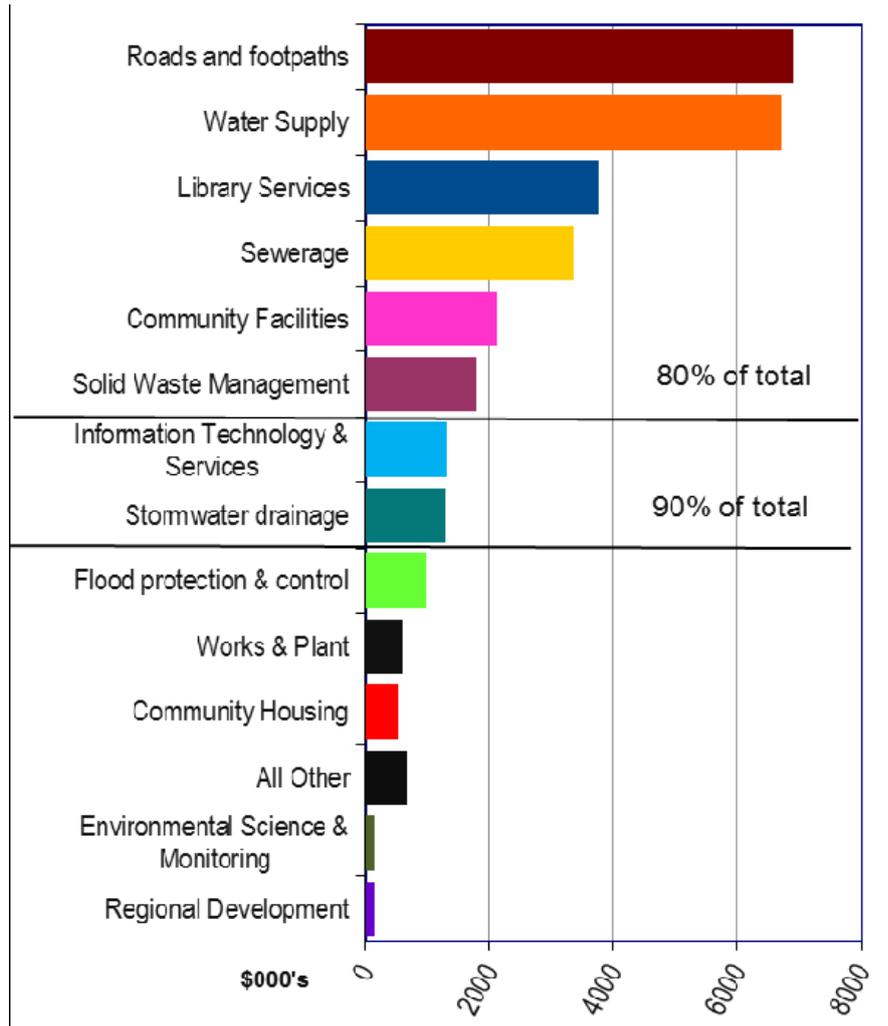
All residents contribute to the rating base with some charges directly linked to reserve provision.

Community Facilities rank third activity on the amount spent on operating and fifth for Capital Expenditure spend as an overall rating allocation.

Operating Expenditure 2014-15



Capital Expenditure 2014-15



The day to day maintenance and operations of reserves and sportsgrounds and maintaining amenities such as toilets and boardwalks, represents the majority of the expense covered by rates and charges.

The Council is conscious of the rating impact created by new activities. As Marlborough grows, infrastructure and services must expand to accommodate growth and increase in demand as driven by Levels of Service. While financial contributions from developers assist with capital expenses, the relative maintenance requirements must also be accounted for through rates and charges. Incremental increases in annual maintenance expenditure responds to the increasing asset base, inflation and changes in levels of service.

The funding strategies are broken down into Reserves, Cemeteries and Public Toilets.

5.1.1 Reserves Funding Strategy

A significant majority of the benefits derived from expenditure on these services are public in nature, with a small percentage of benefits being to other users of the reserves such as stall holders or event managers. MDC maintains a free use policy for sporting groups to encourage the greatest sustainable use of the reserves by all residents, immaterial of income or group affiliation. Generally revenues received other than from rates and charges are minimal with little opportunity for greater cost recovery or other revenue generation.

Operational Funding as at 2014/15

Operational costs	General Rates	100%
Capital	Land Subdivision Reserve Fund	100%

This will change as a result of the new Development contributions policy.

5.1.2 Cemetery Funding Strategy

It is considered that the provision of this activity provides private benefits to individuals as well as indirect benefits to the public as a whole. The costs of interments and subsequent maintenance are considered private while the cost of ongoing open space maintenance of what are essentially parks, e.g.; Omaka Cemetery, is considered public. There are also public benefits from the heritage value of cemeteries and the general promotion of public health through the sanitary disposal of the deceased.

As a result of the Cemetery Funding Policy Review 2005 Council adopted a recommendation to increase cost recovery of 50% of total cemetery costs from user charges, with fees to be CPI adjusted each year.

Operational Funding as at 2014/15

Operational costs directly associated with interments and maintenance of plots

Charges	50%
General Rates	50%

5.1.3 Public Toilet Funding Strategy

Public toilet capital and maintenance costs are accounted for in the Reserves and Amenities long term and annual budgets.

Finance for public toilets is largely rates funded. It is expected that this will change as a result of the new development contributions policy which enable public toilet capital costs as a result of growth to be included in the contribution.

5.1.4 Asset Valuation and Depreciation

Generally reserve assets are held at their historic cost value and accumulated depreciation values are maintained, with the exception of reserve land and building assets. These assets are held at re-valued amounts

Where assets are re-valued these represent their fair values at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date. Additions/improvements between valuations are recorded at cost.

Cost represents the value of the consideration given to acquire the assets and the value of other directly attainable costs that have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended use.

Some reserve land and assets have been vested in Council as part of subdivision consent process or otherwise gifted.

Vested Reserve Land has been initially recognised at the most recent appropriately certified government valuation which is their deemed cost while vested reserve assets are initially based on actual quantities of components vested and in the current "in ground" cost of providing identical services and this is their deemed cost.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land, at rates which will write off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Asset valuations and depreciation figures for this AMP have been extracted from the MDC Fixed Asset Register. Whilst land and buildings are re-valued at three yearly intervals, park assets are held at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Berm value has been estimated by Marlborough Roads based on previous valuations and quantum estimates provided by Opus Consultants.

Improvement: Once a data capture and validation exercise is complete a more comprehensive valuation of park assets will commence.

Table 27 - Summary of Reserve and Amenity Assets and Re-valued Land and Building Values

Activity	Asset	Cost (\$) at 30/6/14	Accumulated Depreciation (\$)	Book Value (\$) or (WDV) @ 1/7/14
Parks and Reserves	Assets/Improvements	22,762,986	1,752,480	21,010,506
	Land/Buildings	40,939,086	134,797	40,804,289
Cemeteries	Assets/Improvements	863,807	54,608	809,199
	Land/Buildings	534,000	1,356	532,644
Public Conveniences	Land/Buildings	3,555,050	64,001	3,491,049
Aquatic Facilities	Land/Buildings	116,755,000	367,652	16,387,348
	Assets/Improvements	1,012,722	117,832	894,890
Memorials	Assets/Improvements	65,868	11,789	54,079
	Land/Buildings	586,100	11,393	574,707
Street Trees and Plots (Opus Consultants valuation and movements applied)		1,265,908	0	1,265,908
Berms (Opus Consultants valuation and movements applied)				6,781,000
Halls & Buildings	Land/Buildings	3,561,000	68,944	3,492,007
	Assets/Improvements	10,170	1,622	8,548
TOTALS		3,571,170	70,566	96,106,174

5.1.5 Financial Statements and Projections

It is financially unviable and difficult to resource too many projects at once therefore capital projects are prioritised as to criticality, benefits and public profile.

There is an unspecified Reserves account which is funded via Reserve fund contributions. As these are uncertain from year to year depending on the developments, this account is confirmed annually based on a prioritisation of Capital Works projects both planned and requested from the community via the annual plan process. With the dwindling housing market and new development contributions policy it is expected at Capital works on Reserves will need a combination of funding to maintain levels of Service and renewal programmes.

As noted in s2 Blenheim swimming pool has not been included in this AMP as asset management is carried out by the facility operators therefore capital expenditure for the core activities is not covered by this plan

Table 28 – 2015-2025 Operating and Capital Costs and Funding forecasts

COMMUNITY FACILITIES	Budget 2015-16	Budget 2016-17	Budget 2017-18	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2020-21	Budget 2021-22	Budget 2022-23	Budget 2023-24	Budget 2024-25
Operating Expenditure										
23 - Cemeteries	527,578	542,283	556,790	573,096	587,459	595,849	605,231	614,717	625,914	635,836
24 - Memorials	93,777	96,859	98,317	101,099	104,468	106,804	110,811	115,561	118,190	122,035
25 - Street berms, trees and plots	566,537	590,390	603,669	617,814	632,167	648,153	664,984	683,262	702,323	722,560
26 - Halls	328,743	282,512	287,094	291,910	296,601	302,005	354,983	497,891	696,697	794,426
27 - Public Conveniences	827,249	869,205	897,704	928,684	952,134	968,519	985,294	1,004,665	1,030,551	1,056,623
28 - Reserves	4,767,511	4,870,906	5,091,171	5,191,962	5,449,380	5,830,179	6,143,487	6,252,556	6,561,985	6,836,297
TOTAL Operating Expenditure	7,111,394	7,252,155	7,534,745	7,704,565	8,022,209	8,451,508	8,864,790	9,168,652	9,735,659	10,167,776
Funded By:										
General Rates, Uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,394,863	7,575,611	7,906,951	8,227,338	8,617,039	9,096,840	9,630,323	10,062,942	10,759,110	11,302,477
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	45,310	10,568	10,836	11,134	11,451	11,789	12,167	12,563	13,000	13,467
Fees and charges	142,781	146,351	150,068	154,195	158,589	163,268	168,492	173,985	180,040	186,503
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receipts	759,888	738,534	743,888	740,879	752,856	772,110	794,775	804,058	826,418	838,038
Total Operating funding	9,065,257	9,171,279	9,516,434	9,834,253	10,251,581	10,773,802	11,356,981	11,812,756	12,558,705	13,130,716
Capital Expenditure										
23 - Cemeteries	200,000	184,320	26,248	229,556	16,612	37,592	17,605	33,911	18,757	19,404
24 - Memorials	43,000	8,192	81,893	62,508	141,757	26,200	9,389	9,689	10,004	10,349
25 - Street berms, trees and plots	109,000	34,469	35,238	36,073	36,975	37,977	39,048	40,219	41,490	42,830
26 - Halls	20,000	20,480	20,998	21,555	22,150	22,783	1,197,138	2,446,432	2,525,941	25,872
27 - Public Conveniences	525,000	153,600	393,715	269,432	254,719	79,740	205,391	181,666	250,093	187,573
28 - Reserves	2,335,163	2,323,679	2,213,997	2,397,305	4,091,323	3,104,528	4,560,255	3,309,836	5,239,162	4,086,331
29 - Swimming Pools	1,335,000	-	26,248	53,886	-	113,915	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Capex Expenditure	4,567,163	2,724,740	2,798,336	3,070,317	4,563,536	3,422,736	6,028,826	6,021,753	8,085,447	4,372,359
Funded by										
Development and Financial Contributions	1,032,014	684,341	689,807	948,260	1,395,837	1,241,245	1,472,346	1,758,245	1,999,910	2,283,858
Increase/(Decrease) in Debt	1,983,000	1,937,212	1,795,283	1,904,428	2,751,939	1,914,484	4,282,940	3,944,809	5,796,458	1,610,600
Reserves (calculated)	1,552,149	103,187	313,246	217,629	415,760	267,007	273,540	318,699	289,079	477,901
Total Capex Funding	4,567,163	2,724,740	2,798,336	3,070,317	4,563,536	3,422,736	6,028,826	6,021,753	8,085,447	4,372,359

Section 6: Processes and Improvement Planning

Our Commitment to Excellence

There is a range of processes involved in maintaining a dynamic and relevant asset management plan. Some of these the Council has a good grip on, with others there remains room for improvement. The aim of this section is to consolidate and detail asset management improvement initiatives.

The Reserves and Amenities Asset Inventory is near completion. This provides the opportunity to create an asset condition inspection programme and ensure that the database definition manual is clear and concise. Also with the implementation of a new Asset Database inventory system (TechOne), the accuracy of the data will be tested particularly in relation to budgeting forecasts.

6.1 Management Processes

Performance Monitoring

Council requires a sound process to ensure that [Council] performance is measured and service levels are adjusted to meet these indicators. With this performance monitoring underway, the Council will be able to identify key weaknesses in service provision and prepare the appropriate improvement programme if required.

Improvement: Monitor the implementation and performance of this asset management plan.

Improvement: Prepare an improvement plan if necessary.

The Customer Interface

Our understanding of customer expectations remains at a broad level. As this plan introduces KPIs to the system, the Council is unsure of the level of confidence in these KPIs to accurately reflect the community's satisfaction with service standards.

Improvement: New Levels Services are reported on.

Improvement: Increase consultation with Tangata Whenua and DOC and other significant stakeholders.

Service Level Review

The implementation of the TechOne system provides the tool to measure and monitor service standards.

Improvement: Implement TechOne as the Data Management System.

Contracts and Operations Management

There are a number of competitively tendered service delivery and maintenance contracts in place. Contractors provide work programmes and asset information in monthly reports.

Improvement: Improve the relationship between contactors asset information and the asset inventory database.

Improvement: Contract Auditing- Implement Tech 1.

Project Management

Each year the Reserves and Amenities Section takes on asset development or improvement, sometimes large in scale and cost. It is important that the section provides consistent management of each project, independent of the staff responsible.

Improvement: Staff training in Project management.

Optimal decisions

To date the timing of asset renewals has been based on condition assessments and staff knowledge. This AMP provides a 10 year renewal programme for major assets based on this information.

Improvement: Future budgets are optimally based on predicting failure for critical assets and replacement on failure of non-critical assets.

Improvement: That optimal provision options are identified using evaluation techniques and benefit: cost rational.

Improvement: Establish a process for identifying capital works benefit spread to enhance priority rating.

6.1.1 Asset Management Practices

Data Capture

As the capture of data for reserve assets is nearing completion, procedures will be developed to use this information to optimise the expenditure on renewal and maintenance works. The asset database will play a pivotal role in the development of any such new AM processes. Asset management planning is undergoing continual refinement and continued in-house improvements will be required to stay aboard.

The numerical asset data used in the compilation of this AMP has been entered into, processed and extracted from the MDC Reserves Inventory Database. Data is manually collected from the field and then entered into the database.

Recently a new Asset Capture programme has been implemented particularly aimed at data capture in the field by contractors. This is an ESRI programme that has been created for the capture of street tree and street plot data. This system is compatible with all android and apple devices which makes it ideal for field capture by contractors. It also has security capabilities which allow the data to be verified by a reserve officer.

The implementation of the new TechOne Asset Management System also has a system for data collection in the field.

Improvement: Provide a system and the training for all reserves officers to collect and update data in the field.

Improvement: Involve major maintenance contractors in the data collection process.

Data relating to the age of assets has been acquired through searching capital expenditure files since the amalgamation of the Blenheim Borough and County Councils in 1988. Any assets in existence at the time of amalgamation that became the property of the Marlborough District Council have been given the age of >18 years. Those assets which the acquisition of is not recorded in the capital expenditure files have been given an age by the appropriate staff.

Improvement: For all new capital expenditure, acquire the assured asset lifespan from manufacturer and use to develop the asset lifecycle.

Improvement: Create an asset condition inspection programme.

Asset Classification

All reserve land is currently suitably classified; however data structure and classification of Reserves and Amenities will need to be assessed with the transfer of data to the TechOne Asset Management System.

Improvement: Develop a procedure and definition manual for asset classification.

Condition and Maintenance Data

Currently the Reserve Inventory Database records manually entered condition ratings. Critical asset condition data is supplied regularly by contractors and updated in the database. Ideally with the implementation of the TechOne system, all paper works records will be converted to electronic data, forming a maintenance history for each asset. This will assist planning and budgeting for asset maintenance. An asset management system which records the position of an asset in its lifecycle and the costs is desired.

Improvement: Operations and maintenance contracts linked to the asset database.

Improvement: The Reserve Inventory Database is improved or replaced with a system that produces historical and future maintenance and financial reports.

Projections

Current census data is utilised to forecast trends and the population projections used should be updated each time official census data becomes available.

Improvement: Include historical utilisation, deterioration, and maintenance data together with predicted trends.

Improvement: Develop demand patterns for each ward, rather than generic trends for the District.

Life Cycle Costs

Currently no formal lifecycle plans exist for reserve assets. Once the new database is in place, lifecycle plans for assets can be developed.

Improvement: Develop asset lifecycle plans.

Asset Utilisation

The capacity of all assets is considered when purchasing or expanding asset provision, yet except for sportsgrounds and cemeteries, there is no formal ongoing assessment of asset utilisation.

Improvement: Provide opportunities for asset utilisation monitoring.

6.1.2 Key Systems

AM Information Systems

The Council currently has an ACCESS assets inventory database. This system allows the collation of data relating to the Reserves and Amenities assets owned by Council and their condition. The system does not provide a dynamic maintenance or management tool in its current format; neither does it support asset valuation or depreciation. Finances are managed separately. The system links to GIS records which allows information to be viewed spatially through Council's internal GIS system- Dekho.

The implementation of a new, Council wide, asset management system–Tech One is being finalised. It is envisioned that this system will be operating Reserves and Amenities asset inventory by the end of 2015. The new system has the capacity to be linked to the maintenance and management of assets and to all financial systems including valuation and depreciation.

An ESRI programme has been developed and is being used by contractors and staff to capture street tree and street plot data.

Improvement: Implement Tech One Asset Inventory to store and process maintenance data to enhance planning and budgeting.

Improvement: Implement a process for street tree and street plot data to be entered into the new TechOne asset management database.

Section 7: Assumptions/Uncertainties/Risks

7.1 Change in the Social, Environmental and Economic Priorities Facing Marlborough

The Council continues to monitor the trends and issues faced by the community. The community planning process identifies the community outcomes and priorities for the future. Review of this AMP will take any relevant changes to long term community planning into consideration.

7.2 Growth Assumptions

Council has made assumptions about the increase in population over the next 20 years. Some fluctuations above and below the forecast rates can be expected, but any sustained variation to the initial assumption may affect the following:

7.3 Capital Expenditure Timing

Income from the Land Subdivision Reserve Fund may vary annually depending on economic and population growth.

Council intends to moderate these affects by reviewing the capital works and development contribution schedules annually as part of the allocation process.

7.4 Changes in Council Direction following Triennial Elections

Changes in the make-up of democratic representation may result in changes in agreement on the best response to meeting community needs. This may alter the priority given to particular development initiatives or capital works.

Similarly forecasts are based on the assumption that there will be no significant changes to management practices.

7.5 Capital Costing

Contract costs will rise only in line with general inflation and all capital costs are shown in 2015 dollars.

7.6 Asset Renewal

Assets are scheduled to be renewed at a time when we estimate their useful physical and economic life is coming to an end. However, if some assets require renewal earlier than expected, or outlast their forecast lifespan, then capital expenditure will be forced to change as a result and the Council will need to absorb these changes to financial requirements.

7.7 Unpredictable Disasters

The Council may be required to provide additional services to accommodate community needs resulting from an unpredictable disaster.

7.8 Development Contributions Policy

The change to the development contribution policy will have an effect on collection of development contributions which are used for Capital development on Reserve impact. The housing market influences the level of development contributions therefore the population growth and housing trends will have an impact on what is able to be collected and therefore spent on Reserve development.

Appendix 1: List of Reserves

Reserve Name

Civic Space

Bythell Place
 Liz Davidson Place
 London Quay
 Riverside Park
 Stadium 2000 Pocket Park

Community Building Reserve

Flaxbourne Museum
 Havelock Public Convenience
 Non MDC Rai Valley Library
 Seddon Toilet

Cultural Heritage

Brayshaw Museum Park
 Fairhall Cemetery
 Founder's Cemetery
 Havelock Cemetery
 Havelock Memorial Reserve
 Mahakipawa Cemetery
 Marchburn Layby
 Memorial Park Entranceway
 Mill Stream Reserve
 Old Renwick Road Cemetery
 Omaka Cemetery
 Picton Cemetery
 Powerhouse Reserve
 Rai Valley War Memorial
 Rapaura Cemetery
 Renwick War Memorial
 Ruapeka Cemetery
 Seddon Cemetery
 Seddon War Memorial
 Seddon/Awatere Cemetery
 Taylor Pass Cemetery
 Tua Marina Cemetery
 Waihopai Valley Road Cemetery
 Wairau Affray Incident
 Wakamarina Road Cemetery
 Wakefield Street Plunket Rooms
 Ward/Flaxbourne Cemetery

Nature

Anakiwa Bush Reserve
 Blarich Reserve
 Bobs Bay Reserve
 Double Bay Reserve - Mahau Sound
 Kahikatea Reserve
 Koromiko Forest Reserve
 Ohingaroa Reserve - Kenepuru Sound
 Ward Beach

Reserve Name

Neighbourhood

Hutcheson Street/Lansdowne Traffic Island
Alana Place Community Building Reserve
Alfred Stream Reserve
Ballinger Park
Beach Road Reserve & Captain's Close
Blenheim Band Hall Reserve
Brown River Reserve
Bruce Jackson Memorial Daffodil Glade Pollard Park
Burleigh Park
Camborne Green
Camborne Green - Eastern End
Cedar Grove Reserve
Ching Park
Clearwater Place Reserve
Collins Memorial Reserve
Covent Gardens Reserve
Dillons Point Community Centre
Elmwood Avenue Reserve
Eltham Road Reserve
Endeavour Heights Reserve
Eric Young Reserve
Fairhall Hall Reserve
Faulkland Drive Reserve
Fishermans Reserve
French Pass Hall Reserve
Fultons Stream Reserve
George Powell Reserve
George Young Reserve
Glenhill Heights Reserve
Hammond Reserve
Harling Park
Havelock Hall Reserve
Heather Place Reserve
Henderson Street Reserve
Hitaua Place Reserve
Holdaway Street Reserve
Huia Street Reserve
Jordan Green
Kensington Reserve
Kowhai Drive Reserve
Leafmere Reserve
Linkwater Memorial Hall Reserve
Manor Place Reserve
Market Street Reserve - Picton
McKendry Park
Memorial Park
Merlot Place Esplanade
Mills Street Reserve
Moana View Reserve
Morrington Reserve
Murphy's Creek Reserve
Nelson Square

Reserve Name

Okiwi Bay Reserve
Opawa Street Reserve
Parklands Reserve
Picton Carpark Marina
Rai Stream Reserve - Rai Valley
Rapaura Hall Reserve
Rata Park
Rata Park Industrial
Redwoodtown Hall Reserve
Rema Reserve
Rimu Terrace Reserve
Riverlands Industrial Area Reserve
Rousehill Reserve
Ruataniwha Place Reserve
Scotland Street Reserve
Shelley Beach Reserve
Sheps' Park
Simonsen Reserve
Snowden Crescent Reserve
Spring Creek Hall Reserve
Spring Creek Rail Corridor
Springlands Green
Symons Street Reserve
Tavera Street Link
Taylor Dam Reserve - Vested
Thorburn's Reserve
Tremorne Avenue
Tunncliffe Reserve
Victoria Park Play area
Vorbach Place Reserve
Waikawa Foreshore Reserve
Waikawa Stream Picnic Area
Waitohi Domain
Wakefield Street Reserve
Outdoor Adventure
Havelock Camping Ground Amenities and Block
Quail Stream Carpark
Rifle Range Carpark
Victoria Domain
Wither Hills Farm Park
Wither Hills Mountain Bike Park - Carpark

Public Gardens

Pollard Park
Picton Foreshore Reserve
Pollard Park
Seymour Square

Recreation and Ecological Linkages

Accessway: Alabama Road to Burden Street
Accessway: Alana Place to Gilbert Street
Accessway: Arthur Baker Place to Maxwell Road
Accessway: Ashwood Drive to Lester Place
Accessway: Ashwood Drive to Faulkland Drive
Accessway: Aston Street to McKendry Park

Reserve Name

Accessway: Bay End Walkway
Accessway: Boulevard on Taylor Walkway
Accessway: Brewer Street- Taylor River Reserve
Accessway: Brewer Street to Leefield Street
Accessway: Budge Street to Henderson Street
Accessway: Buick Street to Westhaven Place
Accessway: Canterbury Street to Dorset Street
Accessway: Cedar Grove to Forest Park Drive
Accessway: Cleghorn Street to North Street
Accessway: Cloudy Bay Industrial Area Access
Accessway: Dillons Point Road to Elizabeth Street
Accessway: Douslin Place to Hillside Terrace
Accessway: Durham Street/South Terrace
Accessway: Edgewater Place Walkway
Accessway: Faulkland Drive to Rata Place
Accessway: Fyffe Street to Wither Hills Farm Park
Accessway: George Powell Reserve to Mountain View Road
Accessway: Gilbert Street to Kilworth Street
Accessway: Girling Avenue to Pollard Park
Accessway: Hampden Street to Lincoln Street
Accessway: Hiley Street to Taylor River Reserve
Accessway: Hinepango Drive Walkway
Accessway: Horton Park to Redwood Street
Accessway: Huia Street to Victoria Domain
Accessway: John Street-High Street (Parking Building)
Accessway: Karina Crescent to Westhaven Place
Accessway: Kingwell Drive to Nelson Street
Accessway: Kowhai Drive to Inkerman Street
Accessway: Kowhai Drive to Inkerman Street
Accessway: Lewis Street-Redwood Street
Accessway: Lincoln Street to Victoria Domain
Accessway: Lucas Street to Shirliff Street
Accessway: Manor Place-Redwood Street
Accessway: Mapp Stream to Farm Park
Accessway: Maxwell Road to Taylor River Reserve
Accessway: Mclsaac Place to State Highway 63
Accessway: McKendry Park to Ward Street
Accessway: McLauchlan Street to Pollard Park
Accessway: Merlot Place to Holdaway Street
Accessway: Mill Street to Seymour Street
Accessway: Mill Stream Reserve to Nelson Street
Accessway: Milton Terrace
Accessway: Mountain View Road to Weld Street
Accessway: Nautique Place
Accessway: Nelson Street to Parker Street
Accessway: NMIT
Accessway: Ocean View
Accessway: Parker Street to Pitchill Street
Accessway: Pipitea Walkway
Accessway: Rapaura Road River Reserve
Accessway: Rarangi Beach Road
Accessway: Rewi Murray Polo Park to Rosewood Street
Accessway: Rowan Place-Taylor Pass Road

Reserve Name

Accessway: Scott Street to Carpark (rear post office)
Accessway: Shoreline Place Walkway
Accessway: Snowden Crescent to Horton Street
Accessway: Tremorne Avenue to Avening Close
Accessway: Upper Scotland St Zig Zag to Cornwall Street
Accessway: Wither Road-Rata Place
Arthur Crescent Reserve
Bay of Many Coves Reserve
Berm: Hampden Street to Suffolk Street
Buller Street Reserve
Catherine Cove Esplanade Reserve
Cissy Bay
d'Urville Island Local Purpose Reserve 1
d'Urville Island Local Purpose Reserve 2
Essons Valley
Essons Valley Reserve
Fearon Reserve
Flemings Road Esplanade Reserve
Greville Harbour Esplanade Reserve
Hakahaka Bay Esplanade Reserve
Havelock Waterfront reserves (5)
Kaimiko Stream Reserve
Kenepuru Head Reserve
Kupe Road Esplanade Reserve
Log Wharf
Mahakipawa Picnic Area - Mahau Sound
Maraetai Bay Esplanade Reserve
Marshall Place Reserve
Moetapu Bay Reserve
Opawa Walk
Picton Marina Esplanade Reserve
Queen Charlotte Drive Reserve
Rai Valley Arboretum
Reserves on Hills Havelock
Rifle Range Drain
Riverlands Rail Trail
Sandy Bay Reserve
Suffolk Street Reserve
Sutherland Stream Reserve
Taylor River Reserve
Tirimoana Reserve
Track Tirohanga
Upper Spring Creek Lions Reserve
Waikawa Road Esplanade Strip
Whangataura Bay Esplanade Reserve
Whenuanui Bay Esplanade Reserve
Road Berm
Berm: Camborne Green South
Berm: Market/Dublin Street Corner
Berm: Wither Farm Buffer Strip
Berm: Railway Station
Accessway: Lower Scotland Street to Durham Street
Berm: Alabama Road

Reserve Name
Berm: Angle Street
Berm: Arthur Baker Place
Berm: Auckland Street/Wairau Road
Berm: Auckland Street/London Quay
Berm: Auckland Street Bank - Broadway Motel
Berm: Boons Valley Road Corner
Berm: Boulevard on Taylor 1
Berm: Boulevard on Taylor 2
Berm: Broadway/Market Street Corner
Berm: Brook Street
Berm: Buller/Durham
Berm: Cheese Factory Corner Tuamarina
Berm: Cloudy Bay Industrial Park
Berm: Corner Lansdowne Street & Dodson Street
Berm: Corner Meehan Street & Dillons Point Road
Berm: Cornwall/Scotland Street, Banks and Culvert
Berm: Dorset Street Southern Bank
Berm: Eltham Road Traffic Island
Berm: Garden Terrace Viaduct
Berm: Gascoigne Street
Berm: Glenhill Drive - Traffic Island
Berm: Gravesend Place
Berm: Harbour View
Berm: Huia Street Road End berm
Berm: Kent Street Viaduct
Berm: Marshall Place
Berm: Milton Terrace & Sussex Street
Berm: Newgate Street
Berm: Nikau Drive
Berm: Nottinghill
Berm: Payne Place
Berm: Queen Charlotte Drive - Roundabout End
Berm: Renwick - High Street West
Berm: Riverview Terrace
Berm: Russell Street
Berm: Rutland Street / Milton Terrace Bank
Berm: Seymour, Scott & Francis Streets
Berm: Southern Entrance to Picton
Berm: State Highway 6
Berm: Suffolk Street Bank
Berm: Surrey Street/Milton Terrace
Berm: Surrey Street Bank
Berm: Taranaki Street/Broadway Street
Berm: Vorbach Place
Berm: Waikawa Road Bank - 11 Sussex Street
Berm: Waikawa Road, No. 125
Berm: Waikawa Road, No. 146-148
Berm: Waikawa Road/Taranaki Street Corner
Berm: Wakefield Street
Berm: Ward Street
Berm: Wellington Street Banks Southern End
Berm: West Broadway
Ferry Bridge Picnic Area

Reserve Name

Hammond Place Reserve
Havelock Quay Picnic Area
Lions Reserve
Nelson Street Stopbank
Newcome Street Berm
Otago Street Bank
Queen Charlotte Drive Lookout and Road Berm
Rarangi Playground
Seddon Overbridge Berms
Street Plot: Admiralty Place
Street Plot: High Street
Street Plot: Moana Heights Road
Street Plot: South Terrace / Dorset Street
Street Plot: Waikawa Road/ Sea View Crescent
Berm: Corner Purkiss Street and Nelson Street
Berm: Dillons Point Stopbank
Berm: Dry Hills Lane
Berm: Endeavour Park Estate
Berm: Forest Park Drive
Berm: George Conroy Drive
Berm: Havelock Main Road
Berm: Kent/ Dublin
Berm: Kingwell Drive
Berm: Kinross Street Carpark Plots
Berm: Leitrim Street End
Berm: Market Place
Berm: Marlborough Library Plot
Berm: Nelson Street Stopbank
Berm: Post Office
Berm: Red Cross Redwood Street
Berm: Rifle Range Place
Berm: Rogers Street End
Berm: Roseneath Lane
Berm: RSA Olive Grove
Berm: Seaview Crescent - Bank and Two Street Plots
Berm: Shirliff Street and Budge Street
Berm: Showgrounds Store Triangle
Berm: Snowden Cres and Dillons Point Road
Berm: Sussex street bank - 56 Hampden Street
Berm: Taylor Crescent
Berm: Taylor Pass Road
Berm: Waikawa Road No 330
Berm: Warwick Street & Lansdowne Street Traffic Island
Berm: Warwick Street South Traffic Islands

Sport & Recreation

A & P Park
Athletic Park
Auckland Street Reserve
Awarua Park - Leased Land
Blenheim Skate Park
Churchward Park
College Park
Endeavour Park

Reserve Name

Havelock Memorial Domain
Horton Park
Kent Street (Bowling Club)
Lansdowne Park
Marlborough Equestrian
Oliver Park
Pelorus Rugby Club
Rapaura Recreation Reserve
Renwick Domain
Rewi Murray Polo Park
Seddon Domain
Wairau Valley Recreation Ground
Ward Domain
Whitehead Park

Appendix 2: Asset Groups

Assets as they appear in the Reserves and Amenities Asset Database

Walkways		Platforms	Toilets
Walking Tracks		Combination	Fully Automatic
Mountain Bike Advanced		Concrete	Semi-automatic
Mountain Bike Easy		Stone	Manual
Mountain Bike Intermediate		Timber	
MTB Track		Metal	
Shared Use		Metal/Timber	
Grassed Area			
No	Farmed/Grazed		
R1	Fine Mowing (18 - 25 mm)		Trees
R2	General Mowing (25-40 mm)		General
R3	Rough Mowing (40-75 mm)		Heritage
R4	Very Rough Mowing (75-200 mm)	Garden Areas	Memorial
Sports Field Mowing Specifications		Annual	Significant
Sports field Specifications		Ornamental	<4 metres
		Revegetation	>4 metres
Edging		Shrub Bed	
Concrete		Hedge	Carparks
Stone		Native	Gobbie Block
Timber		Street Plot	Grass
Other		Trees	Gravel
			Paved
Gates		Paths	Sealed
Iron/ Steel		Chip	Other
Chain		Grass	
Stile		Paving	Buildings
Timber		Concrete	Grandstand
Barrier		Sealed	Hall
		Gravel	Museum
Sports Areas		Other	Pavilion
Athletics			Gazebo
Bowls		Fencing	Tool Shed
Cricket		Post and wire	Other
Croquet		Other	
Football		Chain and bollard	Walls

Golf	Chain and pole	Bricks/ Blocks
Hockey	Concrete/stone/brick	Concrete
Other	Timber paling	Other
Rugby	Wrought iron	Stone
Softball	Pole and wire mesh	Timber
Touch		
	Established Vegetation	
	Combination	Play Areas
Sports Courts	Exotic	Bark
Basketball	Forestry	Combination
Croquet	Native	Pea Gravel
Cycling		Safety Mat
Netball		
Pentaque/Bocce		
Tennis		
Other		
Picnic Tables	Bridges	Park Fixtures
Combined	Combination	Seats
Concrete	Concrete	Concrete
Metal	Stone	Timber/metal
Timber	Timber	Metal
Other	Metal	Timber
	Metal/Timber	Other
		BBQ's
		Electric
	Roads/Driveways	Gas
	Asphalt	Open fire
	Gravel	Rubbish Bins
	Sealed	Metal
		Plastic
	Play Equipment	Timber
	Boat	Timber/ Metal
Barriers	Climbing Frame	
Concrete	Space Net	Other
Metal	Individual	Fitness Stations
Stone	Modular	Memorials
Timber	Roundabout	Boardwalks

Other	Scale Swing	Pools
	See Saw	
Irrigation	Slide	Skate Park/BMX
Automated impact sprinkler	Spider Net	BMX Track
Drip irrigation (automatic)	Spinning Disk	Skate Park
Pop up turf sprinkler	Sprung Rocker	
Other	Swing Set	
Drip Irrigation (Manual)	Track ride	
	Tyre Swing	
Goal Posts/ Hoops	Sand Pit	
Basketball Hoops	Space Net	
Netball Hoops	Signs	
Rugby Posts	Directional	
Soccer Posts	General Advisory	
	Information & Orientation	
Lighting	Interpretive	
Lamp (above ground)	Naming (Main Entrance Signs)	
Playing/ Training Light	Road Finger Signs	
Security Light	Symbol Posts/Sign Bollards	
Lamp (ground level)	Temporary (Warning/Caution)	
	Temporary Advisory/Regulatory	

Appendix 3: Marlborough Public Convenience Schedule

M = males U = urinals P = pans

F = females A = all gender DA = accessible

Public toilet	Location	M		F	A	DA	Hours	Type (construction and design)	Waste Service
		U	P	P					
Blenheim									
Alfred Street Carpark	Blenheim CBD	2	1	2		Yes	12 hours 7 days 6.00 am–6.00 pm	Carpark Building	Mains reticulated
Liz Davidson Place	Blenheim CBD			1	3	Yes	24 hours 7 days (1 facility)	Timber/Masonry	Mains reticulated
High Street Exeloo	Blenheim CBD				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	Mains reticulated
Seymour Square	Blenheim CBD	1	1	2		No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Mains reticulated
Blenheim Railway Station	Blenheim CBD	2	1	2	1	Yes	18 hours 7 days	Wooden building extension	Mains reticulated
Horton Street Exeloo	Blenheim CBD				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	Mains reticulated
Kinross Street	Blenheim CBD				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	
Horton Park	Blenheim Urban	1	2	2		Yes (F)	24 hours 7 days	Concrete Block, Free Standing	Mains reticulated
Redwoodtown Carpark	Blenheim Urban	2	1	1		No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block building extension	Mains reticulated
Redwoodtown Exeloo	Blenheim Urban				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	Mains reticulated
A & P Park	Blenheim Urban	1	1	2	1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Part of timber pavilion	Mains reticulated

Public toilet	Location	M		F	A	DA	Hours	Type (construction and design)	Waste Service
		U	P	P					
Nelson St/Beaver Rd	Blenheim Urban				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Prefab Steel, Landmark	Mains reticulated
Countdown Carpark	Blenheim Urban				2	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	
Rifle Range Park	Blenheim Rural				4	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Timber	Mains reticulated
Taylor Dam	Blenheim Rural	1	1	1		No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Septic
Fairhall Cemetery	Blenheim Rural	2	1	2		No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block building extension	Septic
Harling Park	Blenheim Urban				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Timber	Mains reticulated
Awarua Rugby Club	Blenheim Rural	1	1	2		No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block (part of hall)	Mains reticulated
Wairau Diversion	Blenheim Rural				2	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Norski zincalume	Holding tank
Quail Stream	Blenheim Rural-remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Converted concrete tank	Septic
Sutherland Stream Picnic Area	Blenheim Rural-remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Converted concrete tank	Septic
Quail Steam Carpark	Blenheim Urban				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Prefabricated Steel, Landmark	Mains reticulated
Flaxbourne/ Awatere									
Blarich Reserve	Blenheim Rural-remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Norski Standard Wilderness	Long drop
Seddon	Seddon Urban				4	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Landmark Timber	Mains reticulated
Ward Domain	Ward Rural		1	1		Yes	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Septic
Ward Beach	Ward Rural-remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Converted concrete tank	Holding tank

Public toilet	Location	M		F	A	DA	Hours	Type (construction and design)	Waste Service
		U	P	P					
Renwick									
Renwick Township	Renwick Urban	1	1	2	1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block building extension	Mains reticulated
Giesen's Sport Centre	Renwick Urban	3	2	3		Yes	24 hours 7 days	Part of the Pavilion	
Picton									
Picton London Quay	Picton CBD			2		Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	Mains reticulated
Picton Below Museum	Picton CBD	3	2	4	1	Yes	Daytime only	Bottom floor of building	Mains reticulated
High St Picton Exeloo 2	Picton CBD				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	Mains reticulated
Red Cross Building	Picton Urban				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Mains reticulated
Picton Skate Park	Picton Urban				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Exeloo	Mains reticulated
Shelley Beach	Picton Urban	1	1	3		No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Mains reticulated
Bob's Bay	Picton Remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Septic
Snout Walkway	Picton Remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Fibreglass Norski Standard Wilderness	Long drop
Waikawa Foreshore	Waikawa Urban	2	2	2	1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Landmark	Mains reticulated
Koromiko									
Collins Memorial Reserve	Picton Rural	1	1	1		No	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Septic tank
Sounds									
Te Mahia	Marlborough Sounds Remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Fibreglass Norski Standard Wilderness	Holding tank
Linkwater Hall	Marlborough Sounds Remote				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Norski Zincalume	Holding tank

Public toilet	Location	M		F	A	DA	Hours	Type (construction and design)	Waste Service
		U	P	P					
Double Bay	Marlborough Sounds Remote				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Norski Zincalume	Holding tank
French Pass Hall	Marlborough Sounds Remote				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Part of community hall	Septic tank
Anakiwa, Queen Charlotte Sound	Marlborough Sounds Remote	2	1	2		Yes	24 hours 7 days	Timber free standing	Holding tank
Tunncliffe Bay	Marlborough Sounds Remote		1	1		No	24 hours 7 Days	Concrete block free standing	
Waitaria Bay Hall	Marlborough Sounds Remote				1		24 hours 7 days	Free standing	
Havelock									
Havelock Township	Havelock Urban	1	1	2	1	Yes (F)	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Mains reticulated
Havelock Domain	Havelock Urban				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Part of pavilion	Mains reticulated
Rai Valley									
Rai Valley Township	Rai Valley Rural	1	1	2		Yes (F)	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Septic tank
Brown River Reserve - Rai Valley	Rai Valley Rural				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Fibreglass Norski Standard Wilderness	Holding tank
Alfred Stream Rest Area - Rai Valley	Rai Valley Rural				1	No	24 hours 7 days	Fibreglass Norski Standard Wilderness	Holding tank
Canvastown									
Canvastown	Canvastown Rural				2	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Concrete block free standing	Septic tank
Wairau Valley									
Wairau Valley Church	Wairau Valley Rural				1	Yes	24 hours 7 days	Attached to church	

Appendix 4: Capital Works Programme

Capital Works Budget	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Sport and Recreation Reserves											
Reserves: Lansdowne Park	200,000	700,000	500,000	0	0	250,000	1,300,000	0	1,250,000	0	\$4,200,000
Reserves: Bothams Bend Equestrian Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: Wairau Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: Endeavour Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: A&P Park	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,500,000
Reserves: Horton Park	0	0	0	400,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	\$413,000
Reserves: Blenheim skate park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Reserves: Oliver Park	0	0	30,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$60,000
Reserves: Havelock Domain	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$10,000
Reserves: Seddon Domain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	\$6,500
Cambourne Green	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000.00
Ballinger Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	18,000.00
Total Sport and Recreation Reserves	210,000	700,000	530,000	430,000	1,500,000	250,000	1,313,000	0	1,250,000	6,500	6,189,500
Neighbourhood Reserves											
Burleigh Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000.00
Eltham Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	13,000.00
George Powell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000.00
Holdaway Street	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	9,000	17,000.00
Murphy's Creek	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	16,000.00
Rata Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,000	16,000.00
Rema Reserve	0	0	13,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	21,000.00
Kensington Place	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000.00
Clearwater	0	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000.00

Capital Works Budget	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Covent Garden	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000.00
Cambourne Green	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000.00
Ballinger Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	18,000.00
Total Neighbourhood Reserves	0	0	26,000	28,000	24,000	10,000	0	0	32,000	46,000	166,000

Public Gardens

Picton Foreshore	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Pollard Park	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
Total Public Gardens	100,000	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	140,000

Cultural Heritage

Cemeteries											
Other	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Havelock	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	10,000
Picton	125,000	110,000	0	125,000	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	376,000
Omaka	40,000	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	53,000
Awatere	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
Flaxbourne	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Fairhall	35,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	180,000
Tuamarina	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Total Cemeteries	200,000	180,000	25,000	213,000	15,000	33,000	15,000	28,000	15,000	15,000	739,000

Memorials

Other	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	80,000.00
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picton	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000.00
Renwick	0	0	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000.00
Cleghorn Rotunda	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000.00
War Memorial - Clock	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000.00
War Memorial Fountain	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000.00
Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Capital Works Budget	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Memorials	43,000	8,000	78,000	58,000	128,000	23,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	370,000

Total Cultural Heritage	243,000	188,000	103,000	271,000	143,000	56,000	23,000	36,000	23,000	23,000	1,109,000
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Public Conveniences											
Blenheim	400,000	0	125,000	140,000	45,000	45,000	85,000	85,000	125,000	85,000	1,135,000
Rural	0	0	50,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	95,000.00
Havelock	35,000	0	0	0	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000.00
Picton	20,000	45,000	0	85,000	35,000	0	40,000	0	60,000	60,000	345,000
Renwick	0	30,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	55,000.00
Awatere	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	135,000.00
Flaxbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000.00
Rai Valley	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	75,000.00
Sounds	70,000	25,000	70,000	25,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	205,000.00
Canvastown	0	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	35,000.00
Other	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000.00
Total Public Conveniences	525,000	150,000	375,000	250,000	230,000	70,000	175,000	150,000	200,000	14,5000	2,270,000

Halls

Other	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000.00
Seddon Community Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	3,000,000.00
Blenheim Youth Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000.00
Total Halls	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,020,000	2,020,000	2,020,000	20,000	5,200,000

Unspecified

Replacement of non-compliant playground safety matting	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	100,000.00
Provision for Reserves capital - LoS	214,549	224,765	222,826	286,921	408,084	484,591	528,745	576,872	629,330	686,510	4,263,193.00
Provision for Reserves capital - Growth	500,614	524,453	519,929	669,482	952,196	1,130,714	1,233,737	1,346,034	1,468,438	1,601,856	9,947,453.00
Small township upgrades	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	5,500,000.00

Capital Works Budget	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
MRD Holdings Ltd - reserve at Marlborough Ridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land acquisition and development	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,000,000.00
Total Unspecified	2,025,163	1,559,218	1,552,755	1,766,403	2,170,280	2,425,305	2,572,482	2,732,906	2,907,768	3,098,366	22,810,646

Street Plots

Blenheim	85,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	175,000.00
Picton	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000.00
Total Street Plots	90,000	15,000	225,000.00								

Street Trees

Blenheim	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	80,000.00
Picton	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000.00
Renwick	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000.00
Awatere	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000.00
Total Street Trees	19,000	190,000									

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- MDC Residents' Survey Report 2012-13-14
- Statistics NZ Marlborough Region March 2013 Quarterly Review
- MDC Cemetery Funding Policy Review 2005
- MDC Annual Report 2013-14
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- Opus MDC Parks and Reserves Structures 2012 Inspection Report
- MDC Fixed Asset Register
- MDC Growing Marlborough District Wide Overview
- Top of the South Regional Physical Activity Strategy
- Marlborough District Physical Activity and Recreation Strategy
- New Zealand Recreation Association Parks Categories and Levels of Service Guideline (2011)
- New Zealand Regional Tourism Forecasts 2010-2016 Marlborough RTO.

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