Council Workshop

22 October 2026

RANGITĪKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Agenda

- Marton Build *(public excluded)*
- Voting on Council Committees
- 2027-37 Long Term Plan
  - Finance Strategy
  - Significance and Engagement Policy
  - Significant Forecasting Assumptions
  - Parks and Reserves Fees and Charges

Removal of Voting Rights from Appointed Members

Local Government (System Improvement) Amendment Act 2026

22 October 2026

RANGITĪKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Presentation Outline

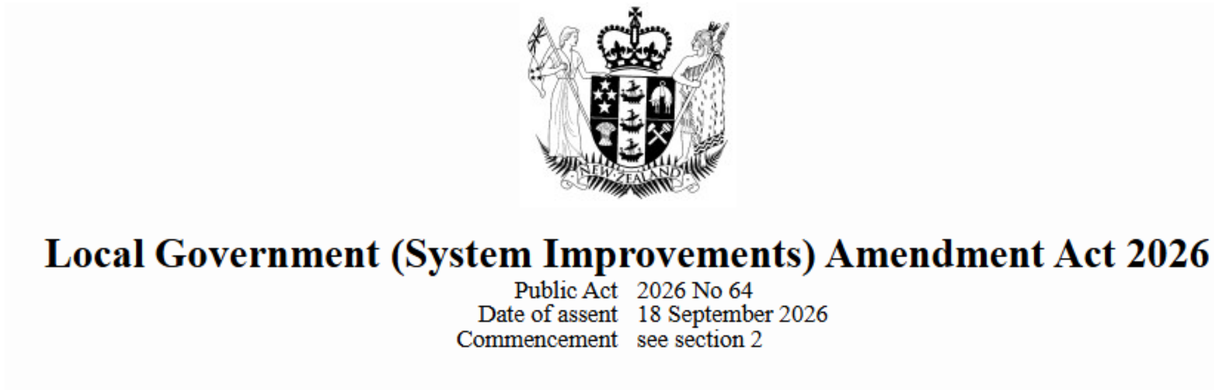
- Summary of the changes
- **Exceptions – does Council want to submit an application?**
- RDC Impact
  - Council committees
  - TRAK
  - Māori Land Rates Remission Committee
  - Community Committees
  - Rural Water Supply Committees
  - Domain Management Committees
  - Community

RANGITĪKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Council
  - Council Meeting
- Workshops
  - Council Workshop
- Committee Meetings
  - Assets/Infrastructure Committee
  - Chief Executive Performance and Employment Committee
  - Community Grants Committee
  - Creative NZ Committee Meeting
  - District Licensing Committee
  - Finance/Performance Committee
  - Māori Land Rates Remission Sub-Committee
  - Policy/Planning Committee
  - Risk/Assurance Committee
  - Santoft Domain Management Committee
  - Tenders Board
  - Te Rōpū Ahi Kā
  - Turakina Reserve Management Committee
- Community Boards
  - Rātana Community Board
  - Taihape Community Board
- Community Committees
  - Bulls Community Committee
  - Hunterville Community Committee
  - Marton Community Committee
  - McIntyre Reserve Management Committee
  - Turakina Community Committee
- Rural Water Supply Management Committees
  - Erewhon Rural Water Supply Management Committee
  - Hunterville Rural Water Supply Management Committee
  - Omatane Rural Water Supply Management Committee
- Other
  - Hearings Committee
  - Public Meeting
  - Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund
  - Youth Council
  - Joint Shareholder Committee - Central Districts Water

Summary of the change

- Non-elected appointed members on council committees or sub committees will no longer have the right to vote or contribute to quorum
- Can still appoint non-elected members to committees
- Comes into effect 18 March 2027
- To *“strengthen democratic accountability”*



Local Government (System Improvements) Amendment Act 2026

Public Act 2026 No 64
Date of assent 18 September 2026
Commencement see section 2

Exceptions

- If committees established outside of the LGA
- If committees established as a result of a Treaty settlement.
- Additional exceptions by Order in Council
- **Exception applications due 18 November 2026**
- Minister has indicated that exceptions would be granted rarely.
- *"The Minister must not recommend the making of an order under subsection (1) unless they are satisfied that the exception is necessary or desirable"*.



Hon Simon Watts

Minister for Building and Construction
Minister of Climate Change
Minister of Local Government
Minister of Revenue
Minister for Auckland

29 SEP 2026

Mayors and regional council chairs
By email

Dear Mayors and Chairs

Voting at council committee meetings

On 18 September 2026, the Local Government (System Improvements) Amendment Act 2026 received Royal assent. The Act reserves voting rights on council committees, joint committees, subcommittees, and other subordinate decision-making bodies ("specified committees") for elected members only.

As I have stated previously, the purpose of this change is to strengthen democratic accountability. Councils may continue to appoint non-elected members to specified committees to provide expertise, stakeholder perspectives, or community representation. However, unless an exception applies, non-elected members must not vote and are not counted toward the quorum of the meeting.

Your council must comply with the Act from 18 March 2027. The purpose of this transition period is to ensure you have enough time to change the structure of or delegations to your council's specified committees, if required.

The Act also provides for certain exceptions. These include committees or appointments that are required under or for the purposes of another enactment and arrangements required to give effect to Treaty settlements.

Additionally, the Act provides for the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Minister of Local Government, to grant exceptions where the Minister is satisfied these are necessary or desirable. Exceptions may be time-limited or indefinite, and with or without conditions.

My expectations are that exceptions will be granted rarely. The Government's policy is that non-elected members should generally be non-voting. Councils seeking an exception will therefore need to demonstrate a clear and specific justification that supports the statutory test that the exception is necessary or desirable.

The next page of this letter contains information on how requests for exceptions will be considered.

Exceptions – information required

- Resolution from Council
- Information about the issue the exception would address
- How Council would manage the issue without an exception
- Role of the committee, proposed role of non-elected members, and the steps that would be taken to maintain democratic legitimacy and public accountability
- How the exception fits with the broader statutory framework and comparable precedents



RDC impact – Council committees

Committee	Impact on TOR	Options
Risk/Assurance Committee	Independent Chair no longer counts towards quorum. Already a non-voting member	• Update TOR to specify does not count towards quorum.
Policy/Planning Committee Assets/Infrastructure Committee Finance/Performance Committee	Provides for an appointment from TRAK with full voting rights and counting towards quorum. *Note: Had not been implemented this triennium given impending changes.*	• Update TOR to remove voting rights and quorum

RDC Impact – Te Rōpū Ahi Kā

Committee	Impact on TOR	Options
Te Rōpū Ahi Kā	Majority of the committee are appointed members. Currently functions as an advisory committee and has no financial delegations.	• Replace with an Advisory Group that operates the same.

RDC Impact – Māori Land Rates Remission Committee

Committee	Impact on TOR	Options
Māori Land Rates Remission Committee	Delegation to decide on remission applications. 3 elected 3 non elected Frequency is low	• Engage TRAK members in providing advice to the Finance/Performance Committee as part of the officer report on the remission application.

RDC Impact – Community Committees

Committee	Impact on TOR	Options
Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Turakina	Most are appointed Delegation to spend the yearly small projects fund.	• *Looking at options (MDC model?)*

RDC Impact – Rural Water Supply Committees

Committee	Impact on TOR	Options
Hunterville, Erewhon, Omatane	Most are appointed. General oversight of the schemes. Provide recommendation to Council around rating position.	• Advisory Group that provides recommendations to Assets/Infrastructure Committee. • Funding decisions made in accordance with delegations policy.

RDC Impact – Domain Management Committee

Committee	Impact on TOR	Options
Santoft Domain Management Committee	Most are appointed Spend $$ from the Santoft Domain Reserve Account. Negotiate leases or licences to occupy for the Santoft Domain.	• Replace with an Advisory Group. • Run as a community led project model. • Reporting into the Assets/Infrastructure Committee • Delegation for spending based as per Council's delegation register.
McIntyre Reserve Management Committee	Most are appointed Negotiate leases or licences to occupy for the McIntyre Domain. Reserve fund available (no formal delegation available).	

RDC Impact – Community

Committee	Impact on TOR	Options
Youth Council	Most are appointed. None - No formal delegations from Council.	Disestablish as a formal committee, but run as status quo via Advisory Group.
Creative Communities Committee	Most are appointed. Delegation to make decisions on the distribution of the Creative NZ Funds. *Note: Requirement for the committee to be familiar with the range and diversity of local arts activities.*	*Discussion needed with CreativeNZ*

Not impacted

Established under other legislation

- District licensing committee – established under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

No appointed members

- Chief Executive Employment and Performance Committee (no appointed members)
- Community Grants Committee
- Rātana and Taihape Community Boards
- Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund

Joint committees

Impacted

- CDW Joint Shareholder Committee
  - 6 elected
  - 4 non elected
- Climate Action Joint Committee
  - 8 elected
  - 8 (up to) non elected

Agenda of Regional Council - Tuesday, 27 October 2026

Exempt (or not impacted)

- Ngā Wai Tōtā – Ngāti Rangi Treaty settlement legislation
- Regional Spatial Plan Committee – Planning Act 2026 (not yet established)
- Emergency Management Joint Standing Committee – Emergency Management Act 2026

Regional Council committees

Impacted

- Passenger Transport Committee – non-Horizons councillors will no longer be able to vote

Not impacted

- Regional Transport Committee – established under the Land Transport Act 2003



Exception application?

- Central Districts Water – Shareholder committee
- Te Rōpū Ahi Kā
- Policy/Planning
- Assets/Infrastructure
- Risk/Assurance
- Finance/Performance
- Community Committees
- Reserve Management Committees
- Rural Water Supply Schemes
- Māori Land Rates Remission



Next step

- Discussions with impacted committees to understand their preferences
- Exemption application?
- Terms of reference reviewed and adopted before March 2027





Financial Strategy - concepts

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Presentation Overview

- Recap: What is a Financial Strategy?
- What are the key factors of the Financial Strategy?
  - Local Government Reform (uncertainty)
  - Rates capping and funding challenges
  - Debt servicing
  - Affordability in our context
  - Making provision for unplanned events
  - Changes in population and land use



Recap: What is a Financial Strategy?

- One of the cornerstone parts of the LTP
- It’s a strategic financial framework which guides how Council will *prudently* manage public funds over a 10-year period
- It’s a key tool for public accountability
- It sets limits on rates increases and borrowing and assesses Council’s ability to maintain LOS and meet additional demands for services within those limits
- It describes factors that are expected to have a significant impact on Council and how Council will manage these factors



Local Government Reform (uncertainty)

Local government is facing substantial reform including:

- Simplifying Local Government (i.e. Head Start / Back Stop processes)
- Rates Capping
- Replacement of the RMA

This reform and the uncertainty it creates has implications for Council's financials and this will be covered in our assumptions.



Rates capping and funding challenges

- From Year 3 a cap of 2-4% is expected and this will have implications for Council's workplan and service delivery
- Council's base for calculating 1% of rates has fallen from $380k to $270k
- Central Government funding has reduced but their expectations of Council have increased e.g. greater requirement in new legislation to deliver more in the emergency management space



Debt servicing

- 60% of our debt has transferred across to Central District Waters
- The remaining 40% needs to be paid off over the next 20 – 30 years
- Repayment has not been factored in the previous LTP, however, this is unsustainable



Affordability in our context

- How we maintain services, fund debt, depreciation and grow resilience balanced against keeping rates and other charges affordable is a significant challenge
- Rangitīkei District is a relatively large area with dispersed infrastructure and a small population base, and this has implications for affordability



Making provision for unplanned events

- We are forecasting that with climate change, there will be more frequent and more damaging storms hitting our district. This will require us to build more financial resilience into the way we manage our finances in the future
- While we want to leave as many dollars in the pockets of our communities as possible, resilience means Council needs to be able to respond appropriately to major events
- This means finding a balance between reserves in the bank versus borrowing to fund the response and recovery of these extreme events



Changes in population and land use

- The rate at which our population grows impacts demand for our services and infrastructure
- Council is assuming a modest population growth rate of 0.7% over the 10 years covered by this LTP - this equates to an additional 1,573 people
- Council does not charge Development Contributions so growth must be managed so that it occurs in line with where infrastructure and facilities have capacity
- Out of sequence upgrades will need to be financed by the developer in agreement with Council
- There is uncertainty around how land use may change under the new planning system



Review: Significance and Engagement Policy

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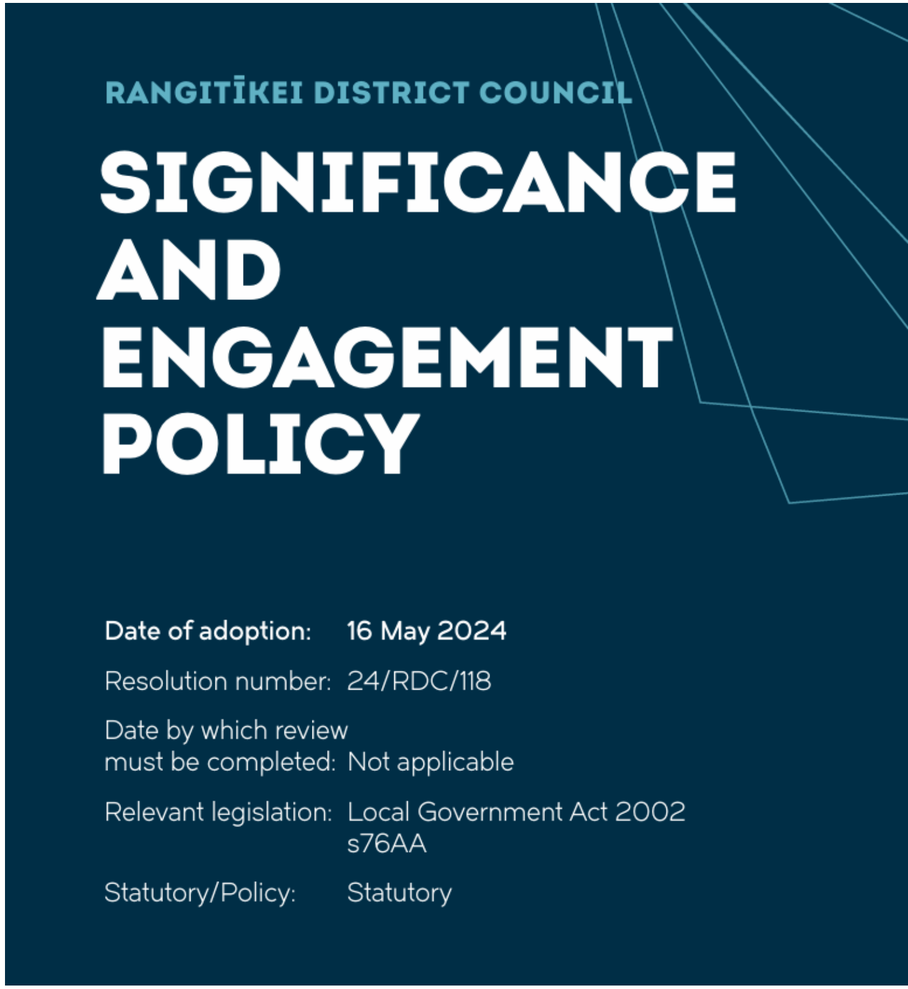
Presentation Overview

- Recap: Significance and Engagement Policy
- Recap: Why is it important to get this right?
- Overview of approach
- Key amendments proposed to the policy
  - Introductory section
  - Part 1: Determining Significance
  - Part 2: Approach to Public Participation
- Next steps



Recap: Significance and Engagement Policy

- Council last reviewed and adopted its S & E Policy as part of the development of the LTP 2024-34
- You can find our current Policy on our website (just search it by name)
- Purpose of this Policy is to:
  - Provide transparency to the community about the degree of significance Council attaches to a particular proposal, decision, service or asset; and
  - Provide clarity on **when** and **how** the community will be engaged with on decision-making.



Recap: Why is it important to get this right?

- Open to legal challenge if we don't follow / implement our S & E Policy or the broader principles and requirements for consultation and decision-making in the LGA
- This Policy provides transparency, accountability and clarity for our community about the degree of significance Council attaches to a particular proposal, decision, service or asset AND how / when we will inform / consult / engage with them

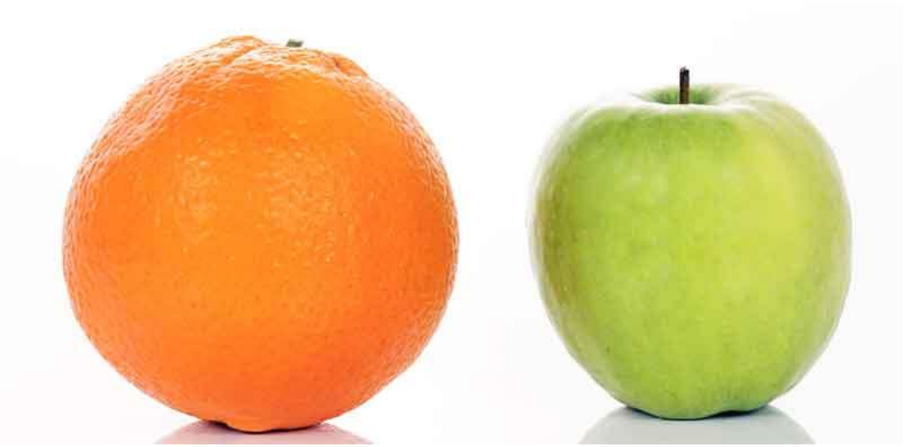


Recap: Why is it important to get this right?

- Ensures that the decisions Council makes are robust and considered in the context of significance
- Following good process positively impacts Council's reputation and the trust / confidence that our community has in our decision-making
- Gives our community the ability to appropriately influence decisions that are important to them, and which may affect them
- Meets our legal obligations



Overview of review approach



Following the Council workshop on 10 Sept, officers assessed how Council's current S & E Policy is working and how it compares to other councils approaches.

High-level observations from this exercise include:

- Our current policy leads to some inconsistencies in how it is interpreted and assessed
- The S & E Policy could be clearer on its purpose, how Council determines significance, and the type of public participation that it will use for decisions on different issues, proposal and projects
- The criteria for assessing significance could be updated to include reference to strategic assets and significant levels of service changes
- The policy could outline special situations where consultation / engagement will not occur (e.g. in response to emergency events) to make these more transparent for the community
- There could be better connectivity between Part 1 (Significance) and Part 2 (How the Council will get your input to decision-making (participation))



Key amendments proposed for the S & E Policy: INTRO Section

Proposed amendments for the ‘introduction’ section:

- Replace ‘Have your say’ with a purpose, scope and policy overview

The intention behind these proposed changes is:

- to make it easier for a policy reader to understand the purpose of the policy and who the policy applies to; and
- to better ‘sign post’ the two parts that make up the core of the policy to improve how the policy is interpreted and understood

Key amendments proposed for the S & E Policy
PART 1: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

- Inclusion of a brief introductory section
- Clearer articulation of Council's approach to assessing significance and how the level of significance relates to Council's approach to public participation
- Proposed amendments to the criteria for assessing significance:
  - Better differentiation between community interest and impact on the community to make these criteria easier to assess
  - Clearer reference to financial consequences
  - Inclusion of strategic assets and levels of service (best practice)
  - Removal of climate change (covered under "impact on community" criteria) and Council's ability to deliver on the decision – why consult on something if you cannot deliver on it?



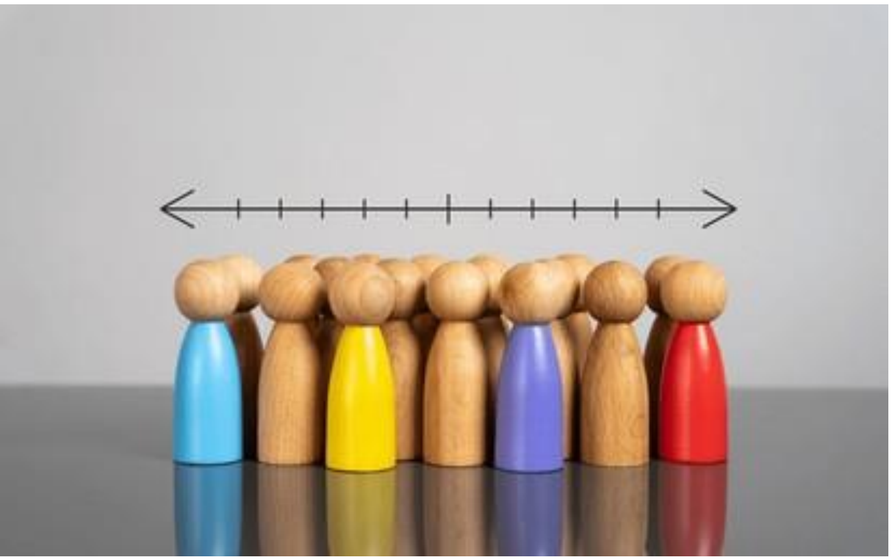
Key amendments proposed for the S & E Policy
PART 1: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

- Changes to the Strategic Assets list:
  - Amend the reference to ‘bridges’
  - Remove reference to ‘streetlighting’
  - Remove reference to the Three Waters infrastructure (except for the Rural Water Schemes)
  - Amend references to Community facilities and recreational facilities



The proposed changes to Part 1 aim to improve clarity, make the policy easier to interpret, update provisions where necessary, and provide a clearer connection with Part 2

Key amendments proposed for the S & E Policy
PART 2: APPROACH TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



- Updating and simplifying the principles for engaging with the community
- Minor updates to the ‘input of Māori to decision-making’ section
- Inclusion of a “facilitating public participation” section to outline Council’s approach to public participation
- Reworking of the Inform / Consult / Engage sections to make it clearer when Council will adopt each of these approaches and what each approach involves
- Minor updates to the Special Consultative Procedure section
- Inclusion of a new section to stipulate the circumstances when consultation / engagement will not occur

The proposed amendments to Part 2 aim to make this part easier to read and interpret, provide updates where required, increase clarity and transparency, and provide better connection to Part 1

International Association of Public Participation (IAP2:) Spectrum of Public Participation

INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

- Many Councils include and follow this spectrum in their Significance and Engagement Policy.
- Our currently approach of ‘inform / consult / engage’ is a narrower or refined version of this.

Are you comfortable with our current approach or would you like to amend our approach to align more with the Spectrum of Public Participation?

S & E Policy Review: Next Steps

If Council is satisfied with the proposed amendments to the S & E Policy then the amended Policy can be adopted by Council at a future meeting and consulted on (as required under s76AA(5) of the LGA) concurrent to the LTP 2027-37

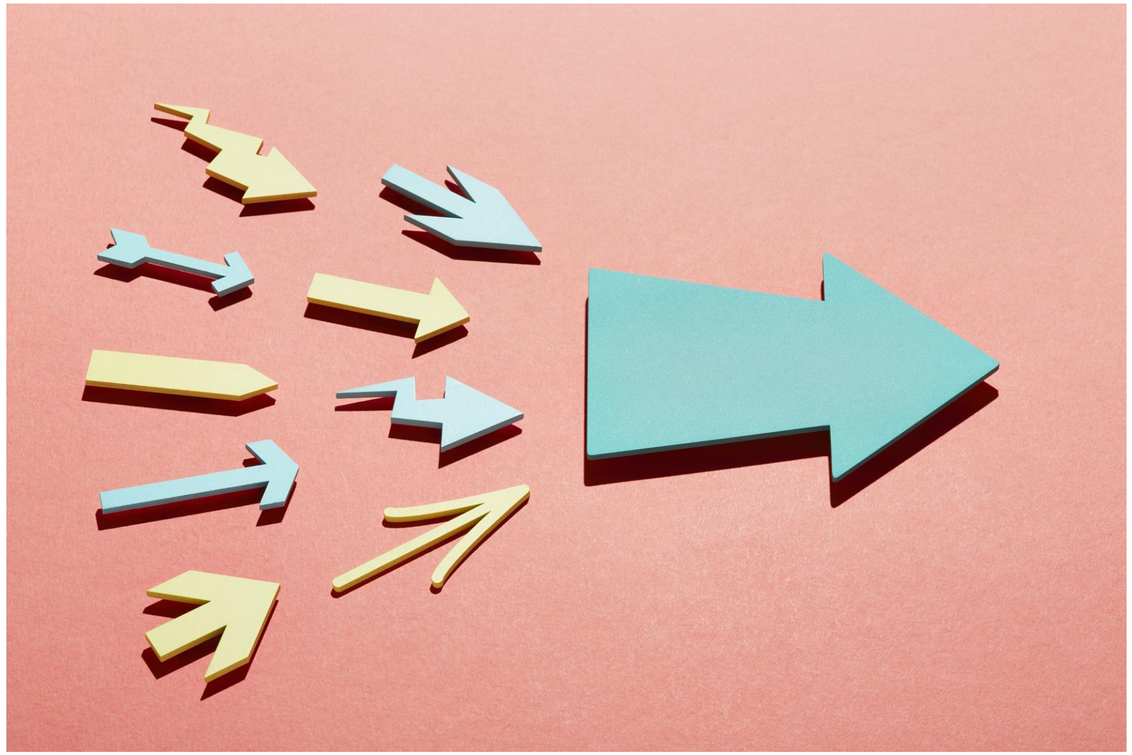
If Council seeks additional changes to what was covered today then these will be addressed by officers and brought back for discussion / confirmation



Long Term Plan 2027-37: Significant Forecasting Assumptions

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LTP Significant Forecasting Assumptions



A forecasting assumption is a fact or circumstance that Council accepts as true in developing its LTP.

These need to be realistic, evidence-based and consistently applied across the LTP and supporting documents.

Council has previously provided direction on the growth projections for the Long Term Plan 2027-37.

Today we're seeking direction from Council on the assumptions for:

- Key changes in legislation;
- Financials; and
- Assets.

How will this look in the Long Term Plan?

Forecasting assumption	Implication for Council and the District	Risk	Reasons for uncertainty	Level of uncertainty
Assumption topic <u>Forecasting Assumption</u> The expected outcome Council has used, including the relevant time period, figures or scenario. Data source	How the assumption affects service delivery and costs, and how these effects are reflected in the Long Term Plan.	The risk that actual outcomes differ from the assumption, including potential impacts on the financial forecasts and service delivery set out in the Long Term Plan.	Any unknowns or limitations in information. Any uncertainty that increases over the Long Term Plan period. A brief explanation for the rating for the level of uncertainty	Rating of uncertainty – Low, Medium or High.

What has changed since the last Long Term Plan?

- There is greater uncertainty heading into this LTP than in previous ones, largely due to central government reform and the wider economic environment.
- Economic conditions have added uncertainty around future costs and affordability of services / planned works.
- Assumptions will be refined as new information becomes available throughout the LTP's development, especially in the regulatory space.



Government assumptions

Forecasting Assumption	Proposed assumption for Rangitīkei 2027–2037 LTP	Implications for Council	Key uncertainty / matters to confirm	Level of uncertainty
Local Water Done Well	Council will transition to Central Districts Water (CDW) on the 1 July 2027. The assets, debts and personnel will transfer to the new entity.	Allow for Council's debt transfer and impacts on financing including that key personnel will transfer to the new entity. Retaining the rural water schemes: Hunterville, Erewhon and Omatane.	Impact on rating for ratepayers – including how CDW will charge for water services once operating. The water service strategy for rural water schemes.	Low
Rates capping	For initial modelling, Council will use the proposed 2–4% rates price range from 2029/30 and provisionally carry that range into later years. Council will have regard to the proposed range when preparing budgets for 2027/28 and 2028/29.	Test whether Council can fund existing services, asset renewals and planned investment within the proposed limits. Consider implications for fees and charges, debt and the timing of projects. Long Term Planning will consider a more user pays model.	Final legislation and what this looks like - calculation methodology and exemption arrangements. The proposed measure concerns rates revenue per rating unit, excluding water services rates, rather than total rates revenue growth.	Medium
Resource management reform	Council will allow for participation in regional spatial planning with the other councils in the region, alongside other work required to transition Rangitīkei district planning functions to the new system.	Agree how regional costs will be shared and how the programme fits alongside existing work. Plan for the development of Council's chapter in the Land Use Plan.	Final legislation, national direction, regional governance arrangements, cost sharing and how much existing planning work can be carried forward.	Medium

Government assumptions cont.

Forecasting Assumption	Proposed assumption for Rangitīkei 2027–2037 LTP	Implications for Council	Key uncertainty / matters to confirm	Level of uncertainty
Earthquake–prone buildings	Council will plan for its regulatory responsibilities and its obligations as a building owner under the revised earthquake-prone buildings framework, once requirements are confirmed.	Review affected Council buildings and associated assessment or strengthening programmes. Buildings left on the register earmarked as earthquake-prone do not need to take mandatory remedial work unless they want to be removed from the register.	Which Rangitīkei buildings remain within scope, transitional arrangements and any changes to strengthening deadlines.	Low/Medium
Emergency Management	Council will continue to participate in regional emergency management arrangements.	Assess implications for staff capacity, training, readiness and community preparedness across Rangitīkei.	The costs to implement this at the regional level.	Low/Medium
Local government reorganisation	Council will prepare the LTP on the basis that it continues to deliver its current services and responsibilities, except where an agreed change, such as water services transfer, applies.	Maintain complete service, asset and financial forecasts. Disclose any proposal affecting Rangitīkei and assess investigation or transition costs when sufficient information becomes available.	Whether Rangitīkei is included in a confirmed proposal or any government back stop process, the future allocation of functions and any implementation dates. Horizons Regional Council continues to be uncertain.	High

Finance assumptions

Forecasting Assumption	Proposed assumption for Rangitīkei 2027–2037 LTP	Implications for Council	Key uncertainty / matters to confirm	Level of uncertainty
Inflation	Council will apply the relevant BERL cost inflation levels.	There is a risk that inflation (CPI) is higher or lower than predicted, or that operating costs differ from BERL estimates. This uncertainty is greater in the later years of the LTP.	Unknown global, national and local events may cause unforeseen future price increases. Where future inflation figures for capital costs differ significantly from the BERL indices Council will revisit its capital programme with consideration to level of service, debt limits, debt repayment and/or depreciation along with consideration to the limitations on rate increases.	Low/Medium
Interest	Council will use a mix of fixed and floating debt. The draft assumes borrowing costs of approximately 5%, plus a buffer, with debt reducing following the water services transfer and increasing as capital projects progress.	That interest rates will change materially from those used. Actual costs of external borrowing may be higher than projected. However, because Council borrows in tranches, the impact of higher rates will normally be small in comparison to the total interest being paid in any one year.	Economic conditions may change. Debt forecast may vary.	Low
Revaluation – Assets	Council will revalue relevant assets, excluding land and buildings, every three years. The draft assumes approximately 2.4% annual growth, equivalent to about 7.4% over three years.	Revaluation changes may affect depreciation, the reported value of assets and future funding requirements.	Market prices are determined by factors outside of our control	Low

Finance assumptions

Forecasting Assumption	Proposed assumption for Rangitīkei 2027–2037 LTP	Implications for Council	Key uncertainty / matters to confirm	Level of uncertainty
Revaluation – Land and Building	Three-yearly revaluation of land and building assets are undertaken on a consistent basis using the QV assessments. Based on the previous three years and existing market projections, we are assuming slow growth in the valuations.	That the assumed value of these assets over the period of the Long Term Plan is incorrect.	Economic conditions and legislative changes may have an impact. Valuations for earthquake prone buildings may require adjusting in future years.	Low
Capital Budget	Council will be able to deliver on its capital programme as outlined in proposed work programmes associated with the Long Term Plan.	There is a risk that Council cannot spend its capital budget due to too much work across the region resulting in a lack of available contractors. Market forces may force prices to be increased.	Council may not be able to spend its capital budget when it is scheduled so by spreading the budget it minimizes this risk. Capital budgets could be unspent. Council is also able to prioritise its capital program so that certain items (e.g. Low Cost Low Risk) can be deferred.	High
Roading contract costs and delivery	Council will forecast roading expenditure using current procurement arrangements, expected contract adjustments and the planned work programme.	Where costs exceed forecasts, Council may need additional funding or changes to the timing and quantity of work.	That contracts terminate mid National Land Transport Plan (NLTP) cycle and replacement contracts have higher cost. That cost allowances (set at the start of each 3 year NLTP cycle) are affected by external factors during the period impacting on intended programme delivery and achievement of KPI's and LoS.	Medium

Summary

- Feedback and direction from today's workshop will inform the drafting of the LTP forecasting assumptions.
- Some matters remain uncertain and are expected to become clearer following the election and as officers work through the delivery of the legislation.
- The assumptions will be updated with the latest available information before the draft LTP is published for consultation.



Fees and Charges 2027/28

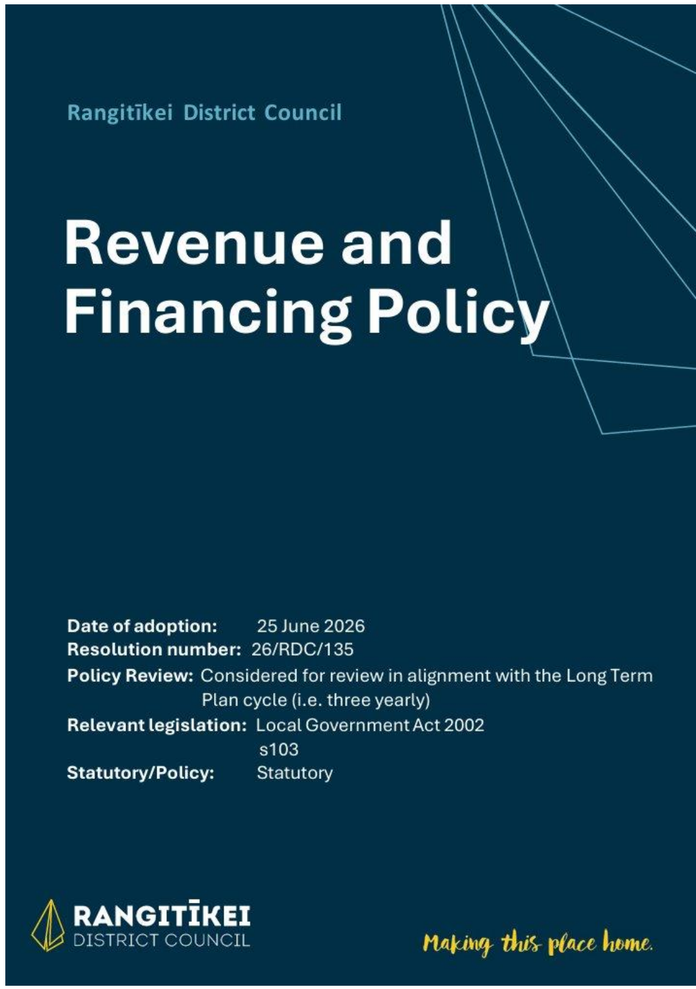
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Parks and Reserves – Revenue and Financing Policy

- At the 13 August Council workshop elected members directed staff to review the proposed fees for Parks & Reserves 2027/28 with reference to the Revenue & Financing Policy.

- Currently ‘Domains’ are split under the Revenue and Finance Policy as:
    - At least 40% General Rate; and
    - Between 5% and up to 40% user pays fees and charges.
- The Parks and Reserves component total is approx. $723,000, with current revenue recovering 1.34% of these total costs.

- Council direction is sought on the preferred level of cost recovery, taking into account affordability for sports clubs and special event holders.



Proposed 2027/28 charges

- Cost options have been developed to show different levels of fee charges across percentages of revenue received.
- A seasonal charging structure better reflects actual usage and provides greater alignment with neighbouring councils
- Hunterville Domain is now included here for district-wide consistency and to support cost recovery

Proposed fee	Charges 2026/27	5% R&F Policy - $37,396.65	4% R&F Policy - $29,917.32	3% R&F Policy - $22,437.99
Domains / Sports Fields - winter season - per field	$765	$780	$595	$415
Hunterville Domain	$430			
Summer fee Domains/Sport Fields (including weekly competitions) - per field	New fee	$375	$295	$220
Casual use and Turakina Domain - per field	$260	$210	$165	$120

Parks and sports fields charges

Other proposed changes

Discounted fees	Discounted fees and charges (excludes refundable key deposit) • Hockey, cricket, softball 50% of fee • Athletics, marching, other contact sports 25% of fee • Non-contact sport, non-profit recreational users 10% of fee	Discount removed
Annual User charges	Give sole use of a ground to a sporting code for one game day/or night and practice night.	Give sole use of a ground to a sporting code for one game day/or night and practice night.

Changings rooms

New charges proposed for 2027/28

- Clubs use the changing rooms weekly throughout the season but this cost is not recovered
- The proposed changes will help recover operating costs for the Nga Awa block and ensure facilities can be safely cleaned, maintained and reinstated after use
- The changing rooms for Hunterville and Bulls contribute towards the maintenance of these.
- Aligning room charges with the seasonal fields provides a consistent approach and contributes towards utilities, cleaning and maintenance

New Charge	2027/28
Changing Rooms	
Hunterville and Bulls: Per season per Club (Cover up to two teams)	$300.00 per season per club; $300.00 per additional team
Nga Awa: Per Season per club (Covers up to two teams)	$500.00 per season per Club; $500.00 per additional team
Hunterville and Bulls: Casual per day	$45.00 per day
Nga Awa: Casual per day	$60.00 per day

What do these costs look like for sport clubs?

Proposed fee	Charges 2025/26	Assumes 5%	Assumes 4%	Assumes 3%
Bulls Domain □ Bulls Rugby Club	Annual ground charge - $722 Ground lease charge - $250 Total - $972 each club	Winter season for two fields - $1,560 Ground lease - $250 Changing room - $300 Total - $2,110	Winter season for two fields - $1,290 Ground lease - $250 Changing room- $300 Total - $1,740	Winter season for two fields – $830 Ground lease - $250 Changing room - $300 Total - $1,380
Marton Park □ Marton Rugby	Annual ground charge - $722 Ground lease charge - $250 Total - $972 each club	Winter season for two fields - $1,560 Ground lease - $250 Total - $1,810	Winter season for two fields - $1,290 Ground lease - $250 Total - $1,590	Winter season for two fields – $830 Ground lease - $250 Total - $1,080
Hunterville Domain □ Hunterville Rugby	Annual ground charge – $430 Ground lease charge - $250 Total - $680	Winter season field charge one field - $780 Ground lease charge - $250 Changing room - $300 Total - $1,330	Winter season field charge one field - $595 Ground lease charge - $250 Changing room - $300 Total - $1,145	Winter season for charge one field - $415 Ground lease - $250 Changing room - $300 Total - $965
Memorial Park – Taihape □ Taihape Northern Whanganui Rugby Union (two clubs)	Annual ground charge - $722 Annual ground lease - $250 Total - $972 each club	Winter season for three fields - $2,340 Summer season for three fields - $1,125 Ground lease - $250 Changing room - $500 Total - $4,215	Winter season for three fields - $1,785 Summer season for three fields - $885 Ground lease - $250 Changing room - $500 Total - $3,420	Winter season for three fields - $1,245 Summer season for three fields - $660 Ground lease - $250 Changing room - $500 Total - $2,655

New charges proposed for 2027/28

- There is currently no charge to recover maintenance costs at the netball and tennis courts.
- This ensures consistent cost recovery across sports, aligns with field and changing room seasonal models and supports the fair use of district facilities

Proposed fee	Charges 2026/27	5% R&F Policy - $37,396.65	Recovery target – 4% R&F Policy - $29,917.32	Recovery target - 3% R&F Policy - $22,437.99
Memorial Park - Taihape and Centennial Park (surfaced courts) – per season (20 weeks)	New fee	$450	$355	$260
Bulls Domain (non surfaced courts) – per season (20 weeks)	New fee	$190	$150	$110

Special Event Users - New charges proposed for 2027/28

- It is proposed that event users could be charged for event set-up and pack-down days if the field/space is required, these days will be charged at a reduced rate of the fee.
- New charges are proposed for the use of green spaces, minor reserves and rose garden areas.
- These changes would improve consistency and help Council recover more of the costs associated with preparing, maintaining and restoring public spaces before and after events

Proposed fee	Charges 2026/27	5% R&F Policy - $37,396.65	Recovery target – 4% R&F Policy - $29,917.32	Recovery target - 3% R&F Policy - $22,437.99
Special Events (daily charge)	$915	$1,270	$1,005	$740
Occupancy for Special Events (daily charge)	New fee	$380	$300	$220
Green Space / Minor Sporting events/ Minor Reserves Exclusive Use	New fee	$100	$100	$100
Wedding Fee	New fee	$100	$100	$100

Summary & Risks

- Proposed fees are broadly consistent with the existing fees for 2026/27.
- Introducing the new fees for the courts and the greenspace activities spreads cost recovery across more users.
- Inconsistent application of fees may limit Council's ability to achieve the intended revenue.
- Fees may affect affordability for sports teams and clubs and influence whether event organisers choose Council facilities or alternative venues.
    - This will also impact on the level of cost recovery if there is a significant change in behaviour of usage.



Targeted Pre-Engagement

- Engage directly with sports clubs and court users on the proposed fees.
- Explain the reasons for the review and the proposed approach to revenue.
- Seek feedback on affordability, potential impacts on facility use and practical charging arrangements.
  - Teams / Clubs and Special Events have some control on number of fields/days of occupancy
- Use feedback to refine the proposals before wider consultation.





Ngā mihi, Thank you

RANGITĪKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL