

ORDER PAPER

POLICY/PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING

Date: Wednesday, 20 November 2024

Time: 9.30am

Venue: Council Chamber
Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street
Marton

Chair: Cr Piki Te Ora Hiroa

Deputy Chair: Cr Gill Duncan

Membership: Cr Richard Lambert
Cr Dave Wilson
Cr Greg Maughan
Cr Jeff Wong
Mr Chris Shenton (TRAK representative)
HWTM Andy Watson

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Notice is hereby given that a Policy/Planning Committee Meeting of the Rangitīkei District Council will be held in the Council Chamber, Rangitīkei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton on Wednesday, 20 November 2024 at 9.30am.

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AGENDA

1 Welcome / 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 **Policy/Planning Committee Meeting held on 15 August 2024** are attached.

Attachments

1. **Policy/Planning Committee Meeting - 15 August 2024**

Recommendation

That the minutes of Policy/Planning Committee Meeting held on 15 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: POLICY/PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING

Date: Thursday, 15 August 2024

Time: 1.00pm

Venue: Council Chamber
Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street
Marton

-
- Present**
- Cr Gill Duncan
 - Cr Richard Lambert
 - Cr Dave Wilson
 - Cr Greg Maughan (Zoom)
 - Cr Jeff Wong
- In attendance**
- Cr Simon Loudon
 - Mrs Carol Gordon, Group Manager- Strategy, Community and Democracy
 - Ms Katrina Gray, Manager- Strategy and Development
 - Mr Johan Cullis, Group Manager- Regulatory Services
 - Mr Jarrod Calkin, Economic Wellbeing Lead
 - Mrs Janna Harris, Corporate Planner
 - Ms Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

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1 Welcome / Prayer

Due to the absence of Cr Hiroa, Cr Duncan Chaired and opened the meeting at 1.02pm.

2 Apologies

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/039

Apologies were received from Mayor Andy Watson and Cr Hiroa

Cr G Duncan/Cr D Wilson. Carried

3 Public Forum

There was no public forum.

4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

There were no conflicts of interest declared.

5 Confirmation of Order of Business

There was no change to the order of business.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/040

That the minutes of Policy/Planning Committee Meeting held on 13 June 2024 **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.

Cr R Lambert/Cr D Wilson. Carried

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/041

That the minutes of Policy/Planning Committee Meeting held on 25 July 2024 **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.

Cr D Wilson/Cr R Lambert. Carried

7 Follow-up Actions

7.1 Follow-up Action Items from Policy/Planning Committee Meetings

Item 1- Code Compliance Certificate (CCC)

Mr Cullis provided an update to the committee on this item, noting there are 548 CCC's outstanding and this dates from 2020 to 2023.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/042

That the report 'Follow-up Action Items from Policy/Planning Committee Meetings' be received.

Cr G Duncan/Cr J Wong. Carried

8 Chair's Report

8.1 Chair's Report- August

Cr Duncan read the Chair's report to the committee.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/043

That the Chair's Report- August be received.

Cr G Duncan/Cr R Lambert. Carried

9 Reports for Decision

9.1 Signs and Public Places Bylaw Deliberations Report

The committee discussed the talking tables in Taihape, noting this has previously come up and that permission is required and has been granted.

It was raised that at section 7.1 that outside was too broad, staff noted that this was valid point and that this will be corrected to say 'adjacent' instead.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/044

That the report 'Signs and Public Places Bylaw Deliberations Report' is received.

Cr D Wilson/Cr R Lambert. Carried

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/045

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the Signs and Public Places Bylaw is adopted with amendment.

Cr G Duncan/Cr D Wilson. Carried

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/046

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the Signs and Public Places Bylaw:

- i) Is the most appropriate way to address nuisances and health and safety in public places, trading in public places, and controlling advertising signage.

Cr D Wilson/Cr R Lambert. Carried

9.2 Smokefree and Vapefree Policy Deliberations Report

Mrs Gordon provided an update from an email sent by Health New Zealand showing a map that depicts which councils have smokefree policies noting that due to the impending adoption of Council's Policy the map will be updated to include the Rangitikei.

The committee noted that there were submissions on overreach and enforcement of the policy, however, the purpose of this policy is for education and health of the community.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/047

That the report 'Smokefree and Vapefree Policy 2024 Deliberations Report' be received.

Cr D Wilson/Cr G Maughan. Carried

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/048

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommend to Council that the Smokefree and Vapefree Policy 2024 be adopted.

Cr D Wilson/Cr J Wong. Carried

9.3 Policy and Bylaw Work Program Update

Mr Hart noted the housing policy is an update with no major changes. There has been an increase in demand for council-provided housing compared to when the previous policy was put in place.

Mrs Harris responded to questions that Council has a cap of 58 gambling machines in place. The committee requested that the impacts of gambling in our communities be considered and brought back to a future meeting.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/049

That the report 'Policy and Bylaw Work Program Update' be received.

Cr R Lambert/Cr J Wong. Carried

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/050

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommend to Council that the Community Housing Policy be adopted without amendment.

Cr D Wilson/Cr R Lambert. Carried

10 Reports for Information

10.1 Economic Wellbeing update

In response to a question Mr Calkin advised that no mana whenua attended the town centre meeting for Taihape, but they were invited.

The committee noted that the report was beneficial for statistics and that there will be more data coming out at the end of the month to support the report.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/051

That the report 'Economic Wellbeing Update' be received.

Cr J Wong/Cr R Lambert. Carried

10.2 Coalition Government - Q3 Action Plan

In response to a question about whether Council intends to apply to the regional infrastructure fund Mr Calkin responded that Council staff are working with Kānoa on this.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/052

That the report 'Coalition Government - Q3 Action Plan' be received.

Cr G Duncan/Cr D Wilson. Carried

10.3 Strategy/Plan Development and Review Update

The report was taken as read.

Resolved minute number 24/PPL/053

That the report 'Strategy/Plan Development and Review Update' be received.

Cr J Wong/Cr R Lambert. Carried

The meeting closed at 1.50pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Policy/Planning Committee held on 21 November 2024.

.....
Chairperson

7 Chair's Report

7.1 Chair's Report- November

Author: Piki Te Ora Hiroa, Chair

The Chair will provide a verbal or tabled report at the meeting.

Recommendation

That the Chair's Report- November be received.

ITEM 7.1

8 Reports for Decision

8.1 Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy and TAB Venue Policy

Author: Janna Harris, Corporate Planner

Authoriser: Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 To present the Social Impact Assessment to the Policy/Planning Committee to consider options for the Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy and TAB Venue Policy.

2. Background

- 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 Venue (Class 4) Policy and TAB Venues policies were 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 Officers have completed a Social Impact Assessment to allow the Committee to make a recommendation that these policies be either replaced or retained.

3. Social Impact Assessment Key Findings

- 3.1 The full Social Impact Assessment is attached.
- 3.2 There are currently 58 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

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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 5th most common form of gambling, while TAB horse and dog race was the 4th most common method, and TAB non-horse and dog gambling was the 6th 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 can create 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 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.

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- 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 Rangitikei District.

8. Options Considered for Gambling Venue (Class 4) PolicyOption 1: Adopt the current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy

- 8.1 Upon reviewing the Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy, alongside considering the attached Social Impact Assessment, if the Committee considers that the policy continues to be fit for purpose, the Committee may recommend to Council that this policy is adopted without consultation. The Committee may also choose to recommend that the current policy is 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

- 8.2 This option is the best course of action if the Committee believes that the current policy is largely fit for purpose, but minor changes are required. This option could be chosen if Council wishes to keep the cap 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

- 8.3 Officers recommend this option if the Committee wishes to recommend any changes 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.
- 8.4 If option 3 was chosen, the Committee would be able to change the policy from a cap to sinking lid.
- 8.5 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 Committee would be able to amend the relocation provisions to further restrict the ability for Class 4 venues to relocate.
- 8.6 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 committee would be able to amend the merging provisions to further restrict the ability for Class 4 venues to merge.
- 8.7 A sinking lid policy that does not allow merging or relocation is considered to be the gold standard approach to Class 4 venue policies.
- 8.8 If this option was to be chosen, direction will need to be provided to Officers on the content of the policy. Officers will be seeking particular guidance on a sinking lid, or a cap based policy, if relocation should be provided for, and if merging should be provided for. The Committee could also recommend that an ethical commitment clause is included in the policy.
- 8.9 Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa recommended that the Policy/Planning Committee replace the existing policy and implement a sinking lid approach.

9. Options Considered for the TAB Venues Policy

ITEM 8.1Option 1: Adopt the Current TAB Venue Policy without Consultation

- 9.1 This option can be chosen if no changes are required to the current TAB Venue Policy.
- 9.2 This is the best option if the Committee believes that the current policy continues to be fit for purpose, and that consultation is not required.

Option 2: Consult on maintaining the Current TAB Venue Policy

- 9.3 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.
- 9.4 This option is best if the Committee believes that the current policy is fit for purpose but would like to provide the community an opportunity to share their views on TAB Venues within the district.
- 9.5 Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa recommended that the Policy/Planning Committee undertake option 2 to allow consultation. This option is also recommended by Officers.

Option 3: Amend the TAB Policy

- 9.6 This option should be chosen if the Committee does not believe that the current policy is fit for purpose to make changes 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.
- 9.7 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 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.
- Officers have met with staff from Te Whatu Ora and Te Oranganui who expressed support for policy approaches that seek to reduce community harm.

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. 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.

13.2 Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Komiti was provided with the Social Impact Assessment and provided with an opportunity to provide comment on the current Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy and TAB Venue Policy. The Komiti provided the following recommendation:

Resolved minute number 24/IWI/001

That Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa recommend to the Policy/Planning Committee Option 3 to replace the current gambling venue (class 4) policy to move to a sinking lid approach with a new policy and Option 2 for the TAB Policy to allow consultation.

Mr T Curtis/Dr K Gray-Sharp. Carried

14. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration

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

15. Statutory ImplicationsClass 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 If Council decides to adopt these policies without amendment there are no legislative requirements to consult on these policies.
- 16.2 If Council decides to amend the Gambling Venue (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.

- 16.3 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. **Assessment of the Social Impact of Gambling** [↓](#)
2. **Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy 2019** [↓](#)
3. **TAB Venue Policy 2019** [↓](#)

Recommendation 1

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

Recommendation 2

That the Policy/Planning Committee requests that Officers develop a new Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy with the following policy directions;

- [sinking lid/cap],
- [does/does not] have relocation provisions,
- [does/does not] have merging provisions, and
- [does/does not] have an ethical commitment.

OR

That the Policy/Planning Committee requests that the current Gambling (Class 4) Venue Policy is amended with consultation.

OR

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy is retained [with/without consultation].

Recommendation 3

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the TAB Venue Policy is consulted on without amendment.

OR

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the TAB Venue Policy is adopted without consultation.

OR

That the Policy/Planning Committee requests that Officers develop a new TAB Policy that will allow TAB venues to be established in the Rangitīkei District.

ITEM 8.1

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

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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)

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

Meshblock 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 Manawātū-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 Manawātū-Whanganui Region, the Rangitikei District is in the middle, with districts such as Manawātū 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
Manawātū	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.

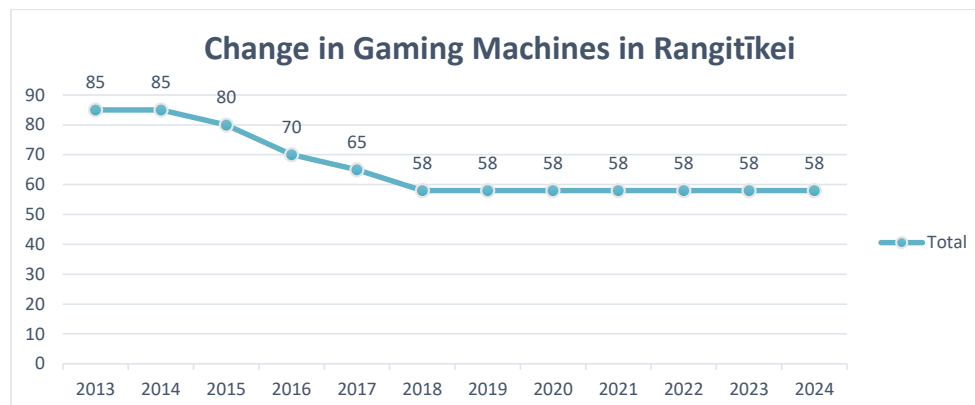
Figure 1 Change in the number of Class 4 venues in the Rangitikei District between 2013 and 2024



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	Huntermville	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 Manawatu-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.

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

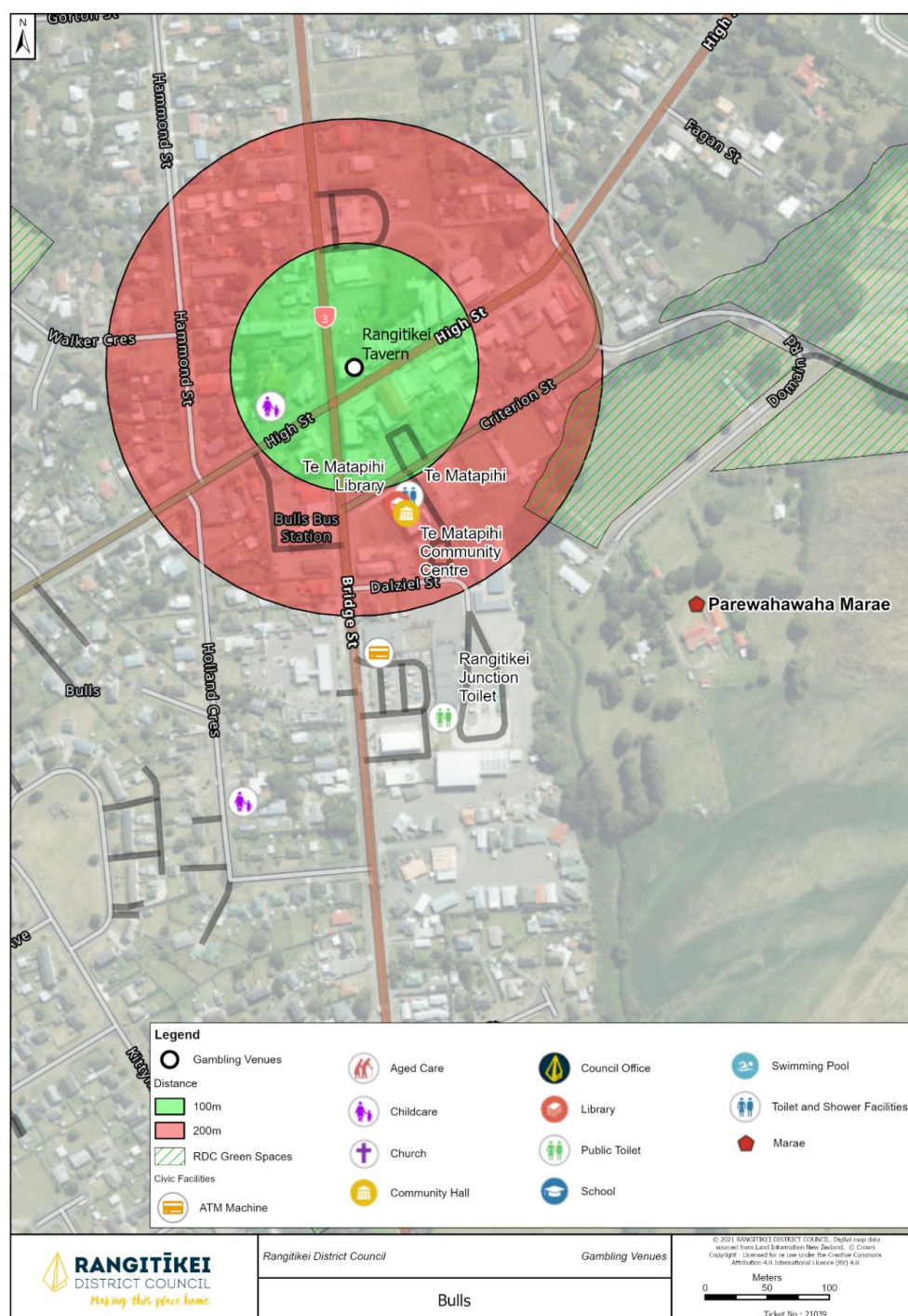
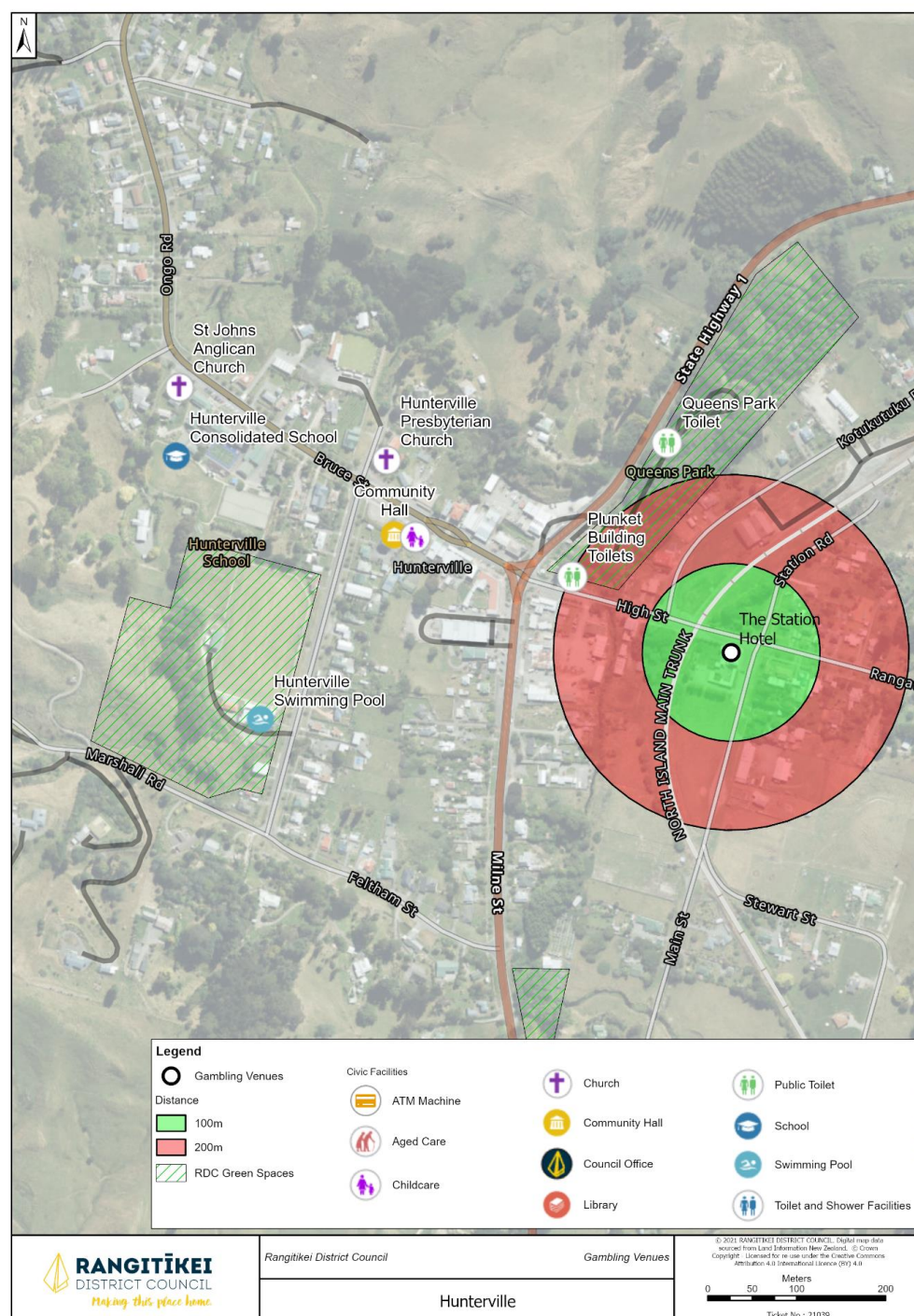


Figure 5 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Hunterville



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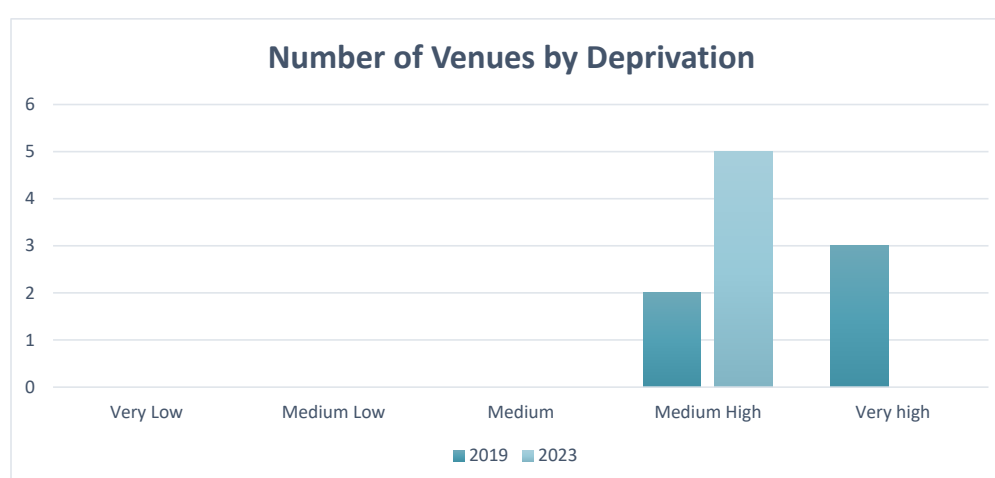
Figure 6 Map showing the proximity of Class 4 venues to sensitive sites in Taihape



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 (\$m)	2019/20 (\$m)	2020/21 (\$m)	2021/22 (\$m)	2022/23 (\$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%.¹

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:

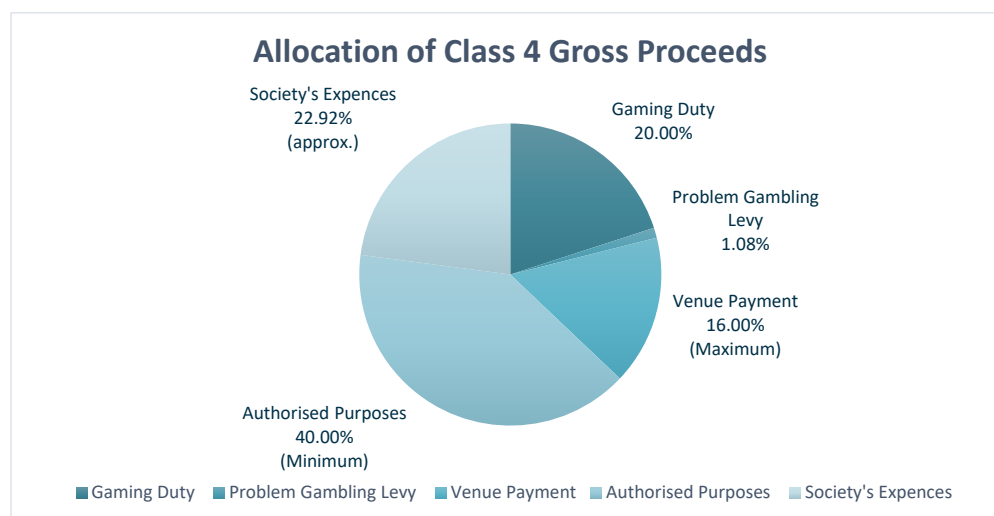
$$\text{GMP} = \text{Turnover} - \text{Prizes} - \text{Jackpots} + \text{adjustments.}$$

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.¹

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.² 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.²

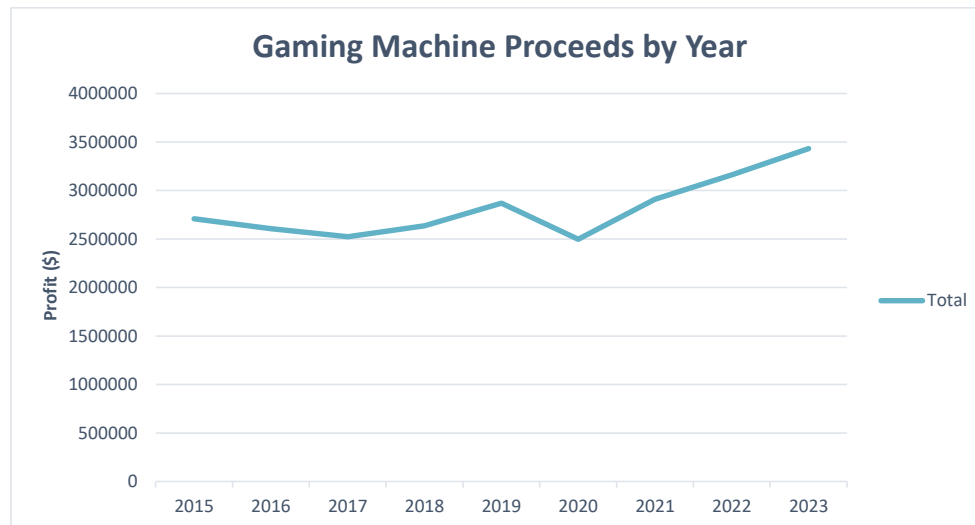
Gaming Machine Proceeds in Rangitikei

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.

¹ Inland Revenue [Duties \(ird.govt.nz\)](https://ird.govt.nz)

² Department of Internal Affairs [Venue Payments System - dia.govt.nz](https://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 Tararua. This data suggests that each individual gaming machines on average generates more profit in Rangitikei than in Manawatū, Ruapehu, Tararua, 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.³

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.³

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.

³ 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.⁴

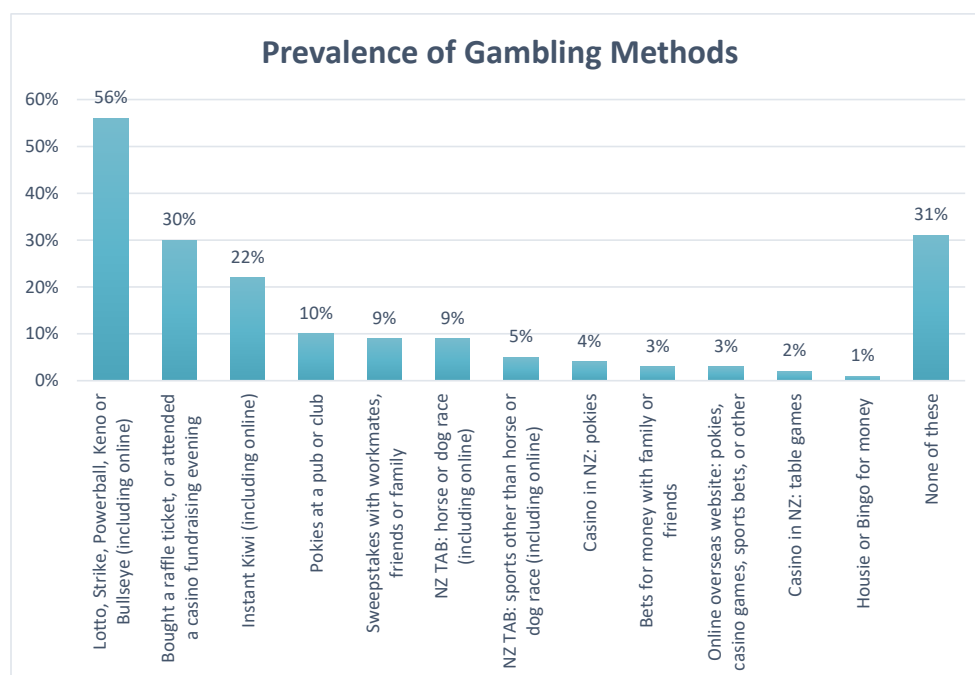
Figure 10 shows the percentage of New Zealand adults that partook in each method of gambling.

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)*

⁴ 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

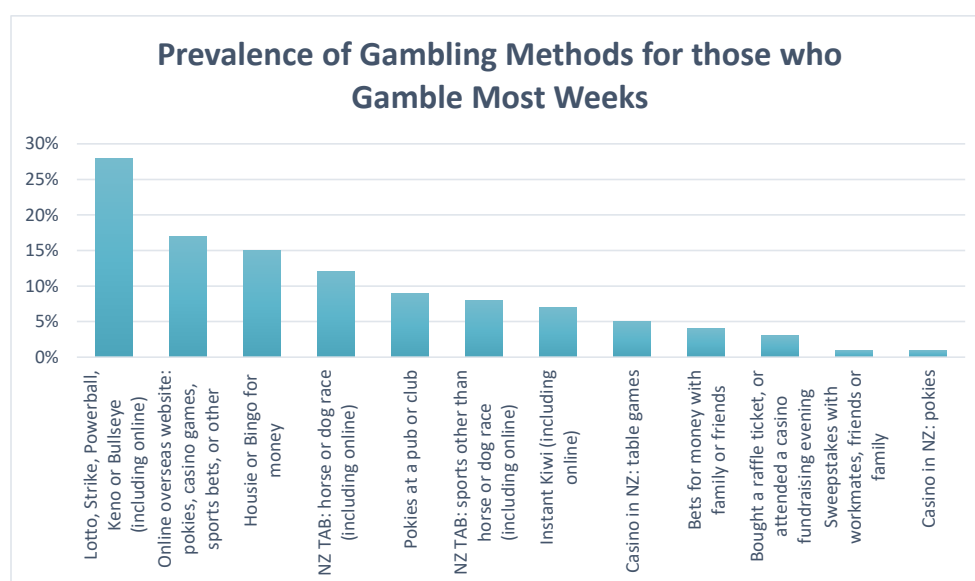
Of those who participate in any form of gambling most weeks, online overseas websites was the second most common form at 17%, after the purchase of lotto products at 28%.

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

Gaming machines was the 5th 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.⁵

⁵ Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25 \(beehive.govt.nz\)](https://www.beehive.govt.nz/policy/strategy-to-prevent-and-minimise-gambling-harm-2022-23-to-2024-25)

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.⁶ Around 1 in 7 New Zealanders reported harm from second hand gambling within the last 12 months.⁷ 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.⁸

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

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.¹⁰ 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.¹⁰

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.¹¹

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

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

⁷ 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 \(hpa.org.nz\)](#)

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

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

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

¹¹ 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.¹⁰

Harm to the Community

Initial research has associated gambling problem gambling to the community both indirectly and directly.¹⁰ 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.¹⁰

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.¹⁰ 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.¹⁰

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.¹² 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.

¹² 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	2022/23
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.¹³

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.¹⁰

¹³ Department of Internal Affairs
[google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwj0y5ic-b6lAxVxzTgGHWAqlOAOQFnoECBMQAO&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=AOvVaw2c6UcfzExDPagnXwnKoZXF&opi=89978449](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwj0y5ic-b6lAxVxzTgGHWAqlOAOQFnoECBMQAO&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=AOvVaw2c6UcfzExDPagnXwnKoZXF&opi=89978449)

Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy

Date of adoption by Council	25 March 2004
Resolution Number	04/RDC/064
Date Last Reviewed	12 December 2019
Resolution Number	19/RDC/421
Date by which review must be completed	12 December 2022
Relevant Legislation	Gambling Act 2003, Local Government Act 2002
Statutory or Operational Policy	Statutory
Included in the LTP	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.

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www.rangitikei.govt.nz

46 High Street, Private Bag 1102, Marton 4741

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 58¹.

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.

¹ 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



Date of adoption by Council	30 September 2004
Resolution Number	04/RDC/229
Date Last Reviewed	26 September 2019
Resolution Number	19/RDC/284
Date by which review must be completed	26 September 2022
Relevant Legislation	Racing Act 2003, Local Government Act 2002
Statutory or Operational Policy	Statutory
Included in the LTP	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.

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ITEM 8.1

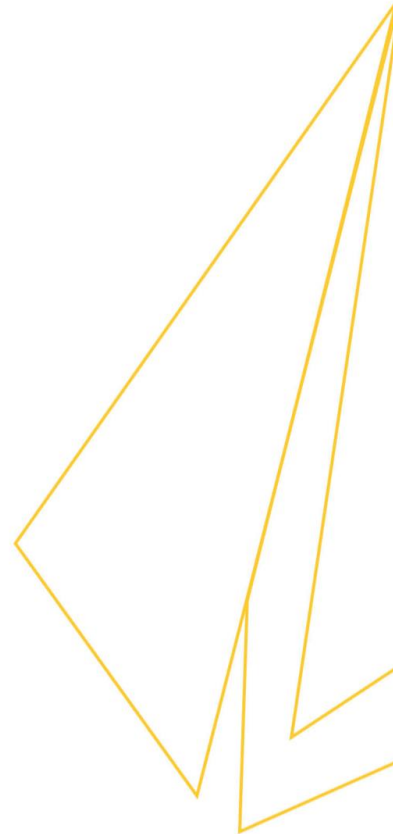
ATTACHMENT 3

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 Reports for Information

9.1 Policy and Bylaw Work Programme Update

Author: Janna Harris, Corporate Planner

Authoriser: Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 To provide an update on the policy and bylaw work programme.

2. Policy Programme Update

- 2.1 Officers have progressed the review of a number of policies. The policy register attached provides an update on the status of all policies (Attachment 1).
- 2.2 The Procurement Policy, Community Housing Policy, and Smokefree and Vapefree Policy were adopted at the 29 August 2024 Council Meeting in line with recommendations from the Policy/Planning Committee.
- 2.3 An update on the Gambling (Class 4) Venue Policy and the TAB Venue Policy is provided in a separate report.
- 2.4 A new Unaccompanied Children and Youth in Libraries Guideline has been put in place for all Council's Library facilities including the Youth HQ in Marton and The Lobby in Taihape. This guideline has been developed by staff in response to young children being left unaccompanied in library facilities for extended periods of time. A new Code of Conduct has also been developed to support this guideline. These documents are also available online – [Policies: Rangitikei District Council](#).

3. Bylaw Programme Update

- 3.1 The Bylaw register attached provides an update on the status of all bylaws (Attachment 2).
- 3.2 The Signs and Public Place Bylaw was adopted by Council at the 29 August 2024 meeting.
- 3.3 Officers will begin the review of the Water Related Services Bylaw in late 2024. The Committee will be provided an update on this bylaw in 2025.

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

5. Impact on Strategic Risks

- 5.1 There are no impacts related to strategic risks associated with this report.

6. Strategic Alignment

- 6.1 The development and review of policies and bylaws are undertaken with the intention of improving wellbeing in the district by providing safe, and attractive spaces for the community.

7. Mana Whenua Implications

- 7.1 There are no known mana whenua implications associated with this report.

ITEM 9.1**8. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration**

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

9. Statutory Implications

9.1 There are no statutory implications associated with this report.

10. Decision Making Process

10.1 There is no decision making process associated with this report.

Attachments:

1. **Policy Register November 2024** [↓](#)
2. **Bylaw Register November 2024** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the report 'Policy and Bylaw Work Programme Update' be received.

Policy Register						
Document	Requirement/Enabling Legislation	Last reviewed	Review due	Priority	Responsible	Comment / Update
TAB Venues Policy	Racing Industry Act 2020	26/09/2019	26/09/2022	High	Regulatory Strategy, Community & Democracy	Under review, update in report.
Gambling Venue (Class 4) Policy	Gambling Act 2003	12/12/2019	12/12/2022	High	Regulatory Strategy, Community & Democracy	Under Review, update in report.
Flying Drones in Council Parks - interim guideline	Civil Aviation Authority Part 101	27/07/2024	No requirement	Low	Regulatory Strategy, Community & Democracy	Now called Operating Unmanned Aerial Systems (Drones) on Council Owned and Administrated Land Policy.
Disposal of Surplus Lands and Buildings		26/02/2015	N/A	High	Assets, Infrastructure & Projects Strategy, Community & Democracy	Review to begin late 2024.
Social Media Policy		1/08/2021	No requirement	Medium	Democracy	Review was on hold due to staff vacancy. Review to commence late 2024.
Treasury Management Policy	Local Government Act 2002 S102, 104, 105	30/09/2023	No requirement	Medium	Corporate Services	Review date September 2026.
Statement on Development of Māori Capacity to Contribute to Decision Making	Local Government Act 2002 S81, Sch10 clause 8	27/06/2024	No requirement	Medium	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not due for Review.
Significance and Engagement Policy	Local Government Act 2002 S76AA	16/05/2024	No requirement	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not due for review.
Development Contributions Policy	Local Government Act 2002 S102, 106	16/05/2024	16/05/2027	Low	Assets, Infrastructure & Projects Corporate Services	Not due for review.
Revenue and Finance Policy	Local Government Act 2002 S102, 103	16/05/2024	No requirement	Low	Corporate Services	Not due for review.
Community Housing Policy		29/08/2024	29/08/2027	Medium	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not due for review.
Procurement Policy		29/08/2024	No requirement	Medium	Corporate Services	Not due for review.
Smokfree and Vapefree Policy		29/08/2024	No requirement	Medium	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not due for review.
LGOIMA Requests Policy		1/05/2023	No requirement	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy Regulatory	ELT set review date of May 2025.
Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings Policy	Building Act 2004 S131	25/06/2020	25/06/2025	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not due for review.
Delegations to Positions Policy		24/05/2023	20/11/2025	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Council set review date for policy of November 2025.
Local Governance Statement	Local Government Act 2002	31/03/2023	31/03/2026	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy Regulatory	Not due for review.
Dog Control and Ownership Responsibility Policy	Dog Control Act 1996 S10	26/05/2016	17/03/2026	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not due for review. To be reviewed alongside the Control of Dogs Bylaw.
Rates Postponement Policy	Local Government Act 2002 S102	25/06/2020	25/06/2026	Low	Corporate Services	Not due for review.
Local Easter Sunday Trading Policy	Shop Trading Hours Act 1990 P2 S5a	16/12/2021	16/12/2026	Low	Regulatory Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not due for review.
Rates Remission Policy	Local Government Act 2002 S102, 109	9/06/2022	9/06/2028	Low	Corporate Services	Not due for review.
Rates Remission Policy for Māori Freehold Land	Local Government Act 2002 S102, 108	9/06/2022	9/06/2028	Low	Corporate Services	Not due for review.
Standing Orders	Local Government Act 2002 Sch7 27	23/11/2023	No requirement	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Reviewed following the 2022 triennial election.
Code of Conduct	Local Government Act Sch7 15	23/11/2022	No requirement	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Reviewed following the 2022 triennial election.
MOU: Tōtōhinga		17/12/2019	No requirement	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	No review planned.
External Grant Applications		11/05/2017	No requirement	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	No review planned.
Rural Water Supply Policy		1/12/2017	No requirement	Low	Assets, Infrastructure & Projects Strategy, Community & Democracy	No review planned.
Reducing or Waiving Fees for Use of Council Facilities		1/10/2015	No requirement	Low	Regulatory Strategy, Community & Democracy	No review planned.
Reducing or Waiving Fees for internal consenting costs		1/10/2015	No requirement	Low	Democracy & Planning Strategy, Community & Democracy	No review planned.
Partnership Between the Local Authority and the Private Sector		14/11/2014	No requirement	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	No review planned.
Appointment of Directors	Local Government Act 2002 s57	21/07/2008	No requirement	Low	Democracy Regulatory	No review planned.
Road Naming Policy		N/A	N/A	Low	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Not commenced.
Media Policy		20/09/2022	N/A	Medium	Strategy, Community & Democracy	Review was on hold due to staff vacancy. Review to commence late 2024.

ITEM 9.1 ATTACHMENT 2

Bylaw Register					
Document	Requirement/Enabling Legislation	Last reviewed	Review due	Responsible	Comment / Update
Trading in Public Places Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	31/01/2013	26/07/2022	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Replaced by Signs and Public Places Bylaw.
Public Places Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	31/01/2013	16/07/2022	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Replaced by Signs and Public Places Bylaw.
Control of Advertising Signage Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	31/01/2013	16/07/2022	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Replaced by Signs and Public Places Bylaw.
Mokai Bridge Bungy Jumping Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	3/10/2013	30/04/2023	Democracy & Planning	Not being reviewed.
Control of Dogs Bylaw	Dog Control Act 1996 Local Government Act 2002	26/05/2016	17/03/2026	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Not due for review.
Traffic and Parking Bylaw	Land Transport Act 1998	15/03/2023	15/03/2028	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Not due for review.
Liquor Control Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	30/11/2018	13/09/2028	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Not due for review.
Animal Control Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	31/01/2019	12/07/2028	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Not due for review.
Stock Droving and Grazing Bylaw	Land Transport Act 1998	26/09/2019	22/08/2029	Assets & Infrastructure	Not due for review.
	Local Government Act 2002			Regulatory Democracy & Planning	
Water Related Services Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	30/04/2020	30/04/2025	Assets and Infrastructure, Democracy and Planning	Review to begin November.
Food Business Grading Bylaw	Food Act 2014 Local Government Act 2002	28/10/2021	28/10/2026	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Not due for review.
Signs and Public Places Bylaw	Local Government Act 2002	29/08/2024	29/08/2029	Regulatory Democracy &Planning	Not due for review.

9.2 Regulatory Update

Author: Johan Cullis, Group Manager Regulatory Services and Emergency Management

Authoriser: Kevin Ross, Chief Executive

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to provide the Committee with an update regarding Regulatory matters of the District.

2. Context

Determinations :

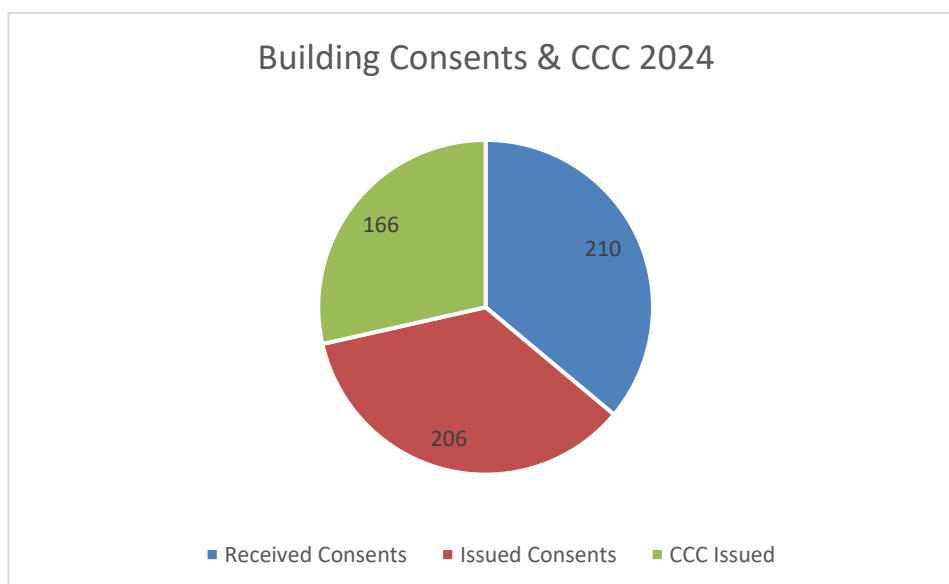
- 2.1 Determinations are a mechanism under the Building Act 2004 which allows parties to apply to MBIE (Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment) to determine disputes in relation to applying the Building Act, Building code, Regulations and standards.
- 2.2 The Building team received a complaint about structures/buildings being built on a property in the Taihape West slip zone. During the investigation the team discovered that three separate structures/buildings had been built ranging in size from about 10 to 30 square meters.
- 2.3 The two smaller structures/buildings was found that one contained a toilet and the other a shower, the larger of the three structures was occupied and used for human habilitation/living.
- 2.4 The team has been dealing with the absent owners (Oversea) for sometime now and the matter has escalated from letter to Notice to fix (Three) and two infringements. The notices to fix alleges non compliance with section 17 and 40 of the Building Act (Build not in accordance with the Building code and No Building Consent).
- 2.5 The owners have now applied to MBIE to determine if the Buildings/structures require building consent under section 40 of the Building Act 2004 as they advocate that the building work undertaken is exempt.
- 2.6 It however needs to be noted that although there are many exemptions under the Building act 2004, to meet this the exemption work undertaken must meet **ALL** requirements for that specific building work including meeting the Building code.

3. Impacts/Changes in Building Team environment

- 3.1 In recent months there have been several different impacts in the building sector some which is driven by the Coalition Government in relation to proposed legislative changes, being more exemptions (Granny Flats), Remote inspections, Self Certifying and Nationalising/Regionalising Building Consent Authorities. The other impact is that building work in general has now started slowing down dramatically in our district just like other parts of the Country which have already been in a downward trend for some time.

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- 3.2 On the legislative front there seems to be a misalignment of information circulated with various proposed legislative changes or the past impacts ignored for so called regulatory streamlining, cost effectiveness and time efficiency.
- 3.3 A recent article by Chief Executive Nick Hill from Building Officials Institute New Zealand (BOINZ) challenges some of these aspects and in particular that 70% of all new builds have 6 or more requests for further information because the plans or building work are not up to standard, incomplete or just in-correct (Non-compliant)
- 3.4 A harsh reminder that leaky buildings cost is at 40 Billion and counting, trying to fix housing affordability by targeting Building Consenting Authorities does not make sense. The argument that building consents are too expensive does not stack up and at most add 1.5 to 3 % of total building costs.
- 3.5 Building Consents and CCC's 2023 vs 2024 to date (Calendar year)
- 3.5.1 The pie charts below indicate that we have received about a third less consents this year against the previous year and about 25% less CCC's. This shows a current downward trend in the building environment throughout the district and would reflect the same pattern in current revenue streams for this area.

**4. Financial Implications**

- 4.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

5. Impact on Strategic Risks

- 5.1 There are no impacts on Councils strategic risks.

6. Strategic Alignment

- 6.1 There are no matters that impact on Councils strategic Framework associated with this report.

7. Mana Whenua Implications

- 7.1 Officers are not aware of mana whenua implications associated with this report.

8. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration

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

9. Statutory Implications

9.1 There are no statutory implications associated with this report.

10. Decision Making Process

10.1 This item is for information only and no decisions are required.

Attachments:

1. **Regulatory Update Attachment** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the Regulatory Update report be received

MESSAGE FROM THE CE

Residential Building for the Future

We Need to Wise Up to the New Proposal Risks

Imagine if we got all the players in the design and construction chain doing it right first time, striving for the very best in every situation

There is no denying the new Minister of Building and Construction Chris Penk has a big task ahead. His stated focus is on building affordability, and no one is going to argue with that. But in recent speeches he has taken to criticising the building consent process, implying that it is the major obstacle in achieving his aims.

Is this a convenient political lever to gain attention? If so, it is far from the reality and many of the proposals advocated will financially impact new building owners and future owners of those buildings further downstream. The fact is 70 per cent of new builds have six or more Requests for Information (RFIs) issued by Building Consent Authorities (BCAs) because the plans or building work are not up to standard, incomplete or just incorrect (non-compliant).

So why is the Minister taking aim at BCAs? Mandated and formed as a key response to the leaky building debacle, they are the only tightly regulated piece in the building chain that directly works to ensure compliant, safe, and quality building outcomes. The leaky building tragedy cost New Zealand and homeowners dearly, and still does. Some put the estimate at \$40 billion, although I believe it is still more than that. Certainly \$40 billion does not account for all the human carnage along the way, in terms of financial and family ruin. With the Minister responsible for

this area of legislation, there would be substantial risk to remove critical protections against future building failures of the likes of leaky buildings.

Fixing housing affordability by targeting BCAs and reducing their protective oversight does not make sense. BCAs are really the only link in the building chain that is strictly regulated to hold and maintain ongoing competence in one of the most complex industries around. The raft of new proposals shows initiative but a serious lack of pre-consultation, evidence-based data and considered detail means we will need more ambulances at the bottom of the cliff than we already have. It seems like every week there is a tragic building story. It would be better to put the fence at the top of the cliff and work on improving design work, so it is compliant or close to compliant first time and building inputs such as prelines, framing, cavity wraps, cladding, postlines, tanking foundations and so forth are right first time.

The argument that building consents are too expensive does not stack up given their building and public assurance outcomes. Firstly, consenting is independent of any developer, designer, and builder interference. It is about ensuring compliance, quality, and safety. Secondly, consents are incredibly affordable and importantly the cost is minimal proportionally, given the expertise and oversight. Being

somewhere between 1.5% and 3% of total build cost, even without considering the cost impact of land and the resource consent, the delivered value compared to failure is surely insignificant. Let's be honest, costly building failures rarely appear just after build completion, they appear years later when those involved have purposely avoided accountability or cannot be found.

The hefty costs for a new development are in land, resource consents, and labour and the area of competence when the developers, designers and builders get it wrong. No one wants to talk about competence in the design and build environment. They will not necessarily tell the owner or buyer their incompetence has led to unnecessary cost increases and instead just pass it on or conveniently bury it in the contingency line. A contingency allocation is supposed to be for unexpected and unforeseen circumstances not incompetence. Competence is an ethical dilemma the build community needs to address.

Compared to building requirements in many European countries (which

I see as world benchmarks), it is too easy to get into building in New Zealand. What is even more concerning is that the NZ Building Code training at universities and polytechnics is inadequate. For years BCAs have been the default trainer and ambulance to the sector and if building surveyor staff of BCAs did not have to triage low standard applications and carry out re-inspections as much as they do, building consent fees would be lower, and the processing of consent plans and site inspections would be incredibly more efficient.

Greater owner transparency to the RFI process would further put the spotlight on poor design, engineering and build practices and importantly allow fault and cost over-runs to be apportioned appropriately. Mandating appropriate NZ Building Code training for all building qualifications is necessary in lifting efficiencies and reducing unwarranted costs. The Licenced Building Practitioner (LBP) scheme needs to move quickly on this for both new and existing LBPs.

There needs to be a good look at



Nick Hill - Chief Executive

the LBP scheme in terms of who is doing the work. Firstly, the scheme only relates to residential work. Commercial work has no licensing scheme but still carries high risk. Secondly there are too many workers on building sites who are not registered under the scheme, making them effectively unaccountable. Occupational licencing ensures

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9.3 Economic Wellbeing Update

Author: Jarrod Calkin, Economic Wellbeing Lead

Authoriser: Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to provide the Policy/Planning Committee with an update regarding the Economic Wellbeing of the District and the key actions Officers are taking to support business and the district.

2. Economic Update and Local insights

- 2.1 Quarterly economic indicators reporting for the 3 months to end of September is due to be released on 21 November. This information will be used to generate the Quarterly Economic Update which is expected by the end of November. Some high level insights from the most recent data we have as at 30 June 2024 are provided below. A comprehensive update can be found through the June [Quarterly Economic Update](#).
 - 2.1.1 GDP grew by 0.4% compared to a year earlier vs New Zealand which contracted by 0.2% and the region which contracted by 0.8%.
 - 2.1.2 Consumer spending is growing at 1.7% which is down on the previous quarter of 3.3% and down vs New Zealand which grew by 1.9%. However, inflation remains higher than consumer spending resulting in an overall nett decline in consumer spending.
 - 2.1.3 New vehicle registrations continue to fall which is representative of ongoing economic pressures. The last quarter saw 248 new vehicle registrations, which is down 15.1% on last year.
 - 2.1.4 For the first time in 10 years the employment market has contracted. While the contraction was only 0.4%, this represents 38 jobs and is representative of how tough business is at the moment. It is also worth noting this data does not capture the impact of the mill closure which has impacted families living in the Rangitīkei. It is anticipated this number could grow when the next update comes out. Comparatively the New Zealand job market grew by 2.1% in the same period.
 - 2.1.5 The unemployment rate for the district has grown from 4.2% to 4.3% in the June quarter. This is compared to 4.2% for New Zealand and 4.7% for the region.
 - 2.1.6 The number of houses sold in the quarter is up 55.8% on the same period a year ago highlighting a complete turnaround in the housing market in 12 months. House values have also recovered with 3.3% growth and the average house price in the district is now \$427,118.
 - 2.1.7 Stats NZ has also now released its Estimate Resident Population data which represents the census data and makes an estimate for the non-completion rate. The estimate population for Rangitīkei is 16,650.
- 2.2 The Reserve Bank next meets on 27 November to announce their next Monetary Policy Statement.

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- 2.3 Since the last report the reserve bank has met twice. Once in August and again in October. The August announcement was a 0.25% rate cut followed by a 0.5% rate cut in October.
- 2.4 The Reserve Bank has agreed the economic activity is subdued and the time for restrictive policy has passed. The Monetary Policy Committee have agreed inflation is now within their 1-3% target band and economists anticipate further cuts will be required in November.
- 2.5 The Business After 5's continue to occur across the district and are well supported by various business and industry. Since this committee last met, there have been events held in Marton and Hunterville, with the next planned for Taihape at the end of the month. Business Rangitikei continue to provide the platform for these events in partnership with Council.
- 2.6 Council has been leading a Shop Local campaign across the district to encourage an uplift in consumers spending in our district. The campaign is designed to be simple with any purchase over \$20 making the customer eligible to scan and enter the draw to win a prezzie card. So far, the campaign has generated 448 entries in the first 2 weeks from across over 50 businesses.
- 2.7 The US elections have concluded recently and the response from the markets have been swift with record post-election gains being reported in the USA. As one of our most important trading partners, changes in the US market will have a ripple effect on the New Zealand economy and this has been noted by economists with the expected impacts still unknown.

3. Economic Wellbeing Strategy update

- 3.1 Work is well advanced on the development of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy with stakeholder interviews now completed. It is anticipated a draft will be ready for review in early 2025.

4. Mayors Taskforce for Jobs

- 4.1 Council Officers, the Mayor, and employees from James Towers Consultants Limited attended a 6 monthly review of the MTFJ programme for 2024/25.
- 4.2 The review of the first 6 months was positive with 'green lights' across all the key success measures of the programme in Rangitikei. This includes financial performance, job seekers placed and engagement from the Mayor.
- 4.3 Council Officers have been advised of changes going into 2025/26 with the programme requiring Councils to formally apply to be included in the programme. The application will be an opportunity to signal the number of placements and how much funding we want to apply for.
- 4.4 The timings appear to be close to the end of this financial year, with applications expected in February 2025, contracts offered to Councils in April 2025, and delivery of the new contracts beginning in July 2025.
- 4.5 A report will come to Council in November regarding this item.

5. Marton Streetscape Upgrade update

- 5.1 Consultants have completed their initial survey and scan of the Marton Town Centre. The next steps are for a community drop-in session which is planned to coincide with Marton Market Day where the team leading this work will have a stall set up and model of the town centre. Members of the community will have their opportunity to provide their wants and needs into the project which will then be collated and developed further.
- 5.2 It is anticipated there will be a workshop held with Elected Members in early 2025.

6. Town Centre Better Off FundingBulls

- 6.1 The work at Bulls is well advanced with various workstream starting to be delivered.
- 6.1.1 A new bull has been placed outside one of the cafés in town.
- 6.1.2 The rubbish bins are being refurbished in stages and the first bulk lot of bins have been completed.
- 6.1.3 The map has been drafted and circulated through the Bulls Community Committee. Quotes are being obtained this week and it is anticipated they will be ready to go up in December.
- 6.1.4 A mural is planned for at least one wall in Bulls and a second location is being explored as well. The mural is expected to be completed in the new year when the weather is more settled.

Taihape

- 6.1.5 A map for Taihape is being drafted currently and expect to have something ready for the community to review in early 2025.
- 6.1.6 In conjunction with the parks team, work will be done to improve the area at the gumboot. This will include a pathway, tidying up the base, planting and making the overall area look more inviting.
- 6.1.7 Quotes are being obtained to add shelter and additional seating at the outback greenspace and throwing lane.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1 There are no financial implications relating to this report.

8. Impact on Strategic Risks

- 8.1 There are no impacts on strategic risks.

9. Strategic Alignment

- 9.1 Economic Wellbeing is a Community Outcome and Town Centre Revitalisation is a Strategic Priority for Rangitikei District Council. While there are no decisions required as a result of this report, the information provided assists Elected Members with future decisions relating to Economic Wellbeing meaning the report has strong strategic alignment.

ITEM 9.3**10. Mana Whenua Implications**

10.1 Mana Whenua engagement is ongoing in relation to the Economic Wellbeing Strategy, Marton Streetscape Upgrade, and Town Centre Better off funding work.

11. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration

11.1 There are no climate change impacts relating to this report.

12. Statutory Implications

12.1 There are no statutory impacts relating to this report.

13. Decision Making Process

13.1 This item is not considered significant.

Recommendation

That the report 'Economic Wellbeing Update' be received.

9.4 Coalition Government - Q4 Action Plan**Author:** Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development**Authoriser:** Carol Gordon, Deputy Chief Executive**1. Reason for Report**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Policy/Planning Committee with the Coalition Government's Q4 Action Plan.

2. Context

- 2.1 The Government released the Q4 Action Plan at the end of September 2024 for the period 1 October 2024 – 31 December 2024 (Attachment 1).
- 2.2 The Q4 Action Plan sets out 43 actions under three key themes: rebuild the economy and ease the cost of living, restore law and order, deliver better public services. Key actions related to Council include:
- Pass the Fast-track Approvals Bill to speed up delivery of regional and national projects of significance.
 - Pass the first Resource Management Amendment Bill to reduce the regulatory burden on farmers and the primary sector.
 - Introduce the government's second RMA reform Bill to Parliament to cut through the tangle of red and green tape holding back growth in the infrastructure, energy, housing, and farming sectors.
 - Establish the National Infrastructure Agency.
 - Take Cabinet decisions on funding and financing tools to get more housing built.
 - Introduce legislation to make it easier to build offshore wind farms.
 - Take Cabinet decisions on measures to get local councils back to basics.
 - Announce policy direction to limit farm conversions to forestry on high-quality land to protect food production.
 - Initiate a third regulatory sector review to identify and remove unnecessary red tape.
 - Pass legislation extending deadlines for earthquake prone buildings to enable a review of the current settings.
 - Open applications for the contaminated sites and vulnerable landfills fund to support local authorities to remediate contaminated sites.

3. Options Considered

- 3.1 This item is for information only, there are no relevant considerations.

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1 There are no financial implications.

5. Impact on Strategic Risks

- 5.1 Legal and political environment requires excessive resources
 - 5.1.1 Government is making significant changes rapidly which is having a negative impact on Council's opportunity and capacity to engage in submission processes (where available). At times Council relies on sector groups to advocate for local government interests on behalf.
- 5.2 Changes to governmental legislation are transformational
 - 5.2.1 It is likely the changes associated with the Action Plan will be transformational and Council will be required to respond.

6. Strategic Alignment

- 6.1 Legislative changes may impact Council's ability to implement its strategic framework.

7. Mana Whenua Implications

- 7.1 There are likely to be mana whenua implications associated with the significant reforms.

8. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration

- 8.1 The Action Plan includes items relevant to climate change considerations, including farm-level emissions measurement methodology, removing agriculture from the Emissions Trading Scheme, and publishing the second emissions reduction plan.

9. Statutory Implications

- 9.1 There are no relevant statutory implications.

10. Decision Making Process

- 10.1 This item is for information only and no decisions are required.

Attachments:

- 1. Coalition Government Q4 Action Plan [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the report 'Coalition Government – Q4 Action Plan' be received.



✓ Rebuild the economy and ease the cost of living

1. Pass the Fast-track Approvals Bill to speed up delivery of regional and national projects of significance.
2. Pass the first Resource Management Amendment Bill to reduce the regulatory burden on farmers and the primary sector.
3. Introduce the government's second RMA reform Bill to Parliament to cut through the tangle of red and green tape holding back growth in the infrastructure, energy, housing, and farming sectors.
4. Establish the National Infrastructure Agency.
5. Take Cabinet decisions on funding and financing tools to get more housing built.
6. Introduce legislation to make it easier to build offshore wind farms.
7. Take Cabinet decisions on allowing greater use of road tolling to support the delivery of transport infrastructure.
8. Take Cabinet decisions on measures to get local councils back to basics.
9. Finalise the development of farm-level emissions measurement methodology.
10. Announce policy direction to limit farm conversions to forestry on high-quality land to protect food production.
11. Pass legislation to complete the removal of agriculture from the Emissions Trading Scheme.
12. Take Cabinet decisions to streamline regulations around food safety export exemptions.
13. Pass legislation to reverse the ban on oil and gas exploration.
14. Release a discussion document on the Regulatory Standards Bill.
15. Initiate a third regulatory sector review to identify and remove unnecessary red tape.
16. Pass legislation extending deadlines for earthquake prone buildings to enable a review of the current settings.
17. Pass the Contracts of Insurance Bill to better protect Kiwis in the event of a disaster.
18. Take Cabinet decisions on the future of the greyhound racing industry.
19. Introduce legislation to ensure the financial sustainability of the racing industry.
20. Publish the final second emissions reduction plan to deliver the first two emissions budgets.
21. Take Cabinet decisions on opportunities to partner with the private sector to plant trees, including natives, on Crown land (excluding National Parks) that has low conservation or agricultural value.
22. Pass legislation to allow lotteries for non-commercial purposes to operate online, cutting red tape to make fundraising more effective.
23. Take final design decisions on the primary legislation for an online casino gambling regulator.
24. Introduce legislation to remove the GE ban and enable the safe use of gene technology in agriculture, health science and other sectors

Action Plan for NZ

Restore law and order

- 25. Introduce legislation to support Government agencies to combat foreign interference in New Zealand.
- 26. Introduce legislation to address stalking.
- 27. Introduce legislation to enable stronger consequences for serious youth offending.
- 28. Publish the second action plan on family and sexual violence.
- 29. Introduce legislation to tighten registration requirements for child sex offenders.

Deliver better public services

- 30. Begin delivery of new cancer treatments.
- 31. Begin phased rollout of expansion of free breast cancer screening for women to age 74.
- 32. Release first quarterly health target data for cancer treatment, immunisation, emergency departments, specialist assessments, and elective treatment.
- 33. Introduce legislation to update and modernise the Mental Health Act.
- 34. Launch an updated Smokefree Action Plan to continue progress towards the Smokefree 2025 goal.
- 35. Pass legislation to tighten controls on youth vaping, including a ban on disposable devices.
- 36. Begin trial of phonics checks in English and te reo Māori for students in their first two years of school.
- 37. Release final curriculum for English, maths, Te Reo Rangatira, and Pāngarau for use in primary schools in 2025.
- 38. Release a Māori Education Action Plan focussed on lifting the achievement of Māori students.
- 39. Commence a review of the funding formula for independent schools.
- 40. Negotiate contracts with, and announce, the first charter schools.
- 41. Introduce legislation to expand the Traffic Light System to include additional consequences for beneficiaries who do not meet their obligations.
- 42. Provide 10,000 jobseeker beneficiaries with an over-the-phone case manager to help them move from welfare into work.
- 43. Open applications for the contaminated sites and vulnerable landfills fund to support local authorities to remediate contaminated sites.

9.5 Strategy/Plan Development and Review Update

Author: Clare Wooding, Senior Strategy Advisor

Authoriser: Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 To provide the Policy/Planning Committee with an overview of Council's strategies and plans.

2. Strategic Framework

- 2.1 Council's Strategic Framework (Kowhai) was reviewed as part of the development of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. It sets out Council's vision, community outcomes, priorities, strategies, and plans.
- 2.2 Since the adoption of the Strategic Framework, the Government has announced its intention to review the Local Government Act including:
 - Refocusing the purpose of local government (removing wellbeing)
 - A revenue cap on non-core expenditure by councils
 - Benchmarking local authorities on key metrics
- 2.3 A review of the Strategic Framework will be required to ensure alignment with the Government's announcements and to underpin the next Long Term Plan. When we have clarity about the changes, we will propose a timetable and process for review. We will also consider the implications for the strategies and plans in the Strategic Framework and aim to provide you with advice on the need for review in early 2025.

3. Strategy/Plan Reviews

- 3.1 A list of Council's strategies and plans is attached (Attachment 1).
- 3.2 Notable updates for November 2024 include:
 - *Economic Wellbeing Strategy (in progress)*. The development of this Strategy is in progress, with background research and initial engagement with Elected Members and stakeholders completed.
 - *National Planning Standards /ePlan implementation (in progress)*. The draft ePlan will be released on 18 November 2024, to provide a transition period before formal amendment is made in January 2025.
 - *Plan Change 3 – Urban Growth (in progress)*. Council considered its approach for Plan Change 3 at the 31 October 2024 meeting. Council decided to refine the scope of the Plan Change to focus on high growth and less challenging growth areas, which focuses greenfield growth to Marton, Bulls and Mangaweka. The Plan Change will still incorporate the review and potential amendment of the provisions for the Residential and Rural Lifestyle zones, including options for intensification. A number of technical assessments are currently underway or being scoped including; archaeology, ecology, geotechnical and three waters phase 2.

ITEM 9.5

- *Waste Management Minimisation Plan (in progress)*. Council adopted the Waste Assessment in June and resolved to progress with the development of the Waste Management Minimisation Plan. A draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024 has now been completed and Council will receive this soon. Work is also underway on feasibility studies into kerbside collection and organic waste processing, both of which are expected to be completed by the end of 2024.
- *Bulls Domain Master Plan (in progress)*. A consultant has been engaged to prepare a Master plan for the Bulls Domain. As part of this work, he will look at the wider context i.e. the recreation and open space network in Bulls. He will engage with the community and Elected Members as part of this work in early 2025.

4. Options Considered

4.1 There are no options associated with this report.

5. Financial Implications

5.1 There are no direct financial implications. Any strategies/plans are developed within budget.

6. Impact on Strategic Risks

6.1 There is no direct impact on Council's strategic risks associated with this report.

7. Strategic Alignment

7.1 Council's strategies and plans are key components of Council's strategic framework. A review of the strategies and plans layer of the strategic framework is planned as a key task once we have clarity of the Government's direction.

8. Mana Whenua Implications

8.1 There are no direct mana whenua implications associated with this report. Strategy/plan development occurs alongside Council's Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa Komiti and directly with iwi and hapū where relevant.

9. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration

9.1 There are no relevant climate change considerations.

10. Statutory Implications

10.1 There are no direct statutory implications.

11. Decision Making Process

11.1 There are no decisions required associated with this report.

Attachments:

1. **Strategy / Plan Register November 2024**

Recommendation

That the report 'Strategy/Plan Development and Review Update' be received.

9.6 Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan - Implementation Update

Author: Kezia Spence, Climate Change Coordinator

Authoriser: Katrina Gray, Manager Strategy and Development

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update to the Policy/Planning Committee on the implementation of Council's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

2. Context

- 2.1 Council adopted the first Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in February 2024. Since that time Officers have developed an implementation plan and commenced implementation.
- 2.2 Council is also a member of the Climate Action Joint Committee. The Climate Action Joint Committee has representation from each of the region's eight councils and tangata whenua representatives. The Mayor is Council's representative and attends quarterly meetings. Further information about the Climate Action Joint Committee is available on the Horizons website - [Manawatū-Whanganui Climate Action Joint Committee - Horizons Regional Council](#). The Climate Action Joint Committee adopted the Regional Joint Climate Action Plan in early 2023. Attachment 1 provides the most recent report from Council to the Climate Action Joint Committee, which provides an overview of progress related to the Joint Climate Action Plan. The agenda for the most recent Climate Action Joint Committee is available online - [Climate Action Joint Committee - Horizons Regional Council](#). Key topics discussed included:
- 2.2.1 Climate change wānanga update.
- 2.2.2 Work programme 2024/25.
- 2.2.3 Joint Climate Action Plan progress updates.
- 2.2.4 Post-Cyclone Gabrielle disaster recovery at Ākitio: Learning from efforts to build back better.

3. Discussion

- 3.1 The table below outlines the top priorities for 2024 implementation, which are taken from Council's Climate Strategy and Action Plan.

Action	Timeframe	Status
Review resourcing for implementing climate change related initiatives	2024	This was completed as an overview of the resourcing needed for the Climate Change Action Plan implementation.
Incorporate climate impact considerations into decision making by adding a climate risk and carbon	2024	This has been included in all Council reports, however, next steps are working and supporting staff in

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Action	Timeframe	Status
mitigation opportunities section to all Council papers		implementing this. Written guidance has been completed to support report writing.
When reviewing Council's procurement strategy, incorporate climate change considerations	2024	Council has adopted the new procurement policy which has climate consideration included.
Explore what central government funding opportunities are available to RDC to support mitigation initiatives	Ongoing	This action was considered as part of the resourcing for climate change initiatives and continues to be ongoing.
Develop a register that lists key legislative and regulatory requirements associated with climate change	2024	A high-level list has been completed and is still in progress.
Collaborate as required on projects that are focused on climate mitigation	As required	Staff work across Council and alongside the CJAC to support climate focused projects. Staff used the Climate Lens as consideration for all Long-Plan projects.
Share climate change information, progress, case studies and lessons learned with the community (including through RDC website) to build momentum around a collaborative climate response, and community led actions.	2024 then ongoing	Staff are updating the Council website to better communicate climate information and are working with the Youth Council and staff on better information sharing and community led actions.

4. Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications from this report.

5. Impact on Strategic Risks

5.1 The implementation of climate change actions reduces the risk for the organisation and supports Council's response.

6. Strategic Alignment

- 6.1 Climate change implementation supports Council's strategic alignment, particularly through the community outcomes.

7. Mana Whenua Implications

- 7.1 The Climate Action Joint Committee includes mana whenua representation. Officers meet with Mr Shenton, one of the mana whenua representatives on the Climate Action Joint Committee, regularly.

8. Climate Change Impacts and Consideration

- 8.1 This report provides a summary of climate actions being undertaken by Council.

9. Statutory Implications

- 9.1 There are no statutory implications associated with this report.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 Council continues to implement the Climate Strategy and Action Plan and contribute to the Climate Action Joint Committee.

11. Decision Making Process

- 11.1 This report is for information and there are no decisions requested.

Attachments:

- 1. **Progress Report CJAC July** [📄](#)

Recommendation

That the report 'Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan Implementation Update' be received.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM RANGITĪKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAWATŪ-WHANGANUI CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

Reporting Period: March 2024 to September 2024

Kezia Spence,

Climate Change Coordinator

	Activities undertaken in previous 6 months	Activities planned for next 6 months
Empowering communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officers are working with the Rangitikei Youth Council on what is most relevant to young people on climate change. This will support information updates for Council's website. The promotion of the adopted Climate Strategy and Action Plan on Council's social media platforms and website was completed and generated conversation within the community. Officers are working on a strategy for how to manage climate change conversations on social media platforms. Nga Marae O Rangitikei water project has nearly been completed which supports climate resilience for marae in the district. In 2023 Council received Better Off Funding to complete water assessments of the existing infrastructure at marae and papakāinga across the district. The aim was to ensure that all Marae meet the new standards for potable water, stormwater and wastewater set by Taumata Arowai. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebrating the good work from local communities on social media and on the Council website. Work with the community to continuing to progress the Community Response Plans under development - Bulls, Mangaweka, Rātana. There is a planned planting in Taihape led by the Friends of Taihape
Working with nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council decided on funding through the Long Term Plan for the Tutaenui Reservoir to continue the good work in this space, recently there were 650 trees planted. There is significant community-led planting, recreational infrastructure development and pest control activities occurring in the Reserve. The Taihape community has continued to lead improvements in Papakai Park. Friends of Taihape have nearly completed the construction of bridges on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a planned Papakai Park bank planting for spring for 2000-3000 flax bushes.

	walking track and have continued planting in the area.	
Addressing known issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's waste minimisation assessment has been completed and endorsed by Council. • Council made decisions through the LTP to stagger the provision kerbside recycling services. A recycling bin is scheduled to be implemented for January 2027 and an organic bin scheduled for January 2030. Council staff continue work on organic waste opportunities. • Council submitted to Horizons Long Term Plan advocating for updates to flood modelling. • As of July, Council has five hybrid vehicles and are considering hybrid utes in the future. • Officers were approached about EV charges in Hunterville and considering the best placement of these. • Officers completed an external funding list to understand opportunities available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers will continue work on the review of the Waste Management Minimisation Plan. • Officers will continue the implementation of the Climate Strategy and Action Plan.
Supporting good decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's standard reporting template has been updated to include climate change considerations. This means any report to Council or its committees will provide comments around climate impacts associated with the topic. • Council's Procurement Policy is in the process of being reviewed and has been updated ensure consideration is given to climate matters as part of the procurement process. • Officers continue to consider and respond when applicable, to Central Government consultation on climate change opportunities. • Officers continue to monitor changes in legislation and what this means for Council and the community. Focus is currently on the impacts from the removal of agriculture from the ETS and the Emissions Reduction Plan • The Long Term Plan was adopted. The document significantly improved consideration of climate change impacts on the district, compared to the 2021 version. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to support Officers writing reports on climate change considerations. • Completion of the climate change business case for the Annual Plan and a review of resourcing for the implementation of climate change actions by Council. • Reporting to the Risk and Assurance Committee on the risks with climate change for the organisation and the district.

ITEM 9.6 ATTACHMENT 1

Other Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Council has found the support and information sharing from other Council's in the region from the CJAC has been beneficial and supports ongoing collaboration.
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10 Meeting Closed.