



**RANGITĪKEI**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
*Making this place home.*

# ORDER PAPER

## TE ROOPUU AHI KAA MEETING

**Date:** Tuesday, 8 October 2024

**Time:** 11.00am

**Venue:** Council Chamber  
Rangitikei District Council  
46 High Street  
Marton

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**Tumuaki:** Ms Piki Te Ora Hiroa, (Ngāti Whitikaupeka)

**Tumuaki Tuarua:** Ms Kim Savage (Ngāti Parewahawaha)

**Nga mema:** Mr Chris Shenton (Ngāti Kauae/Tauira), Mr Thomas Curtis (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti), Ms Marj Heeney (Ngāi Te Ohuake), Ms Moira Raukawa (Ngāti Tamakopiri), Ms Leanne Hiroti, (Ngā Ariki Turakina), Dr Katarina Gray-Sharp (Ngāti Rangī), Ms Grace Taiaroa (Rātana Pā), Mr Jordan Winiata-Haines (Ngāti Hinemanu/Ngāti Paki), Cr Coral Raukawa, Cr Gill Duncan, HWTM Andy Watson

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| <b>Locations:</b>   | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Marton</u><br/>           Head Office<br/>           46 High Street<br/>           Marton         </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Bulls</u><br/>           Bulls Information Centre<br/>           Te Matapihi<br/>           4 Criterion Street<br/>           Bulls         </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <u>Taihape</u><br/>           Taihape Information Centre<br/>           102 Hautapu Street (SH1)<br/>           Taihape         </td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | <u>Marton</u><br>Head Office<br>46 High Street<br>Marton | <u>Bulls</u><br>Bulls Information Centre<br>Te Matapihi<br>4 Criterion Street<br>Bulls | <u>Taihape</u><br>Taihape Information Centre<br>102 Hautapu Street (SH1)<br>Taihape |  |
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**Notice is hereby given that a Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meeting of the Rangitīkei District Council will be held in the Council Chamber, Rangitīkei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton on Tuesday, 8 October 2024 at 11.00am.**

## **Order Of Business**

|           |  |           |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Karakia / Prayer</b> .....  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Apologies</b> .....   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Public Forum</b> .....  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Conflict of Interest Declarations</b> .....                       | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Confirmation of Order of Business</b> .....                       | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Confirmation of Minutes</b> .....                                 | <b>5</b>  |
|           | 6.1 Confirmation of Minutes .....                                    | 5         |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Follow-up Action Items from Previous Meetings</b> .....           | <b>13</b> |
|           | 7.1 Follow-up Action Items from Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meetings .....     | 13        |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Chair's Report</b> .....  | <b>15</b> |
|           | 8.1 Chair's Report, Including Updates from Pre-Hui October 2024..... | 15        |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Reports for Information</b> .....                                 | <b>17</b> |
|           | 9.1 Mayor's Report - 26 September 2024 .....                         | 17        |
|           | 9.2 Applications to the Marae Development Fund.....                  | 22        |
|           | 9.3 External Current and Upcoming Consultations.....                 | 29        |
|           | 9.4 Class 4 Gambling Policy and TAB Venue Policy Review .....        | 34        |
|           | 9.5 Project Updates Report - September 2024 .....                    | 77        |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Discussion Items</b> .....  | <b>86</b> |
|           | 10.1 Local Water Done Well.....                                      | 86        |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Meeting Closed.</b> .....   | <b>87</b> |

## **AGENDA**

### **1 Karakia / Prayer**

### **2 Apologies**

### **3 Public Forum**

### **4 Conflict of Interest Declarations**

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

### **5 Confirmation of Order of Business**

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, [enter item number](#) be dealt as a late item at this meeting.

## 6 Confirmation of Minutes

### 6.1 Confirmation of Minutes

**Author:** Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

#### 1. Reason for Report

1.1 The minutes from Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meeting held on 13 August 2024 are attached.

#### Attachments

1. **Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meeting - 13 August 2024**

#### Recommendation

That the minutes of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meeting held on 13 August 2024 [**as amended/without amendment**] be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting, and that the electronic signature of the Chair of this Committee be added to the official minutes document as a formal record.

# MINUTES

## **UNCONFIRMED: TE ROOPUU AHI KAA MEETING**

**Date:** Tuesday, 13 August 2024

**Time:** 11.00am

**Venue:** Council Chamber  
Rangitikei District Council  
46 High Street  
Marton

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**Tumuaki:** Ms Piki Te Ora Hiroa

**Tumuaki Tuarua:** Ms Kim Savage

**Nga mema:** Mr Thomas Curtis (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti)  
Ms Marj Heeney (Ngāi Te Ohuake)  
Ms Moira Raukawa (Ngāti Tamakopiri) (Zoom)  
Ms Leanne Hiroti, (Ngā Ariki Turakina)  
Ms Grace Taiaroa, (Ratana Pa)  
Dr Katarina Gray-Sharp (Ngāti Rangi)  
Cr Coral Raukawa  
Cr Gill Duncan

**Manuhiri:** Mrs Carol Gordon, Group Manager- Strategy, Community & Democracy  
Mr Arno Benadie, Chief Operating Officer  
Ms Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development  
Mr Jarrod Calkin, Economic Wellbeing Lead  
Ms Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

**Order of Business**

|           |   |          |
|-----------|---|----------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Welcome / Karakia</b> .....  | <b>3</b> |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Apologies</b> .....  | <b>3</b> |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Public Forum</b> .....   | <b>3</b> |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Conflict of Interest Declarations</b> .....  | <b>3</b> |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Confirmation of Order of Business</b> .....  | <b>3</b> |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Confirmation of Minutes</b> .....  | <b>3</b> |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Follow-up Actions</b> .....  | <b>3</b> |
| 7.1       | Follow-up Action Items from Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meetings .....                              | 3        |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Chair's Report</b> .....   | <b>4</b> |
| 8.1       | Chair's Report, Including Updates from Pre-Hui August 2024.....                           | 4        |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Reports for Decision</b> .....   | <b>4</b> |
| 9.1       | Consideration of Māori Wards .....  | 4        |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Reports for Information</b> .....  | <b>5</b> |
| 10.1      | Verbal Update on Staffing Matters .....   | 5        |
| 10.2      | Verbal Update from Chief Executive on Local Water Done Well.....                          | 5        |
| 10.3      | Introduction to the development of an Economic Wellbeing Strategy and<br>Action Plan..... | 5        |
| 10.4      | Horizons Update.....  | 6        |
| 10.5      | Mayor's Report.....   | 6        |
| 10.6      | Project Management Office Report – June 2024.....   | 6        |
| 10.7      | External Submissions Update .....   | 6        |

## 1 Welcome / Karakia

Ms Hiroa opened the meeting at 11.06am with a karakia.

## 2 Apologies

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/040**

Apologies were received from HWTM Andy Watson and CE Kevin Ross.

Ms M Raukawa/Ms P Hiroa. Carried

## 3 Public Forum

There was no public forum.

## 4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

There were no conflicts of interests declared.

## 5 Confirmation of Order of Business

There was no change to the order of business.

## 6 Confirmation of Minutes

### Amendment:

That Katarina Gray- Sharp full name be included in the apologies.

Spelling error item 10.1 be amended from structing to structuring.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/041**

That the minutes of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meeting held on 11 June 2024 **as amended** be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting, and that the electronic signature of the Chair of this Committee be added to the official minutes document as a formal record.

Ms M Heeney/Ms K Savage. Carried

## 7 Follow-up Actions

### 7.1 Follow-up Action Items from Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meetings

#### Item 2 - Map in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Mrs Gordon noted that a map showing iwi boundaries has been included in the MOU and that at the end of the meeting all representatives are asked to sign the final MOU.



**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/042**

That the report 'Follow-up Action Items from Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meetings' be received.

Ms L Hiroti/Dr K Gray-Sharp. Carried

## 8 Chair's Report

### 8.1 Chair's Report, Including Updates from Pre-Hui August 2024

Ms Hiroa read her report to the Komiti.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/043**

That the 'Chair's Report – August 2024' be received.

Ms P Hiroa/Dr K Gray-Sharp. Carried

## 9 Reports for Decision

### 9.1 Consideration of Māori Wards

All komiti members supported Council retaining Māori wards, however noting that there were concerns about the cost of the poll and would prefer that the poll was not a requirement.

Ms Hiroa highlighted the role that Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa members have had in the past to establish Māori ward seats for Council and the work that has previously been completed.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/044**

That the report 'Consideration of Māori Wards' be received.

Ms K Savage/Mr T Curtis. Carried

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/045**

That Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa recommend to Council that they make the following decision on Māori wards (as required under the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024):

To retain Māori wards for the 2025 election and hold a poll.

Mr T Curtis/Dr K Gray-Sharp. Carried Unanimous

## 10 Reports for Information

### 10.1 Verbal Update on Staffing Matters

The komiti welcomed Ratana representative Ms Grace Taiaroa as the new representative and acknowledged the work done by Mr Meihana on the komiti.

Mrs Gordon advised there has been an internal organisational restructure and introduced Mrs Jo Manuel in her new role of Manager Mana Whenua and Community Hubs. Mrs Manuel will provide greater resource in the mana whenua space as Council looks for Ms Brown's replacement. The third person to support this team will be Mrs Bovey working in the heritage and culture space.

The Komiti acknowledged the work of Ms Brown and supported the approach there is more resource available in this space.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/046**

That the 'Verbal Update on Staffing Matters' be received.

Mr T Curtis/Ms K Savage. Carried

### 10.2 Verbal Update from Chief Executive on Local Water Done Well

On behalf of the CE, Mr Benadie provided an update to Komiti members.

Members asked if any of the work previously completed could be used to support the new proposal from central government. Mr Benadie responded that there is limited work that can be used noting that Council was completing work with GHD to progress work within the region. Council has requested that GHD continue this work more in-depth.

Staff responded to questions relating to engagement and consultation. Due to the short time frame and that there is no requirement to consult with the public as part of this process, it is likely engagement will be an opportunity to inform the community of Council's proposed position.

The Komiti noted that there would be benefit in having a workshop on this topic to enable them to discuss and understand the impacts more thoroughly. It was agreed to hold this in September.

Mrs Gordon informed the Komiti that there is a DIA webinar that is available to watch, and will pass this onto the members.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/047**

That the 'Verbal Update from CE on Local Water Done Well' be received.

Ms L Hiroti/Mr T Curtis. Carried

### 10.3 Introduction to the development of an Economic Wellbeing Strategy and Action Plan

Mr Calkin noted the previous Economic Development Strategy took a different approach as it was written during the pandemic.

There were concerns from the Komiti regarding the short timelines proposed. It was noted that this is due to completing the strategy before the annual plan so that any actions can be taken in consideration.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/048**

That the 'Introduction to the development of an Economic Wellbeing Strategy' report is received

Ms M Raukawa/Dr K Gray-Sharp. Carried

### 10.4 Horizons Update

The report was taken as read.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/049**

That the report 'Horizons Update' be received.

Ms K Savage/Ms L Hiroti. Carried

### 10.5 Mayor's Report

As the Mayor was not present for the meeting his report was taken as read.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/050**

That the Mayor's Report – 25 July 2024 be received.

Ms M Raukawa/Ms M Heeney. Carried

### 10.6 Project Management Office Report – June 2024

Mrs Gordon noted that Baked Design Ltd have been engaged to support Council on the design phase for the replacement of the offices and library in Marton.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/051**

That the report 'Project Management Office Report - June 2024' be received.

Mr T Curtis/Ms K Savage. Carried

ITEM 6.1  
ATTACHMENT 1

**10.7 External Submissions Update**

The komiti thanked staff for including this item in the order paper and said it provided beneficial information to members.

**Resolved minute number 24/IWI/052**

That the report 'External Submissions Update' be received.

Dr K Gray-Sharp/Ms M Raukawa. Carried

**The meeting closed at 12.42pm.**

**The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Komiti held on 8 October 2024.**

.....  
**Chairperson**

Unconfirmed

## 7 Follow-up Action Items from Previous Meetings

### 7.1 Follow-up Action Items from Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meetings

**Author:** Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

#### 1. Reason for Report

1.1 On the list attached are items raised at previous Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa meetings. Items indicate who is responsible for follow up, and a brief status comment.

#### 2. Decision Making Process

2.1 Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

#### Attachments:

1. Follow-up Actions Register [↓](#)

#### Recommendation

That the report 'Follow-up Action Items from Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Meetings' be received.

## Current Follow-up Actions

| Item | From Meeting Date | Details  | Person Assigned | Status Comments   | Status      |
|------|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|-------------|
| 1    | 13-Aug-24         | What MoUs or contracts have we got with iwi across the district - collate these into a table initially. Are there gaps? Opportunities to look at where monetary payments should occur for provision of information or involvement by iwi in meetings etc | Jo / Carol      | A verbal update will be provided at the meeting.                    | In progress |
| 2    | 11-Jun-24         | Workshop on maps and archeological information for future workshop   | Carol / Kevin   | Daniel and Richard be asked to attend a future workshop             |             |
| 3    | 20-Jun-23         | TRAK representation letters for this triennium, follow up on the missing ones.   | Kezia           | There are still letters yet to be received for Chris Shenton        | In progress |
| 4    | 11-Apr-23         | Continue to approach Ngāti Waewae to progress a relationship between them and Council.   | Carol / Kevin   | the next stage is to organise a meeting with HWTM and Ngāti Waewae. | In progress |

## 8 Chair's Report

### 8.1 Chair's Report, Including Updates from Pre-Hui October 2024

Author: Piki Te Ora Hiroa, Chair

#### Te Ripoata Tiamana O Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Whiringa ā nuku 2024

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Tena Koutou katoa,

*He mihi aroha ki te whanau Steedman mo te matenga o te Queenie o Moawhango Ruiha. Haere atu ra e te tuakana ki tou moengaroo!*

Our thoughts and aroha go out to Rihari (Richard) Steedman with the recent loss of his wife Ruiha. Richard was a delegate on Te Roopu Ahi Kaa for Ngati Whitikaupeka and has played a huge part in hapu and Iwi development within Mokai Patea. Ruiha has been his backbone and the person in the background that has ensured he continues to stay strong. Ruiha will be dearly missed by her whanau and her extended whanau whanui!

I'd like to officially welcome Ratana Community representative, Grace Taiaroa into the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa fold. Grace is a current elected Ratana community board member and plays a big part in her community. Naumai haere mai Grace!

Congratulations to our Council for their unanimous decision in supporting the retention of Maori Wards. Of the 47 Councils that implemented Maori Wards in this triennium, 45 have chosen to retain their Maori Wards. There is still much work to be done prior to the Local body elections next year around the referendum process and I like many others will be interested to see how this plays out.

Just to acknowledge the workshop that was undertaken with Rangitikei District Council Staff around the District Plan Review, Economic Wellbeing Strategy and Local Water Done Well presentation. All three kaupapa have huge bearings on our ratepayers and also Iwi Maori. A mihi to those members who shared their whakaaro around each item.

I'd also like to acknowledge, the attendance of our Mayor and Councillors at the recent Super Local Conference 2024 that was held in Poneke at TAKINA conference centre. I was fortunate to be one of the three councillors who attended. It's interesting to listen to other elected Maori members who have talked about their journey within their own councils. There has been some negative feedback from this cohort talking about the marginalisation, intolerance and small mindedness at times they have experienced but I feel on the whole people are trying across the board to work together for the good of their communities and are opening up and realising that there is nothing to fear from more Maori playing a governance role in local government.

If we are anything we are resilient as a people and will continue down the road of treaty partnership and everything that entails. I look forward to discussing, debating and expressing whakaaro at today's hui and encourage us all to think about the wise words given to us by Sir James Hēnare and think about how we incorporate this in our lives.

**He Whakatauki!**

***"Kua tawhiti kē tō haerenga mai kia kore e haere tonu  
He nui rawa ō mahi kia kore e mahi tonu."***

"You have come too far not to go further; you have done too much not to do more."

**Nga mihi  
Piki te Ora Hiroa**

**ITEM 8.1**

**Recommendation**

That the 'Chair's Report –October 2024' be received.



## 9 Reports for Information

### 9.1 Mayor's Report - 26 September 2024

**Author:** Andy Watson, His Worship the Mayor

Beth and I took a holiday and a breather for the first time in years to look around the South Island, returning just as this report was due. While I understand there will be no interest in our trip, there are a couple of reflections on the trip that have a relevance to our Council business.

- 1.1 Roothing - many of the South Island Council authorities have huge land areas but they have, from a roading perspective, significant advantages. Most of their roads are state highways with minimal roads to be locally funded and those that are locally funded are formed on a very solid and stable rock base. Metal is available everywhere, so cartage is low cost enabling very effective construction and reseal programmes. I envy them – our roads are often formed on soils that are poor, are subject to flooding, earth movement on slip zones and are built, in a lot of cases, a significant distance from metal sources. I guess these are the reasons and arguments for our enhanced FAR rates (financial assistance rates from Government).
- 1.2 The West Coast was predictably incredibly wet and challenging and that is one of the beauties of the coast. However, once you hit Bluff and start travelling north, particularly inland through places like the McKenzie District and Basin, it is a dust bowl. Because of the closure of the two mills at Tangiwai, I was interested in the power generation of New Zealand and so made a point of visiting most of the hydro schemes in the South Island. These hydro lakes, especially at Tekapo, are incredibly low hence the price of power in New Zealand. The Alps have significant snow to melt to feed these reservoirs which is great but there will be no immediate relief for those trying to farm within these catchments.
- 1.3 The South Island is swamped with tourists and Queenstown in particular is facing significant congestion and housing accommodation pressure for their workforce. Yes, tourists do spend money and support the local economy, but if travelling via camper vans contribute little (no rates) to supplying the services needed. This supports the arguments for visitor taxes.
- 1.4 For the rest of my report, I start by honouring and recognising our new Māori Queen and an acknowledgement to the service and passing of the Māori King.

It was with sadness that Rangitīkei District Council acknowledged the passing of Kiingi Tūheitia, the Māori King on 30 August. May his legacy continue to inspire and guide us towards a united future. In respect and honour of Kiingi Tūheitia's life, flags across the Rangitīkei were flown at half mast.

I would like to acknowledge and extend our respect to Kuini Nga-wai-hono-i-te-pō, the new Māori Queen. She succeeds her father, Kiingi Tūheitia, to become the eighth Māori Monarch (and only the second Queen).

- 1.5 I referred earlier to roading and there are a couple of updates –
  - i) The Government signalled that the build of our new major roads would be partially funded by way of a toll system. For us in our region this will mean tolls on the Te Ahu a Turanga linking Ashhurst to Tararua district and O2NL (the Otaki to North of Levin state highway). Submissions to these two separate tolls are due by 30 September and hopefully after a meeting with my fellow regional mayors, I may have a suggested response for this

## ITEM 9.1

meeting as I suspect that we need to support Palmerston North City Council, Tararua District Council and Horowhenua District Council as well as our own position.

- ii) On 30 September NZTA (New Zealand Transport Agency) confirmed our roading budgets. As indicated in our Long Term Plan, our maintenance budgets were reduced by \$5m over the three year term. Since then we have had a further reduction in what is called Low-Cost Low-Risk work that is used to improve local roads often as part of resilience work. We had requested \$12.8m and have received only \$300,000. From a short-term view this means that we have some budget available from what is a rated position of our share to reallocate. From a longer-term district view this reduction is challenging. There is also a potential trap here for authorities. Government, in making these cuts through NZTA, have also signalled that it will review some of our other resilience projects separately later so our spend could rise and that there is a further \$100m fund for resilience that can be applied for. So, if we reallocate funding now we could be in a difficult position later.

1.6 Our Capital Works Programme – at the LGNZ Conference I reported on earlier, both the Prime Minister and Minister Simeon Brown (Minister Local Government and Infrastructure) were very direct in referencing the removal of the four well-beings and the need to focus purely on essential work. They have since re-enforced this thinking by saying that if you apply for the Regional Infrastructure Funds (similar to Minister Jones’ previous funds) your budgets will be scrutinised. Council has been prudent, but we will also be facing some additional costs and uncertainty over programmed costs. These may include –

- a) Unforeseen costs for the Marton Pool which could be significant as indicated in this Council agenda;
- b) Uncertainty over budgets for two major builds in both Marton and Taihape.

Council should, in my opinion, be proactive here and as such I am making two recommendations as part of my report –

- a. Council reviews our Capex budget (capital spend) in this year’s Annual Plan and Long-Term Plan as soon as is possible.
- b. That staff provide direction/costings for this review based on best estimates available now and that staff also provide a report on the process required for an amendment to next year’s Annual Plan and this year’s Long Term Plan.

Amendments to Long Term Plans do come at a cost and I recognise that this also means a challenge to staff capacity and the need to consult. Regardless of the work that I am signalling, Council will face an amendment to the LTP already because of the Three Waters position with the likelihood of some sort of regional Three Waters CCO (Council Controlled Organisation) as required by Government.

- 1.7 On a positive note, I would like to welcome Linda and Den, the new owners of Fresh Choice to Marton and the Rangitikei. Fresh Choice, as I understand it, is a franchise owned subsidiary of the Woolworths New Zealand Group. The reshape of the store looks great and I would like to thank Deputy Mayor Dave for filling in for me at the official opening.
- 1.8 As part of the planning for the strengthening and refit of the Taihape Town Hall, Maycroft our preferred contractor, is digging a series of holes outside the building to check on the foundations that are there. Once that is done, they will be in a position to provide a contract price for the build work.

- 1.9 On Friday 27 September Rangitikei will host a Regional Growth Summit at Te Matapihi. This will be attended by the Regional Mayors/Chief Executives and some of the Councillors along with many of the region's principal industries. The event will be jointly hosted by ourselves, Department of Internal Affairs and Accelerate 35 the regional economic development group which are funded through Horizons. Several key Ministers will be there including Minister Jones. I will report back on this event later, but the format is really a given. Government has a fund that has been well publicised with the focus on creating economic growth for New Zealand that is unable to be used for a variety of things including three waters related projects. Minister Jones will want to emphasize the rules, the opportunity and stress that the assistance by and large will be on providing loan facilities. Any work that is assisted by Government will need to be consent ready etc. What will be of real interest will be the Q&A session from industries which may well include a question for example on electricity supply and cost.
- 1.10 In a similar vein, on Friday I sat in on a webinar on regional funding options called Regional Deals which is separate to the above. The key messages are –
- i. They are regional in nature focussed on economic development.
  - ii. They are long term with a 30 year vision and negotiate 10-year plans.
  - iii. They will be linked to Council Long Term Plans.
  - iv. They should include community input and may include private/public partnerships.
  - v. Central and Local Government will establish an oversight body with an independent Chair.
  - vi. They can be used for resilience of infrastructure and housing.
  - vii. The selection of the first 5 regions should be known and signed up by the end of next year.
  - viii. The Regions are not necessarily the same as Regional Council regions. There could be various groupings.
  - ix. Regional deals in the future will need to be aligned to Local Government election cycles.

The message is also clear that for at least the first few deals Government does not have cash to support the regional deals, so assistance will be by the way of -

- a. Providing regulatory assistance/relief.
  - b. Unlocking funding tools which may be a reference to LGFA funding (The Local Government Funding Agency).
- 1.11 Three Waters or Local Water Done Well - for some time, the regional Chief Executives have been working with staff to understand the costs each Council will face to provide for drinking water and wastewater provisions over the next 30 years while focussing on the first ten years. This work has been exhaustive and has been hampered by continual changes of Government direction. Lately the regional Mayors have been part of those discussions and the first official briefings for Councillors were last week. Government has conceded that for regional CCO's there has to be consultation and at least a limited amendment to LTP's. These changes represent the most significant change to Local Government since 1989 and in my opinion must

**ITEM 9.1**

be consulted on. To meet the Local Government Act requirements, Councils will need to show a preferred Council position and the other option or options that could be considered. To understand the options Council will need to engage with other Councils as we are and to also engage with industry and Iwi. Councils will also need to determine how they intend to deal with stormwater.

Time is the difficulty - Government has legislated that Council have under a year to have a Council approved plan submitted to Internal affairs in Wellington. To meet this timeframe each Council in a possible regional CCO mix would need to have a preferred option before the end of this year. That would allow for a consultation as part of an Annual Plan prepared in April and May.

While all of the regional Councils are working together, some Councils are looking at options beyond the regional boundaries as well which is wise and while unlikely in my opinion a Council could look to go it alone and form a CCO alone. All this means is that the landscape could well change late this year.

The Councils are not yet able to share the financial modelling which still continues to change but what is becoming apparent is that financially it may make little difference over time as to which Councils are in or out.

#### 1.12 SuperLocal Conference August 2024

Cr Loudon and Cr Dalgety attended the LGNZ conference, their reports can be found on the council website.

#### 1.13 Marton Op Shop – At the recent AGM I was asked about whether Council would contribute to the cost of disposing of items that are not able to be sold and have to be taken to the Waste Transfer Station.

## Mayor's Engagements

September 2024

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 2  | Attended meeting with Chief Executive<br>Attended meeting with GM Department of Corrections<br>Attended Climate Action Joint Committee<br>Attended Mayoral Forum       |
| 3  | Attended Emergency Management Standing Committee Meeting<br>Attended Regional Transport Committee Meeting<br>Attended Council Webinar – Water Services Delivery Plans  |
| 4  | Attended monthly meeting for Q&A with Executive Leadership Team<br>Attended walk-through Taihape Town Hall Building with Elected Members<br>Attended meeting with BECA |
| 5  | Attended Meet & Greet with new owners of Fresh Choice Marton, Linda and Den<br>Attended BA5 Meeting at Honest Wolf Hunterville   |
| 6  | Attended Accelerate25 Meeting  |
| 10 | Attended Council Webinar – Water Services Delivery Models & Financing Options  |

|    |   |
|----|---|
|    | Attended Weekly Meeting with Deputy Mayor   |
| 18 | Attended meeting with Chief Executive<br>Attended Risk & Assurance Committee Meeting<br>Attended Local Water Done Well – Sub Regional Briefing Meeting  |
| 19 | Attended LGNZ Transport Forum Meeting Wellington  |
| 20 | Attended meeting with Chief Executive<br>Attended Fortnightly Economic Development Meeting with Staff<br>Attended Regional Deals Strategic Framework online session<br>Attended meeting with Jackson Stone Recruitment Agency         |
| 23 | Attended meeting with Chief Executive<br>Attended Mayors Taskforce for Jobs Governance Group Online Meeting<br>Attended Manawatu-Whanganui Disaster Relief Fund Trust Online Meeting<br>Attended Marton Christian Welfare Council AGM |
| 24 | Attended NZTA Regional Relationship Online Meeting<br>Attended Citizenship Ceremony<br>Attended Powerco “Achieving a Balanced Energy Transition” Event  |
| 25 | Attended Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Workshop<br>Attended Youth Council Meeting   |
| 26 | To attend Whanganui Community Foundation AGM<br>To attend Finance/Performance Committee Meeting<br>To attend Council Meeting  |
| 27 | To attend meeting with Chief Executive<br>To attend Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Growth Summit with Minister Jones   |
| 30 | To attend meeting with Chief Executive<br>To attend LGNZ Focus Group Online Meeting   |

**Recommendation 1**

That the Mayor’s Report – 26 September 2024 be received.

## 9.2 Applications to the Marae Development Fund

**Author:** Carol Gordon, Group Manager - Democracy & Planning

**Authoriser:** Carol Gordon, Group Manager - Democracy & Planning

### 1. Reason for Report

1.1 This report is provided to the komiti to seek applications to the Marae Development fund for the 2024/25 year.

### 2. Context

2.1 The komiti previously adopted the Marae Development Fund Policy (attached), which specified that in September / October each year applications to the fund would be called for.

2.2 The Policy outlines the eligibility criteria.

### 3. Discussion and Options Considered

3.1 Due to changes in the komiti during the year the funding for the 2023/24 financial year was not allocated or spent. This means there is now a total of \$32,021 to be allocated, made up of:

3.1.1 \$15,934 from the 2023/24 year

3.1.2 \$16,087 from the 2024/25 year.

3.2 The komiti can chose to allocate all, part or none of the Marae Development Fund, in accordance with the Policy.

### 4. Financial Implications

4.1 There are no further financial implications as the Marae Development receives annual funding through Council's budgeting processes. A carry-forward was identified for the unspent budget from the 2023/24 year.

### 5. Impact on Strategic Risks

5.1 The impact on Council's risks is considered low, where:

5.1.1 Failure to Honour the Commitments of Te Tiriti o Waitangi – if the budget continues to be unspent this could have an impact on Marae across the District.

### 6. Strategic Alignment

6.1 The annual allocation of funds to Marae Development aligns with Council's Strategic Direction in particular with "being a trusted partner with iwi" and "working collaboratively to improve community wellbeing" being the key drivers from the strategic framework.

### 7. Mana Whenua Implications

7.1 Members of the komiti are asked to consider all applications, therefore there are no additional implications identified.

**8. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration**

8.1 There are no climate change impacts associated with this report, any improvements to Marae undertaken using this fund will only have a positive impact.

**9. Statutory Implications**

9.1 There are no statutory implications identified.

**10. Decision Making Process**

10.1 This report is not considered significant under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Budgets are considered during the development of the Long Term and Annual Plans.

**Attachments:**

1. **Marae Development Fund Policy** [↓](#)

**Recommendation 1:**

That the Applications to the Marae Development Fund Report be received.

**Recommendation 2:**

That, in accordance with the Marae Development Fund Policy, the komiti seek applications from Marae across the district.

POLICY & ELIGIBILITY

# MARAE DEVELOPMENT FUND POLICY

IWI/MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

- LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS
- FUNDING RATIONALE
- ELIGIBILITY
- GENERAL INFORMATION



**Introduction**

Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Rangitikei District Council (Council) is obliged to consider how it will meet current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure and how it can foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of council.

This Policy will contribute to that purpose by supporting the ability of mana whenua and Māori in the District to engage with Council and to maintain appropriate infrastructure for their communities in a cost-effective and efficient way.

Mana whenua, through whakapapa as ahi kaa in Rangitikei are responsible for Marae preservation, maintenance and development.

The Marae Development Fund is Council's commitment to respond to the needs and aspirations of mana whenua with respect to Marae. This will benefit hapu, the District and the nation. It will contribute to a guarantee of the protection of the culture and heritage embodied in Marae facilities and relationships. This is critical to community infrastructure and ability to exercise whanaungatanga.

Council also acknowledges Marae as a social asset for the community as a whole.

The policy and procedures for the operation of the Marae Development Fund are as follows.

**The Fund**

From 2011/12 the Council's Long Term Plan contains an annual funding allocation base of \$15,000 (increased by inflation each year).

The Fund is administered by the Group Manager – Democracy and Planning. Funding is determined by Te Rōpū Ahi Kā.

Other relevant Council staff are the "Strategic Advisor: Mana Whenua".

Council will work with other funders and stakeholders towards cross sector collaboration to support short, medium and long term aspirations of Marae, in a strategic way for all Marae in the District.

Council's strategic approach is to survey the needs of all Marae and to develop overarching project management in conjunction with other participating funders to resource development needs.

The objectives and levels of funding are determined by considering identified issues that affect the Marae in the District. The initial objectives will target Health and Safety matters, including fire and earthquakes. The assessments will be used to obtain quotes based

on expert information that takes into account the specifications of each task and to allocate funding to a schedule of works to address needs in a coordinated manner. In these cases a signed agreement will be produced between respective Marae trusts and Council to deliver building services, installation of specialised equipment and management systems to meet compliance, under the project management and oversight of Council.

### **Eligibility for the Fund**

To be eligible for the Fund, the applicant Marae will:

- i. Be a Marae within the Rangitīkei District, as defined by the Council boundary.
- ii. Be governed by a charter under Te Ture Whenua Act administered by the Māori Land Court.
- iii. Have the capacity to make the required contribution to the cost of the work to be carried out.
- iv. Deposit the Marae contribution to Council for the work before equipment is ordered and before work commences (if financial).
- v. Agree to Council's support in funding coordination, project management and oversight, including coordination between the building services and any suppliers.
- vi. Submit all invoices for services, materials and equipment by contractors and suppliers to Council to be approved based on inspection to confirm that the work is of the correct standard.
- vii. Any other applicant, as approved by Te Rōpū Ahi Kā.
- viii. Following the completion of the work a report needs to be provided back to Te Rōpū Ahi Kā reporting on how the funds were used, if this is not provided no further application can be accepted from that Marae.

### **General information**

Council is taking a strategic approach to Marae development. Individual applications are not considered under this policy. However, all enquiries are welcomed from all Marae constituents on any Marae development issue. Advice is available as to the process required to benefit from this policy.

This policy is dynamic and will apply to the issues that are identified through ongoing Council strategic processes as affecting Marae. In each round prioritisation decisions will consider the capacity of a Marae to engage with the policy; and what Council may need to consider doing to enhance the capacity of Marae to engage with the policy.

### **Process for Applications**

In September / October each year the Group Manager Democracy and Planning (or delegate) will bring a paper to Te Rōpū Ahi Kā seeking applications to this fund. The komiti need to consider all the applications and provide a formal recommendation from the komiti to Council to consider.

Final approval is given by the Chief Executive (or delegate) by way of a formal recommendation to Council from Te Rōpū Ahi Kā, based on a schedule of tasks and the costings, for work to be funded under the policy.

The komiti can make recommendation to Council, that any unspent funds at the end of the financial year be carried over to the next financial year.

For any further information or questions, please contact in the first instance, Jo Manuel, Manager - Mana Whenua and Community Hubs - [joanne.manuel@rangitikei.govt.nz](mailto:joanne.manuel@rangitikei.govt.nz).

Appendix – Authorised Entities

Ngāti Parewahawaha

Ngā Wairiki - Ngāti Apa

Ngā Ariki

Ngāti Kauae/ Tairā

Kauangaroa

Whangāehu

Rātana Community

Ngāti Hauti

Ngāti Hinemanu/ Ngāti Paki

Ngāti Tamakōpiri

Ngāti Whitikaupeka

Ngāti Te Ohuake

Ngāti Rangituhia

### 9.3 External Current and Upcoming Consultations

**Author:** Janna Harris, Corporate Planner

**Authoriser:** Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development

#### 1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 To provide an update to Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa on the opportunities Council has to submit to consultations run by external organisations.

#### 2. Current and Upcoming Consultations

- 2.1 The updated list of current and future opportunities to submit on consultations run by external agencies is attached (Attachment 1).

##### Current Consultations

- 2.2 The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) are seeking advice on the Work Health and Safety Regulatory System to inform future improvements. Officers will be contributing to the MWLASS submission which will be submitted on behalf of all MWLASS Councils.
- 2.3 Submissions will be drafted to support the Tararua and Horowhenua submissions on the Te Ahu a Turanga and Ōtaki to North of Levin tolling consultations.

##### Upcoming Consultations

- 2.4 In the past month Central Government has indicated that the Local Government Act will be amended to remove reference to the four wellbeing. Officers will keep up to date as further information is released.
- 2.5 Cabinet has agreed to slow the progression of the Land Transport Time of Use Charging Amendment Bill. It is now expected to proceed to the Select Committee by the end of 2024.
- 2.6 Officers have also become aware of the Building Overseas Products, Standards, and Certification Schemes Amendment Bill. The purpose of this bill is to respond to competition issues by removing barriers for overseas building products to be used in New Zealand. No timeframe has been indicated at this stage.

#### 3. Financial Implications

- 3.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report, external submissions are submitted on within existing budgets.

#### 4. Impact on Strategic Risks

- 4.1 Changes to government legislation are transformational
  - 4.1.1 There is a risk that legislative changes result in significant changes for Council. Council mitigates this risk by keeping track of all potential changes, and takes up opportunities to submit on the consultations that will affect Council.

**5. Strategic Alignment**

5.1 Topics of consultations from external agencies have the potential to have an impact on the services Council delivers, which could have an impact on Council's ability to deliver on Council's strategic priorities.

**6. Mana Whenua Implications**

6.1 The Komiti is asked to advise of any mana whenua implications associated with this report.

**7. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration**

7.1 There are no climate change impacts associated with this report.

**8. Statutory Implications**

8.1 There are no statutory implications associated with this report.

**9. Decision Making Process**

9.1 There are no decision making processes associated with this report, this report is for information purposes only.

**Attachments:**

- 1. Current and Upcoming Consultations** [↓](#)

**Recommendation**

That the report 'External Current and Upcoming Consultations' is received.

**Current and Upcoming Consultations**

| Name of Initiative   | Agency Engaging                | Due Date     | Description  | RDC Action  |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| <b>Currently Open for Submissions</b>  |                                |              |  |   |
| <a href="#">Gambling Venues Policy Review</a>  | Manawatu District Council      | 23 September | Three options proposed: the Council favours the status quo (a cap of 90 machines). The other options are to increase the cap or adopt a sinking lid policy.  | Not proposed to submit on   |
| <a href="#">Revision of medical aspects of fitness to drive</a>  | New Zealand Transport Agency   | 27 September | The main objectives of the revision are to update medical guidelines and standards with the latest medical research, to improve clarity around roles and responsibilities of health practitioners, and to improve accessibility to hold a license for some with medical conditions.  | Not proposed to submit on   |
| <a href="#">Proposed changes to web standards</a>  | Department of Internal Affairs | 30 September | While limited to public sector agencies, comparisons with local government may be considered useful since public expectations will be that the standards are similar.  | Not proposed to submit on   |
| <a href="#">Long term insights briefing: the future of economics, integrating environmental and economic measurement in Aotearoa New Zealand</a> | Stats NZ                       | 4 October    | Stats NZ is seeking feedback on the proposed topic and scope of its Long-term Insights Briefing (LTIB) for 2026 which is 'The Future of Economics: Integrating Environmental and Economic Measurement in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Public Service Act 2020 requires government departments to create a long-term insights briefing at least once every three years. Departments choose the topics for these briefings, and consult with the public on the proposed topic, as well as the draft version of their briefing.  | Officers considering benefit of submitting                          |
| <a href="#">Draft Strategy to prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2025/26 to 2027/28</a>  | Ministry of Health             | 6 October    | Every three years the Ministry of Health is required by the Gambling Act 2003 to set out a proposed strategy to prevent and minimise the harm caused by gambling. As part of this, public consultation on a draft strategy is required. The proposal also includes draft levy rates: the Crown recovers the cost of developing and implementing the strategy, though a 'problem gambling levy' set by regulation at a different rate for each of the four main gambling sectors. The result is presented to the Gambling Commission which undertakes its own consultation before making recommendations to the Government. | Not proposed to submit on   |
| <a href="#">Te Ahu a Turanga - tolling consultation</a>  | New Zealand Transport Agency   | 7 October    | The proposal is to toll 24/7 the new 11.5km Manawatu Tararua Highway to support the costs of constructing and maintaining the road. Light vehicles would pay \$4.30; heavy vehicles \$8.60.  | Mayor to ask Tararua whether they want us to support their approach |

ITEM 9.3 ATTACHMENT 1

|   |  |               |   |  |
|---|--|---------------|---|--|
| <a href="#">Otaki to North of Levin - tolling consultation</a>                                  | New Zealand Transport Agency           | 7 October     | The proposal is to toll 24/7 the southern 15km of Ōtaki to north of Levin (Ō2NL), from the on/off ramps at Taylors Road (southern half interchange) to the Tararua Road interchange. The northern 9km of the new highway would not be tolled. Light vehicles would pay \$2.70, heavy vehicles \$5.40.   | Not proposed to submit on  |
| <a href="#">Health and Safety</a>   | MBIE                                   | 31 October    | Seeking advice on your experiences with New Zealand’s work health and safety regulatory system – how you think it’s working now, what you think works well, and what you think should change. Feedback will inform MBIE’s advice to Ministers on improvements we could make to the work health and safety system.   | MWLASS is doing a submission on behalf of MWLASS Councils which RDC will contribute to |
| <a href="#">Shift from static survey plans to visualised survey plans on Landonline</a>         | Land Information New Zealand           | 31 October    | LINZ is looking for feedback to better understand the benefits, costs and challenges associated with using digitally visualised survey plans. A prototype is provided to enable people to see what is proposed.   | Not proposed to submit on  |
| <b>Upcoming Consultations</b>   |  |               |   |  |
| Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Amendment Bill (No 2)                             | Parliament Health Committee            | tbc           | tbc   | Tbc  |
| LIMS regulations  | Department of Internal Affairs         | tbc           | The draft regulations are likely to address how councils can meet the new requirements to better communicate natural hazard information; additional information to make natural hazard information more understandable; and how that information is summarised and presented.   | Tbc  |
| Land Transport (Time of Use Charging) Amendment Bill  | Ministry of Transport, then Parliament | December 2024 | Bill will Sets out the legal framework for time of use charging. While initially a category 3 bill, to be passed by December 2024, Cabinet agreed in July that the Bill be progressed on a slower track and given a category 5 priority on the 2024 Legislation Programme (to proceed to select committee by the end of 2024). See Cabinet paper: <a href="https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Time-of-Use-Charging-Cabinet-Material-Proactive-Release.pdf">https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Time-of-Use-Charging-Cabinet-Material-Proactive-Release.pdf</a> | Tbc  |
| Making it easier to build granny flats - amendments to Building Act and Resource Management Act | MBIE, then Parliament                  | December 2024 | Making it possible to build 60m2 secondary dwellings without building consent. Officials will assess the feedback on the consultation (closed 12 August 2024) and provide advice to the Government on ways to amend the Building Act and resource management systems to enable easier building of granny flats. The aim is to give effect to these changes by mid-2025.   | Tbc  |
| Amendments to Local Government Act 2002   | DIA, then Parliament                   | Late 2024     | Removing references to the four wellbeings. See Minister's release 21 August 2024: <a href="https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/back-basics-local-government">https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/back-basics-local-government</a>  | Tbc  |



|  |     |     |   |     |
|--|-----|-----|---|-----|
| Gambling (Definition of Remote Interactive Gambling) Amendment Bill                        | tbc | tbc | Amends the Gambling Act 2003 to make permanent the temporary provision currently in section 4A that exempts class 3 gambling in the form of a lottery from the prohibition on remote interactive gambling in section 9.<br><a href="https://bills.parliament.nz/v/6/62e8eff1-52a6-4087-0606-08dccd28b5ec">https://bills.parliament.nz/v/6/62e8eff1-52a6-4087-0606-08dccd28b5ec</a>      | Tbc |
| Building (Overseas Building Products, Standards, and Certification Schemes) Amendment Bill | tbc | tbc | Bill responds to competition issues in the sector by amending the Building Act 2004 to remove barriers to overseas building products entering New Zealand's building product market and being used in New Zealand buildings.<br><a href="https://bills.parliament.nz/v/6/b4d9bbc3-c823-4130-0608-08dccd28b5ec">https://bills.parliament.nz/v/6/b4d9bbc3-c823-4130-0608-08dccd28b5ec</a> | Tbc |

## 9.4 Class 4 Gambling Policy and TAB Venue Policy Review

**Author:** Janna Harris, Corporate Planner

**Authoriser:** Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development

### 1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 To present information supporting the review of the Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy and TAB Venue Policy for feedback.

### 2. Context

- 2.1 The Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Industry Act 2020 requires Council to review the policies on Class 4 gambling, and TAB venues every three years. In the process of reviewing these policies, Council must have regard to the social impact of gambling within the district. These policies continue to remain in effect if they are due for review. The Gambling Venues (Class 4) Policy and TAB Venues policies were both last reviewed in 2019.
- 2.2 These policies must specify if Class 4 and TAB venues can be established, and if so, may specify restriction on the location.
- 2.3 The Policy/Planning Committee have delegated authority to consider the current Policies and make recommendations to Council on the direction of the review of these policies. Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa may wish to make recommendations on these policies to the Policy/Planning Committee to inform the review process.

### 3. Social Impact Assessment Key Findings

- 3.1 The full Social Impact Assessment is attached.
- 3.2 There are currently 58 Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) across five Class 4 venues within the Rangitikei District. Two of these venues are located in Marton, and one in each Bulls, Hunterville, and Taihape.
- 3.3 There are no stand-alone TAB venues within the Rangitikei District, however there is one full service TAB venue in Bulls, and one self-service TAB venue in Marton and Taihape.
- 3.4 Research by the Ministry of Health has shown that Māori, Pacific, Asian, young people, and people on low incomes are disproportionately affected by harmful gambling.
- 3.5 The Rangitikei deprivation index is 7, which is considered to be medium-high. Rangitikei also has a higher percentage of the population that identifies as Māori. This indicates that on average, residents in the Rangitikei District are more likely to be exposed to gambling related harm than the average New Zealander.
- 3.6 Gaming Machine Proceeds (GMP) remained relatively stable between 2015 and 2019 in the Rangitikei District. In 2020 GMP dipped which likely can be attributed to Covid-19 lockdowns. Since this dip, GMP have gradually risen. 2023 was the highest year for GMP in the last 8 years of available data. In the quarter ending March 2024, Class 4 venues in the Rangitikei District brought in \$805,678 in proceeds.
- 3.7 The TAB statistics all include online TAB betting as well as in person venues as the available statistics do not differentiate between these different methods, despite

Territorial Authorities only being able to direct policies on in person, stand-alone venues.

- 3.8 Research has found that approximately 10% of New Zealand adults participate in Class 4 gambling, 9% of adults participate in TAB horse or dog race gambling, and 5% of adults participate in TAB non dog or horse racing.
- 3.9 Of those who gamble regularly, Class 4 gambling is the 5<sup>th</sup> most common form of gambling, while TAB horse and dog race was the 4<sup>th</sup> most common method, and TAB non-horse and dog gambling was the 6<sup>th</sup> most common method. The most common gambling method for those who participate in gambling regularly is Lotto Products and online overseas websites.
- 3.10 The Ministry of Health has identified that gambling creates significant social, economic and health issues for New Zealanders, with around 1 in 5 likely to experience gambling related harm in their lifetime either through their own or others gambling. Gambling related harm can present in many ways, including increased stress and anxiety, going without food or paying bills, increased arguments within a household, and an increase in other detrimental behaviours such as consuming alcohol.
- 3.11 Council has received a small number of grants in recent years from Pub Charity for the Marton Market Day and Harvest Festival. The Lottery Grants Board granted Council \$374,000 in 2022 for the Nga Awa Block. Prior to 2019 Council has received grants from Pub Charity, The Lottery Grants Board, and the Lion Foundation for a number of projects including Te Matapihi, the Marton Skatepark extension and the Shelton Pavilion refurbishment.

#### 4. Policy Directions for Class 4 Gambling Policy

- 4.1 This section outlines the possible policy directions.

##### Sinking Lid

- 4.2 A sinking lid policy is more restrictive than a cap policy. A sinking lid policy is put in place when there is a desire to reduce the number of electronic gaming machines (EGM's) operating within the district. This occurs through natural attrition. In practice this means that as EGMs stop operating in the district, they cannot be replaced by other gaming machines through new locations or an increase in EGMs in current locations.

##### Cap (current)

- 4.3 A cap would implement an upper limit on the number of venues and/or number of EGM's consented to operate in the Rangitikei District. A new consent would only be issued if the number of EGM's consented was under the cap provided that the number or requested machines do not exceed the cap.
- 4.4 There are three different levels a cap could be set at:
  - 4.4.1 The cap could be set higher than the current number of consented EGMs or venues to permit some growth.
  - 4.4.2 The cap could be set at the current level. This would prevent growth, but would allow new consents to be granted if the number of consented EGMs had reduced.
  - 4.4.3 The cap could be set at a level lower than the current number consented. This would mean that no new consents will be granted until the number of EGM's consented falls below the cap.

- 4.5 A cap can also be set for either the number of EGMs allowed in the district, the number of venues allowed in the district, or both.
- 4.6 Any option that would allow new venues to be consented, or existing venues to increase the number of machines, would still restrict the venue to the maximum of 9 EMGs allowed to operate in a venue as set by the Gambling Act.

#### Relocations

- 4.7 Relocation provisions could be included in either a cap or slinking lid policy.
- 4.8 There are two ways a policy could allow relocation:
  - 4.8.1 A Corporate Society could be enabled to move to another location while maintaining the conditions on their current consent.
  - 4.8.2 A Corporate Society could move EGMs from one venue to another provided that the other parameters in the policy and the Gambling Act are still met.
- 4.9 A relocation policy could also be restricted to only be allowed if certain circumstances are met such as the current venue becomes untenable.

#### Merging

- 4.10 A provision could be included in the policy to not allow 2 or more venues to merge into one large venue.

#### Grants from Pokies

- 4.11 If Council is considering limiting the ability for EGMs to operate in the district, Council may also consider implementing a commitment to not apply for, or accept, grant money from societies associated with gambling. If Council did choose to implement this, it could be done through including an ethical commitment within the Class 4 Policy or by amending Council's Policy on External Grant Applications Made by Council.

### **5. Policy directions for TAB Venue Policy**

- 5.1 Council has two options for the direction of the TAB Venue Policy, either allow new TAB venues to be established, or not allow TAB venues to be established within the Rangitikei District.

### **6. Current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy**

- 6.1 The current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy is attached.

#### Objective

- 6.2 The current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy was last reviewed in 2019.
- 6.3 The objectives of the current policy are to allow Council and the community to influence the location of new Class 4 venues, to place a cap on the number of venues allowed in the Rangitikei District, and to ensure that the community may continue to access funding from the proceeds of Class 4 gambling in the district.

#### Cap

- 6.4 This current policy sets a cap of EGMs in the district at 58. The policy also specifies that the primary activity of the venue cannot be associated with family and/or children's activities.

- 6.5 While the current policy specifies that Council wishes to reduce the number of gaming machines in the District through a process of natural attrition as machines cease operating, this is not well achieved by using a cap as a cap only places a limit on the number of EGMs that are able to operate in the district, and this cap is only able to be reduced during a review of the policy. However, a sinking lid policy is able to react to any reductions in the number of EGMs in the district as it occurs.

#### Relocation

- 6.6 Relocation is provided for in the current policy at Council's discretion. The Policy outlines a few circumstances where Council may consider allowing relocation of existing venues including expiration of the lease, natural disasters making the building unfit, property acquisition under the Public Works Act or site redevelopment. Council may also consider relocations for other reasons.
- 6.7 If a relocation was to be considered, Council will take into account whether or not the proposed location is within 100m of kindergartens, marae, places of worship, parks, other Class 4 venues, and ATMs.

#### Merging

- 6.8 The merging of two or more Class 4 venues is provided for in the current policy. The policy stipulates that the new venue will not have more than 9 or the combined original total of EGMs.

### **7. Current TAB Venue Policy**

- 7.1 The current TAB Venue Policy is attached.
- 7.2 The objective of the TAB Venue Policy is to control the growth of gambling within the district and prevent and minimise harm caused by gambling within the district.
- 7.3 The current policy does not allow stand-alone TAB venues to be established within the Rangitīkei District.

### **8. Options Considered for Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy**

- 8.1 The following options will be presented to the Policy/Planning Committee to consider. Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa may wish to recommend an option to the Policy/Planning Committee.

#### Option 1: Adopt the current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy

- 8.2 Upon reviewing the Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy, alongside considering of the attached Social Impact Assessment, if the policy is considered to be fit for purpose, policy can be adopted without consultation. The current policy could also be consulted on following the process set out in the Gambling Act 2003. If the current policy was to be retained, Officers do not recommend consulting on the Policy. This option is not recommended due to a contradiction in the wording of the policy. The policy states that 'Council wishes to reduce the number of gaming machines in the district through a process of natural attrition as machines cease operating.' This can only be achieved through a sinking lid policy, however the policy puts in place a cap.

#### Option 2: Amend the current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy

- 8.3 This option is the best course of action if the current policy is largely fit for purpose, but minor changes are required. This option is best if the cap is kept at 58 EGM's, but would

allow the wording to be updated so the intent of the policy matches the policy mechanisms. Officers do not recommend this option as it would only allow minor changes to the policy, while still requiring the same consultation requirements as would need to be followed for a complete rewrite of the policy.

Option 3: Replace the Current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy with a new Policy

8.4 Officers recommend this option if further changes are required to be made to the policy. This option would allow changes to policy such as:

- Moving to a sinking lid policy, from the current cap approach.
- The alteration of the number of EGMs allowed within the cap.
- Removing or amending the relocation policy that currently allows Council to consider the relocation of Class 4 venues on a case by case basis.
- Including an ethical commitment clause in the policy.

8.5 This option would allow consideration of changing the policy from a cap to sinking lid.

8.6 Relocation policies have their place as they can enable Class 4 venues to move from locations that are deemed less desirable such as in high deprivation areas, or areas near sensitive sites including kindergartens and places of worship. However, allowing Class 4 venues to relocate is considered to be a permissive approach as it would allow a venue to move to another location rather than being required to apply for a new licence. If a sinking lid policy was in place the venue would not be able to apply for a new licence, resulting in a reduction of EGMs in the district. The current approach of the policy which provides Council with the ability to consider relocation on a case by case basis provides a balanced approach that would allow Council to consider allowing a venue to relocate if the venue could no longer operate within the current building due to circumstances outside of their control, however it would not provide for a venue choosing to change locations. If option 3 was chosen, the relocation provisions could be amended to further restrict the ability for Class 4 venues to relocate.

8.7 Allowing merging of two or more Class 4 venues is permissive approach, that contradicts the intention of the policy to reduce the number of machines in the district, noting that the policy does do what it can to limit the impact by including a clause limiting the number of EGMs allowed in the merged venue to 9 or the combined original total. A less permissive approach would be to not allow two or more Class 4 venues to merge. If option 3 was chosen, the merging provisions could be amended to further restrict the ability for Class 4 venues to merge.

8.8 A sinking lid policy that does not allow merging or relocation is considered to be the gold standard approach to Class 4 venue polices from a harm reduction perspective.

**9. Options Considered for the TAB Venues Policy**

9.1 The following options will be presented to the Policy/Planning Committee to consider. Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa may wish to recommend an option to the Policy/Planning Committee.

Option 1: Adopt the Current TAB Venue Policy without Consultation

9.2 This option can be chosen if no changes are required to the current TAB Venue Policy.

- 9.3 This is the best option if the current policy continues to be fit for purpose, and consultation is not required.

Option 2: Consult on maintaining the Current TAB Venue Policy

- 9.4 This policy can be consulted on alongside the Gambling (Class 4) Venue Policy. If this policy was consulted on alongside the other gambling related policy there will be minimal additional work for Officers, and Council will be able to receive a better understanding of the Communities view on TAB venues within the district.
- 9.5 This option is best if the current policy is fit for purpose, but would provide the community an opportunity to share their views on TAB Venues within the district.
- 9.6 This option is recommended by Officers.

Option 3: Amend the TAB Policy

- 9.7 This option should be chosen if the current policy is not fit for purpose as it would allow changes to be made to the policy. Changes may include allowing TAB Venues to establish in the district, along with placing restrictions on the locations they could establish in.
- 9.8 This option would require Council to consult on the policy.

**10. Financial Implications**

- 10.1 If Council chooses to include an ethical commitment to not apply for or accept grants from societies linked to gambling, there will be financial implications for Council. In the last few years Council has successfully applied for grants to support community events and initiatives. If Council did decide to no longer apply for grants Council would need to consider allocating additional funding for these initiatives and events.
- 10.2 If Council's objective is to see the number of EGMs reduce in the district, to eventually not have any EGMs within the district, community groups may be financially impacted. Many societies have policies to return a majority of their grants to the communities the money was generated within. This means that if there are no longer Class 4 venues within the district, community groups that rely on funding to operate will have limited funding opportunities. This may result in greater demand for Council to provide funding to close the funding gap for organisations that rely on grants.

**11. Impact on Strategic Risks**

- 11.1 Trust and Confidence is tarnished
- Gambling can be a controversial topic due to the harm it can cause within the community, however, it also provides vital funding to community groups that the community relies on. Through the review of these policies Council must weigh up the benefits and disadvantages of gambling within the Rangitikei District, and understand the community's views on gambling within the district.

**12. Strategic Alignment**

- 12.1 Social Wellbeing
- Gambling can have negative effects on the social wellbeing of the gambler, as well as their friends and family. On the other hand, gambling can also support social wellbeing by providing financial support (via grants from proceeds) to clubs and organisations throughout the district.

## 12.2 Economic Wellbeing

- As explored in the Social Impact Assessment, it is debated if EGMs support the venues they operate in by drawing in customers, and encouraging them to order more drinks and stay longer, or if EGMs harm businesses by discouraging those who do not like EGMs from entering or staying at the venue.
- Gambling can be harmful to the economic wellbeing of individuals within the community and their families.
- Gambling can be beneficial for community clubs and organisations within the district as societies are required to distribute at least 40% of GMP within the community, noting it does not have to go to the community the profits originated from.

## 13. Mana Whenua Implications

- 13.1 Māori are disproportionately represented in gambling statistics. The most commonly accepted reasoning for this is due to their socio-economic and political status within society.
- 13.2 Additional types of gambling harm unique to Māori has been identified including, destruction of Māori family values and caregiving practices, damage to mana, erosion of cultural values, and emotional harm to a person's wairua and identity.

## 14. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration

- 14.1 There are no climate change impacts associated with this report.

## 15. Statutory Implications

### Class 4 Gambling

- 15.1 Under the Gambling Act 2003, Council has responsibilities in relation to Class 4 gambling. Council is required to have a Class 4 gambling venue policy which must be reviewed every three years. The Gambling Act specifies that the policy must either limit the opportunities for gambling in the community or manage the impacts of gambling in the community.
- 15.2 The Gambling Act specifies that the policy must specify if Class 4 venues can be established in the district, and if so where they can be established. The policy may also specify a restriction on the number of EGM's that can be operated in a venue and may include a relocation policy.
- 15.3 The Gambling Act specifies a number of matters Council can have regard to when developing a policy including the characteristics of the district, proximity to sensitive sites, the cumulative effect of venues in the district, proximity to other venues, the primary activity of venues, and the impact on high deprivation communities.
- 15.4 While Council is required to review this policy every three years, this policy does not cease to have effect if it is due for review. As part of the review process Council is required to take into account the social impact of gambling within the community.
- 15.5 If Council wishes to make any changes to this policy, it must be consulted on in accordance with the Gambling Act 2003. If no changes are required, there is no legislative requirement to consult on this policy.



### TAB Venues

- 15.6 The Racing Industry Act 2020, which replaced the Racing Act 2003, required Council to adopt a TAB Policy, and review it every three years, noting this this policy does not cease to have effect if it is overdue for review. As part of the review process Council is required to take into account the social impact of gambling within the community.
- 15.7 The Racing Industry Act specifies that the policy must state whether or not stand alone TAB venues can be established within the district, and if they can where they can be located.
- 15.8 The Racing Industry Act specifies a number of matters Council can have regard to when developing this policy including the characteristics of the district, proximity to places such as kindergartens, schools, places of worship, community facilities, as well as the cumulative effect of additional opportunities for gambling in the district.
- 15.9 If changes are made to the policy, Council must consult on the proposed changes. Council has no obligation to consult on this policy if no changes are made, however Council may choose to consult on it alongside the Gambling Class 4 Venue Policy.

## **16. Decision Making Process**

- 16.1 Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa has the opportunity to feed into the review of these policies, by providing a recommendation to the Policy/Planning Committee.
- 16.2 If Council decides to adopt these policies without amendment there are no legislative requirements to consult on these policies.
- 16.3 If Council decides to amend the Gambling Venues (Class 4) policy or develop a new policy, consultation must occur in accordance with section 102 of the Gambling Act, the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act, and Council's Significance and Engagement policy. If Council chooses to consult on the TAB Venue Policy, consultation must occur in accordance with the special consultative procedure as set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act.
- 16.4 Once these policies are reviewed, whether or not any changes have been made, Council is required to adopt the policies and provide a copy of the Gambling Venues (Class 4) Policy to the DIA, and the TAB Venue Policy to TAB NZ and the DIA.

### **Attachments:**

1. **Social Impact Assessment** [↓](#)
2. **Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy** [↓](#)
3. **TAB Venue Policy** [↓](#)

### **Recommendation**

That the report 'Class 4 Gambling Policy and TAB Venue Policy Review' is received.

ITEM 9.4

ATTACHMENT 1

# Assessment of the Social Impact of Gambling

Report to support the review of the  
Gambling Venue Class 4 Policy and  
TAB Venue Policy

2024

*make this place home*

 **RANGITĪKEI**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

1

**Contents**

Contents .....2

List of Tables .....4

List of Figures.....4

Introduction .....5

Legislation .....5

    Gambling Act 2003.....5

        Class 1 Gambling.....5

        Class 2 Gambling.....5

        Class 3 Gambling.....5

        Class 4 Gambling.....6

    Racing Industry Act 2020.....7

Rangitikei District Population .....8

    District Highlights.....8

    Ethnicity .....9

    Deprivation Index .....9

Class 4 Venues and Electronic Gaming Machines .....12

    Current Venues .....12

    Gaming machines and venues in the Manawatu-Whanganui Region.....13

    Location of Class 4 Venues in the Rangitikei District .....14

    Class 4 Venues by Deprivation.....18

TAB Venues .....18

Gambling Expenditure, Profits and Grants .....18

    Gambling Expenditure.....18

    Allocation of TAB Betting Profits.....19

    Allocation of Class 4 Gross Proceeds .....19

    Gaming Machine Proceeds in Rangitikei.....20

    Gaming Machine Profit by Territorial Authority .....21

    Distribution of Grants.....22

    Grants received by Rangitikei District Council.....23

Popular Methods of Gambling .....24

    Regular Gambling .....25

Gambling Harm .....25

**ITEM 9.4**  
**ATTACHMENT 1**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Harm to the Individual.....                         | 26 |
| Harm to Family.....                                 | 26 |
| Harm to the Community .....                         | 27 |
| Harm to Māori and Other Minority Ethic Groups ..... | 27 |
| Class 4 Gambling Harm .....                         | 27 |
| Online Gambling Harm.....                           | 27 |
| Gambling Harm Intervention Services .....           | 28 |
| Impacts of Removing Gambling Machines .....         | 29 |
| Benefits of Gaming Machines.....                    | 29 |

## List of Tables

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <i>Table 1 Comparison of Rangitikei and New Zealand households.....</i>  | 9  |
| <i>Table 2 Ethnicity in the Rangitikei District and Across New Zealand .....</i>   | 9  |
| <i>Table 3 Census variables used to determine deprivation index scores .....</i>   | 10 |
| <i>Table 4 Deprivation scores by meshblock in the Rangitikei District.....</i>   | 11 |
| <i>Table 5 Deprivation scores by district in the Manawatu-Whanganui District and New Zealand.....</i>  | 11 |
| <i>Table 6 Location and number of Electronic Gaming Machines at each Class 4 venue in the Rangitikei District.....</i>                                       | 13 |
| <i>Table 7 Number of Class 4 venues and the number of Electronic Gaming Machines licenced in the Manawatu-Whanganui Region by Territorial Authority.....</i> | 14 |
| <i>Table 8 Expenditure on the four main types of gambling in New Zealand .....</i>   | 19 |
| <i>Table 9 Gaming Machine Proceeds for the Quarter ending March 2024 by Territorial Authority in the Manawatu-Whanganui Region .....</i>                     | 22 |
| <i>Table 10 Societies associated with each Class 4 venue in the Rangitikei District .....</i>  | 22 |
| <i>Table 11 Total grants distributed to organisations within the Rangitikei District .....</i>   | 23 |
| <i>Table 12 Clients that received intervention for gambling harm .....</i>   | 28 |
| <i>Table 13 Clients that received intervention for gambling harm by ethnicity .....</i>  | 28 |
| <i>Table 14 Clients that received intervention for gambling harm by gambling type .....</i>  | 29 |

## List of Figures

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <i>Figure 1 Change in the number of Class 4 venues in the Rangitikei District between 2013 and 2024.....</i>              | 12 |
| <i>Figure 2 Change in the number of Electronic Gaming Machines in the Rangitikei District between 2013 and 2014 .....</i> | 13 |
| <i>Figure 3 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Bulls .....</i>                             | 15 |
| <i>Figure 4 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Marton.....</i>                             | 15 |
| <i>Figure 5 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Hunterville.....</i>                        | 16 |
| <i>Figure 6 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Taihape .....</i>                           | 17 |
| <i>Figure 7 Number of Class 4 Venues in the Rangitikei District by deprivation in 2019 and 2023 .....</i>                 | 18 |
| <i>Figure 8 Graph showing the distribution of Class 4 Gross Proceed .....</i>   | 20 |
| <i>Figure 9 Gaming Machine Proceeds within the Rangitikei District between 2015 and 2023 .....</i>                        | 21 |
| <i>Figure 10 Prevalence of methods of gambling among New Zealand adults.....</i>  | 24 |
| <i>Figure 11 Prevalence of Gambling Methods for those who Gamble Most Weeks .....</i>                                     | 25 |

## Introduction

Territorial authorities must review their gambling venue (Class 4) and TAB venue policies at least every three years. As part of the review process for both of these policies, Council is required to undertake an assessment of the social impact of gambling within the district.

The purpose of this Social Impact Assessment is to provide Council with a complete picture of gambling, trends of gambling within the Rangitikei District, along with the social impacts of gambling. Council is required to consider this information when making the decision on whether or not to make changes to the current policies.

## Legislation

### Gambling Act 2003

The Gambling Act 2003 defines gambling as:

- Paying or staking consideration, directly or indirectly, on the outcome of something seeking to win money when the outcome depends wholly or partly on chance; and
- Includes a sales promotion scheme; and
- Includes bookmaking; and
- Includes betting, paying, or staking consideration on the outcome of a sporting event; but
- Does not include an act, behaviour or transaction that is declared not being gambling under regulations made under section 368 of the Gambling Act 2003.

### Class 1 Gambling

Class 1 gambling is small scale gambling, that does not necessarily have a license. To be considered Class 1 gambling, prizes and potential turnover cannot exceed \$500. An example of Class 1 gambling is office sweepstakes.

### Class 2 Gambling

Class 2 gambling also does not require a license. To be considered Class 2 gambling, the turnover in one session cannot exceed \$25,000, and prizes for one session cannot exceed \$5,000. Class 2 gambling must be run by a society, and the proceeds must be applied to an authorised purpose.

### Class 3 Gambling

Class 3 gambling requires a license issued by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA). Any gambling where prizes exceed \$5,000 in one session is considered to be Class 3. Class 3 gambling must be run by a society for the purpose of raising money for an authorised purpose.



### Class 4 Gambling

Class 4 gambling is described in section 30 of the Gambling Act 2003 as gambling that satisfies the following criteria:

- The net proceeds from the gambling are applied to, or distributed for, authorised purposes; and
- Either -
  - No commission is paid to or received by a person for conducting the gambling; or
  - The only commission that is paid to or received by a person for conducting the gambling is a commission payment to a venue operator that complies with regulations made under section 371(1)(dd); and
- There are game rules for the gambling; and
- The gambling, and the conduct of the gambling, satisfies relevant game rules; and
- Either -
  - The secretary has categorised the gambling as Class 4 gambling and not as another class of gambling; or the gambling utilises or involves a gaming machine.

In short, Class 4 gambling can be described as an activity that involves the use of an Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) outside a casino, that is run by a corporate society for the purpose of raising money for an authorised purpose i.e. to raise money to distribute within the community, noting that the funds do not need to be distributed within the community it was generated within. Class 4 gambling is considered to be high-risk and high-turnover gambling.

The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) is the regulator of the gambling system. The DIA's responsibilities include:

- Licensing operators and venues,
- Ensuring licensed operators maximise the return to the community,
- Encouraging best practice,
- Deterring fraudulent activity in the gambling sector, and
- Minimising harm caused by gambling.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for monitoring the level of problem gambling in New Zealand.

Territorial authorities are required to have a Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy, which must be reviewed every three years.

When developing a Class 4 Gambling Policy, Council has two options on the direction of the policy. Council can either:

- Limit the opportunities for gambling in the community; or
- Manage the impacts of gambling in the community.

Any policy that Council adopts:

- *Must* specify if Class 4 venues can be established in the district, and if so where they can be located, and
- *May* specify a restriction on the maximum number of gaming machines that may be operated at a venue, and
- *May* include a relocation policy.

When developing the policy, Council can have regard to a number of matters including:

- The characteristics of the district, or part of the district, and
- The location of kindergartens, early childhood centres, schools, places of worship, and other community facilities, and
- The number of gaming machines that should be permitted to operate at any venue or class of venue, and
- The cumulative effects of additional opportunities for gambling in the district, and
- How close any venue should be permitted to be to any other venue, and
- What the primary activity at the venue should be, and
- If a relocation policy is being considered, the social impact of gambling in high-deprivation communities within the district must be considered.

The Gambling Act allows a venue to have up to 18 gaming machines if their license was granted prior to October 2001, otherwise a venue must not have more than 9 gaming machines.

Council is required to review the Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy every three years. The policy does not cease to have effect if it is overdue for review. As part of this review process, the social impact of gambling within the community must be considered. If Council decides to not amend the policy, there are no legislative requirements to consult on the policy. If Council decides that the policy does need to be amended, consultation must occur in accordance with the Gambling Act 2003 section 102 (1), the special consultative procedure in the Local Government Act 2002 section 83, and Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Once the policy has been reviewed, whether or not changes are made, Council will be required to adopt the policy, and send a copy of the policy to the DIA.

#### Racing Industry Act 2020

The Racing Industry Act came into effect in 2020, replacing the Racing Act 2003.

Under both Acts, Territorial Authorities are required to adopt a policy on TAB venues, and review this policy every three years. The policy will remain in effect if it is overdue for review. When this policy is reviewed, Council must have regard to the social impact of gambling within the district.



The introduction of the Racing Industry Act has not changed the requirements Territorial Authorities have in regard to TAB Venues. The main difference in these Acts relevant to Territorial Authorities is the change from referring to these venues as Agency Venues, to referring to them as TAB Venues.

Under the Racing Industry Act, TAB venues are premises owned or leased by TAB NZ and where the main business carried on at the premises is providing racing betting, sports betting, or other racing or sports betting services. Self-service TAB machines, and franchised outlets, such as TABs operating in taverns fall outside the scope of Territorial Authority TAB policies.

The Racing Industry Act 2020 states:

In determining its policy on whether TAB venues may be established in the district and where any TAB venues may be located, the territorial authority may have regard to any relevant matters, including –

- (a) The characteristics of the district and parts of the districts
- (b) The location of kindergartens, early childhood centres, schools, places of worship, and other community facilities
- (c) The cumulative effects of additional opportunities for gambling

If Council decides to roll over the policy, without making any changes, there is no requirement to consult on the policy, however Council may choose to do so. The special consultative procedure set out in Section 83 of the Local Government Act must be followed if Council decides to amend or replace the TAB Venues Policy. After adopting, amending or replacing the TAB Venue Policy Council is required to provide the policy to TAB NZ and the DIA.

## Rangitikei District Population

This section presents relevant population highlights of Rangitikei District and compares them to the New Zealand average. These statistics were chosen to identify if Rangitikei residents that are more likely to be at risk of experiencing gambling harm.

### District Highlights

Table 1 shows that people who live in Rangitikei are more likely to have a lower income than the average New Zealander, and are more likely to receive a benefit. Regardless, the unemployment rate, and the number of people on a jobseeker benefit in Rangitikei is lower than the New Zealand average.

Table 1 Comparison of Rangitikei and New Zealand households

|   | Rangitikei | New Zealand |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Unemployment rate                       | 3.1%       | 3.3%        |
| Mean personal income                    | \$59,380   | \$74,754    |
| Mean household income                   | \$109,273  | \$125,424   |
| Beneficiaries of working age            | 13.4%      | 10.2%       |
| Jobseeker support as % of beneficiaries | 44%        | 49%         |

Source: Infometrics 2023 [Regional Economic Profile | Rangitikei District | Overview](#) ([infometrics.co.nz](http://infometrics.co.nz))

### Ethnicity

Table 2 shows that a higher portion of Rangitikei residents are European compared to New Zealand. Despite this, Rangitikei has a significantly higher Māori population than the average across New Zealand. A smaller portion of the Rangitikei population identify as Pacific and Asian when compared to New Zealand statistics.

Table 2 Ethnicity in the Rangitikei District and Across New Zealand

|                                       | Rangitikei | New Zealand |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| European                              | 79.0%      | 67.8%       |
| Māori                                 | 28.2%      | 17.8%       |
| Pacific                               | 5.5%       | 8.9%        |
| Asian                                 | 2.9%       | 17.3%       |
| Middle Eastern/Latin American/African | 0.5%       | 1.9%        |
| Other                                 | 1.5%       | 1.1%        |

Source: Stats NZ 2023 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/2023-census/>

### Deprivation Index

The deprivation index is a measure of socioeconomic deprivation in New Zealand based on social indicator data sourced from the 2018 Census. Deprivation is measured using an index on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 representing the least deprived areas, and 10 being the most deprived.

The deprivation index scores as based on the following Census variables. The deprivation indicators change each census year, due to changes in the census questions.

Table 3 Census variables used to determine deprivation index scores

| NZDep 2013 indicators   | NZDep 2018 indicators  |
|---|--|
| People aged under 65 years with no access to the internet at home             | People with no access to the internet at home  |
| People aged 18-64 years receiving a means tested benefit                      | People aged 18-64 receiving a means tested benefit   |
| People living in equivalized households with income below an income threshold | People living in equivalized households with income below an income threshold                |
| People aged 18-64 years who are unemployed                                    | People aged 18-64 who are unemployed   |
| People aged 18-64 years without any qualifications                            | People aged 18-64 without any qualifications   |
| People not living in their own home   | People not living in their own home  |
| People aged under 65 living in a single parent family                         | People ages under 65 living in a single parent family  |
| People living in equivalised households below a bedroom occupancy threshold   | People living in equivalised households below a bedroom occupancy threshold                  |
| People with no access to a car  | People living in dwellings that are always damp and/or always have mold greater than A4 size |

Source: Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand [EHINZ](#)

Note: Equivalisation is a method used to control for household composition.

Table 4 presents the deprivation scores for the individual meshblocks within the Rangitikei District in 2018. The deprivation index using the 2023 Census data has not yet been developed as not all census data has been released.

The 2018 Deprivation Index score for Rangitikei in 2018 was 7.0. This is an increase in deprivation from 6.5 in 2013.

Deprivation Index scores are also reported on by meshblocks. The individual scores for each Rangitikei District meshblock based on the 2018 Census data is identified in the table below.

Table 4 Deprivation scores by meshblock in the Rangitikei District

| Meshbolck area | Deprivation index |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Parewanui      | 6                 |
| Turakina       | 8                 |
| Bulls          | 7                 |
| Marton South   | 9                 |
| Marton North   | 8                 |
| Otairi         | 7                 |
| Mokai Patea    | 5                 |
| Taihape        | 8                 |
| Rangitikei     | 7                 |

Source: Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand [EHINZ](#)

Table 5 compares the 2018 deprivation scores of the districts within the Manawatū-Whanganui Region and New Zealand as a whole.

This table shows that deprivation in the Rangitikei is higher at 7.0, compared to the New Zealand deprivation score of 5.6.

When comparing the deprivation of Rangitikei to other districts within the Manawatū-Whanganui Region, the Rangitikei District is in the middle, with districts such as Manawatū and Palmerston North having a lower score, and districts such as Horowhenua and Tararua having higher scores.

Table 5 Deprivation scores by district in the Manawatu-Whanganui District and New Zealand

| Territorial Authority | Deprivation Index |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Rangitikei            | 7.0               |
| Whanganui             | 7.3               |
| Ruapehu               | 7.9               |
| Manawatū              | 5.4               |
| Palmerston North      | 5.9               |
| Tararua               | 7.2               |
| Horowhenua            | 7.5               |
| New Zealand           | 5.6               |

Source: Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment [Regional economic activity report \(mbie.govt.nz\)](#)

When compared to the deprivation score of New Zealand, the deprivation score in Rangitikei is significantly higher. A higher deprivation score indicates that residents of Rangitikei are more likely to have worse health outcomes and be exposed to more environmental stresses than the average New Zealander.

## Class 4 Venues and Electronic Gaming Machines

This section provides an overview of Class 4 gambling within the Rangitikei District, including a breakdown of the number of venues and Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) and their locations within the district.

### Current Venues

Figure 1 presents the change in the number of Class 4 gambling venues licenced in the Rangitikei District between 2013 and 2024. Currently there are five venues within the Rangitikei District that licenced to operate EGMs. There has been no change in the number of Class 4 venues licenced in the district since 2018, prior to the last review of the Class 4 Gambling Policy in 2019.

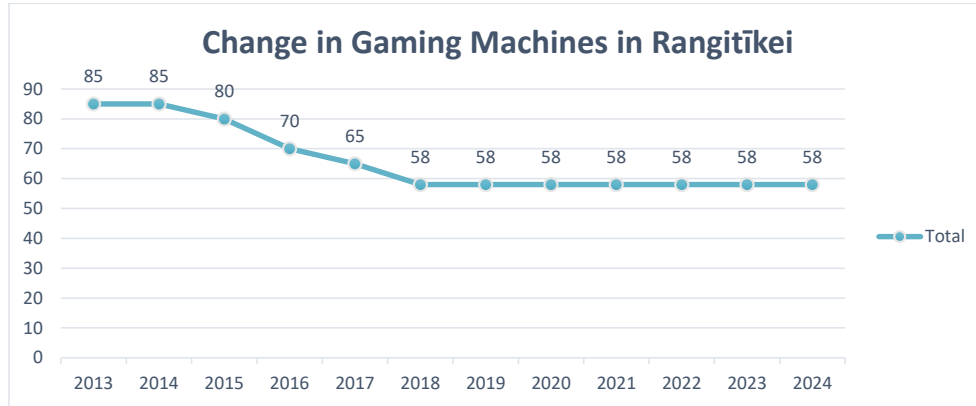
Figure 1 Change in the number of Class 4 venues in the Rangitikei District between 2013 and 2024



Source: Department of Internal Affairs 2024 [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard - Dataset - data.govt.nz - discover and use data](#)

Figure 2 shows the change in the number of EGMs licenced to operate in the Rangitikei District between 2013 and 2024. Across the five venues currently licenced in the Rangitikei District, fifty-eight EGMs are licenced to operate. There has been no change in the number of gaming machines licenced in the district since 2018. The 2019 review of the Gambling Venues (Class 4) policy reduced the cap to align it with the number of gaming machines licenced in the district at that time.

Figure 2 Change in the number of Electronic Gaming Machines in the Rangitikei District between 2013 and 2014



Source: Department of Internal Affairs 2024 [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard - Dataset - data.govt.nz - discover and use data](#)

Table 6 identifies each Class 4 venue licenced to operate in the Rangitikei District, the town in which they are located in, and the number of EGMs each venue is licenced to operate.

Table 6 Location and number of Electronic Gaming Machines at each Class 4 venue in the Rangitikei District

| Venue Name                | Location    | # Gaming Machines |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Station Hotel             | Hunterville | 3                 |
| Captain Cook’s Café & Bar | Marton      | 9                 |
| Rangitikei Tavern         | Bulls       | 18                |
| Gretna Hotel              | Taihape     | 10                |
| Club Hotel                | Marton      | 18                |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs 2024 [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard - Dataset - data.govt.nz - discover and use data](#)

Gaming machines and venues in the Manawatu-Whanganui Region

Table 7 compares the number of Class 4 venues and the number of EGMs licenced in the Rangitikei District to the other Territorial Authorities in the Manawatū-Whanganui Region as at the quarter ending March 2024. This table shows that the Rangitikei is the Territorial Authority in the region that has the least Class 4 venues as well as the least EGMs.

Table 7 Number of Class 4 venues and the number of Electronic Gaming Machines licenced in the Manawatu-Whanganui Region by Territorial Authority

| District        | Number of Class 4 Venues | Number of EGMs |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Rangitikei      | 5                        | 58             |
| Horowhenua      | 7                        | 126            |
| Manawatū        | 5                        | 90             |
| Palmerton North | 21                       | 301            |
| Ruapehu         | 7                        | 80             |
| Tararua         | 7                        | 96             |
| Whanganui       | 14                       | 218            |
| Total           | 66                       | 969            |

Source: New Zealand Government [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard - Dataset - data.govt.nz - discover and use data](https://data.govt.nz/discover-and-use-data)

#### Location of Class 4 Venues in the Rangitikei District

The five Class 4 venues are allocated across 4 towns in the Rangitikei District; one in Bulls, two in Marton, one in Hunterville, and one in Taihape. The following maps show the proximity of Class 4 Venues to sensitive sites. These sites have been identified as sensitive based on the locations that Territorial Authorities can have regard to as set out in the Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Industry Act 2020.

Figure 3 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Bulls

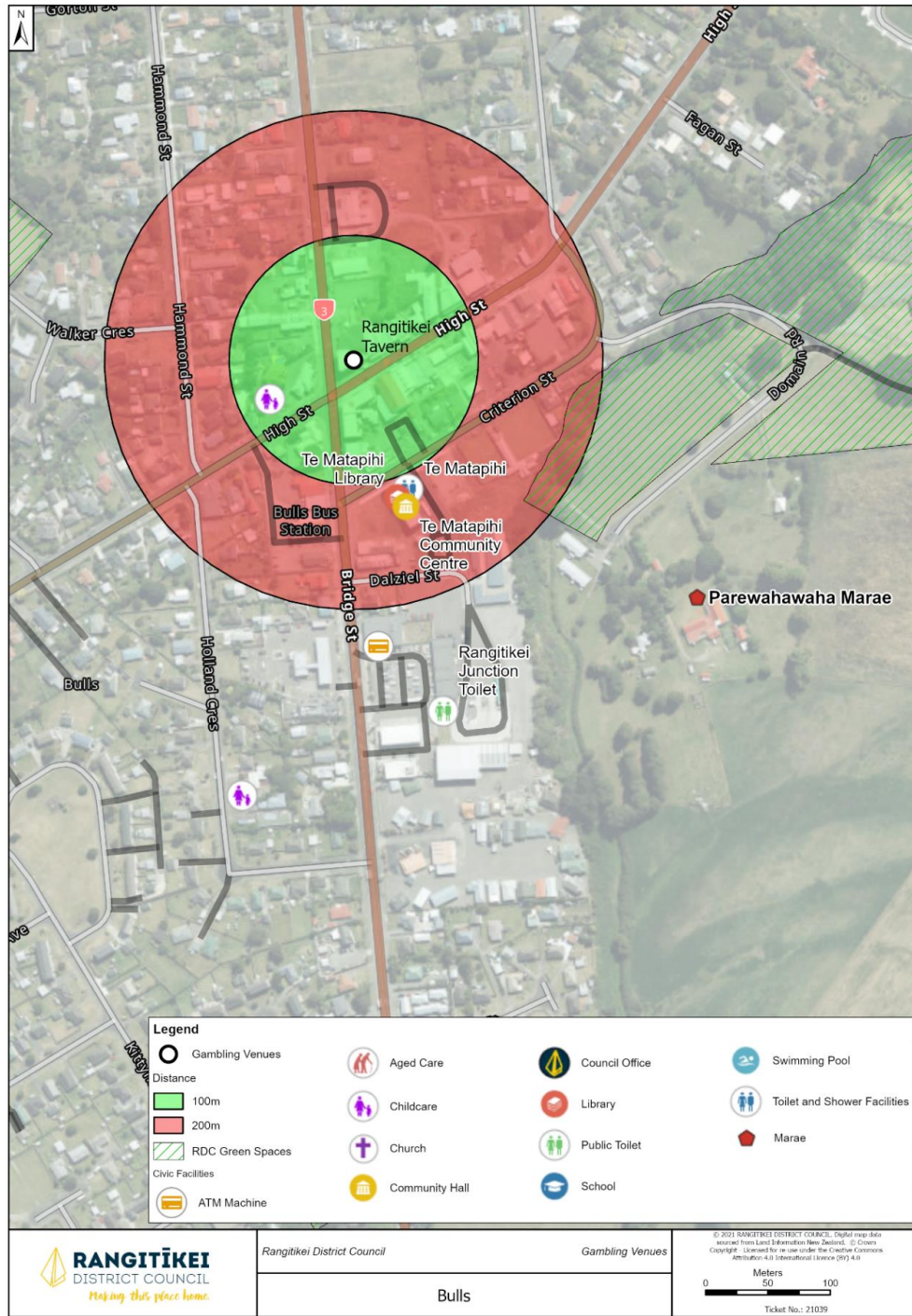




Figure 5 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Hunterville

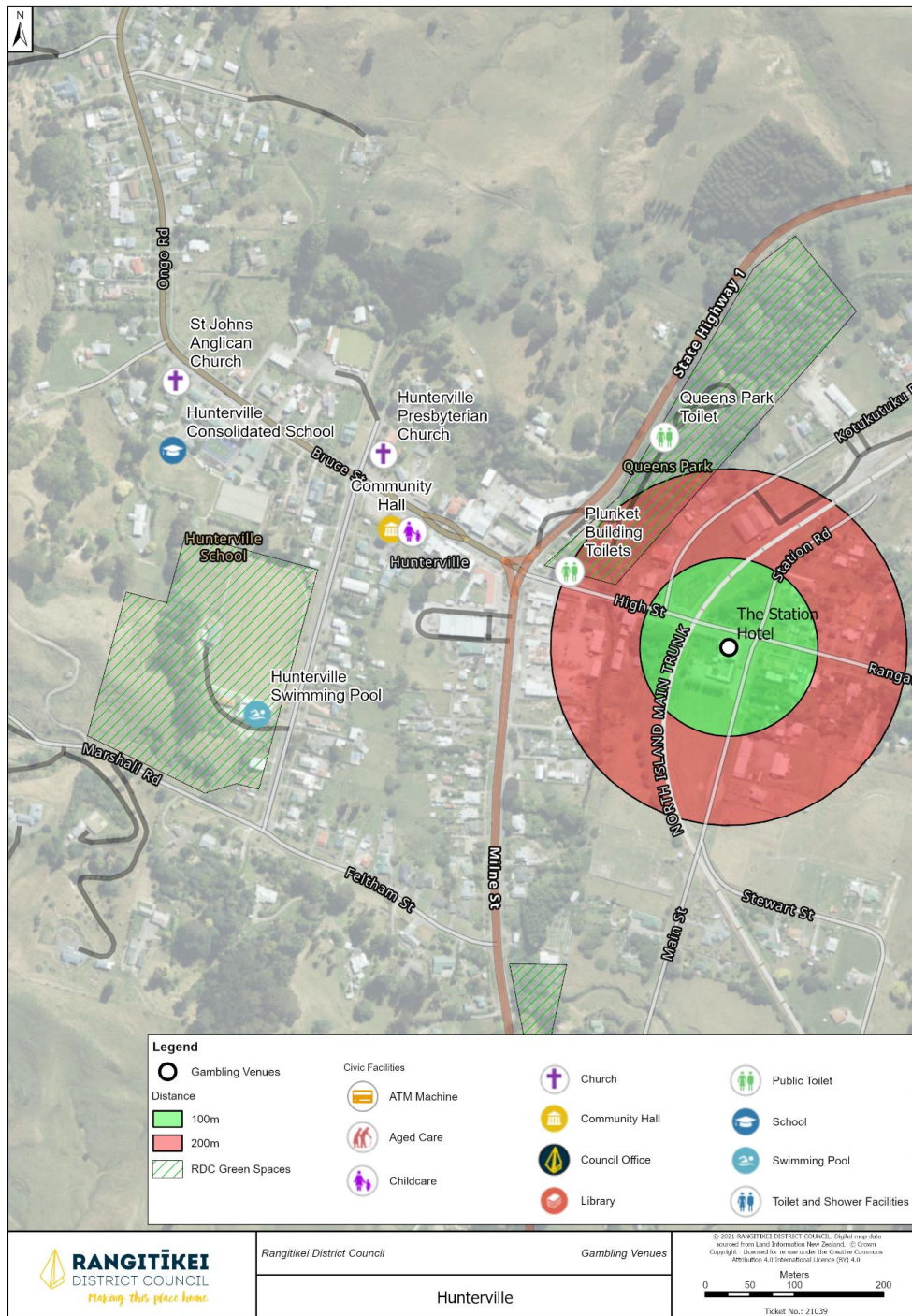
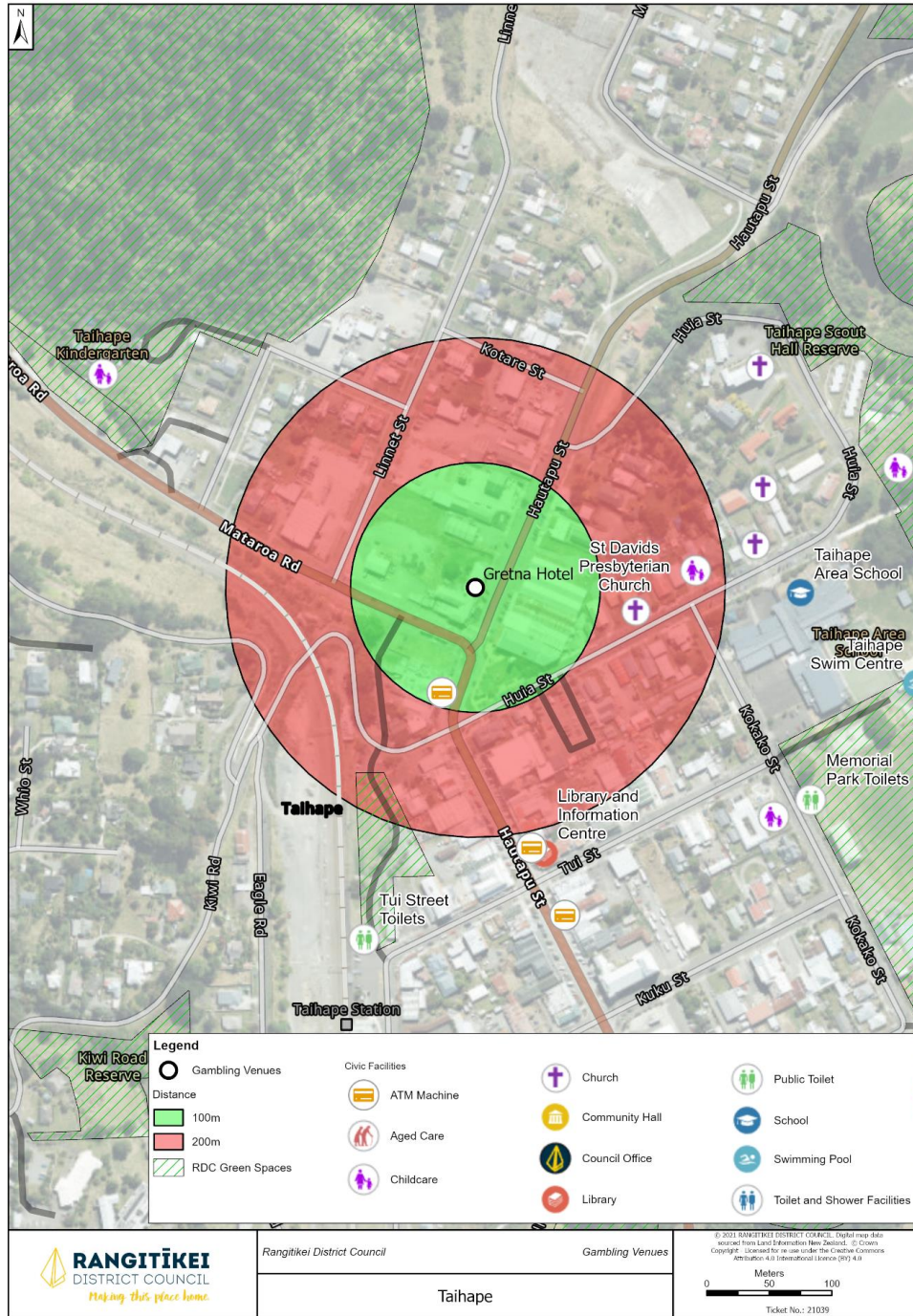


Figure 6 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Taihape

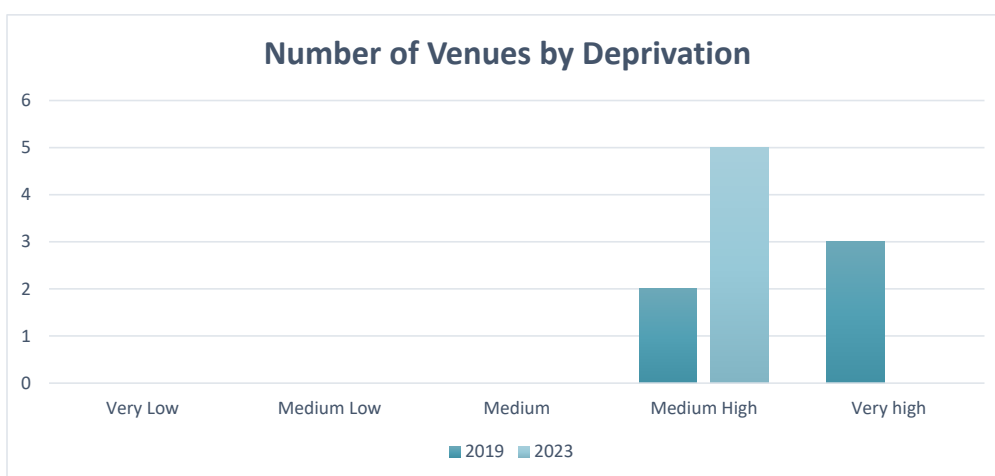




### Class 4 Venues by Deprivation

Figure 7 shows the location of Class 4 gambling venues in relation to deprived areas within the Rangitikei District. This graph suggests that Class 4 venues have moved out of very high deprived areas, to areas assessed as being in medium high deprivation areas. However, since the policy was last updated in 2019 there has not been any changes in the location of any Class 4 venues. The change shown on the graph is due to the change in deprivation scores. The December 2019 results use the deprivation score from the 2013 census data, while the 2023 results use the deprivation index from the 2018 census data.

Figure 7 Number of Class 4 Venues in the Rangitikei District by deprivation in 2019 and 2023



Source: [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard: New Zealand Government](#) [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard - Dataset - data.govt.nz - discover and use data](#)

### TAB Venues

There are currently no standalone TAB venues within the Rangitikei District. The Gretna Hotel and Captain Cooks Bar, are self-service TAB venues, and Rangitikei Tavern has full service, but TAB betting is not the primary purpose of this venue.

### Gambling Expenditure, Profits and Grants

This section presents data on the expenditure, profits and grants associated with Class 4 gambling venues.

#### Gambling Expenditure

Table 8 provides a summary of the annual expenditure associated with the 4 main types of gambling in New Zealand. This is the total lost by gamblers in New Zealand. This data shows that expenditure on a range of types of gambling has been increasing across New Zealand. Of the 4 main types of gambling in this table, casino gambling was the

only types that experienced a decrease in yearly expenditure over the last five financial years.

Table 8 Expenditure on the four main types of gambling in New Zealand

| Gambling Activity          | 2018/19<br>(\$m) | 2019/20<br>(\$m) | 2020/21<br>(\$m) | 2021/22<br>(\$m) | 2022/23<br>(\$m) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| TAB New Zealand            | \$332            | \$315            | \$385            | \$380            | \$376            |
| NZ Lotteries Commission    | \$530            | \$631            | \$694            | \$654            | \$710            |
| Non-Casino Gaming Machines | \$924            | \$802            | \$987            | \$833            | \$1,070          |
| Casinos                    | \$616            | \$504            | \$559            | \$387            | \$604            |
| Total                      | \$2,384          | \$2,402          | \$2,252          | \$2,254          | \$2,761          |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs [gambling statistics expenditure - dia.govt.nz](https://dia.govt.nz/gambling-statistics-expenditure)

#### Allocation of TAB Betting Profits

A portion of TAB betting profits are required to be distributed between Racing New Zealand, Sport and Recreation New Zealand, and harm prevention and minimising.

The problem gambling levy must be paid on all profits. The problem gambling levy for the Racing Industry Transition Agency is set at 0.76%.<sup>1</sup>

#### Allocation of Class 4 Gross Proceeds

The calculation for Gaming Machine Proceeds (GMP), also known as gaming machine profits, or player losses can be identified using the following equation:

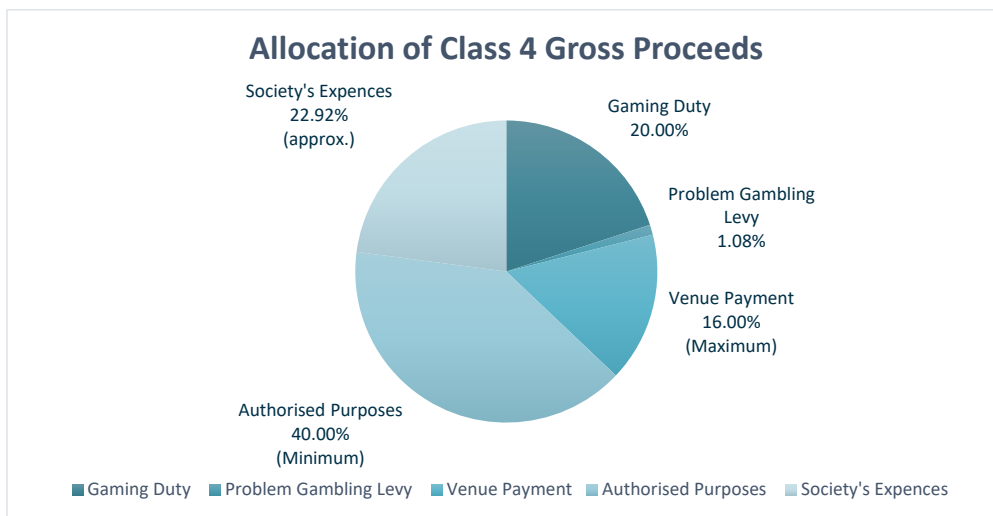
$$\text{GMP} = \text{Turnover} - \text{Prizes} - \text{Jackpots} + \text{adjustments.}$$

Adjustments are corrections made by the society due to malfunctions by the gaming machine.

Net proceeds is the amount remaining to be distributed to authorised purposes after costs, levies and taxes have been deducted from a society's GMP.

Figure 8 shows how gross proceeds from Class 4 gambling is distributed.

Figure 8 Graph showing the distribution of Class 4 Gross Proceed



The minimum amount of proceeds that a licence holder must distribute for authorised purposes is currently equivalent to 40% of GST exclusive gross proceeds per financial year. Authorised purposes for Class 4 gambling are charitable purposes, non-commercial purposes that have community benefits, and promoting, controlling and conducting race meetings including the payment of stakes.

20% is required to be paid as a Gaming Machine Duty, and a further 1.08% as a Problem Gambling Levy.<sup>1</sup>

The maximum payment a venue can receive for operating gaming machines cannot exceed 16% of proceeds in a year and 1.2% turnover in any given week.<sup>2</sup> This level is set with the intention of covering the cost of operating the gaming machines while not letting the venue profit from operating the machines.

This would leave 22.92% of proceeds to cover the society's expenses, however, societies have an obligation to minimise their expenses and maximise the amount distributed to the community.<sup>2</sup>

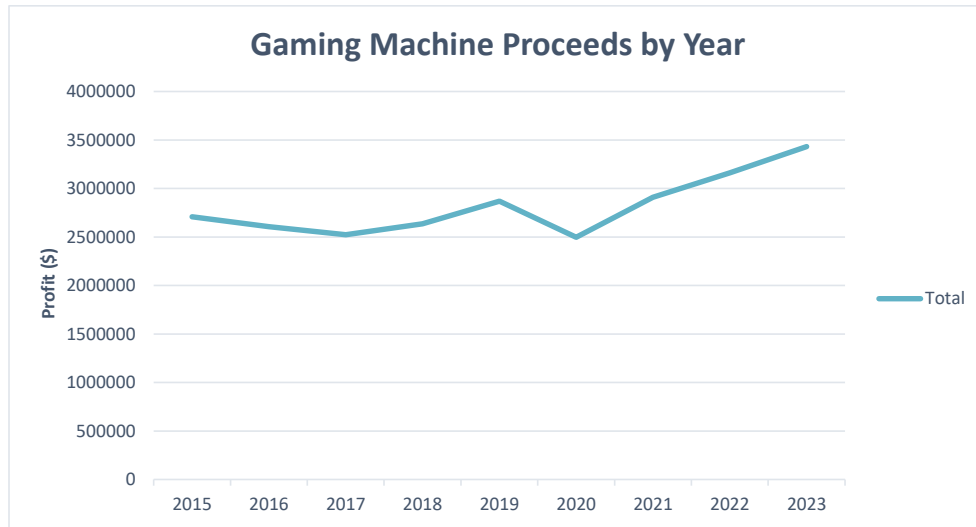
### Gaming Machine Proceeds in Rangitikei

Figure 9 shows the change in GMP per year within the Rangitikei District between 2015 and 2023. GMP remained relatively stable between 2015 and 2019 in the Rangitikei District. In 2020 GMP dipped which likely can be attributed to Covid-19 lockdowns. Since this dip, GMP has gradually risen. 2023 was the highest year for GMP in the period captured by this dataset.

<sup>1</sup> Inland Revenue [Duties \(ird.govt.nz\)](http://ird.govt.nz)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Internal Affairs [Venue Payments System - dia.govt.nz](http://dia.govt.nz)

Figure 9 Gaming Machine Proceeds within the Rangitikei District between 2015 and 2023



Source: Gaming Machine Profits (GMP) Dashboard: New Zealand Government [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard - Dataset - data.govt.nz - discover and use data](#)

#### Gaming Machine Profit by Territorial Authority

Table 9 presents one quarter of GMP by Territorial Authority in the Manawatū-Whanganui Region for the quarter ending March 2024.

Despite having the lowest number of Class 4 venues and electronic gaming machines in the region, on average machines in the Rangitikei bring in more profit than in Ruapehu, and only slightly less than gaming machines in Taraura. This data suggests that each individual gaming machines on average generates more profit in Rangitikei than in Manawatū, Ruapehu, Taraura, and Whanganui.

Table 9 Gaming Machine Proceeds for the Quarter ending March 2024 by Territorial Authority in the Manawatu-Whanganui Region

| District        | Number of Class 4 Venues | Number of EGMs | Gaming Machine Profit (GMP) | % of Region GMP | Average GMP per Machine |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Rangitikei      | 5                        | 58             | \$805,674.42                | 5.65%           | \$13,890.94             |
| Horowhenua      | 7                        | 126            | \$2,521,492.14              | 17.69%          | \$20,011.84             |
| Manawatu        | 5                        | 90             | \$1,158,170.94              | 8.13%           | \$12,868.57             |
| Palmerton North | 21                       | 301            | \$5,393,284.97              | 37.85%          | \$17,917.89             |
| Ruapehu         | 7                        | 80             | \$645,652.26                | 4.53%           | \$8,070.66              |
| Tararua         | 7                        | 96             | \$847,991.79                | 5.95%           | \$8,833.25              |
| Whanganui       | 14                       | 218            | \$2,878,691.19              | 20.20%          | \$13,205.01             |
| Total           | 66                       | 969            | \$14,250,957.71             | 100%            | \$14,706.87             |

Source: Gaming Machine Profits (GMP) Dashboard: New Zealand Government [Gaming Machine Profits \(GMP\) Dashboard - Dataset - data.govt.nz - discover and use data](#)

### Distribution of Grants

All Class 4 venues must be part of a society. The table below identifies the society each Class 4 venue in the district is associated with.

Table 10 Societies associated with each Class 4 venue in the Rangitikei District

| Society Name                | Venue Name                 | # Gaming Machines |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| The Lion Foundation         | Station Hotel, Hunterville | 3                 |
| Pub Charity                 | Captain Cook's Café & Bar  | 9                 |
| Pub Charity                 | Rangitikei Tavern          | 18                |
| Pub Charity                 | Gretna Hotel Taihape       | 10                |
| New Zealand Community Trust | Club Hotel Marton          | 18                |

Table 11 presents the total grants distributed to organisations within the Rangitikei District by the societies that have Class 4 venues within the Rangitikei District, grants distributed by TAB New Zealand, and societies that do not have Class 4 venues in the Rangitikei District.

Table 11 Total grants distributed to organisations within the Rangitikei District

| Year | Pub Charity | The Lion Foundation | New Zealand Community Trust | TAB New Zealand | Other Societies | Total Granted in Rangitikei |
|------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 2023 | \$966,989   | \$9,163             | \$0                         | \$8,000         | \$145,968       | \$1,130,120                 |
| 2022 | \$992,396   | \$16,706            | \$0                         | \$0             | \$79,984        | \$1,089,086                 |
| 2021 | \$329,984   | \$49,833            | \$1,500                     | \$0             | \$13,133        | \$394,450                   |
| 2020 | \$298,970   | \$7,624             | \$0                         | \$0             | \$0             | \$306,594                   |
| 2019 | \$481,367   | \$110,004           | \$1,328,921                 | \$10,000        | \$29,620        | \$1,959,912                 |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs [Granted - Digital tool](#)

In 2023 Pub Charity distributed \$44,212,804 in grants to charities around New Zealand. Of the total grants Pub Charity distributed, \$966,989 (2.19%) was granted to organisations within the Rangitikei District.<sup>3</sup>

In 2023 The Lion Foundation distributed \$21,938,054 in grants across New Zealand. Of the total grants The Lion Foundation distributed, \$9,163 (0.04%) was granted to organisations within Rangitikei.<sup>3</sup>

Several societies, including Pub Charity and The Lion Foundation, have internal policies that require them to return a majority of grant funding to the communities where it was raised. This means that these societies will likely grant less money to organisations within the Rangitikei if they no longer operate gaming machines within the district.

#### Grants received by Rangitikei District Council

Rangitikei District Council has successfully applied to Pub Charity for grants for Marton Market Day and the Harvest Festival. In 2024 Council received \$40,518, \$51,695 in 2023, and \$39,661 in 2022. Council has also received \$80,000 in 2018 for the Marton Skatepark extension and \$6,844 in 2017 for drinking fountains in parks.

Council has also received funding from the Lottery Grants Board of \$374,000 for the Nga Awa Block in 2022, \$46,000 for the bikes and bike trailer, and \$500,000 for Te Matapihi, \$100,856 for the Shelton Pavilion refurbishment, and \$10,000 for the Swim-for-all programme and Youth Club Services prior to 2016.

Council also received \$3,500 from the Lion foundation in 2017 for drinking fountains in parks.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Internal Affairs [Granted - Digital tool](#)



### Popular Methods of Gambling

The New Zealand Health and Lifestyle Survey 2020 reported that 69% of all New Zealand adults, for the purpose of this survey those aged 16 and older, had gambled at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey.<sup>4</sup>

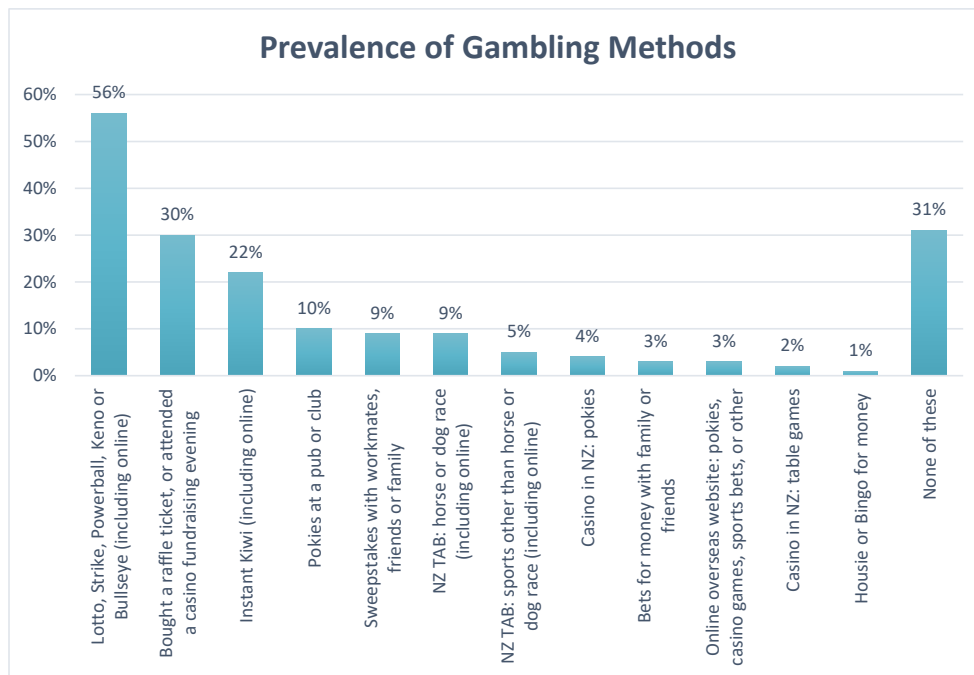
Figure 10 shows the percentage of New Zealand adults that partook in each method of gambling.

This graph shows that 56% of New Zealand adults had purchased lotto products (excluding Instant Kiwi) in the 12 months prior to the survey. 22% of New Zealand adults had purchased Instant Kiwi products.

27% of New Zealand adults participated in some form of online gambling.

In the 12 months prior to the 2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey, only 3% of New Zealand adults participated in gambling through overseas websites.

Figure 10 Prevalence of methods of gambling among New Zealand adults



Source: [Te Whatu Ora | Health New Zealand 2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey: Top line | Te Whatu Ora | Health Promotion \(hpa.org.nz\)](https://www.hpa.org.nz/2020-health-and-lifestyles-survey-top-line)

<sup>4</sup> [Te Whatu Ora | Health New Zealand 2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey: Top line | Te Whatu Ora | Health Promotion \(hpa.org.nz\)](https://www.hpa.org.nz/2020-health-and-lifestyles-survey-top-line)

**Regular Gambling**

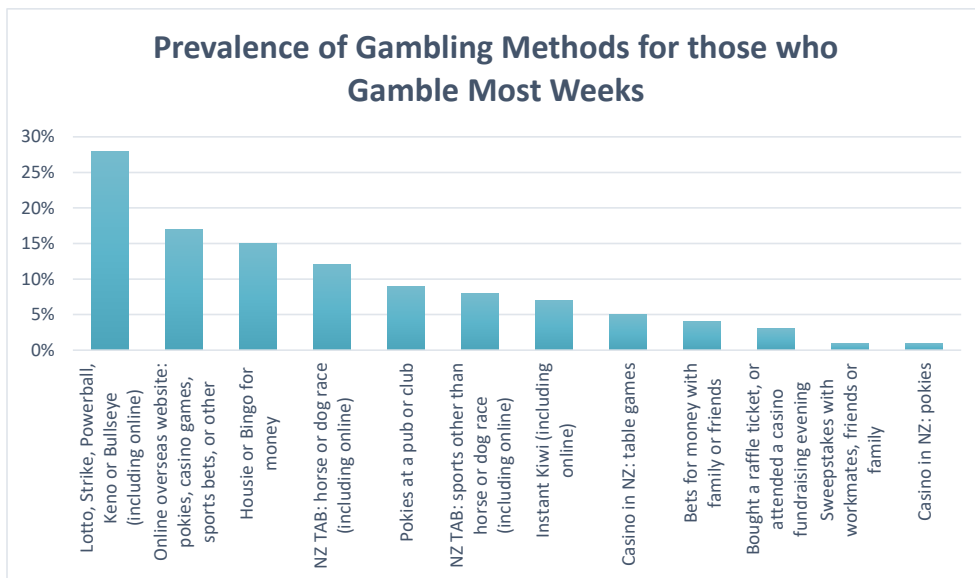
Of those who participate in any form of gambling most weeks, online overseas websites was the second most common form at 17%, after the purchase of lotto products at 28%.

NZ TAB horse and dog race was the 4<sup>th</sup> most common method of gambling for regular gamblers at 12%, and other TAB sports was the 6<sup>th</sup> most common form of gambling for regular gamblers at 8%.

Gaming machines was the 5<sup>th</sup> most common method of gambling for regular gamblers.

These figures for lotto and TAB include in person and online gambling.

Figure 11 Prevalence of Gambling Methods for those who Gamble Most Weeks



Source: *Te Whatu Ora | Health New Zealand* [2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey: Top line | Te Whatu Ora | Health Promotion \(hpa.org.nz\)](#)

**Gambling Harm**

The Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora (MoH) recognises gambling harm as a significant social, economic, and health issues in New Zealand. Around 1 in 5 New Zealanders will likely experience harm from gambling in their lifetime, either through their own gambling or a family or friend gambling. MoH recognise that Māori, Pacific, Asian, young people, and people on low incomes are disproportionately affected by harmful gambling.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25 \(beehive.govt.nz\)](#)

When considering gambling harm, most of the emphasis is placed on the person who gambles, and the harm to their family friends and the general community is often overlooked.<sup>6</sup> Around 1 in 7 New Zealanders reported harm from second hand gambling within the last 12 months.<sup>7</sup> Second hand harm was defined as an argument about time or money spent on betting or gambling, or someone going without something they need, or bills not being paid due to too much money being spent on gambling by another person.

48% of adults also reported that they were concerned about the level of gambling in their community.<sup>8</sup>

The Ministry of Health identify that sinking lids and Per Capita Caps are the most effective ways to reduce spending on gaming machines.<sup>9</sup>

### Harm to the Individual

The most common harm to an individual's health is the significant increase in stress and anxiety, often as a result of feeling shame and stigma over their gambling habit. Several studies have also suggested that approximately 60% of moderate or severe problem gamblers have suffered depression as a result of their gambling.<sup>10</sup> Some studies have also began to link high risk gamblers with obesity as they are less likely to participate in regular exercise, more likely to consume excessive amounts of alcohol, smoke often and are less likely to seek medical care due to financial constraints.<sup>10</sup>

Gambling can have harm on an individual's financial stability. Common financial related harm that stems from gambling can look like erosion of savings, struggling to or the inability to pay bills, borrowing money, and a decline in a person's standard of living. There has been limited research on how problem gambling affects an individual's financial, however the Salvation Army found through research in 2004 that 12-14% of people accessing Salvation Army social services identified as problem gamblers.<sup>11</sup>

### Harm to Family

Immediate family including spouse or partner, parents and children, are likely to experience harm from a family member engaging in problem gambling however harm can extend of extended family members, friends and other people in their life. The most

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora [Measuring the Burden of Gambling Harm in New Zealand | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

<sup>7</sup> Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora [Second-hand gambling harm and concern about gambling within the community: Results from the 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey | Te Whatu Ora | Health Promotion \(hpa.org.nz\)](#)

<sup>8</sup> Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora [Second-hand gambling harm and concern about gambling within the community: Infographic | Te Whatu Ora | Health Promotion \(hpa.org.nz\)](#)

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora [Capping Gambling in NZ: The effectiveness of local government policy interventions | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora [Measuring the Burden of Gambling Harm in New Zealand | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

<sup>11</sup> The Salvation Army [Problem Gambling | The Salvation Army](#)

common harm experienced by family include harm to their mental wellbeing, a decline in their living situation and standard of living, breakdowns in relationships, neglect of children, and the overall quality of their life.<sup>10</sup>

#### Harm to the Community

Initial research has associated gambling problem gambling to the community both indirectly and directly.<sup>10</sup> Direct harm to the community has been associated with an increase in crime by problem gamblers. Indirect harm to the community has been identified as contributing to poverty, worsening health outcomes, and increasing demand on health services including mental health services paid for by the community.<sup>10</sup>

#### Harm to Māori and Other Minority Ethnic Groups

Māori and other minority ethnic groups such as Pacific and Asian are disproportionately affected by harm caused by gambling. The most commonly accepted reasoning for this is due to their socio-economic and political status within society.<sup>10</sup> Additional types of gambling harm unique to Māori has been identified. These harms include destruction of Māori family values and caregiving practices, damage to mana, erosion of cultural values, and emotional harm to a person's wairua and identity.<sup>10</sup>

#### Class 4 Gambling Harm

The Ministry of Health reference several studies that have found that Class 4 gambling is the most common form of gambling associated with pathological or problem gambling behaviour.<sup>12</sup> Class 4 gambling is considered to be high-risk and high-turnover. Class 4 gambling is considered to be high risk due to the instant nature of this form of gambling, and the way it keeps players engaged with methods such as lighting, music and the appearance of being close to winning.

#### Online Gambling Harm

Territorial Authorities only have authority over the location and number of TAB and Class 4 gambling venues. Territorial Authorities do not have any ability to control online gambling, however it is important to understand the relationship between different types of gambling.

Online gambling is gambling accessed via an internet browser on any devices capable of utilising the internet. Online gambling, for the most part is illegal in New Zealand, apart from the Lotteries Commission and TAB. Any other gambling website does not originate in New Zealand and therefore is not bound by New Zealand law. This is how Christchurch Casino and SkyCity Entertainment Group are able to operate online gambling in New Zealand.

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<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora [Capping Gambling in NZ: The effectiveness of local government policy interventions | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

Setting up an account on online gambling sites is usually less rigorous and the authenticity is unknown. It is illegal to advertise gambling to New Zealanders, nevertheless social media is used to advertise offshore gambling sites. This is usually achieved by advertising a free to play app or website, but when users search for the app or website, they unintentionally end up on a pay to play version.

Data on online gambling rates is limited as neither the Department of Internal Affairs or the Ministry of Health collect data on how many New Zealanders access online gambling or how much money is spent by New Zealanders on online gambling.

### Gambling Harm Intervention Services

Table 12 presents the change in the number of clients assisted for problem gambling in the Rangitikei District compared to the total for New Zealand between 2015 and 2023.

This table suggests that the number of people that have received intervention for gambling harm has fluctuated between 2015 and 2023.

Table 12 Clients that received intervention for gambling harm

| Year (July-June) | New Clients Rangitikei | Total Clients Rangitikei | Total New Zealand Clients | Increase from previous year New Zealand | Rangitikei clients as a % of all NZ clients |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| 2015/16          | 14                     | 16                       | 12420                     | -2.5%                                   | 0.13%                                       |
| 2016/17          | 0                      | 4                        | 11609                     | -6.5%                                   | 0.03%                                       |
| 2017/18          | 6                      | 8                        | 10555                     | -9.1%                                   | 0.08%                                       |
| 2018/19          | 0                      | 1                        | 10602                     | 0.4%                                    | 0.01%                                       |
| 2019/20          | 2                      | 3                        | 9502                      | -10.4%                                  | 0.03%                                       |
| 2020/21          | 0                      | 3                        | 10946                     | 15.2%                                   | 0.03%                                       |
| 2021/22          | 35                     | 35                       | 9683                      | -11.5%                                  | 0.36%                                       |
| 2022/23          | 1                      | 2                        | 10386                     | 7.3%                                    | 0.02%                                       |

Source: Ministry of Health [Gambling harm intervention services data | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

Table 13 presents the number of clients assisted for problem gambling in New Zealand by ethnicity. People who are Māori, Pacific and Asian are considered to be more at risk of experiencing harm from gambling.

Table 13 Clients that received intervention for gambling harm by ethnicity

| Year    | Asian | Maori | Pacific | Other | Total |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| 2015/16 | 1347  | 4246  | 2342    | 4485  | 12520 |
| 2016/17 | 929   | 4273  | 2187    | 4220  | 11609 |
| 2017/18 | 1044  | 3720  | 2012    | 3779  | 10555 |
| 2018/19 | 951   | 3594  | 1923    | 4134  | 10602 |
| 2019/20 | 937   | 3041  | 1897    | 3627  | 9502  |
| 2020/21 | 1721  | 3548  | 1838    | 3839  | 10946 |
| 2021/22 | 1535  | 3107  | 1726    | 3315  | 9683  |
| 2022/23 | 1490  | 3390  | 2154    | 3352  | 10386 |

Source: Ministry of Health [Gambling harm intervention services data | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

Table 14 below breaks down the number of clients assisted for problem gambling in New Zealand by type of gambling. This table shows that more clients require gambling harm intervention due to non-casino gaming machines than other types of gambling. The level of who receive intervention, whether it be the gambler, or family or other affected party, for non-casino gaming machines has remained relatively stable over the past 4 years.

Table 14 Clients that received intervention for gambling harm by gambling type

|                               | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/232 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Non Casino Gaming Machines    | 4945    | 5538    | 4652    | 4731     |
| Casino EGM                    | 735     | 1020    | 778     | 951      |
| Lotteries Commission Products | 1003    | 1272    | 1207    | 1225     |
| TAB New Zealand               | 900     | 1023    | 980     | 1085     |
| Overseas other                | 551     | 644     | 826     | 941      |

Source: Ministry of Health [Gambling harm intervention services data | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

### Impacts of Removing Gambling Machines

There has been very limited research completed on the flow on effects of household spending if Class 4 gambling was no longer an option. The New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) completed a study to attempt to understand how spending would change if spending on Class 4 gambling was no longer an option. This research did not find any evidence that spending on Class 4 gambling would be substituted with other forms of gambling including illegal and online gambling. The study also found that money otherwise spent on Class 4 gambling would not be saved. This suggests that any money not spend on Class 4 gambling would be absorbed within other household expenses.

### Benefits of Gaming Machines

Venues may choose to operate gaming machines to offer a form of entertainment at their venue. Some suggest that venues that operate gaming machines attract customers who may stay longer or drink more.<sup>13</sup>

However, there is also anecdotes that gaming machines can put off customers from entering a venue, and that pokie gamblers do not tend to drink a lot of alcohol.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Department of Internal Affairs [google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewj0y5ic-b6lAxVxzTgGHWAqlOAOFnoECBMQAO&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dia.govt.nz%2Fdiawebsite.nsf%2FFiles%2FPokie-system-101-untracked-10-2016%2F%24file%2FPokie-system-101-untracked-10-2016.docx&usg=AOvVaw2c6UcfzExDPaqnXwnKoZXF&opi=89978449](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewj0y5ic-b6lAxVxzTgGHWAqlOAOFnoECBMQAO&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dia.govt.nz%2Fdiawebsite.nsf%2FFiles%2FPokie-system-101-untracked-10-2016%2F%24file%2FPokie-system-101-untracked-10-2016.docx&usg=AOvVaw2c6UcfzExDPaqnXwnKoZXF&opi=89978449)



**RANGITIKEI**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Date of adoption by Council</b>            | 25 March 2004                                |
| <b>Resolution Number</b>                      | 04/RDC/064                                   |
| <b>Date Last Reviewed</b>                     | 12 December 2019                             |
| <b>Resolution Number</b>                      | 19/RDC/421                                   |
| <b>Date by which review must be completed</b> | 12 December 2022                             |
| <b>Relevant Legislation</b>                   | Gambling Act 2003, Local Government Act 2002 |
| <b>Statutory or Operational Policy</b>        | Statutory                                    |
| <b>Included in the LTP</b>                    | No   |

### 1. Introduction

1.1. The Gambling Act 2003 requires Council to adopt a Class 4 venue policy and carry out a review every three years.

1.2. The Gambling Act 2003 provides the tools for territorial authorities to limit the impact of gambling harm within communities through controlling the number of gambling venues, number of machines and location of venues.

### 2. Policy Objectives

2.1. To ensure the Rangitikei District Council and the community has influence over the location of new Class 4 gambling venues and new gaming machines (pokie machines) within the District as a whole in compliance with the Gambling Act 2003.

2.2. To place a cap on the number of gaming machines which may be operated in the District.

2.3. To ensure that the local community may continue to access funding from the proceeds of Class 4 gaming in the District.

### 3. General Conditions (for establishing a Class 4 gambling venue)

3.1. Any new Class 4 venue may only be established on licensed premises where the primary activity is not predominantly associated with family and/or children's activities.

*Making this place home.*

- 3.2. An applicant for Council consent under this policy must:
- comply with the objectives of this policy;
  - comply with the general conditions of this policy;
  - meet the application requirements specified in this policy;
  - meet the fee requirements specified in this policy; and
  - consider the proximity of sensitive sites
- 3.3. The application will be publicly notified and a notice will be displayed on the proposed premises.

#### 4. Application Details Council Require

- 4.1. Applications for Rangitikei District Council consent must be made in writing and provide the following information:
- a) Name and contact details of the applicant.
  - b) Street address of premises proposed for the Class 4 venue licence.
  - c) Description of the structure of the applicant (Society or Corporate Society) together with incorporation details:
    - trust and trustee details if appropriate;
    - the names of management staff; and
    - a 12-month business plan or budget for the establishment, covering both gambling and other activities proposed for the venue.
  - d) Details of Host Responsibility policies and procedures covering:
    - training for operational staff on dealing with problem gamblers;
    - provision and display of problem gambling material;
    - support for and supervision of those affected by addictive gambling; and
    - implementation and monitoring plans.
  - e) Details about the venue operator including:
    - operating structure;
    - ownership of the premises;
    - evidence of police approval for owners and managers of the venue; and
    - nature of the businesses operated from the premises.
  - f) A floor plan covering both gambling and other activities proposed for the venue, including:
    - layout of each floor of the venue;
    - location and number of Class 4 machines being proposed for the premises;
    - location of clocks;
    - location and description of signage; and
    - location of displays of problem gambling material.
  - g) Details of liquor licence(s) applying to the premises
  - h) A location map showing the nature of businesses, other Class 4 venues, sensitive sites including but not limited to kindergartens/pre-school, schools, maraes, places of worship (e.g. church, mosque), parks/playgrounds and other activities conducted in the general neighbourhood.
  - i) Information about the Trust responsible for the distribution of gambling profits will be made available to the public (as required under the Gambling Act 2003) and to the Rangitikei District Council, and will include:
    - contact details (address, phone numbers, electronic contact); and



- names of trustees
- j) Evidence and any supporting material to assure the Rangitikei District Council that their proposed application is a permitted activity under the Rangitikei District Council District Plan, the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Gambling Act 2003.

4.2. Council may request comment from health providers or those working with problem gambling.

#### 5. Number of Gaming Machines Allowed

5.1. Council wishes to reduce the number of gaming machines in the District through a process of natural attrition as machines cease operating.

5.2. New venues may apply for a licence to operate up to 9 gaming machines, providing that the total number of gaming machines in the District does not exceed 58<sup>1</sup>.

#### 6. Relocation Policy

6.1. Relocation policy of Class 4 venues

Council will consider granting consent for the relocation of an existing Class 4 venue if the premises cannot continue to operate at the existing site. Examples of such circumstances include but are not limited to the following:

- Expiration of lease;
- Due to a natural disaster or fire, the licensed premises is unfit to continue to operate;
- Property is acquisitioned under the Public Works Act 1981;
- Site redevelopment

6.2. On receiving an application for Council consent for a Class 4 venue to relocate, Council will give consideration to the following matters, namely that the proposed location:

- Is not within 100 metres of the legal site boundary of a kindergarten/pre-school, school, marae, places of worship (e.g. church, mosque), park/playground; and
- Is not within 100 metres of the legal site boundary of other licensed Class 4 venues at the time of application.
- Is not with 100 metres of an ATM

The total number of Class 4 gaming machines at the new premises must be the same or less than the existing Class 4 venue.

#### 7. Merger of Class 4 venues

7.1. Applications to continue operating Class 4 gaming machines where two or more existing clubs combine, will be considered as a new application for consent.

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<sup>1</sup> At the time of adoption, the District had 58 machines operating.

7.2. The Council will issue a consent where two or more existing clubs combine provided:

- the total number of gaming machines in the new venue does not exceed 9 of the combined original total;

7.3. An application for consent for the mergers of clubs which hold Class 4 venue licences are required to provide information as detailed in section 4 of this policy, and in addition:

- Copies of the Class 4 venue licences held by all the proposed merging clubs, confirming the current number of machines licenses to be operated in the merging club's venue.

#### **8. Decision making**

8.1. The Council has 30 working days to determine a consent application.

8.2. Such determination will be made at the appropriate delegation (officer) level within the Council and will be considered against the criteria set out in this policy.

8.3. When considering an application for a Class 4 venue, the relevant officer will consider:

- comply with the objectives of this policy;
- comply with the conditions of this policy;
- meet the application requirements specified in this policy; and
- the proximity of sensitive sites

#### **9. Application fees**

9.1. These will be set by the Rangitikei District Council from time to time, pursuant to section 150 of the Local Government Act and shall include consideration of:

- The cost of processing the application, including any consultation involved;
- The cost of monitoring notification of the distribution of profits and provision of information;
- The cost of reviewing Gambling Venue policies.

#### **10. Adoption and Commencement**

10.1. This policy was adopted on 12 December 2019 at the duly notified Council Meeting after completion of the special consultation procedure, of the Local Government Act 2002.

#### **11. Policy Review**

This Policy will be reviewed every three years.

## TAB Venue Policy 2019



|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Date of adoption by Council</b>            | 30 September 2004                          |
| <b>Resolution Number</b>                      | 04/RDC/229                                 |
| <b>Date Last Reviewed</b>                     | 26 September 2019                          |
| <b>Resolution Number</b>                      | 19/RDC/284                                 |
| <b>Date by which review must be completed</b> | 26 September 2022                          |
| <b>Relevant Legislation</b>                   | Racing Act 2003, Local Government Act 2002 |
| <b>Statutory or Operational Policy</b>        | Statutory                                  |
| <b>Included in the LTP</b>                    | No   |

### 1. Introduction

The Racing Act 2003 (amended by Schedule 8 of the Gambling Act 2003) requires that the Rangitikei District Council adopt a Totalisator Agency Board (hereinafter referred to as TAB) venue policy for the District in accordance with the special consultative procedure in s83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The TAB Venue Policy must specify whether or not new TAB venues may be established in the District and, if so, where they may be located. In the development of its policy, Council must have regard to the social impact of gambling on the Rangitikei District communities.

### 2. Policy Objectives

Among the objectives of the Gambling Act 2003 is control of the growth of gambling and the prevention and minimization of harm caused by gambling, including problem gambling. Over and above the objectives stated in the Act, the objective of the Rangitikei District Council's TAB venue policy is:

- To control the growth of gambling in the Rangitikei District within the scope of the Gambling Act 2003, while providing for the continued availability of sports or race betting within the District in accordance with the purpose and intent of the Gambling and Racing Acts. All current opportunities for sports or race betting within the District have been considered when setting this policy and include current Pub/social outlets and opportunities for telephone and Internet gambling.

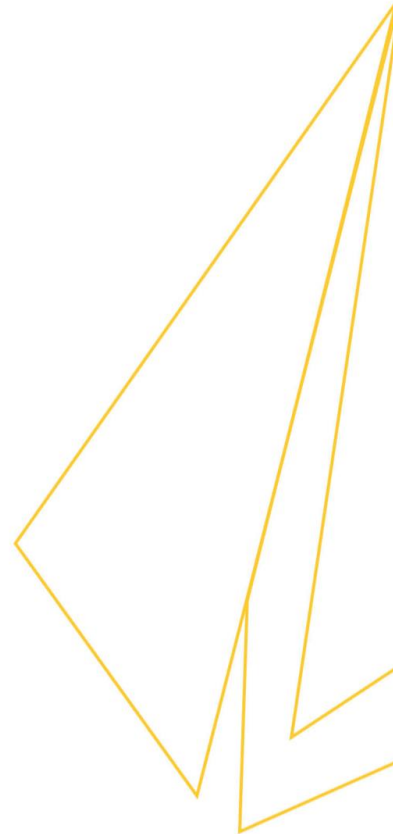
*Making this place home.*

**3. TAB Venue Conditions**

There will be no new Board venues established in the Rangitikei District.

**4. Policy Review**

The TAB Venue Policy will be reviewed concurrently with the Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy.



## 9.5 Project Updates Report - September 2024

**Author:** Arno Benadie, Chief Operating Officer

**Authoriser:** Kevin Ross, Chief Executive

### 1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 This is a monthly report on progress on significant projects (based on budget) currently being delivered by Council's Project Management Office (PMO).

### 2. Notes for the Report

- 2.1 The colours in the attachment (Attachment 1) follow a traffic light system of **red**, **orange** and **green** to indicate health of the *overall project* as well as health in the categories: *H&S, Programme, Cost, Quality* and *Top 5 Risks*.

2.1.1 **Green – no / low concerns**

2.1.2 **Orange – some concerns**

2.1.3 **Red – significant concerns**

- 2.2 The top 5 risks are included in the report; further risks and their mitigations can be found in the work plan for each project. The risks are identified and are all actively managed by the PMO office, and the Project Manager assigned to the project. The risks get updated and new ones added when they have been identified. Any new risks that raise concerns will be brought back to Council as an update in the PMO report.

### 3. Key Highlights from Current Projects

#### Wastewater Projects

#### 3.1 Marton to Bulls Wastewater Centralisation (Project Manager – Steve Carne)

- 3.1.1 Having started out with a list of 45 possible options and having initially reduced these to a long list of 14 treatment/effluent disposal options, these 14 options have now been assessed against the agreed criteria of Affordability, Cultural, Environmental Impacts and Futureproofing.
- 3.1.2 A shortlist of 5 options have been identified involving disposal scenarios related to land only, land-river combination and deep bore groundwater recharge options.
- 3.1.3 Different levels of treatment are required for each disposal regime.
- 3.1.4 These 5 shortlisted options will be refined over the next 2-3 weeks with some value engineering considerations before each undergoing detailed assessment in the following 3 -6 months.
- 3.1.5 Value engineering inputs will consider, amongst other things, demand management scenarios involving inflow/infiltration reduction
- 3.1.6 Iwi representatives sat on the assessment teams for the Affordability and Environmental Impacts criteria.
- 3.1.7 Retaining some treatment capability through the existing but refurbished oxidation ponds at each of the Bulls and Marton sites and a single new combined

treatment plant located on Council-purchased land near Bulls is a key consideration for most of the short-listed options.

3.1.8 Identification of a preferred option is programmed for mid-2025.

3.1.9 A community awareness and engagement campaign is currently being formulated which will have preparatory information released pre-Christmas and advice to the community of the shortlisted options in February 2025.

3.1.10 The likely project impacts of proposed Central-government-driven changes to wastewater discharge standards and Te Mana O Te Wai principles are constantly being monitored for their likely impact on the key project outcomes.

### 3.2 Rātana Wastewater Discharge to Land (Project Manager – Blair King)

3.2.1 Public submissions on the proposed Ratana Wastewater to Land resource consent applications closed 2 September. Three submissions received with the summary below from our lead Planner. Construction of the access track and pipeline is recommended this construction season, along with detailed design and application for building consent on the proposed 30,000m<sup>3</sup> lined storage pond. Contractors are advising there is a shortage of approved works so this should enable us to get sharper pricing than if we leave construction till after January when more work will be available in the market.

3.2.2 Submissions:

#### *Rakautaua 9 Ahu Whenua Trust – Partial Support*

- Support removal of the WWTP discharge from the Lake
- Concerned about impacts on their property and beach and whether or not would impact on future vision for the property.
- Concerned re lack of engagement.

#### *John Bent – Oppose*

- Opposes all direct and indirect discharges to water.
- Support RDC looking to discharge WW to land.
- Seeks compliance with Policy 5-11 of the One Plan if necessary
- Concerned re I&I and quality of data
- Notes some specifics about various reports, (gabion baskets, inlet screen)
- Seeks that fill for the proposed storage pond be sourced from construction of a treatment wetland swale
- Seeks year round deficit irrigation, considers that provision for offsite discharge is necessary
- Seeking more specificity re tree species
- Seeking cut and carry system, or intermittent grazing
- Conditions regarding flushing of irrigation pipes

#### *Water Protection Society – Oppose*

- Commends RDC for proposing to remove WW discharge from Lake Waipu

- Considers application lacks detail in relation to description of the land and management of the system
- Considers that nutrient load reaching GW may be under estimated
- Notes non-deficit irrigation increases risk of effects on GW
- Lack of clarity re ameliorative actions if adverse effects are picked up
- Considers information is lacking
- Doesn't meet 104D gateway tests
- No quantification of leakage from treatment ponds
- No measures to decrease WW inflow
- Opposes, but open to discussion to obtain clarification and improvement

3.2.3 It is proposed that the WSP Planning team and experts meet with these submitters to see if some or all of the concerns can be addressed without adding new conditions to what is already an expensive project for the District.

### **3.3 Taihape Wastewater Treatment Plant Membrane Upgrade (Project Manager – Blair King)**

3.3.1 Effectively the upgrade has reached practical completion except for commissioning challenges. The most significant of these relates to significant stormwater infiltration into the wastewater system from the rainfall over the last month. Wastewater daily pond inflows are exceeding the capacity of the upgraded membrane treatment system which is resulting in some flow bypassing the plant.

3.3.2 This flow rate above design capacity is making it challenging for the contractor to finalise settings across the membrane cartridges, necessary to optimise the frequency of backwashing and duration of the backwash. A CCTV camera has been installed to monitor the chemically enhanced backwash cycle, as the foaming occurring needs resolving.

3.3.3 Training will be provided on the new system and settings to Councils operational team and the contractor is taking survey gear to site later in September to complete the as-built plans needed.

## **Water Projects**

### **3.4 Marton Water Strategy (Project Manager - Eswar Ganapathi)**

3.4.1 The trial pilot plant has been in operation for about 4 months now and the initial test results have been positive in the proposed process' ability to reduce hardness, the main treatment concern. Problems with recent tests that were hampered by turbidity problems caused by iron and manganese oxides in the feed pipes have been overcome.

3.4.2 Based on the results of testing thus far, some pre-treatment to reduce iron and manganese levels will be required in the new process. Technologies and options for this are now being incorporated into the pilot plant trials.

3.4.3 A trial with different enhanced membranes is showing very encouraging results for reduction in hardness levels and also removal of iron and manganese without a pre-treatment process. This new membrane trial is on-going.

- 3.4.4 The pilot plant has thus far been testing only water from the older Tutaenui bore. It will be soon swapped over to test for the new reservoir Bore supply.
- 3.4.5 Useful operational data to enable reliable estimates of operational costs related to power and membrane cleaning are being developed as part of the pilot trial process.
- 3.4.6 It was previously proposed that to best manage the community's perception in the change in taste of the water from the existing reservoir to the groundwater source, the changeover from one source to another be done gradually over a 6-9 month period so that the change is less noticeable. This may not be required given the indicative performance of the new membranes.
- 3.4.7 It is envisaged that the new source and treatment process train will not become operable until April- May 2025.
- 3.4.8 The proposed process generates a significant quantity of backwash and waste water, significantly more than the current treatment process. How this waste process stream should best be handled is currently a key focus for the project team. Some treatment of this waste stream using the existing clarifiers and filters before discharge may be required.
- 3.4.9 Discharge options are being considered and may involve irrigation supply for local farmers or return of the treated waste stream to the reservoir.
- 3.4.10 Membrane procurement and fabrication will only commence once Council staff are fully satisfied with the results from the trial plant.
- 3.4.11 Electrical contractors are working closely with PowerCo on our requirement for new transformers. Main switchboard and generator have been procured.
- 3.4.12 Consent application for the water take was lodged on 15 July 2024. Horizons had responded with a request for additional information on 5<sup>th</sup> Aug 2025. Staff are currently working on responding to this request.
- 3.4.13 GFS is currently preparing a project design document that will include proposed product warranties along with system performance guarantees. This will be presented to the Council before placing orders for the membranes.

## Community Facilities

### 3.5 Marton Offices and Library (Project Manager - Eswar Ganapathi)

- 3.5.1 Staff have engaged an architectural firm to run workshops with key stakeholders (Governance reps, ELT & Staff representatives) to identify and agree upon the key deliverables for the project. These workshops have now been completed and a Project Scope Document has been prepared.
- 3.5.2 Staff are in the process of appointing an external consultant to oversee the tender process to identify a design & build contractor.
- 3.5.3 Both Archaeology and soil contamination surveys have confirmed there are no restrictions to remove or demolish the residence on 55 Grey street. Once the house has been removed, staff will then need to undertake a detailed asbestos survey along with further investigations to determine the extent of soil contamination.



3.5.4 As for the underground tanks, a detailed investigation needs to be carried out to fully access the possibility of the tank's existence. This will need to be done during the site excavation works for the new build.

3.5.5 Staff are scheduled to visit Ruapehu DC's CPEMC on 9<sup>th</sup> Oct 2024.

### 3.6 Taihape Grandstand (Project Manager - Eswar Ganapathi)

3.6.1 Staff have received 3 seismic strengthening design options along with indicative costs. These costs, however, need to be vetted by a qualified QS.

3.6.2 Staff have forwarded the required information to the QS for preparing preliminary cost estimates for all three design options. Staff anticipate these costings to be ready sometime mid Oct 2024.

### 3.7 Taihape Town Hall and Library Redevelopment (Project Manager - Eswar Ganapathi)

3.7.1 Maycroft have visited the site for a preliminary inspection and have since reverted with a list of proposed intrusive investigations on site.

3.7.2 The investigations include the following:

1. Trial pit outside the main entrance to understand size and depth of existing foundations. These pits shall then be properly hoarded until such time the pit is refilled and pavers fixed back.
2. Trial pit within the building to expose the foundation to concrete piles
3. Remove wall linings to expose brickwork
4. Cut hole in the first floor to expose roof and brickwork
5. Peel back carpet and cut out floor boards to reveal joist connections to existing walls
6. Cut holes in ground floor ceiling to expose support structure to seatings.
7. Asbestos sampling of subfloor materials
8. Cut hole or remove ceiling panel to expose hall roof structure.

3.7.3 These tests are scheduled to be conducted during the week starting 16 Sep 2024.

3.7.4 Key milestone dates from the preliminary program have been extracted below

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Site Investigations                           | 20 Sep 2024 |
| Initial report on seismic condition           | 18 Oct 2024 |
| Condition report – Building Fabric            |             |
| Condition report – Building services          |             |
| Accessibility and Fire safety report          |             |
| Detailed Seismic Assessment                   | 31 Oct 2024 |
| Prepare initial scope document for RDC review | 15 Nov 2024 |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Budget estimate for Seismic upgrade including building and services upgrade | 20 Dec 2024 |
| RDC review of budget estimate ( <b>Hold Point</b> )                         | 27 Jan 2025 |

3.7.5 Staff have provided the User Group with an update on 12<sup>th</sup> Sep 2024, with regards to the scheduled site investigations.

### 3.8 Marton Swim Centre Structural Remediation

3.8.1 The Marton Pool facility experienced the failure of one of the structural laminated beams. Progress to date as well as possible options for the future of the facility has been captured in a separate detailed paper to Council at this 26 September Council meeting.

## 4. Miscellaneous

### 4.1 Scotts Ferry

4.1.1 Due to the current storm water pump available at Scotts Ferry, the only option available to power the pump is to make use of a tractor.

4.1.2 Council discussed this option with the Scotts Ferry residents and with the Scotts Ferry Fire Fighting group and was received favourably.

4.1.3 Council will purchase a tractor dedicated to this function and managed by the Scotts Ferry Fire Fighting Group.

4.1.4 Work is currently underway to create a draft MOU with all affected parties. The MOU will describe which party will be responsible for what activities and costs and how the use of the new equipment will be managed.

### 4.2 Taihape Hautapu Bridges (Project Manager – Pio Rowe)

4.2.1 Due to the weather conditions, construction has slowed down. For now, the construction team have been clearing the areas around the bridges and preparing the timber. Once the weather clears the construction team will resume building the bridges

#### Attachments:

1. **Project Updates - September** [↓](#)

#### Recommendation

That the 'Project Updates Report – September 2024' be received.

| Project Name  | Project Summary   | Project Lead | Est Start Date | Est Finish Date | Health/ Safety       | Programme  | Cost   | Quality              | Top 5 Risks   | Project Budget  | Actual Spend to date | Iwi Consultation   | Key Tasks Completed   | Next Steps (August Update)  |
|---|---|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|----------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Wastewater<br>Marton to Bulls Wastewater Centralisation | The purpose of the project is to improve the current Marton and Bulls wastewater network to become efficient, effective, and reliable wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services in a culturally sensitive and environmentally responsible manner that meets evolving regulatory requirements and ongoing sustainable compliance.<br>The Marton to Bulls wastewater centralisation scope includes the construction of a wastewater pipeline from Marton Wastewater Treatment Plant to Bulls Wastewater Treatment Plant, development of best practical option for the discharge, consenting, upgrades of the treatment plants at Marton and Bulls if required.                                     | Steve Carne  | Oct-20         | Jun-28          | No concerns to date  | There is urgency around the delivery of the project. This project will span over numerous years due to its complexity.                               | The budget is \$25m, however it is not possible yet to put confident costs against all the components of the project. There is a general expectation that the project will cost more than the current budget. Further budget is included in the current Long Term Plan preparations. | No concerns to date. | 1. Infringement notices, fines or Court Order by Horizons until project is completed due to slow progress<br>2. Unrealistic Expectations of what can be delivered<br>3. Budget not sufficient for scope<br>4. Land not available (if land discharge)<br>5. Long consenting periods & unrealistic consent conditions   | \$25,000,000.00 | \$12,389,004.03      | Ongoing meetings set up with iwi. Iwi is a partner in this project.  | Pipeline construction is mostly completed, except for three crossing which need to be designed, consented and implemented.<br>Project Management delivered by PMO.<br>Planner has been engaged. Consenting pathway and timeline endorsed by RDC and Horizons. | Having started out with a list of 45 possible options and having initially reduced these to a long list of 14 treatment/effluent disposal options, these 14 options have now been assessed against the agreed criteria of Affordability, Cultural, Environmental Impacts and Futureproofing.<br>A shortlist of 5 options have been identified involving disposal scenarios related to land only, land-river combination and deep bore groundwater recharge options. Different levels of treatment are required for each disposal regime.<br>These 5 shortlisted options will be refined over the next 2-3 weeks with some value engineering considerations before each undergoing detailed assessment in the following 3 - 6 months.<br>Value engineering inputs will consider, amongst other things, demand management scenarios involving inflow/infiltration reduction<br>Iwi representatives sat on the assessment teams for the Affordability and Environmental Impacts criteria. Retaining some treatment capability through the existing but refurbished oxidation ponds at each of the Bulls and Marton sites and a single new combined treatment plant located on Council-purchased land near Bulls is a key consideration for |
| Rātana Wastewater discharge to land                     | This project is a collaborative effort involving local iwi, RDC, HRC and the community of Ratana, and is partly funded (13.4%) by Ministry for the Environment (MfE). The project is to remove treated effluent from Lake Waipu and to dispose of it to land. The project started on 1 July 2018 with an agreement with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and has an estimated duration of 5 years. Construction will need to be completed by December 2024. The scope of this project includes purchase of land for disposing of treated wastewater (instead of discharge to Lake Waipu), the installation of irrigation equipment and an upgrade of the existing Rātana Pā wastewater treatment plant. | Blair King   | Jul-18         | Dec-24          | No concerns to date  | Construction will need to be completed by December 2024 which is not likely to be achievable since the consent is now awaiting Horizon's assessment. | The budget has been increased in September 2023. However the longer the consent approval takes the more likely are cost increases due to inflation.  | No concerns to date. | 1. Tight timeframe to complete project by December 2024.<br>2. Unknow if consent will be public or limited notification.<br>3. Unforeseen requirements/ consent conditions for RDC.<br>4. The approved budgets might not be sufficient to cover the full cost.<br>5. Funding by MfE is linked to milestones, if the project is delayed there is a chance of funding loss. | \$6,532,000.00  | \$1,283,305.47       | Regular meetings and updates via email / through hui.<br>Iwi is on board with the project and its approach and supports the irrigation to land option. | Land has been found and purchased (an extra 4ha is in the process of being purchased).<br>Resource consent has been lodged.   | Public submissions on the proposed Rātana Wastewater to Land resource consent applications closed 2 September. Three submissions received with the summary below from our lead Planner.<br>Construction of the access track and pipeline is recommended this construction season, along with detailed design and application for building consent on the proposed 30,000m3 lined storage pond.<br>Contractors are advising there is a shortage of approved works so this should enable us to get sharper pricing than if we leave construction till after January when more works will be in the market.<br>Submissions:<br>Rakautaua 9 Ahu Whenua Trust – Partial Support<br>•Support removal of the WWTP discharge from the Lake<br>•Concerned about impacts on their property and beach and whether or not would impact on future vision for the property<br>•Concerned re lack of engagement<br>John Bent – Oppose<br>•Opposes all direct and indirect discharges to water<br>•Support RDC looking to discharge WW to land<br>•Seeks compliance with Policy 5-11 of the One Plan if necessary   |
| Taihape Wastewater Treatment Plant Membrane Replacement | The resource consent for the Taihape Wastewater Treatment Plant is still valid until 2027, but due to significant non-compliance on volume and quality, staff have started a small project to replace the existing membranes.<br>There is a separate project ongoing determining the best consenting pathway.   | Blair King   | Dec-23         | Aug-24          | No concerns to date. | No concerns to date.   | No concerns to date.   | No concerns to date. | No concerns to date. The work is mostly completed.  | \$1,139,337.00  | \$1,070,756.02       | Irregular meetings and email updates with iwi.   | Most of the work required for the Membrane replacement has been completed.  | Effectively the upgrade has reached practical completion except for commissioning challenges. The most significant of these relates to significant stormwater infiltration into the wastewater system from the rainfall over the last month. Wastewater daily pond inflows are exceeding the capacity of the upgraded membrane treatment system which is resulting in some flow bypassing the plant.<br>This flow rate above design capacity is making it challenging for the contractor to finalise settings across the membrane cartridges, necessary to optimise the frequency of backwashing and duration of the backwash. A CCTV camera has been installed to monitor the chemically enhanced backwash cycle, as the foaming occurring needs resolving.<br>Training will be provided on the new system and settings to Councils operational team and the contractor is taking survey gear to site later in September to complete the as-built plans needed.  |

| Water (Drinking)      |  |        |        |                      |   |   |                      |   |                 |                |  |   |
|-----------------------|--|--------|--------|----------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|--|---|
| Marton Water Strategy | <p>The Marton Water Strategy has been developed with a new bore as its foundation to replace the current source for potable water for Marton. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of new raw water bore</li> <li>- Design of treatment plant refurbishment and consenting</li> <li>- Upgrades to existing treatment plant</li> </ul> <p>Once all the project is completed, Marton will be provided with pleasant tasting and smelling potable water that meets the NZ Drinking Water Standards.</p> <p>Staff will look at options for the use of the dams once Marton is drawing water from a bore. This will include looking at restoring flow to the Tutaeui Stream. All work is expected to be completed by the end of 2024.</p> | Jun-22 | Dec-24 | No concerns to date. | Completion is expected in late 2024 - mid 2025. | Further scope components need to be specified before a final total project budget can be confirmed. | No concerns to date. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Long consenting periods &amp; unrealistic consent conditions</li> <li>2. Challenges in the engineering consulting market making it difficult to secure contract for design in a timely manner</li> <li>3. Cost overrun due to market escalations</li> <li>4. Water take restrictions imposed by consent</li> <li>5. Complexities of the treatment process pushing out budget</li> </ol> | \$11,000,000.00 | \$2,517,761.49 | Initial discussion held with iwi, who are supportive of this alternative water source. Waiting for | <p>BORE only - Physical works complete, practical completion issued, and Assessment of Environmental Effects report received.</p> <p>247m of 406.4mm OD production bore casing currently situated at the Wanganui Well-drillers year, Wangnnui - surplus to requirements and fully paid by RDC</p> <p>The trial pilot plant has been in operation for about 4 months now and the initial test results have been positive in the proposed process' ability to reduce hardness, the main treatment concern. Problems with recent tests that were hampered by turbidity problems caused by iron and manganese oxides in the feed pipes have been overcome. Based on the results of testing thus far, some pre-treatment to reduce iron and manganese levels will be required in the new process. Technologies and options for this are now being incorporated into the pilot plant trials. A trial with different enhanced membranes is showing very encouraging results for reduction in hardness levels and also removal of iron and manganese without a pre-treatment process. This new membrane trial is on-going. The pilot plant has thus far been testing only water from the older Tutaeui bore. It will be soon swapped over to test for the new reservoir Bore supply. Useful operational data to enable reliable estimates of operational costs related to power and membrane cleaning are being developed as part of the pilot trial process. It was previously proposed that to best manage the community's perception in the change in taste of the water from the existing reservoir to the groundwater source, the changeover from one source to another be done gradually over a 6-9 month period so that the change is less noticeable. This may not be required given</p> |
| Storm Water           |  |        |        |                      |   |   |                      |   |                 |                |  |   |
| Scotts Ferry Pump     | Automation of existing stormwater pump at Amon drain, Scotts Ferry.  | Nov-20 | unknow | No concerns to date  | Slow progress, completion expected by May 2024. | No concerns to date   | No concerns to date  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Costs have been approved, there is always a risk of cost overruns.</li> <li>2. Delays to the timeframes due to bad weather.</li> <li>3. Ownership of pump and land</li> </ol>   | \$298,424.11    | \$105,665.59   | No interest  | <p>All Downs constructed the Generator building, and Generator installed onsite. Construction is currently "on hold" for RDC concerns and automation issues</p> <p>Due to the current storm water pump available at Scotts Ferry, the only option available to power the pump is to make use of a tractor. Council discussed this option with the Scotts Ferry residents and with the Scotts Ferry Fire Fighting group and was received favourably. Council will purchase a tractor dedicated to this function and managed by the Scotts Ferry Fire Fighting Group. Work is currently underway to create a draft MOU with all affected parties. The MOU will describe which party will be responsible for what activities and costs and how the use of the new equipment will be managed.</p>   |

| Community Facilities  |  |                               |               |                            |  |   |   |  |   |                        |   |  |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|------------------------|---|--|
| <p><b>Taihape Grandstand Restoration</b></p>  | <p>The scope of this project is the detailed design of the endorsed strengthening concept design for the Taihape Grandstand. Design has been completed for the strengthening of the Grandstand. \$1m was allowed for the Grandstand in the 2021 LTP. Current projections of project costs are estimated to be well above committed budget. Therefore, additional funding will have to be secured or alternative options for strengthening will need to be considered.</p>  | <p><b>Eswar Ganapathi</b></p> | <p>Oct-20</p> | <p>unknown</p>             | <p>No concerns to date</p>                           | <p>Project scope has not yet been confirmed</p> | <p>\$1m budget for the Grandstand with costs estimates over \$2m.</p> | <p>Project scope has not yet been confirmed</p>  | <p>Project scope has not yet been confirmed</p>   | <p>\$1,000,000.00</p>  | <p>\$269,123.10</p>   | <p>Important to engage with Ngāti Tamakopiri. Report to Council in September outlining project costings and strengthening design. Grandstand has been listed as heritage building. Staff have received 3 seismic strengthening design options along with indicative costs. These costs, however, need to be vetted by a qualified QS. Staff have forwarded the required information to the QS for preparing preliminary cost estimates for all three design options. Staff anticipate these costings to be ready sometime mid Oct 2024.</p>  |
| <p><b>Marton New Offices and Library</b></p>  | <p>The current Council civic buildings in Marton are earthquake prone and are required to be strengthened to meet government legislation. In December 2023, Council has made the decision to start the design process to build a new structure at 46 High Street for the RDC main offices and Marton library. This also will include a new Civil Defence Shed next door to the offices. Key requirement for this structure is to be fitting into the existing budget.</p>  | <p><b>Eswar Ganapathi</b></p> | <p>TBC</p>    | <p>TBC</p>                 |  |   |   |  |   | <p>\$19,000,000.00</p> | <p>\$98,473.47</p>  | <p>Staff have and will continue to engage with iwi. Decision to move forward with a new Marton Office and Library at 46 High Street was made by Council in December 2023. Staff have engaged an architectural firm to run workshops with key stakeholders (Governance reps, ELT &amp; Staff representatives) to identify and agree upon the key deliverables for the project. These workshops have now been completed and a Project Scope Document has been prepared. Staff are in the process of appointing an external consultant to oversee the tender process to identify a design &amp; build contractor. Both Archaeology and soil contamination surveys have confirmed there are no restrictions to remove or demolish the residence on 55 Grey street. Once the house has been removed, staff will then need to undertake a detailed asbestos survey along with further investigations to determine the extent of soil contamination. As for the underground tanks, a detailed investigation needs to be carried out to fully access the possibility of the tank's existence. This will need to be done during the site excavation works for the new build. Staff are scheduled to visit Ruapehu DC's CPEMC on 9th Oct 2024.</p>   |
| <p><b>Taihape Town Hall and Library Redevelopment</b></p>   | <p>Council included costs for the refurbishment of the Taihape Town Hall within the 2021-31 LTP. Since the LTP was adopted, the Town Hall and Library has been closed due to the earthquake risk posed to staff and the public. Council approved the new budget for the Taihape town hall/civic centre, broadly outlined as option 1 in the key choices section of the annual plan 2023/24 consultation document, of up to \$14 million. Council will receive \$1,883,000 from better off funding towards the project as an offset to this budget.</p> | <p><b>Eswar Ganapathi</b></p> | <p>2024</p>   | <p>Dec-27</p>              | <p>No concerns to date.</p>                          | <p>No concerns to date.</p>                     | <p>No concerns to date.</p>   | <p>No concerns to date.</p>  | <p>1. Long design process<br/>2. Cost overruns<br/>3. Challenging construction as typical with renovations<br/>4. Finding a suitable main contractor<br/>5. Managing stakeholder expectations</p> | <p>\$14,000,000.00</p> | <p>\$289,734.28</p>   | <p>Iwi were an active part of workshop panel. Staff will continue to engage. Public feedback workshop was held in Taihape in October 2023. The user group has been formed by RDC staff and will be updated throughout the process. The ROI received good interest with 12 submissions. Maycroft have visited the site for a preliminary inspection and have since reverted with a list of proposed intrusive investigations on site. The investigations include the following:<br/>1. Trial pit outside the main entrance to understand size and depth of existing foundations. These pits shall then be properly hoarded until such time the pit is refilled and pavers fixed back.<br/>2. Trial pit within the building to expose the foundation to concrete piles<br/>3. Remove wall linings to expose brickwork<br/>4. Cut hole in the first floor to expose roof and brickwork<br/>5. Peel back carpet and cut out floor boards to reveal joist connections to existing walls<br/>6. Cut holes in ground floor ceiling to expose support structure to seatings.<br/>7. Asbestos sampling of subfloor materials<br/>8. Cut hole or remove ceiling panel to expose hall roof structure.<br/>These tests are scheduled to be conducted during the week starting 16 Sep 2024.</p> |
| <p><b>Marton Swim Centre Structural Remediation</b></p> <p><i>Resolved minute number 24/RDC/248<br/>That the Marton Swimming Pool be added to the Project Management Office report.<br/>HWTM/Cr D Wilson. Carried</i></p> | <p>Council we have been thrown another curve ball with the failure of the laminated beams holding up the Marton Swimming Pool roof. Expert opinions are currently being sought. It could well be partially covered by insurance but is suspected it will come at a cost beyond the allocation in our LTP for pool maintenance. Council will find a way of funding it as a priority. We will use the Council comms process to advise both the community and affected staff as early as possible.</p>  |                               | <p>2024</p>   |                            |  |   |   |  |   | <p>\$19,501.30</p>     | <p>The Marton Pool facility experienced the failure of one of the structural laminated beams. Progress to date as well as possible options for the future of the facility has been captured in a separate detailed paper to Council at this 26 September Council meeting.</p> |  |
| <p><b>Community-Led Developments - Hautapu Bridges</b></p>  | <p>Six foot bridges to be constructed around the Hautapu River, Taihape.</p>   | <p><b>Pio Rowe</b></p>        | <p>Nov-24</p> | <p>No concerns to date</p> | <p>The target completion is by the end of Nov-24</p> | <p>BOF &amp; Community Funded</p>               | <p>No concerns to date</p>  | <p>#1 Managing stakeholder expectations.<br/>#2 Delays to the timeframe due to bad weather<br/>#3 Unrealistic expectations of what can delivered within timeframes</p> | <p>BOF \$375,000</p>  | <p>\$375,000.00</p>    | <p>FOT have contacted Iwi, email supplied</p>   | <p>*Detailed design for six bridges. * Horizon &amp; RDC resource consents.<br/>*Building Consent applications.<br/>*Agreement/Contracts between all parties involved have been signed.<br/>*Stage 1. Foundation/Groundworks for five bridge towers, anchors and wind anchors placed in concrete, completed in accordance to Horizon RC by 1 May 24. Due to the weather conditions, construction has slowed down. For now, the construction team have been clearing the areas around the bridges and preparing the timber. Once the weather clears the construction team will resume building the bridges</p>  |

## 10 Discussion Items

### 10.1 Local Water Done Well

**Author:** Carol Gordon, Deputy Chief Executive

**Authoriser:** Kevin Ross, Chief Executive

ITEM 10.1

#### 1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 This item is included to continue the discussion from the previous Te Rōpū Ahi Kā workshop on Local Water Done Well.

#### Recommendation

If needed:

## **11 Meeting Closed.**