



RĀRANGI TAKE AGENDA

Hui Te Komiti Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee Meeting

I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee will be held on:

Te Rā | Date: Thursday, 24 August 2023

Te Wā | Time: 9.30am

**Te Wāhi | Location: Council Chamber
Ground Floor, 175 Rimu Road
Paraparaumu**

**Kris Pervan
Group Manager Strategy & Growth**

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee will be held in the Council Chamber, Ground Floor, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu, on Thursday 24 August 2023, 9.30am.

Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee Members

Cr Sophie Handford	Chair
Cr Liz Koh	Deputy
Mayor Janet Holborow	Member
Deputy Mayor Lawrence Kirby	Member
Cr Glen Cooper	Member
Cr Martin Halliday	Member
Cr Rob Kofoed	Member
Cr Jocelyn Prvanov	Member
Cr Shelly Warwick	Member
Cr Nigel Wilson	Member
Cr Kathy Spiers	Member
Ms Kim Tahiwī	Member
Mr Huriwai Paki	Member
Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai (Mr André Baker or Ms Janine Huxford)	Member

Te Raupapa Take | Order Of Business

1	Nau Mai Welcome	5
2	Karakia a te Kaunihera Council Blessing	5
3	Whakapāha Apologies	5
4	Te Tauākī o Te Whaitake ki ngā Mea o te Rārangi Take Declarations of Interest Relating to Items on the Agenda	5
5	He Wā Kōrero ki te Marea mō ngā Mea e Hāngai ana ki te Rārangi Take Public Speaking Time for Items Relating to the Agenda	5
6	Ngā Take a Ngā Mema Members' Business	5
7	He Kōrero Hou Updates	6
	7.1 Strategic Architecture & Next Steps	6
8	Pūrongo Reports	7
	8.1 Kāpiti Coast District Council's Age Friendly Approach.....	7
	8.2 Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy Review	42
	8.3 Draft Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy - Approval to Consult	77
	8.4 Climate Action Grants Summary of Applications and Recommendations	134
9	Te Whakaū i ngā Āmiki Confirmation of Minutes	145
	9.1 Confirmation of Minutes	145
10	Closing karakia	151

1 NAU MAI | WELCOME

2 KARAKIA A TE KAUNIHERA | COUNCIL BLESSING

I a mātou e whiriwhiri ana i ngā take kei mua i ō mātou aroaro, e pono ana mātou ka kaha tonu ki te whakapau mahara huapai mō ngā hapori e mahi nei mātou. Me kaha hoki mātou katoa kia whaihua, kia tōtika tā mātou mahi, ā, mā te māia, te tiro whakamua me te hihiri ka taea te arahi i roto i te kotahitanga me te aroha.

“As we deliberate on the issues before us, we trust that we will reflect positively on the communities we serve. Let us all seek to be effective and just, so that with courage, vision and energy, we provide positive leadership in a spirit of harmony and compassion.”

3 WHAKAPĀHA | APOLOGIES

**4 TE TAUĀKĪ O TE WHAITAKE KI NGĀ MEA O TE RĀRANGI TAKE |
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA**

Notification from Elected Members of:

4.1 – any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting, and

4.2 – any interests in items in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest as provided for in the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

**5 HE WĀ KŌRERO KI TE MAREA MŌ NGĀ MEA E HĀNGAI ANA KI TE RĀRANGI
TAKE | PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME FOR ITEMS RELATING TO THE AGENDA**

6 NGĀ TAKE A NGĀ MEMA | MEMBERS' BUSINESS

(a) Leave of Absence

(b) Matters of an Urgent Nature (advice to be provided to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting)

7 HE KŌRERO HOU | UPDATES

7.1 STRATEGIC ARCHITECTURE & NEXT STEPS

Author & Authoriser: Kris Pervan, Group Manager Strategy & Growth

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

An update on the development of Council's Strategic Architecture, and approach and broad timeline for reviewing and aligning existing collateral (eg policies, strategies and plans) to the Architecture. A presentation will be discussed on the day.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

8 PŪRONGO | REPORTS

8.1 KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL'S AGE FRIENDLY APPROACH

Kaituhi | Author: **Claire Rewi, Acting Senior Programme Advisor**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

- 1 This report seeks the adoption of the Kāpiti Coast District Council Age Friendly Approach 2023.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 This report provides the Age Friendly Approach. Through extensive engagement, a vision, set of values, and focus areas have been developed which reflect the voice and aspirations of our older community.
- 3 Attached in Appendix One is the Age Friendly Approach 2023 for your adoption.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

- 4 The Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee may consider this matter under section B.1 of the 2022-2025 Triennium Governance Structure and Delegations.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. That the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee adopts the Age Friendly Approach 2023.
- B. That the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee thanks those who have contributed to the development of the Age Friendly Approach, in particular, the Age Friendly Reference Group.
- C. That the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee notes the Age Friendly Reference Group is willing to remain in place until 30 June 2024 to provide advice and guidance for the development and implementation of the action plan.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 5 This document has been developed over a 2-year period with strong community collaboration and leadership from the Age Friendly Reference Group.
- 6 The purpose of the Approach is to provide a focus on age-friendliness across all areas of community-led work undertaken by the Council and other key players in the district and to ensure the implementation of responses which provide meaningful support and action for older people in the Kāpiti District.
- 7 A masterplan and blueprint for our District will be landed by 2025/26 to inform the priorities for investment and focus over the next four decades. This work will introduce some new elements into the Council's existing strategic framework.
- 8 The Age Friendly Approach is the first element in our strategic architecture to be reviewed and aligned. Its place in the new strategic architecture will ensure that age-friendliness is a primary focus for all work progressed by the Kapiti Coast District Council.
- 9 A draft of the Age Friendly Approach was taken to the Social Sustainability Subcommittee on 22 June 2023. There was some discussion regarding terminology of Strategy versus Approach and Outcomes versus Focus Areas.

- 10 The Social Sustainability Subcommittee directed council staff to meet with the Age Friendly Reference Group for further discussion on the strategy/approach and to ensure any feedback from the group is formally reported back to the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee.
- 11 A workshop for the Age Friendly Kāpiti Reference Group was facilitated by the Group Manager People and Partnerships and Group Manager Strategy and Growth on August 4, 2023. This workshop was to introduce the group to Vision Kāpiti and explanation of Approach rather than Strategy. This workshop went well with the group agreeing to having this work as an Age Friendly Approach with an accompanying implementation plan.
- 12 An assurance was made to the Age Friendly Kāpiti Reference Group that the intention will be to focus on collective energy and on making sure that Council imbeds Age-Friendliness into all areas of work within Council.

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

- 13 The Age Friendly Approach seeks to ensure older people in the district are supported to flourish through three focus areas:
 - Older people feel connected and valued as an integral part of our district.
 - Older people can get around and have access to what they need.
 - Older people participate in their communities in ways that work for them.
- 14 The following table outlines the outcomes (what we will see) and indicators (what we will measure) for each of the focus areas.

FOCUS AREA 1: Older people feel connected and are valued as an integral part of our district.	
What we will see	What we will measure
People have positive attitudes towards aging and older people.	Increase in older people feeling valued
Older people feel a sense of safety and respect in their neighbourhoods and the wider district.	Increase in older people feeling safe
The contribution of older people in the community is encouraged, recognised and valued and their cultural knowledge is cherished.	Increase in older people feeling connected
FOCUS AREA 2: Older people can get around and have access to what they need.	
What we will see	What we will measure
Kāpiti is easy-to get around for all ages and abilities.	Increase in equity and access to services and opportunities.
Communication and information is inclusive and accessible to older people.	Increase in feeling informed.
Older people can access the services, spaces, and resources they need.	Accessible transportation options and systems.

FOCUS AREA 3: Older people participate in their communities in ways that work for them.	
What we will see	What we will measure
Older people participate in decisions that affect them and contribute to the community.	Increase in feeling heard in community decision-making.
Our outdoor spaces and public facilities are accessible and encourage active use and enjoyment by older people.	Increase in use of outdoor places and spaces.
All older people have options to participate meaningfully in our communities.	Increase in community and social participation.

He take | Issues

Developing the approach

- 15 In 2019, Grey Power, the Older Persons' Council and Council agreed on a Memorandum of Collaboration to develop an Age Friendly Strategy and work programme. With Council's approval to progress Vision Kapiti, there is a need to realign this work – in short, we now plan to develop an Age Friendly Approach and work programme that supports delivering on Vision Kapiti.
- 16 An Age Friendly Kapiti Reference Group was established to respond to emerging research and progress the development of the approach with representatives of the following organisations:
 - Kāpiti Coast Grey Power
 - The Older Persons Council
 - Age Concern, Dementia New Zealand
 - Kāpiti Coast District Council
 - Kāpiti Accessibility Advisory Group.
- 17 People with community leadership roles, health, and social service experts and kaumatua Māori were also involved.
- 18 Engagement with teams across a wide range of Council business has occurred to better understand Council's current and planned work programme alignment with the Approach. Discussion including future possibilities and the implementation plan will continue this work to ensure the approach is connected across Council's activities.

Engagement with our older population

- 19 Council delivered a series of focus groups, workshops and one to one interviews with a wide range of our older person communities to ensure the voices of older people with different ethnicities, cultures, ages, abilities and life situation were heard as a part of the engagement process. This included hearing the thoughts, ideas and concerns of:
 - 19.1 older Māori people across the district
 - 19.2 residents at several retirement villages and rest homes
 - 19.3 older people from our rainbow communities
 - 19.4 those living in our rural communities
 - 19.5 older people from different ethnic and geographic communities

- 19.6 and organisations looking after our seniors with complex needs, including homeless older people.
- 20 Grey Power Kāpiti made an important contribution to the engagement process with funding from the Office for Seniors. They delivered four community workshops and a survey to which just under 1,000 older Kāpiti residents responded to.

Findings

- 21 The key themes voiced by our older people were:
- **Design with us in mind:** Older people talked about wanting to have a more age friendly 'feeling' in our outdoor spaces and community facilities. They shared their challenges with facilities including access to toilets, struggling with heavy doors, and the need for planners to think about size, space and how people move around and through our communities.
 - **Communities which nurture us:** Having direct access to small parks and other green spaces in their immediate community and feeling connecting with neighbours and others in their community was highlighted. There was concern about the high number of older people living alone and the debilitating experience of being socially isolated. Kaumatua Māori highlighted the importance of marae, whenua and awa for them.
 - **Getting around, getting services, getting information:** One of the most important aspects of achieving an Age Friendly Kāpiti for many older people was access. Barriers to transport were common and included public transport, car parking and footpaths. Getting information about local services, activities and events was a challenge for some. Many people felt the Council had an important role to play in advocating to central government on the unique needs of our district's ageing population.
 - **Meaningful opportunities:** A common theme was a desire to keep learning and to keep connected into new opportunities for meeting people, learning new activities, and undertaking recreational activities. A range of barriers reduced older people's ability to connect with social, employment and recreational opportunities outside their homes.

Implementation of the Approach

- 22 The Approach includes four key actions as a starting point for the development of an action plan. These are:
- the establishment of a cross-sector working group to identify and progress opportunities.
 - a detailed programme of work to enable collaboration between Council, aged-sector organisations, and communities.
 - assessment of new areas for Age Friendly activity by Council
 - an evaluation framework to measure how we are tracking against our outcomes.
- 23 We will work alongside local organisations and service providers as well as advocate to central government on the unique needs of our older people.
- 24 A comprehensive action plan will be developed with community stakeholders.
- 25 The Age Friendly Kāpiti Reference Group is willing to continue to provide advice and guidance for the development and implementation of the action plan.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

- 26 It is recommended that the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee adopts the Age Friendly Approach 2023.

Mana whenua

- 27 The Approach is aligned with the vision of tāngata whenua vision for the district including; kaitiakitanga, whakawhanaungatanga, manaakitanga, the importance of te reo Māori, kotahitanga, and tino rangatiratanga.
- 28 A presentation was provided to Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti on Tuesday 20 June 2023.
- 29 Staff will work with mana whenua to explore what role they wish to play in the development and implementation of the action plan.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

- 30 The findings and approach do not contain outcomes and actions specifically related to sustainability or climate change goals.
- 31 There are opportunities to support Council's climate change and sustainability goals through the development of the Action Plan.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

- 32 As work progresses to implement the Approach, key funding decisions will be brought back to Council as appropriate. Where necessary, additional budget will be sought through the Annual Plan 2024/25 and next Long-Term Plan.
- 33 Through the Better off funding package, Council has secured \$100,000 for the implementation of the Approach. Budget allocations will be determined once the implementation plan is completed.

Tūraru ā-Ture me te Whakahaere | Legal and Organisational Risk

- 34 There are no legal considerations for the purposes of this report.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

- 35 As mentioned in paragraph 10, the Approach replaces 'Positive Ageing on the Kapiti Coast, He Tira Kaumātua' which was endorsed in 2011 by Council as its older person's strategy.
- 36 The Approach contributes to Council's Long Term Plan vision, particularly through the community outcome:
- 'Our communities are resilient, safe, healthy, thriving and connected. Everyone has a sense of belonging and can access the resources and services they need.'
- 37 The Age Friendly Action Plan will be developed in 2023/24 in alignment with development of Vision Kapiti, and the Outcomes Framework which will collectively inform the Long-term Plan 2024-34.
- 38 The Approach intersects across many aspects of the work of Council, with close alignment to the following Council Strategies:
- Community Facilities Strategy 2017
 - Sustainable Transport Strategy 2022
 - Growth Strategy 2022
 - Housing Strategy 2022
 - Kāpiti Coast Open Space Strategy 2022.

- 39 Ongoing work is planned across Council operations to ensure work undertaken with those teams responsible for each strategy, and Vision Kāpiti occurs.
- 40 The Council is adopting a new approach for assessing the needs of people in our District – the doughnut economic model. This model focuses attention on meeting the needs of People; Place; and Partnership to make sure that we support thriving and sustainable communities. The Age Friendly Approach will provide input around how we support People to thrive in our community and to ensure that they have access to affordable and available services.
- 41 The Age Friendly Approach aligns with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the World Health Organisations' Age Friendly Cities and Communities Framework, Better Later Life – He Oranga Kaumātua to 2035 and New Zealand Healthy Ageing Strategy to 2026.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

- 42 The Approach replaces 'Positive Ageing on the Kapiti Coast, He Tira Kaumātua' which was endorsed in 2011 by Council as it's older person's strategy.
- 43 The Approach contributes to Council's Long-term Plan vision, particularly through the community outcome:

'Our communities are resilient, safe, healthy, thriving and connected. Everyone has a sense of belonging and can access the resources and services they need.'
- 44 The Age Friendly Action Plan will be developed in 2023/24 and will align with the Strategic Priorities outlined Outcomes Framework which will underpin the Community Visions to 2054 and beyond, and the Long-term Plan 2024-34.
- 45 The Approach intersects across many aspects of the work of Council, with close alignment to the following Council Strategies:
 - Community Facilities Strategy 2017
 - Sustainable Transport Strategy 2017
 - Housing Strategy 2022.
- 46 In a wider context the Age Friendly Approach aligns with the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the World Health Organisation's Age Friendly Cities and Communities Framework, Better Later Life – He Oranga Kaumātua to 2035, New Zealand Healthy Ageing Strategy to 2026.

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 47 This matter has a low level of a significance under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
- 48 A cross-sector working group will be established to help with the development of an action plan.
- 49 The Age Friendly Kāpiti Reference Group will continue to provide advice and guidance for the development and implementation of the action plan.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

- 50 Council will use its established communications channels to inform the community of this decision and relevant work associated with the completion of the Age Friendly approach.
- 51 A communications plan will be developed to inform the community and key stakeholders of Council's decision and implementation plan activities as the work programme progresses.

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Kāpiti Coast District Council Age Friendly Approach 2023 [↓](#)

8.2 SMOKEFREE PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS POLICY REVIEW

Kaituhi | Author: **Angela Bell, Strategy Manager**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Kris Pervan, Group Manager Strategy & Growth**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

- 1 This report:
 - Outlines the proposed amendments to the Kāpiti District Council Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy 2008; and
 - Seeks approval to consult on the newly revised policy – now the 'Smokefree Public Places Policy 2023 (the Policy).
- 2 The report is intended to be read in conjunction with the attached information:
 - Statement of Proposal for public consultation (Attachment 1); and
 - The draft Policy (Attachment 2)

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 3 An executive summary is not required for this paper.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

- 4 The Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee has delegated authority to consider this under section B.1. of the 2022-2025 Triennium Governance Structure and Delegations: Development and/or review of strategies, plans, policies and bylaw.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

- A. **Agree** to expand the Smokefree Public Places Policy 2023 to:
 - A.1 Immediately include vaping (Option B)
 - A.2 Immediately include a wider range of council owned/controlled public spaces (Option C (a))
 - A.3 From 2025 all outdoor dining and drinking areas on council owned land become smokefree/vapefree as a condition of lease as existing leases are renewed and new ones issued (Option C (b))
 - A.4 From 2025 a smokefree/vapefree requirement will be included in all Council funding agreements as they are negotiated or renewed (Option C (b))
- B. **Approve** for public consultation the attached draft Smokefree Public Places Policy 2023 (Attachment 1) and Statement of Proposal (Attachment 2).
- C. **Agree** to formally support Government's Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 Goal.
- D. **Delegate** authority to the Chair of the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee and the Chief Executive to approve any minor changes to the consultation documents (if required) prior to being released to the public in August 2023.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 5 The following Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy Statement was adopted in 2008 – "That the Kāpiti Coast District Council adopts the concept of smoke-free Council parks and playgrounds for the Kāpiti Coast District to be implemented through education and promotes

awareness through signage in key parks.” There has been no review or amendment made to this policy since its adoption.

- 6 In 2011 the Government made a commitment to the goal of a Smokefree Aotearoa by 2025 (meaning less than 5% of the population are smokers). Councils have a role to play in supporting this goal as part of their responsibility to promote community health and wellbeing.
- 7 There is no legislative requirement for Council to have a Smokefree Public Places Policy and Council is limited in what it can influence in this area. Council cannot stop people smoking or restrict where and to whom tobacco products may be sold. However, a comprehensive Smokefree Public Places Policy that supports the aims of current legislation and the Smokefree 2025 goal is a key tool available to Council to effect change in this area.
- 8 The existing Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy is one of the narrowest policies in scope compared to similar policies across the country. This review has provided an opportunity for Council, in consultation with Regional Public Health Teams, Regional Smoking Cessation Services, and the Cancer Society, to assess whether its current position on Smokefree outdoor public areas remains relevant today.
- 9 We have consulted with Cancer Society Central District and Kāpiti Coast, Regional Smoking Cessation Services, Regional Public Health, and the Kāpiti Youth Council on the drafting of this policy. A presentation was made to the Social Sustainability Committee in March 2023 by Cancer Society Central District and Kapiti on opportunities for extending our Smokefree Policy and supporting Smokefree 2025.

Legislative Context

- 10 The Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990 is the key piece of Smokefree legislation in New Zealand. The Act’s main aims are:
 - restricting the sale and supply of tobacco and vaping products to those over the age of 18
 - regulating and controlling the marketing, advertising, and promotion of vaping and tobacco products
 - discouraging people, especially children, young people, and non-smokers from taking up smoking and vaping
 - reducing the exposure of people who do not themselves smoke to any detrimental effect on their health caused by smoking by others
 - regulating the safety of vaping products and smokeless tobacco products
 - monitoring and regulating the presence of harmful constituents found in regulated products and their emission.

Smoking and Vaping Trends in Aotearoa

- 11 Smoking remains the biggest cause of preventable death in New Zealand, especially among Māori and Pacific Island communities.
- 12 2018 Census data highlights that the average national daily smoking rate in New Zealand is around 11%. Kāpiti District smoking rates are generally in line with this figure, with the exception of Ōtaki Ward which has a higher daily smoking rate of 16%. Of note:
 - Smoking rates have declined for all ethnic groups except Pacific people, but large inequities remain. For example, daily smoking rates are as follows: Māori (19.9%), Pacific (18.2%), and European/Other (7.2%).
 - The most marked inequities in smoking are by socioeconomic status. After adjusting for demographic differences, adults living in the most deprived areas are 4.3 times as likely to be daily smokers as adults in the least deprived areas.

- 13 Data from the New Zealand Health Survey shows that although smoking rates are declining, while vaping rates are increasing. Since 2019/20, increases in vaping have exceeded declines in smoking, especially among young people. This suggests that some people who have never smoked are taking up vaping. Of note:
- In 2021/22, one in 12 people aged 15 or older (8.3%) were daily vapers (346,000 people). This is a large increase since 2019/20, when about 1 in 30 people (3.5%) were daily vapers (144,000 people).
 - Young people aged 18–24 had the highest rate of daily vaping in 2021/22 (22.9%), up from 5.0% in 2019/20.
 - Most daily vapers aged 15 or older were either ex-smokers or current smokers. In 2021/22, 56% of daily vapers were ex-smokers and 22% were current smokers (that is, dual users).
 - Among daily vapers aged 18–24, 33% were ex-smokers, 21% were current smokers (dual users), and 37% were never-smokers (based on pooled data for 2020/21 and 2021/22).

HE KÖRERORERO | DISCUSSION

He take | Issues

Why do we need a Smokefree Public Places Policy?

- 14 There are legislative requirements for local government to take actions to support the wellbeing and health of their communities:
- section 11 of the Local Government Act 2002, mandates local authorities to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future;
 - section 23 of the Health Act 1956, mandates local authorities to improve, promote, and protect public health within its district.
- 15 Smoking rates are continuing to decline, but smoking remains the biggest cause of preventable death in New Zealand, especially among Māori and Pacific Island communities. The rationale for developing this policy is to:
- support and contribute to the Smokefree 2025 goal for New Zealand by discouraging smoking and vaping behaviours which have harmful health effects
 - support the Smokefree Environments Act 1990 including Smokefree workplaces and public areas
 - support the Smokefree Environment and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020 by treating vaping in the same way as cigarette smoking
 - support the Smokefree Environment and Regulated Products (Smoked Tobacco Products) Amendment Act 2022 by broadening Smokefree/Vapefree areas beyond the current designated parks & playgrounds.
- 16 Generally, Smokefree Public Places policies in New Zealand are educational and non-punitive in nature. Focus is on the reduction of smoking uptake and de-normalisation of the use of vaping products and tobacco by encouraging people not to smoke or vape in designated smokefree and vapefree outdoor public places and assets owned, managed, or controlled by the Council.

Why is a review of the existing policy needed?

- 17 The Councils current policy adopted in August 2008 is now one of the narrowest in the country and does not consider the impacts of the rising popularity of vaping as an alternative to cigarette smoking. Within the Statement of Proposal at Attachment 1 there is a comparison of Smokefree Policies across the Wellington Region.
- 18 Requests have been received from local health organisations including Cancer Society, Regional Public Health, and Regional Smoking Cessation Services to update the policy to align with common practice for other districts, and with the Government's Smokefree/Vapefree direction for New Zealand. Feedback from stakeholders is that at a minimum vaping should be added to a revised policy to align with government legislation - most other councils have already done this, a smokefree perimeter should be in place around council buildings and facilities, and hospitality businesses should be encouraged and supported to go smokefree/vapefree.
- 19 Vaping is not included in the current policy. Vaping was introduced to aid existing smokers to quit but is now used recreationally among young people who have never smoked a cigarette. This is a rapidly growing and topical issue in NZ, which has one of the least regulated approaches to vaping in the world. Around 20% of youth in New Zealand aged between 13-17 are vaping daily and 86% of those have admitted to being addicted (Asthma & Respiratory Foundation Survey 2021). So, although daily smoking rates have dropped significantly, when you look at how fast vaping rates are increasing it means overall nicotine use is on the rise.
- 20 The context for achieving a Smokefree Aotearoa has changed since the 2008 policy was adopted. The most significant change includes the introduction of new legislation and regulations aimed to reduce smoking prevalence and address the increasing uptake of vaping. Key legislative changes include:
- the *Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020* - which attempted to strike a balance between ensuring vaping products are available for smokers who want to switch to a less harmful alternative and ensuring these products aren't marketed or sold to young people.
 - the *Smoke-free Environments (Prohibiting Smoking in Motor Vehicles Carrying Children) Amendment Act 2020* prohibits smoking and vaping in motor vehicles carrying children and young people under 18 years of age.
 - the *Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Smoked Tobacco Products) Amendment Act* - came into force in January 2023 and will restrict the sale of smoked tobacco products to a limited number of approved retail outlets and prohibit anyone from selling or supplying smoked tobacco products to people born on, or after, 1 January 2009. The Amendment also extends the Act's regulatory powers over the composition of smoked tobacco products, such as nicotine levels, so that only products that meet requirements set out in the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Regulations 2021 can be manufactured, imported, sold or supplied in New Zealand. This is intended to make these products less addictive and appealing.
- 21 Vaping products are regulated under the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990 (the Act), with specific vaping regulation introduced in November 2020 setting a number of limits and requirements for all vaping products being sold in New Zealand. All vaping products for sale in New Zealand must be notified through the Vaping Regulatory Authority's Health Advisory and Regulatory Platform (HARP) database. Products that are not notified, or notified incorrectly, cannot be legally sold in New Zealand.
- 22 In recognition of the rapidly increasing uptake of vaping by young people, the Government has recently announced additional restrictions on vaping products. Regulations are expected to be in force from August 2023 which will phase in the following policies over time:
- New Specialist Vape Shops (SVRs) will not be able to open within 300m of schools and marae.

- Vape products and their packaging will only be able to have generic flavour descriptions to limit the enticing nature of flavoured vapes such as ‘cotton candy’ and ‘strawberry jelly donut’.
- Decreasing the maximum nicotine salt content in single use (disposable) vapes from 50mg/ml to 35mg/ml so they are less addictive
- All vaping products will have removable batteries and child-safety mechanisms to improve their safety and better protect our young people.

23 The Government has however stopped short of issuing a complete ban on recreational vaping. Many countries, including Australia, have now moved to making vapes available through prescription only as a smoking cessation tool.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

24 Council considered a range of potential changes in scope for the Smokefree Public Places Policy. The following outdoor spaces have been added to the draft policy to bring it into line with other policies across the country, but to do so in an incremental manner which will allow both council staff and health agencies involved in implementing the policy time to provide the necessary support and education, and to grow public awareness:

- All council owned parks, reserves, and sports grounds, playgrounds & skateparks.
- Smokefree perimeter within 10 metres of council buildings and facilities, train stations and bus shelters, beaches, rivers, and lakes, outdoor dining areas on public land, council operated/funded events.

25 Other outdoor public spaces were considered as part of the review but have not been included in the revised policy for the following reasons:

25.1 **CBD/Civic spaces** – further investigation is required to determine where appropriate CBD boundaries would lie and how this wider restriction could be implemented to achieve the greatest impact. More general geographical restrictions on smoking may be better achieved once the public has had time to adjust to the initial policy changes and the notion of Smokefree public spaces becomes more engrained. The idea of more sweeping geographical restrictions on smoking is one that may be best worked through as part of the wider Health Strategy.

25.2 **Social Housing** – Some councils have included Social Housing in their Smokefree Public Places Policies. Wellington City Council is the only council in the Wellington Region to prohibit smoking in a City Housing building or unit, and in communal areas. Designated Smokefree areas are provided in some complexes.

25.3 The only Social Housing Kāpiti District Council owns is the housing for older persons and it could be considered too heavy handed to prohibit people smoking in their own homes. It may be unfair to limit an individual’s access to social housing based on their addiction to smoking, or to deny them access to safe housing. This is an area that could be considered as part of the review of our Older Persons Housing.

26 Council has considered three packages of options following this review:

Kōwhiringa Options	Hua Benefits	Tūraru Risks
Option A (not recommended) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the current policy 	No changes are required.	Leaves a significantly outdated policy in place. Does not address any of the issues raised by stakeholders.

Kōwhiringa Options	Hua Benefits	Tūraru Risks
		<p>Does not align with current legislation or Government direction. Council may be seen to be neglecting a significant public health issue.</p> <p>Is vastly out of sync with what other councils are doing.</p>
<p>Option B (recommended)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include vaping in the current policy. 	<p>Makes a small start on addressing the vaping issue.</p> <p>Alignment with other Councils in the region.</p> <p>Addresses some concerns voiced by stakeholders.</p> <p>Alignment with legislation and support of government direction on this issue.</p>	<p>Being an educational policy, a lack of enforcement options may result in the policy being viewed as ineffective if the public does not support and voluntarily comply with the policy.</p> <p>May irritate those members of the community that view this as an impingement on their right to smoke wherever they like – given that it's not illegal to do so.</p>
<p>Option C (a) (recommended)</p> <p>Broaden the current policy to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all council owned parks, reserves and sports grounds, playgrounds & skateparks • smokefree perimeter within 10 metres of council buildings and facilities • train stations and bus shelters • Beaches, Rivers, and Lakes 	<p>Greater consistency of approach across Council owned/controlled public spaces.</p> <p>Addresses some concerns raised by stakeholders.</p> <p>Relatively easy to implement as predominantly relies on erecting signage at council managed/owned areas.</p> <p>It will reinforce the de-normalisation of smoking in our communities and help protect some of our most vulnerable.</p>	<p>A lack of enforcement options may result in the policy being viewed as ineffective if the public does not support and voluntarily comply with the policy.</p> <p>May irritate those members of the community that view this as an impingement on their right to smoke wherever they like – given that it's not illegal to do so.</p>
<p>Option C (b) (recommended)</p> <p>Broaden the current policy to include the following from the second year of implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor dining and drinking areas on council land will be encouraged to become smokefree/vapefree. • All council operated, and funded outdoor events, and those taking place on council owned land, will be encouraged to support smokefree/vapefree messaging. 	<p>Alignment with other Councils in the region.</p> <p>Addresses concerns voiced by stakeholders.</p> <p>Greatest alignment with legislation and support of government direction on this issue.</p> <p>The delayed timeframe allows time to work with hospitality and events businesses to implement this part of the policy.</p> <p>It will reinforce the de-normalisation of smoking in our communities and help protect some of our most vulnerable.</p>	<p>A lack of enforcement options may result in the policy being viewed as ineffective if the public does not support and voluntarily comply with the policy.</p> <p>May irritate those members of the community that view this as an impingement on their right to smoke wherever they like – given that it's not illegal to do so.</p> <p>Requires further work to gain support from hospitality businesses.</p> <p>Potential for inadequate resourcing of health agencies who will be largely responsible for the</p>

Kōwhiringa Options	Hua Benefits	Tūraru Risks
		<p>education/awareness of policy changes.</p> <p>The split timeframe with the other recommended changes could cause some confusion among the public and the hospitality/events sectors.</p>
<p>Option D (not recommended)</p> <p>Create a Smokefree Public Places Bylaw to enforce the policy.</p>	<p>Could arguably result in higher compliance rates given the threat of prosecution for smoking in non-smoking areas.</p> <p>A bylaw may give members of the public, hospitality staff in restaurants and other public officials the confidence to challenge smokers by telling them that they are breaking the law. This may be enough to persuade smokers to stop smoking.</p>	<p>Smoking remains a legal activity in New Zealand. A smokefree bylaw extending across a wide range of locations and contexts would be difficult to justify and vulnerable to legal challenge. Active enforcement is necessary for a bylaw to be effective.</p> <p>Current legislation does not allow such a bylaw to be enforced through on-the-spot infringements, and bringing about a prosecution for a violation of a bylaw is lengthy, expensive, consumes the time and effort of enforcement officers. Costs are not recoverable by council or the Police.</p> <p>Using an enforcement approach would stigmatise and punish those who are struggling with a recognised addiction.</p> <p>Evidence from overseas shows that even where bylaws exist and authorities have the power to levy instant fines or to prosecute, the use of these powers is rare. Most effort is put into communication and education.</p> <p>Would be an additional burden on Councils enforcement team, requiring additional staff and resources to enforce a potentially unenforceable policy.</p>

27 A broadening of the policy to include Options B and C is recommended and included in the draft policy (Attachment 2).

Further consideration: Political statement of support of Smokefree Aotearoa 2025

28 Kāpiti Coast District Council may wish to publicly support the Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 Goal. Declaring this support would:

- Signal support in principle for the goal of Smokefree Aotearoa 2025
- Bring Kapiti into alignment with the majority of its Council peers

- Send the signal that Council is committed to playing its part in achieving better health outcomes for its community, and the country.

29 However, being an educational policy, successful contribution to the nationwide goal relies on public support and voluntary compliance. Council therefore is limited in how much it can contribute to the attainment of desired goal.

Mana whenua

30 We acknowledge that smoking is a significant issue for Māori in our community. Statistics show that smoking has been particularly damaging for Māori, who have higher smoking rates and higher rates of death and tobacco-related illness than non-Māori. Daily smoking rates for Māori in 2021/22 were 20% compared with 7% for Europeans.

31 This policy has been created with the health and wellbeing of our Māori community at the fore, and in particular the future of our rangatahi and tamariki. If implemented successfully this policy can achieve positive health outcomes for our most vulnerable.

Panonitanga Āhuarangi me te Taiao | Climate change and Environment

32 There are no climate change considerations arising from this report.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

33 Implementation of this policy will come at some small financial cost to Council including the cost of signage and its erection and maintenance. There will also be some resourcing costs involved in communicating smokefree/vapefree messaging via Councils existing communications channels.

34 There are no enforcement costs to this policy as it is educational in nature.

Tūraru ā-Ture me te Whakahaere | Legal and Organisational Risk

35 There are no significant legal implications from this policy.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

36 This policy will ensure that Councils position on smokefree/vapefree position has greater alignment with government legislation and with neighbouring councils. It is recommended that the final policy be acknowledged in Council's Open Spaces Strategy, Health Strategy and Reserve Management Plans as they are renewed to aid implementation and align with wider health messaging to our communities.

37 The Council will also consider as part of the development of the Health Strategy consideration of other tools to support smoke-free and vaping-free options, and additional changes to internal Council policies around smoke-free Council premises to support the intent of this updated policy.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

38 While the significance of this policy change is low and there will be no enforceable element arising from it, it is a topic that many feel strongly about. For this reason, we will be consulting with our community on the draft policy following approval to do so from Council.

39 A communications and engagement plan has been developed to support the public consultation process utilising a range of channels including, but not limited to, Facebook, newspaper advertising, the Council website, and direct emails to stakeholders.

40 The consultation period will run for 4 weeks from 30 August 2023 through to 2 October 2023. A Hearing is scheduled for 19 October.

- 41 The information available to the public for consultation on the draft Smokefree Public Places Policy has been produced in accordance with LGA 2002 requirements and Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

- 42 Publicity and other communications have been included in the communications and engagement plan which has been developed to support community and stakeholder understanding and will drive engagement through the consultation process.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Smokefree Public Places Policy 2023 [↓](#)
2. Statement of Proposal: Smokefree Public Places Policy 2023 [↓](#)

8.3 DRAFT CLASS 4 GAMBLING & TAB VENUE GAMBLING POLICY - APPROVAL TO CONSULT

Kaituhi | Author: **Lesley Olsson, Policy Advisor**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Kris Pervan, Group Manager Strategy & Growth**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

- 1 This report seeks approval to:
 - 1.1 Create a new *Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023* (draft 2023 Policy) which makes amendments to and joins the previous *Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling Policy 2019* and *Kāpiti Coast District Council TAB Venue Policy 2019*; and
 - 1.2 Publicly notify the *Statement of Proposal, Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023* (SOP) and its appendices: *Social Impact Study of Gambling in the Kāpiti Coast District (Social Impact Study)* and the draft 2023 Policy (tracked changes and clean versions) attached as attachment 1 to this report.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 This report presents policy options and seeks approval to consult on the recommended option which is a combined Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling policy with a “sinking lid”¹ approach. The three policy options discussed are the status quo, reduced caps or a sinking lid.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

- 3 Under the *Governance Structure and Delegations 2022-2025 Triennium* Council has the delegation regarding the development and/or review of strategies, plans, policies, and bylaws.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council:

- A. Notes the preferred policy for consultation as Option C;
- B. Adopts for consultation the *Statement of Proposal, Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023*;
- C. Agrees that the *Statement of Proposal* to adopt the *Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023* is made publicly available as part of a Special Consultative Procedure under Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002; and
- D. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive to approve any minor and technical changes required to the consultation documents before they are publicly released on 30 August 2023.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 4 Class 4 gambling involves the use of an Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) or “pokie machine”. The proceeds from this form of gambling are distributed for authorised purposes (e.g. grants to sport/community groups) as outlined in Section 30 of the Gambling Act.

¹ A sinking lid means no consent is issued to any new venues being established in the area i.e. once a venue closes, Council will not issue any other society a licence to replace that venue (DIA).

- 5 A Class 4 gambling venue is a place used to operate Class 4 gambling (e.g. a pub or club, but may include a TAB venue). A TAB venue is a standalone premises owned or leased by TAB NZ and where the main business carried out is providing racing and sports betting. For clarity, this doesn't include TAB betting services offered at some pubs.
- 6 Class 4 pokies or EGMs are owned and operated by club and non-club societies. These non-profit organisations are required to distribute a portion of EGM proceeds to community groups (around 40%). The majority of EGM spend is redistributed as prizes, and the remaining gaming machine proceeds (GMP) after grant distribution covers society operating expenses and government levies.
- 7 As per legislative requirements noted below, Territorial Authorities (TAs) must review their Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling policies every three years. Our last gambling policies were adopted in 2019 and the review of these policies commenced in 2022 in line with the 3-yearly review cycle.

Legislative Requirements

- 8 Two main pieces of legislation regulate Class 4 gambling and TAB gambling in New Zealand:
 - 8.1 The Gambling Act 2003 (the Gambling Act) was established to control the growth of gambling and prevent and minimise the harm caused by gambling, including problem gambling. It also ensures that money from gambling benefits the community.
 - 8.2 The Racing Industry Act 2020 (the Racing Industry Act) aims to prevent and minimise harm (from TAB gambling in particular).
- 9 Under these Acts, TAs are required to establish a policy that:
 - 9.1 must specify whether or not venues may be established in the District and, if so, where they may be located
 - 9.2 may also specify any restrictions on the maximum number of EGMs that can be operated (in line with the Gambling Act)
 - 9.3 may include a relocation policy in their Class 4 venue policy
 - 9.4 must be reviewed every three years.
- 10 There is no legislated power to allow TAs to require a reduction in the number of venues or EGMs currently operating.

Council's previous gambling policies

- 11 Council has maintained two separate policies related to gambling as follows:

Year	A) Class 4 Policy	B) TAB Venue Policy
2004	A districtwide absolute cap on venues (15) and EGMs (228) was introduced in response to the increasing numbers of both Class 4 venues and EGMs, and the potential negative effect of problem gambling on the District.	Introduced a cap allowing a single standalone TAB venue.
2007	No change to overall venue or EGM absolute caps. Introduced ward-level caps, with Ōtaki and Paekākāriki exceeding their respective ward caps for numbers of EGMs.	Cap increased to 2, to allow for betting at the Ōtaki-Maori Racing Club (Note: Racing Clubs are no longer considered a "TAB venue").
2011	No change to overall venue or EGM absolute caps. Ward caps adjusted for population changes. The Ōtaki and	No change to policy.

Year	A) Class 4 Policy	B) TAB Venue Policy
	Paraparaumu wards exceeded their caps for numbers of EGMs.	
2019	No change to overall venue or EGM absolute caps. Ward caps also remained the same. The Ōtaki Ward continued to exceed its cap for EGMs.	No change to policy.

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

- 12 In reviewing the *Class 4 Gambling Policy 2019* and *TAB Venue Policy 2019*, consideration was given to the balance between the potential harm to health and the benefits of gambling upon individuals, families and the Kāpiti Coast community.
- 13 The review is a legal requirement and was carried out to determine whether both policies were fit for purpose. This included:
- a social impact study on both national and local gambling trends and specifically, the impact of Class 4 gambling in the District;
 - informal consultation with key stakeholder groups (as noted in paragraph 38); and
 - a legal review to assess whether existing policies still achieve objectives outlined in the Gambling Act and the Racing Industry Act (which has come into force since the last policy review).
- 14 We also identified a need for some minor and/or technical changes, including definitions that needed to be amended or added to improve clarity and understanding and alignment with relevant gambling legislation.

He take | Issues

How big is the gambling problem in Kāpiti?

- 15 For most participants gambling is one of many different forms of entertainment and provides enjoyment (despite losing some money). For a small portion of participants however, gambling can become an addiction and lead to harm-related costs.
- 16 The scale of the gambling problem in Kāpiti is explored in detail in the *Social Impact Study* (see Appendix 2 of Attachment 1). In brief summary, we estimate that just over 30,000 adults in Kāpiti participate in some form of gambling². Around 4,000 of these are estimated to participate in Class 4 gambling and almost 5,000 are estimated to participate in TAB racing & sports betting³.
- 17 While Kāpiti does not have a prevalence for *all* the high-risk factors that may suggest a higher prevalence of problem gambling, this is variable across our district. Ōtaki in particular has higher known risk factors than some other areas.
- 18 While levels of problem gambling may vary across the District, the harm from Class 4 gambling can be significant and far reaching:
- Harm is more likely to be associated with continuous forms of gambling such as EGMs where winnings can be immediately reinvested into further gambling.

² 30,000 based on 2020 Health & Lifestyle Survey figures indicating approximately 70% of the adult population (16+ years) had been involved in at least one form of gambling in the previous 12 months.

³ Based on 2020 Health & Lifestyle Survey figures indicating 9.6% of the adult population (16+ years) participate in Class 4 gambling and 11% participate in TAB sports & racing betting.

- Most of the money spent on gambling in New Zealand comes from the relatively small number of people who play EGMs. The 2020 Health and Lifestyle Survey showed 50.3% of those who played EGMs in pubs or clubs at least once a month experienced some level of gambling harm.
- Despite declining numbers of EGMs, Class 4 gambling venues remain primarily in areas of economic deprivation. These areas are more likely to have an over-representation of Pacific or Māori residents who are most at risk of harmful gambling.
- Over half those who seek help with gambling cite Class 4 gambling as the cause.

Are there benefits from Class 4 gambling?

- 19 Alongside the enjoyment and entertainment it brings gamblers, the primary benefit from gambling is the return of a proportion of gaming machine proceeds (GMP) to the community through grants to sporting and community groups. In Kāpiti these grants are worth approximately \$1-1.5million per year.
- 20 Legislation does not require that these grants are distributed back into the district and communities from where the GMP was generated. The *Social Impact Study* indicates that in 2021:
- Around 47% of the total Kāpiti-generated proceeds available for grants was distributed back to the District to locally-based groups. This means the remaining 53% was distributed to national bodies or groups outside of the District.
 - Areas with higher EGM spend received a disproportionately lower amount of grant funding.
- 21 Further information on the benefits can also be found in the *Social Impact Study* (see Appendix 2 of Attachment 1).

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

- 22 TAs have to work with others to manage the effects of problem gambling and our role is to consider the limits for availability or growth to Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling.
- 23 TAs do not have any legislated powers to force a reduction in EGMs or Class 4 venues, and sinking lids relying on natural attrition from the sector are the most restrictive policy tool that can be applied.
- 24 Therefore, the following options were considered for this policy review:

24.1 **Status Quo:** retain the caps (red text) as specified in the current 2019 policies:

2019 policies	Actual number of Class 4 venues	Class 4 venue policy cap	Actual number of EGMs	Capped number of EGMs in policy	Change to meet EGM cap	Actual number of TAB venues	TAB venue policy cap
Ōtaki			61	42	-19		
Waikanae			18	52	+34		
Paraparaumu			86 (78)*	89	+3 (+11)*		
Paekākāriki-Raumati			27	45	+18		
Districtwide	1 12 (11)*	2 5 1	192 (184)*	228	+36 (+44)*	0	2

*As one venue in Paraparaumu has closed since the 2019 policy review the numbers in brackets represent actual numbers in 2022/23. However the caps remain the **same** in this scenario.

24.2 **Reduced Caps:** update the Districtwide Absolute Caps to match the current venue and EGMs numbers (2022/23) and amend Caps by Ward to fit with population figures

relevant to Ward boundary changes and population growth. This creates more restrictive caps, an approach that looked to limit growth compared to the status quo. The proposed caps are highlighted in red in the following table:

Reduced caps (based on 2022/23 numbers)	Actual number of Class 4 venues	Class 4 venue policy cap	Actual number of EGMs	Capped number of EGMs in policy	Change to meet EGM cap	Actual number of TAB venues	TAB venue policy cap
Ōtaki			61	27	-34		
Waikanae			18	51	+33		
Paraparaumu			78	79	+11		
Paekākāriki-Raumati			27	27	0		
Districtwide	3 11	4 1 1	184	184	0	0	0

24.3 **Sinking Lid:** introduce a sinking lid approach where no consents would be issued for new venues or additional EGMs. This is in line with the approach taken by the majority of the Councils in the Greater Wellington and neighbouring regions.

Options Analysis

25 The below table further analyses the risks and benefits of each option outlined above.

Table 3: Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023 policy options

Kōwhiringa Options	Hua Benefits	Tūraru Risks
<p>Option A (not recommended)</p> <p>Status quo:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute districtwide cap of 15 Class 4 venues and 228 EGMs (set in 2004). EGM ward caps (set in 2011). No new venues or EGMs in Ōtaki Ward or Paekākāriki village. Cap of 2 TAB venues. 	<p>Potential for EGM proceeds to be returned to community through grants.</p> <p>Does not allow any more EGMs in the Ōtaki Ward due to existing oversupply.</p> <p>Enables social enjoyment for some.</p>	<p>Potential to <i>increase</i> EGM and venue nos. (up to cap limits).</p> <p>Potential negative impacts on economic wellbeing (and other harm) for problem gamblers (and affected others) exposed to same or increased level of pokies.</p> <p>Cannot address existing oversupply issues in Ōtaki Ward.</p> <p>TAB venue gambling harm may increase if a venue is established.</p> <p>Existing venues would retain some economic advantage due to limits to competition.</p>
<p>Option B (not recommended)</p> <p>Reduced caps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set absolute districtwide cap of 11 Class 4 venues and 184 EGMs based on current numbers (2022/23) Caps by ward reset to fit with population figures 	<p>Potential for EGM proceeds to be returned to community through grants.</p> <p>Enables social enjoyment for some.</p> <p>Does not allow for any new venues or EGMs where the cap will be exceeded (subject</p>	<p>May not be effective in reducing gambling harm as same number of EGMs and venues accessible as currently.</p> <p>Cannot address existing oversupply issues in Ōtaki Ward.</p>

Kōwhiringa Options	Hua Benefits	Tūraru Risks
<p>relevant to Ward boundary changes and population growth.</p> <p>3 No new venues or EGMs permitted in Ōtaki Ward at any time.</p> <p>4 Cap of 0 TAB venues based on current numbers (2022/23).</p>	<p>to a corresponding decline in other locations). This should result in a slow decline in EGMs per capita in most communities over time as a result of population growth.</p>	<p>Over time the reduced policy caps may result in a more equitable distribution of EGMs (away from oversupplied areas).</p> <p>Existing venues would have an economic advantage.</p> <p>Reduced availability of EGMs over time means problem gamblers may turn to online gambling.</p>
<p>Option C (recommended)</p> <p>Sinking lid approach:</p> <p>1 No consents for new Class 4 venues</p> <p>2 No consents for additional EGMs</p> <p>3 No consents for TAB venues</p> <p>4 No consents for venue relocations</p>	<p>In the long term it may be effective in reducing gambling harm from Class 4 gambling across the District as access to Class 4 gambling decreases through venue closures.</p> <p>A reduced exposure to EGMs through reduced venue access over time may reduce the uptake of Class 4 gambling in the community (less exposure means less likely to start the habit), even if it does not reduce the incidence for existing problem gamblers. Over time this will reduce community harm.</p> <p>In the short term however, it is unlikely to make much difference to gambling harm but this policy aims to take a step in the right direction as the previous and current policies have not inhibited EGM spend.</p> <p>No new TAB venues can be established (however TAB betting services are still available at some pubs/clubs and online).</p>	<p>Any reduction in venue numbers may just likely result in increased EGM revenue for the remaining venues as district wide gambling proceeds are shared across fewer venues. This may make further attrition from the market less likely to occur.</p> <p>Any reduction in access to Class 4 gambling overall may result in problem gamblers turning to less regulated forms of gambling such as online platforms, (other forms of gambling are out of scope of this policy).</p> <p>Access to opportunities for gambling for enjoyment would reduce which could negatively impact on the social wellbeing for some.</p> <p>A reduction in the availability of community grants provided by pokie trusts over time if there is an associated reduction in spend.</p> <p>As venues close over time there may be a more inequitable distribution of EGMs across the district.</p>

Recommended approach

Sinking Lid Policy

- 26 Following analysis, we concluded that compared to the status quo, removing all caps and introducing a sinking lid policy is the best approach to minimise gambling harm in the District from Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling. It will most effectively achieve the policy’s objective. However there remain limitations around minimising overall harm from gambling as alternative means are possible to access in other Districts and online.

- 27 Further, we recommend that Council continue to lobby Central Government for changes to the Gambling Act to get access to stronger regulatory tools, particularly in areas of high deprivation. Similarly we can advocate central government to address gambling issues at a broader level.

Proposed purpose of the policy

- 28 We propose that the purpose of the proposed *Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 and TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023* is to minimise gambling harm in the Kāpiti District by implementing a 'sinking lid' for Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling.
- 29 This will be achieved by:
- 29.1 preventing any increase in the current or future number of Class 4 venues and standalone TAB venues
 - 29.2 preventing the introduction of additional EGMs
 - 29.3 restricting the relocation of Class 4 gambling venues.
- 30 Any consent applications for new venues, additional EGMs, or venue relocations will be considered in line with the policy objectives.

Tangata whenua

- 31 Council officers have engaged with our iwi partners Te Rūnanga O Toa Rangātira, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust to seek their views and input into the *Social Impact Study* to inform the draft policy options. They have been unable to provide a response on this to date but will have further opportunity to provide input on the draft 2023 policy through the more formal public consultation process.
- 32 Under Section 102(1)(b) of the Gambling Act a TA must give notice of the proposed policy to organisations representing Māori in the territorial authority district. This will be undertaken following approval to consult.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

- 33 The draft 2023 Policy and its implementation has no issues in relation to climate change.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

- 34 There are no financial implications in relation to consulting on this Policy. Furthermore, implementation of the policy will not impact on operational costs; any consent applications are charged relevant fees consistent with the Annual Plan as outlined in the draft 2023 policy.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

- 35 Council's legal review of the draft 2023 Policy, *Social Impact Study* and SOP in relation to relevant legislative requirements did not identify any concerns.
- 36 There are no perceived risks with consulting on the draft 2023 Policy using the Special Consultative Procedure.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

- 37 Following consultation on the draft 2023 Policy, submissions, hearings and any amendments, the final *Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Policy 2023* will be adopted following Council's endorsement and the *Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling Policy 2019* and *Kāpiti Coast District Council TAB Venue Policy 2019* will be revoked.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 38 Pre-engagement has been undertaken with key stakeholders including our iwi partners Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, to seek their views and input; Corporate Societies that operate EGMs (pokie trusts and clubs); Class 4 venue owners/managers; TAB NZ; Department of Internal Affairs; (DIA), Ministry of Health (MOH) and Te Whatu Ora Health Promotion; Problem Gambling Foundation (PGF), Salvation Army and other social service providers; and local recipients of significant pokie grants in recent years.
- 39 Under Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy*, the matter of the number and location of TAB venues, Class 4 venues and EGMs in the District can be assessed as significant based on the consideration of "the level of community interest". Of the criteria for assessing significance, "Public interest" and "Legislation" are factors. The threshold for public interest is "There is district-wide public debate". The *Significance and Engagement Policy* specifies that the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) will be used where required and includes the Class 4 policy in its list. The SCP will provide the opportunity for public debate and feedback on the draft Policy.
- 40 An engagement plan is in place and the next stage adheres to the SCP which is public consultation on the draft 2023 Policy seeking feedback. This includes issuing the SOP with its appendices of the *Social Impact Study* and draft 2023 Policy.
- 41 Under Section 102(1) of the Gambling Act, as well as using the Special Consultative Procedure, the TA must give notice of the proposed policy to each corporate society that holds a Class 4 venue licence for a venue and organisations representing Māori in the District. This will be undertaken following approval to consult.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

- 42 As part of the SCP, Council will publicly notify its intent to consult on the draft 2023 Policy. Communication of the consultation period will include through direct contact with key stakeholders, print media, social media, website etc.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Statement of Proposal, Draft Kapiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023 [↓](#)

8.4 CLIMATE ACTION GRANTS SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kaituhi | Author: **Rob Dunn, Sustainability Advisor Communities**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Sean Mallon, Group Manager Infrastructure Services**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

- 1 This report provides an overview of applications received for the 2023/ 2024 Climate Action Grants, along with recommendations from Council staff for allocation of grants across these applications
- 2 This report also provides a summary of additional funding recommendations made by the Climate and Environment Subcommittee (8th August 2023) for the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee to consider. These recommendations are made exclusively within the Recommendations section of this report.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 3 This report provides an overview of applications received for the 2023/ 2024 Climate Action Grants, along with recommendations for funding allocation.
- 4 Details of individual applications are not attached to this report, as this will be provided to Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee members through a separate link. This link provides full information on applications, along with the assessor scoring form which provides objective guidance across assessment criteria.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

- 5 As outlined in the Climate Action Grants Policy, the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee has the authority to consider Climate Action Grant applications and accompanying recommendations, and to make funding allocation decisions.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. That the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee makes funding allocation decisions as recommended by the Climate and Environment Subcommittee and outlined in recommendations B,C and D below.
Following discussion of recommendations made to the Climate and Environment Subcommittee meeting on August 8th as outlined in the Discussion section of this report, the Subcommittee made the following 3 additional recommendations:
 - B. That the full \$100,000 for the 2023/2024 funding round be allocated, as outlined in the table below
 - C. That Kāpiti Cycle Action receive their full application amount of \$16,475
 - D. That Waikanae Estuary Care Group receive \$3200, bringing total funds allocated to \$100,000
- These updated funding recommendations are shown in the table below:

APPLICANTS RECOMMENDED FOR FULL FUNDING			
No	Applicant	Requested	Recommended
1	Organic Wealth	\$3,773.15	\$3,773.15
2	Morepork Reserve Care Group	\$850	\$850

APPLICANTS RECOMMENDED FOR FULL FUNDING			
3	Kakariki Earth Ltd	\$8,555	\$8,555
4	Kāpiti Cycle Action	\$16,475	\$16,475
APPLICANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PARTIAL FUNDING			
No	Applicant	Requested	Recommended
5	The Shed Project Kapiti	\$28,728	\$15,700
6	MenzShed Kāpiti	\$17,771	\$12,430
7	Kāpiti Coast Biodiversity Project	\$28,000	\$14,000
8	Raumati Technology Centre	\$15,000	\$10,500
9	Paekākāriki Orchard and Gardens	\$24,845	\$9,698.85
10	Natural Build Otaki	\$7,300	\$4,818
11	Waikanae Estuary Care Group	\$5,869	\$3,200
APPLICANTS RECOMMENDED TO BE DECLINED			
No	Applicant	Requested	Recommended
12	Te Ra Waldorf School	\$7,186	\$0
13	Kenakena School	\$30,000	\$0
14	Energise Otaki	\$6,000	\$0
15	Te Toko Miriona Mira – Budge House	\$10,000	\$0
16	Kāpiti Island Nature Tours	\$30,000	\$0
TOTAL		\$240,352.15	\$ 100,000

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 6 The Climate Action Grants are funded through Central Government’s Better off Funding programme. Funding of \$200,000 was confirmed by DIA in February 2023, which was allocated over two financial years, \$100,000 in 2023-2024 and \$100,000 in 2024-2025.
- 7 The Climate Action Grant policy was approved by the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee in April 2023. Because the Climate action grants were a new fund in 2023, and to ensure all of the \$100,000 for the 2023-2024 funding round could be allocated, the agreed fund objectives and criteria were kept reasonably broad. Applications needed to meet one or more of the following objectives:
- enabling GHG emissions reduction;
 - helping create a culture of climate change action;
 - improving resilience in local communities;
 - supporting an equitable transition to low-carbon living;
 - supporting mana whenua vision and priorities in relation to these objectives.

With the criteria that projects must:

- align with one or more of the grant’s objectives
- continue to offer benefits to the Kāpiti Coast District once grant funding has ended
- demonstrate equity, with project benefits being accessible and relevant across multiple community demographics

- show how success will be measured in relation to project aims and goals; success must be quantifiable and able to be reported back to Council.

Application guidelines included that “relevant projects might be in education, transport, business, technology, agriculture/horticulture, nature conservation or restoration”.

For further information, the Climate Action Grants Allocation Policy is attached as Appendix 1.

- 8 Advertising started late April 2023, with applications opening on May 22nd, and closing on 9 July. There was a 2 stage process for applications for more than \$30,000, with applicants submitting a standard application form within 3 weeks, before being advised whether to proceed with a full business case.

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

- 9 The 2023-2024 funding round was over-subscribed, with 16 applications received totalling \$240,352.15 from an available fund pool of \$100,000. Applicants were informed that the fund was over-subscribed and advised to include summary information for a “funding plan B, and /or minimum viable funding amount” alongside their preferred application amount. Subsequently, 2 applicants that had initially applied for more than \$30,000 decided not to proceed with a full business case, and instead chose to apply for less than \$30,000. A total of 16 applications for \$30,000 or less were received.
- 10 Applications were reviewed by a panel of council officers, with staff from the Iwi Partnerships team, Connected Communities, Environment and Ecological Services, and Sustainability and Resilience teams involved. A summary of applications received, along with funding recommendations from the panel of Council officers, is in the table and paragraphs below.

Table 1: Summary of applications and funding recommendations

APPLICANTS RECOMMENDED FOR FULL FUNDING			
No	Applicant	Requested	Recommended
1	Organic Wealth	\$3,773.15	\$3,773.15
2	Morepork Reserve Care Group	\$850	\$850
3	Kakariki Earth Ltd	\$8,555	\$8,555
APPLICANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PARTIAL FUNDING			
No	Applicant	Requested	Recommended
4	The Shed Project Kapiti	\$28,728	\$15,700
5	MenzShed Kāpiti	\$17,771	\$12,430
6	Kāpiti Coast Biodiversity Project	\$28,000	\$14,000
7	Raumati Technology Centre	\$15,000	\$10,500
8	Paekākāriki Orchard and Gardens	\$24,845	\$9,698.85
9	Natural Build Otaki	\$7,300	\$4,818
APPLICANTS RECOMMENDED TO BE DECLINED			
No	Applicant	Requested	Recommended
10	Te Ra Waldorf School	\$7,186	\$0
11	Kenakena School	\$30,000	\$0
12	Waikanae Estuary Care Group	\$5,869	\$0
13	Energise Otaki	\$6,000	\$0
14	Te Toko Miriona Mira – Budge House	\$10,000	\$0
15	Kāpiti Island Nature Tours	\$30,000	\$0
16	Kāpiti Cycle Action	\$16,475	\$0
TOTAL		\$240,352.15	\$ 80,325.00

Applicants recommended for full funding

1. Organic Wealth applied for \$3,773.15 to increase their capacity to collect food waste from local businesses and households across Kāpiti, and to improve composting infrastructure at existing sites. Their goal is to compost 200 tonnes of food scraps annually. Organic Wealth work with community gardens with established composting facilities and have compost facilities in Te Horo. Organic Wealth currently works with other local organisations engaged within the waste minimisation space and is open to further collaboration.

2. Morepork Reserve Care Group applied for \$850 to establish trap lines within Council reserves and ecological sites K133, just east of Nga Manu Nature Reserve in Waikanae, and accessible from Morepork Drive. Native forest which is not protected from predators has significantly less biodiversity and carbon sequestration potential than protected forest. The project also aims to recruit residents to help with trapping and restoration efforts.

3. Kakariki Earth Limited applied for \$8,555 to conduct research into the feasibility of using biochar products to both improve energy efficiency of building design, and reduce emissions associated with building construction. Kakariki Earth would also like to conduct a district-wide assessment of quantities of feedstock (forestry slash, farm and lifestyle burn piles etc)

potentially available to turn into biochar, with a broader goal to turn this feedstock into biochar available for farmers, orchardists, and gardeners. The benefits of biochar include carbon sequestration, improving soil nutrient and water retention, and the conversion of waste wood into a useful resource. While Kakariki Earth presented options for funding at \$7055 and \$5,555, funding the full \$8,555 would allow both the biochar product testing and district wide feasibility study to go ahead.

Applicants recommended for partial funding

4. The Shed Project Kāpiti “aims to eliminate all barriers in order to achieve successful integration into the community for those who may be potentially marginalized due to disability, gender, emotional or behavioural problems”. The Shed Project would like to establish a food scraps collection service in Paraparaumu, with the goal of reducing food waste going to landfill by 10,400L within the first year of operation. A key aspect of this funding application is purchasing an electric bike and trailer suitable for employees with a range of disabilities to operate. The Shed Project have composting sites established within Paraparaumu and Otaki. Funding this application for the full \$28,728 applied for would enable food collection services to start up in both Paraparaumu and Otaki. Funding this application for the lesser amount of \$15,700 would allow the food collection service to start up in Paraparaumu, which could be expanded to other areas in the future. The Shed Project is involved in discussions with other local organisations working within the waste minimisation space and is open to further collaboration.

5. MenzShed Kāpiti repair, refurbish, and build new items for a wide range of organisations across Kāpiti communities. Through doing so they divert a significant amount of waste from landfill, reduce overall consumption, and help to promote circular economy principles. Through their work the MenzShed supports community connection, collaboration, and mens' health. The MenzShed have applied for funding to replace their old air compressor. While a new compressor does not represent significant emissions reductions in itself, consideration was given to the broader work of the MenzShed which replacing an air compressor would enable. Funding this application for the full \$17,771 applied for would enable replacement of the air compressor and complete replacement/ extension of electrical fittings and air distribution piping. Funding this application for \$12,430 would enable replacement of the air compressor and replacement of electrical fittings and air distribution piping and was considered best “value for money” by the panel.

6. Kāpiti Coast Biodiversity Project have applied for funding to help re-establish lowland podocarp forest across suitable areas in Kāpiti. Funding will allow for the continuation and expansion of an existing project, and will include seed collection, growing of trees within nurseries, planting and maintenance work. The Kāpiti Coast Biodiversity project have collaborated with mana whenua, local conservation groups, education providers, and local businesses over planting and maintenance work in the past and intend to continue this collaborative approach with this project. They have applied for \$28,000, but note that the project is scalable, and that any funds received would enable their project to continue to some extent. Recommended funding, \$14,000.

7. Raumati Technology Centre applied for \$15,000 towards a diverse project which includes the establishment of a food forest and plant nursery, and stream, forest and dune restoration work. RTC work with year 7/8 students from all schools between Paekākāriki and Waikanae each year. RTC intend to collaborate with local iwi and a wide range of community and regional partners as the project develops. Application includes costs for staff, plants, and building materials. The application notes flexibility with timing and extent of various aspects of the project, so the recommended \$10,500 would still enable this project to make significant progress.

8. Paekākāriki Orchard and Gardens applied for \$24,845 to establish a portable biochar operation. The benefits of biochar include carbon sequestration, improving soil nutrient and water retention, and the conversion of waste wood into a useful resource. Biochar is able to

be produced on various scales, from domestic (garden waste) through to industrial (eg forestry slash). The application included costs for a kiln, specialised trailer, project coordinator, and supplementary materials. The recommended \$9,698.85 would enable the purchase of the kiln, supplementary materials, and some coordinator time; with opportunity for the project to be scaled up in the future as funding was secured.

9. Natural Build Otaki applied for \$7300 to help educate and empower local communities around both the amount of CO² emissions associated with traditional building design, along with developing understanding and skills around alternative sustainable building practises. To achieve this, Natural Build Otaki plan to run a 3-day workshop, with grant funding making workshop attendance more affordable/ accessible to participants. Funding this project with \$4818 would still support this project to go ahead but would just mean fewer subsidised workshop places available.

Applicants not recommended for funding

10. Te Ra Waldorf School applied for \$7186 to replace old heaters with heat pumps in classrooms. While this would improve energy efficiency within the school, and does provide some education opportunities for students, this project does not meet the grant objectives and criteria as clearly as other applications. Moreover, the panel were concerned that funding energy projects in public or private schools might set a precedent, which could lead to the climate action grant becoming inundated by similar applications in the future.

11. Kenakena School applied for \$30,000 to install a 10kw solar system at their school, and also included a proposal for \$20,000 to install a smaller 6.64kw system. While this would undoubtedly improve energy efficiency within the school and would provide some education opportunities for students and the wider school community, this project does not meet the grant objectives and criteria as clearly as other applications. Moreover, the panel were concerned that funding energy projects in public or private schools might set a precedent, which could lead to the climate action grant becoming inundated by similar applications in the future.

12. Waikanae Estuary Care Group carries out a range of important restoration work within the Waikanae estuary, and collaborates with the local community, including primary and secondary schools, to help carry out this work. They applied for \$5,869 to replace tables and benches in their shade house with aluminium ones, due to wooden ones deteriorating quickly in the estuarine environment. While this project aligned reasonably well with grant objectives and criteria, the panel had some questions over “value for money” with this project, had concerns about the carbon footprint of aluminium/ steel tables, and wondered what other options might exist to replace these tables with more durable wooden ones.

13. Energise Otaki has a long term, strategic goal of planting some 32Ha in total of permanently protected native forest in the Ōtaki area, with the goals of offsetting carbon emissions, improving biodiversity, and redirecting any funds gained from the sale of carbon credits towards their other community/ environmental action projects. The process of land acquisition and planting is envisaged in stages, as different areas of land become available. Energise Otaki are currently in negotiations over one area of land and have applied for \$6000 to help with “negotiations with an identified piece of land, local landowner consultations and negotiations for planting, legal arrangements for land acquisition public education and communications”. While the panel liked the vision of this project, funding legal and property negotiations does not meet the criteria of the fund as such. In addition, there was uncertainty around the timeframe for this process, with no guarantee of a successful outcome. The panel would encourage Energise Otaki to re-apply for funding for this project through the climate action grant in the future, once there is more certainty over the outcome of any land negotiation processes.

14. Te Toko Miriona Mira – Budge House. “The purpose of ‘Te Toko Miriona Mira’ project is to reinstate the descendants of Miriona Mira to be living within her whare (‘Budge House’)

that although subjected to colonisation and Crown failures as a Te Tiriti partner remains on her whenua consumed within the establishment of the QEII Park. The house has been identified by Greater Wellington Regional Council as being at risk of future climate impacts.”

The Te Toko Miriona Mira project applied for \$10,000. While the panel acknowledged the challenging history and circumstances around this project, it was not considered as well aligned with the overall Climate action grant objectives and criteria as other applications.

15. Kāpiti Island Nature Tours applied for funding to assess options for decarbonisation of their business operations. Over the last 18 months they have worked with Toitū Envirocare to measure their environmental/ carbon footprint, which has demonstrated that 85% of their emissions come from transport. Their aim now is to engage someone to investigate, research and develop a plan setting out option and opportunities to transition to a lower carbon footprint business. The estimated cost of delivering this feasibility study is \$39,100. Kāpiti Island Nature Tours has applied for \$30,000 through the Climate action grants.

Council commends Kāpiti Island Nature Tours for measuring the business’ carbon footprint and wanting to take further action to develop emissions reduction options for the business. In the panel’s view however, the feasibility study as such does not meet the objectives of the policy. It will be up to Kāpiti Nature Tours to consider the outcomes and recommendations of that feasibility study and only implementation of any reduction actions is likely to meet one or more of the objectives of the Policy. This is the same for the other criteria that have to be considered under this policy. In reference to these criteria in paragraph 6 of this report, for example, a feasibility study for a private business cannot be considered to be benefiting the District in the future as the decision making following the feasibility study is commercial business decision. The panel recommends not funding the development of the feasibility study.

16. Kāpiti Cycle Action have applied for funding for the Raumati Bike Bus initiative. “The project aims to use the quieter roads and cycle-paths to our Raumati primary schools so that groups of our youngest citizens can ride to school in safely marshalled groups”. This project would help reduce traffic and carbon emissions, promote active transport and wellbeing to primary school students, and encourage community partnership and collaboration. Kāpiti Cycle Action have applied for \$16,475, with a minimum of \$9,575 required to progress the project. The panel has understood that \$2500 has already awarded by the Raumati community board and that on 29 June 2023 the Council received and supported the Community Board’s recommendation to consider funding this project during the development of the Long Term Plan 2024. Council requested in that meeting ‘that council officers work with Kāpiti Cycling Action to further develop proposals as a pilot programme to be considered for funding’. Taking note of the Council’s recommendation and request, the panel recommends not funding this project as part of this Climate Action Grants funding round.

Unallocated grants money

It is proposed that the unallocated grants money of \$19,675.15 added to next year’s Climate Action Grants funding round or that this is made available to this financial year’s carbon reduction education programme.

He take | Issues

11 There are no issues to discuss.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

12 The 2023-2024 Climate action grant was significantly oversubscribed, with a wide range of quality applications which aligned well with the grant objectives and criteria. The subcommittee may choose to make recommendations to the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee (SOF) that funds should be allocated differently to the recommendations presented within this report.

Mana whenua

13 There were 2 mana whenua- related applications for funding through this year's Climate action Grants:

- Waiorua Lodge Ltd t/a Kapiti Island Nature Tours
- Te Toko Miriona Mira

Details of these are provided in the discussion section above.

14 One of the initial suggestions during the development of the Climate Action Grant policy was that application information be offered in both te reo Māori and English versions. This proposal was not adopted by the SOF when the policy was considered in April 2023.

Panonitanga Āhuarangi me te Taiao | Climate change and Environment

15 The Climate Action Grants directly support community led action on climate change. The grant objectives and criteria are broad and provide opportunities to support a wide range of mitigation, adaptation and transition activities.

16 Climate Emergency Action Framework (CEAF)

The Climate Action Grants support the CEAF vision of “a thriving, vibrant and strong Kāpiti that has reduced its footprint significantly, transitioned to a low-carbon future, and prepared for challenges and opportunities that come from responding to the climate crisis”.

The Climate Action grants directly enable principle 4.10 of the CEAF, “Council looks for and takes opportunities to lead, facilitate and empower iwi-led and other community-led projects and initiatives that aim to build sustainability, resilience, and green innovation”.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

17 Funding for the 2023-2024, and 2024-2025 Climate Action Grants come from Central Governments Better Off Funding (\$100,000 each year for a total of \$200,000).

18 To continue to offer the Climate Action Grants beyond the 2023-2024 financial year, funding will need to be allocated by Council through the 2024 Long Term Plan. A proposal to include this in Council's operational budgets will be put forward.

Tūraru ā-Ture me te Whakahaere | Legal and Organisational Risk

19 As with other grant processes run by the Council there is a reputational risk when this process is run poorly or doesn't meet community expectations.

20 This risk is managed by adopting the Climate Action Grants Allocation Policy and conducting a transparent and contestable process to consider and approve grants.

21 The applicants are required to report back on milestones and achievements of the projects that have been awarded funding.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

22 The Climate Action Policy funding allocations support the implementation of the Council's Climate Action Framework, as well as Council's Strategic Objectives for 2023/24.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

23 Once funding allocation decisions have been made and applicants have been notified of outcomes, there will be website updates, articles and media releases regarding how much has been awarded in total and who the recipients are. Details of how much applicants have received will not be included in media releases.

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 24 No further engagement is planned

Whakatairanga | Publicity

- 25 When funding recipients are announced, information on successful applicants will be added to the [Climate action grants](#) page, in a format similar to that of the [Community grants](#) page. Once website information is updated, there will be a media release and an article in Everything Kāpiti, along with social media posts. As projects progress and are completed, there will be opportunity for case studies, website updates, and further media releases, for example as provided on the [Waste levy grants](#) page.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Climate Action Grants Allocation Policy [↓](#)

9 TE WHAKAŪ I NGĀ ĀMIKI | CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

9.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Author: Jessica Mackman, Senior Advisor, Democracy Services

Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships

Taunakitanga | Recommendations

That the minutes of the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee meeting of 13 July 2023 be accepted as a true and correct record.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes of Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee Meeting 13 July 2023 [↓](#)

10 CLOSING KARAKIA