



CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

THURSDAY 21 SEPTEMBER 2006

AT 9.30AM

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC OFFICES

Council: The Mayor, Garry Moore (Chairperson).
Councillors Helen Broughton, Sally Buck, Graham Condon, Barry Corbett, David Cox, Anna Crighton,
Carole Evans, Pat Harrow, Bob Parker, Bob Shearing, Gail Sheriff, Sue Wells and Norm Withers.

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION
1.	APOLOGIES
2.	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - COUNCIL MEETING OF 7.9.2006
3.	DEPUTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT
4.	PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS
5.	CORRESPONDENCE
6.	2006 ANNUAL REPORT
7.	DRAFT EVENTS STRATEGY
8.	PREVENTING AND MINIMISING GAMBLING HARM 2007 - 2010: MINISTRY OF HEALTH CONSULTATION DOCUMENT
9.	CHRISTCHURCH CITY PROPOSED NEW SPEED LIMITS
10.	CHARACTER HOUSING MAINTENANCE GRANTS
11.	UNDERWRITING OF CHRISTCHURCH AND BANKS PENINSULA HERITAGE BOOK
12.	CENTRAL PLAINS WATER LTD - ANNUAL MEETING
13.	REPORT OF THE AKAROA/WAIREWA COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 26 JULY 2006
14.	REPORT OF THE BURWOOD/PEGASUS COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 16 AUGUST 2006
15.	REPORT OF THE SHIRLEY/PAPANUI COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 16 AUGUST 2006
16.	REPORT OF THE SPREYDON/HEATHCOTE COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 1 AUGUST 2006
17.	NOTICES OF MOTION
18.	QUESTIONS
19.	RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

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1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - COUNCIL MEETINGS OF 7.9.2006**
Attached.

3. **DEPUTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT**

4. **PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS**

5. **CORRESPONDENCE**

6. 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

General Manager responsible:	General Manager Corporate Services, DDI 941 8450
Officer responsible:	Corporate Finance Manager
Author:	Paula Friend, Financial Accountant

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to present for adoption by Council the 2006 Annual Report containing the audited financial statements of the Christchurch City Council (CCC) for the year ended 30 June 2006.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Annual Report circulated with the agenda is intended to provide financial and non-financial information regarding the Council's operations for the year ended 30 June 2006, as required by Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Parent Financial Result

3. The Council's operating surplus before asset contributions was \$27.2M, \$13.3M ahead of plan. Contributions to this outcome are outlined in Note 24 to the financial statements, and included higher than expected dividend revenue from Christchurch City Holdings Limited, and higher than planned interest income.
4. The net surplus for the year was \$51.0M, \$14.5M lower than in 2005. This was a result of higher depreciation, maintenance and other charges, and lower revenues (including waste minimization levies not charged, owing to the High Court decision).
5. The Statement of Financial Position reflects the organisation's strength, with total assets of \$5.2 billion. This is \$687M higher than plan, primarily due to the strong operating result, the inclusion of Banks Peninsula, and revaluations of certain assets.

Group Financial Result

6. Group net surplus is \$35.8M lower than the prior year. \$14.5M relates to the lower parent surplus noted above. The remaining variance of \$21.3M is a result of Group operations. Specifically, Orion Group Limited's realised gain on sale of \$22.7M of its EDL shares in March 2005 was not repeated in the 2006 financial year.
7. Group total assets have increased \$654M, to \$5.6 billion.

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

8. Pursuant to s98 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council must prepare and adopt an annual report in respect of each financial year. The report must be adopted by resolution within four months after the end of the financial year to which it relates.
9. Within one month of the adoption of its annual report, the Council must make publicly available:
 - Its annual report, and
 - a summary of the information contained in the annual report.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- (a) Resolve to adopt the 2006 Annual Report as presented.
- (b) Authorise the General Manager Corporate Services to make changes as required for publishing the Annual Report.
- (c) Authorise the General Manager Corporate Services to produce and publish the Annual Report and Summary Annual Report within the statutory timeframes.

7. DRAFT EVENTS STRATEGY

General Manager responsible:	General Manager of Public Affairs, DDI 941- 8637
Officer responsible:	Programme Manager Strong Communities
Author:	Alan Bywater, Programme Manager Strong Communities

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To recommend a Draft Events Strategy (Appendix 1) in preparation for consultation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. Work has been underway during 2006 to develop an Events Strategy for the Council. Staff gained councillor input to the brief for this work in March 2006.
3. Staff have subsequently been through a process of analysing reports and research, engaging with stakeholder groups and developing a Draft Events Strategy.
4. The general contents and direction of the Draft Events Strategy were discussed with councillors at a seminar on 22 August 2006.
5. This reports presents a Draft Events Strategy for approval by the Council.
6. To complete the Events Strategy now requires a period of consultation, a consideration of the feedback received through this process and subsequently appropriate redrafting before Council adopts the final strategy. The final strategy is due to be completed by the end of December 2006.

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

7. The Draft Events Strategy has been developed in accordance with the decision making and other provisions of the Local Government Act 2002. A period of broad consultation should now be undertaken. The decision making and other provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 which, according to the Auditor General's Office, impose significant obligations for public participation, openness and accountability in local authority decision-making. The obligation to consult may be implied in legislation or an obligation may arise out of a "legitimate expectation" on the part of the public, which is the case in this Draft Events Strategy. For years, the events industry, and many sponsors, and public groups have been a part of the Council events calendar. They will expect to have a say in the future of how their city attracts visitors and creates a vibrant city through events.
8. The Council currently spends approximately \$2.5-3.5m per annum on events activities. This figure includes the direct expenditure, staff costs and overheads, and is spread across a number of activity management plans in the LTCCP.
9. To achieve the attached Draft Events Strategy there will be a need to redistribute funding that is currently used to fund events that primarily fit the Metropolitan Community Events Category (in the events framework in the draft strategy) to enable sufficient funding to achieve the two icon events proposed. Significant funding will be required to develop the two events/festivals to a level at which they meet the Icon Events criteria (in the events framework). This reallocation of funding will require some difficult decisions to be made about reduced funding or non-funding of some well established festivals and events that have been part of the Christchurch programme for a number of years.
10. In preparing the Draft Events Strategy and in comparing Christchurch's performance to that of other centres, a clear need has been identified for significant domestic marketing support for events that will attract visitors to the City. It is vital that the marketing of these visitor attracting events forms an integral part of wider domestic visitor marketing initiatives led by Christchurch and Canterbury Tourism. This is one specific example of a wider need for greater domestic marketing resources identified in the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula Visitor Strategy (currently under development). The Draft Visitor Strategy will be presented to the Council for consideration in early October and will address future funding for domestic visitor marketing.

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11. There appear to be two main options for funding the required marketing of visitor oriented events (as part of wider domestic visitor marketing campaigns):
 - To redistribute (further) events funding from other types of events; or
 - To utilise funding provided for domestic visitor marketing campaigns in general.
12. Currently this second option is not available as there are minimal funds available for domestic visitor marketing made available to CCT. If funds were to be made available at a later date (as part of the resourcing for the Visitor Strategy), the need to redistribute funding from other events areas (and consequently the number of hard decisions about existing events) would be reduced.
13. Further funding may well be required to achieve Objective 1.6 relating to securing major commercial concerts and events of significant benefit to the City. The Christchurch Events Fund currently exists to broadly achieve this aim. The Council, CCT and a range of commercial organisations have contributed to this fund. However, it is considered to have been largely ineffective to date in helping to secure major commercial concerts and events. A number of reasons have been identified for this and Objective 1.6 identifies the Council to work with VBase and the other organisations involved to further consider how best to secure concerts and events of this sort. The result of these considerations may be a request for further funding from the Council. It is the officers' view at this stage that it is unlikely that Objective 1.6 can be achieved without significant additional funding. Staff will provide a more definitive picture of the resourcing required to achieve objective 1.6 when the Council considers the final Events Strategy.
14. The 'whole of Council' type approach identified to support the development of the icon events in Goal 1 of the strategy implies indirect costs to the organisation as it effectively means staff and other resources within existing budgets be utilised on work related to these events rather than on other areas. In a number of cases this work can contribute to a range of Council objectives as well as supporting the events concerned.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council approve the Draft Events Strategy (Appendix 1) for consultation.

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BACKGROUND ON DRAFT EVENTS STRATEGY

15. Festivals and events are an integral part of life in Christchurch. The City boasts a full and diverse calendar of events and festivals, including international sport and arts events, mass outdoor concerts and intimate local community celebrations.
16. The Christchurch City Council has been an integral part of the events sector in Christchurch since the early 1980s. In many ways the Council's stimulation and involvement has contributed to the development of the vibrant events industry consisting of event organisers, artists and suppliers existing in Christchurch today.
17. In 1998 the Council adopted a Festivals and Events Policy that identified the desired outcomes from the Council's involvement and in 2000 the Council developed its first Events Strategy.
18. The Council currently has a wide range of roles in events ranging from direct production and funding, through assisting organisations to bid for events through the provision of venues and assistance with the regulatory requirements associated with events. Events are funded both at a metropolitan and community board level.
19. The Council supports a range of different events through a range of different parts of the Council organisation and through companies in the CCFL group. The need for a renewed Events Strategy was identified in late 2005 and was prioritised as a priority area for strategy development.
20. A brief for the Events Strategy was discussed with Councillors at a seminar in March 2006. Since that time a staff group working with Ross Corbett (Tourism Resource Consultants) and Arthur Klapp (Sports Impact Ltd) have been working to develop the Draft Events Strategy. In general terms the process used has been as follows:
 - Relevant research and information documents identified and analysed. The Council has been carrying out events related research and evaluations for a number of years. These provided useful information about current and past events in Christchurch. In addition a number of published articles, research and the strategies of other centres were analysed.
 - A series of workshops were held with key stakeholder groups:
 - Sports events organisers
 - Arts and festivals organisers
 - Venue managers
 - Visitor industry representatives
 - Community board representatives
 - Council staff
 - Pacific Island people involved in events
 - Maori runanga and people involved in events
 - A number of one on one meetings have been held with stakeholder groups, as follows:
 - Christchurch & Canterbury Marketing
 - Canterbury Community Trust
 - Theatre Royal
 - Canterbury Development Corporation
 - Event promoters
 - Sponsors /potential sponsors
 - The issues identified through research and engagement with stakeholders were identified and analysed.
 - The general direction for the Events Strategy was developed by staff and shared with the Strong Communities Portfolio Group in June 2006.

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- The Draft Events Strategy was further developed and the key elements of it discussed with Councillors at a seminar on 22 August 2006. Key comments from Councillors at this seminar included: avoiding any duplication with VBase in relation to major concerts, further consideration of decision making delegations to include higher levels of councillor involvement, building of existing events where many people have come together (eg event in Hagley Park following the Christmas Parade), plans for the future of Classical Sparks and Starry Nights, ideas for future events (including motor sport and New Zealand Day celebrations)
21. Work is being carried out on the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula Visitor Strategy in parallel to the work on the Events Strategy. Focus Groups early in the Visitor Strategy identified the importance of successful events that attract people to come and spend time in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula to the Visitor Strategy. The need to develop an events strategy was ranked 6th of all the actions identified in the Visitor Strategy work. In particular the following items were identified in the Visitor Strategy Focus Group looking at events:
 - Develop a cultural brand for Christchurch
 - Provide coordinated events information
 - Develop and market iconic events
 - Provide three year funding for event organisers
 - Identify Christchurch/Canterbury market advantage.
 22. Close liaison has been taking place between staff working on the Events Strategy and the Visitor Strategy to ensure they are closely aligned.
 23. One of the consistent pieces of feedback during the engagement of stakeholders was the need for the Council to be able to make speedy and responsive decisions around events support when required. The intention to do this is included in the Draft Events Strategy. To achieve this streamlined decision-making, processes are required including suitable delegations. These processes and delegations do not form part of the Draft Strategy, and do not require a Council decision at this time. However, the issue is noted here, to signal that Council will have the opportunity to discuss this further when the final Events Strategy is considered.
 24. Following approval of the Draft Events Strategy by the Council a process of general consultation on it needs to be undertaken. The consultation and communication strategy for the Draft Events strategy aims to have a strong marketing side to help make it as vibrant and attractive to encourage participation in the process and to convey the energy of the subject - great events for a great city.
 25. The consultation process will encompass communities, organisations and individuals with an interest in festivals and events focused on residents, as well as those with an interest in events to attract visitors. Organisations already producing events supported by the Council will also be part of this consultation.
 26. The anticipated period of consultation on the Visitor Strategy will overlap the Events Strategy consultation period. It is envisaged that the consultation on these two strategies will be dovetailed for those organisations interested in visitors and tourism. The intention will be to present a seamless approach in the documentation and presentation for these stakeholders.
 27. Consultation on the Draft Events Strategy will be completed by the end of October 2006, during which the Mayor and General Manager Stephen Hill as the champions will front consultation meetings to the events industry stakeholders, elected members, and the public - with staff support. These meetings will seem like events in themselves as they will include an audio-technical presentation that will still be useable even after the consultation to promote Council events. The public will be invited to one or two meetings (depending on response) - otherwise, the feedback form (with invitation to consultation "event") will be made available at all Council service centres, libraries, and online. As in other consultations, the Council can consider receiving oral submissions, and all feedback is taken into consideration as the Council makes its final decision on whether to approve the Events Strategy. It is intended that the Events Strategy will be completed by the end of December 2006.

8. PREVENTING AND MINIMISING GAMBLING HARM 2007 – 2010: MINISTRY OF HEALTH CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

General Manager responsible:	General Manager Strategy and Planning, DDI 941-8177
Officer responsible:	Programme Manager Strong Communities
Author:	Terence Moody, Senior Professional

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To present for the adoption by the Council a submission on the above consultation document setting out the proposed three-year service plan, problem gambling needs assessment, and problem gambling levy calculations. The consultation period ends on 29 September 2006.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Ministry of Health has been allocated the responsibility for developing and implementing an integrated problem gambling strategy which must include:

- *“measures to promote public health by preventing and minimising harm from gambling*
- *services to treat and assist problem gamblers and their families and whanau*
- *independent scientific research associated with gambling, including (for example) longitudinal research on the social and economic impacts of gambling, particularly the impacts on different cultural groups*
- *evaluation”*

3. The Ministry published Preventing and Minimising Gambling Harm Strategic Plan 2004-2010 in March 2005 and this current consultation document deals with proposals for the period from 2007-2010. It is in three parts covering the three-year service plan covering primary, secondary, and tertiary services; the results of research as part of a gambling needs assessment; and options for weightings for gambling sector levy calculations.

4. The document suggests, while not limiting feedback on any of the matters covered, that the following questions may be helpful in focusing any submission.

- “(1) Are there things you particularly endorse about the proposed approach in the service plan?*
- (2) What changes do you suggest to the proposed approach in the service plan?*
- (3) Does the service plan provide adequate service coverage to meet the needs of the population in the areas of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention?*
- (4) Does the service plan adequately address research and workplace development?*
- (5) Of the two options outlined in the levy calculations, do you support the 20:80 weighting or the 10:90 weighting? Why?”*

5. The document points to a decrease in gambling expenditure from 2003/04 to 2004/05 although this was small (0.6% non-inflation adjusted) but a larger decrease in presentations to problem gambling treatment services of 15.8% in 2005. The Ministry of Health attributes this, in part, to a combination of the Gambling Act and its regulations and the Smokefree Environments Amendment Act 2003 although they indicate that it is not certain that it is the start of a trend or merely a transient period of adaptation. They point to international evidence suggesting that following the introduction of smoking bans expenditure returns to baseline levels within 3 or 4 years. While the number of clients seeking help declined in 2005 the numbers were still higher than in 2002 and it is estimated that only 10-15% of problem gamblers seek help.

6. The Ministry considers that a number of suggested projects for the three-year period will increase the demand for problem gambling services. These include a social marketing programme designed to encourage people to make healthy lifestyle choices in regard to gambling; to promote discussion about the effects of gambling in the community; and reduce the incidence of problem gambling generally with specific emphasis on ‘at risk’ populations. These latter include Maori and Pacific peoples as well as other low income groups. (See the following comments on Part 2: Problem Gambling Needs Assessment 2006.) It is considered that this, together with implementing screening through training of general practitioners and social service workers (for example budget advisors) could lead to an increased demand for services.

8 Cont'd

7. It is in the public health services (or primary prevention) area and to an extent research that effects may relate to the territorial authority role in controlling gaming venues. It is stated *"Factors that determine whether individuals experience harm from gambling can be split into three main categories; environmental, social and personal. These factors include the availability and accessibility of gambling opportunities, the way gambling is marketed and socioeconomic deprivation."* It is in the area of availability and accessibility of gaming opportunities, through gaming venue policies, that territorial authorities may have some influence. The report states that *"Public health activity around problem gambling has raised communities' awareness of the issue and mobilised communities to have a voice around gambling opportunities through working with territorial authorities."* The Social Marketing Campaign being developed by the Ministry is likely to increase community awareness of the problem in the coming three years.
8. Despite some reduction in the number of NCGMs in use in New Zealand from 2004 to 2005 (less than 3%) the distribution remains similar. The majority of machines and venues are located in more deprived areas (based on the New Zealand Deprivation Index) and the report considers that the 60% of problem gamblers residing in deciles 7 to 10 corresponds closely with the 62% of NCGM venues and 66% of NCGMs that are located in the same deciles. Some Australian research has indicated that gambling behaviour at the community level is supply driven, that it relates positively to the density of gambling opportunities. The report states: *"The relation between local-level accessibility to gambling venues and problem gambling in at-risk groups is one that warrants further investigation, and will contribute to understanding inequalities evident in gambling-related harm."*
9. The proposals for further research are included in the report and include a number of public health approaches to the problems caused, or arising from, gambling harm as defined in the Gambling Act. These may include longitudinal studies that incorporate a gambling component to enable causal inferences to be made regarding factors that lead to the prevention or minimisation of harm. These studies will assist in examining the social and economic impacts of gambling in New Zealand. It is also considered that research is needed on the extent to which accessibility on a local level, through the location of venues, influences the incident of gambling harm at an individual or community level for different groups in the community. The Council previously submitted that some research should also be undertaken on the effects of reducing the number of venues and machines on the incidence of gambling harm in communities.
10. This discussion document has raised the possibility of changing the weightings used to determine the relative share of the levy applying to each of the sectors. For the original levy period of 2005 to 2007 Government decided a 10:90 weighting should be used. This meant that the relative share for each sector was based on the number of presentations to problem gaming providers associated with that sector. In simple terms it means that the higher the weighting placed on presentations the higher amount that must be paid by the gambling sector that contributes most harm. There has been some suggestion that a 20:80 weighting would be more appropriate to reflect the public health approach being undertaken rather than just the intervention services to address gambling harm. As the NCGM sector is the largest, in expenditure terms and is associated highly with presentations to problem gambling services, it could be that the 10:90 weighting more properly represents the adverse effects of gambling. Conversely the 20:80 weighting may more properly represent the changes in emphasis to a public health approach of preventing the gambling harm. While the discussion document requests some indication of support for one or other of the options, and why, it is not considered the Council has sufficient information to make an informed decision on the matter. If a view could be put forward it may be that further information through research is needed on the primary causes of problem gambling before any change is made.

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

11. There are no direct financial implications to the Council if a submission was to be made.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council approve the submission attached to this report for presentation to the Ministry of Health.

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BACKGROUND ON CONSULTATION DOCUMENT PREVENTING AND MINIMISING GAMBLING HARM STRATEGIC PLAN 2007-2010

12. The Gambling Act 2003 has as one of its purposes *“to prevent and minimise the harm caused by gambling, including problem gambling”*. The Ministry of Health was allocated the responsibility for developing and implementing an integrated problem gambling strategy, which must include;
- *measures to promote public health by preventing and minimising harm from gambling*
 - *services to treat and assist problem gamblers and their families and whanau*
 - *independent scientific research associated with gambling, including (for example) longitudinal research on the social and economic impacts of gambling, particularly the impacts on different cultural groups*
 - *evaluation”*
13. After a period of consultation in 2004 the Ministry of Health published Preventing and Minimising Gambling Harm Strategic Plan 2004-2010 in March 2005. The Council had made submissions on the consultation document leading to the Strategic Plan and supported the development and implementation of an integrated approach to preventing and minimising gambling related harm. It was stated that the Council's interest went beyond its regulatory function set down in the Act of introducing a gaming venue policy but was required, both by the Gambling Act 2003 and the Local Government Act 2002 to consider the social, economic, and cultural well-being of its communities.
14. The submission specifically requested that the Ministry of Health undertake work that can be disaggregated to a city level to aid in undertaking social impact assessments. This could include research into the environmental, social and personal factors that may influence the incidence of problem gamblers and the effects of limiting the numbers of gaming machines and venues on problem gambling. The current consultation document contains the results of a considerable amount of research from a public health perspective about the matter including the 'Problem Gambling Geography of New Zealand 2005' and the 'Problem Gambling in New Zealand: Analysis of the 2002/03 New Zealand Health Survey', for example. To a degree it addresses some of the issues influencing problem gambling but not necessarily effects of limiting numbers of venues or machines on the creation of problem gamblers.
15. The current consultation document is in three parts; Part 1: Three-Year Service Plan 2007 - 2010 covering service priorities for primary, secondary and tertiary services, including research and workforce development; Part 2: Problem Gambling Needs Assessment 2006 bringing together information on the impact of gambling harm in terms of population need; and Part 3: Problem Gambling Levy Calculations 2007 - 2010 setting levy rates for the four gambling sectors (casinos, non-casino gaming machines, the New Zealand Racing Board and the New Zealand Lottery Commission) to provide for the costs of the problem gambling strategy. The Current consultation document can be viewed on the Ministry of Health website at <http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/199ed83545fe9213cc25710f007c3e32/f629a18dbfe170e3cc2571bf002134a7?OpenDocument>
16. The document suggests, while not limiting feedback on any of the matters covered, that the following questions may be helpful in focusing any submission.
- (1) *Are there things you particularly endorse about the proposed approach in the service plan?*
 - (2) *What changes do you suggest to the proposed approach in the service plan?*
 - (3) *Does the service plan provide adequate service coverage to meet the needs of the population in the areas of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention?*
 - (4) *Does the service plan adequately address research and workplace development?*
 - (5) *Of the two options outlined in the levy calculations, do you support the 20:80 weighting or the 10:90 weighting? Why?”*

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Part 1: Three-Year Service Plan 2007-2010

17. The document points to a decrease in gambling expenditure from 2003/04 to 2004/05 although this was small (0.6% non-inflation adjusted) but a larger decrease in presentations to problem gambling treatment services of 15.8% in 2005. The Ministry of Health attributes this, in part, to a combination of the Gambling Act and its regulations and the Smokefree Environments Amendment Act 2003 although they indicate that it is not certain that it is the start of a trend or merely a transient period of adaptation. They point to international evidence suggesting that following the introduction of smoking bans expenditure returns to baseline levels within three or four years. While the number of clients seeking help declined in 2005 the numbers were still higher than in 2002 and it is estimated that only 10-15% of problem gamblers seek help.
18. The Ministry considers that a number of suggested projects for the three-year period will increase the demand for problem gambling services. These include a social marketing programme designed to encourage people to make healthy lifestyle choices in regard to gambling; to promote discussion about the effects of gambling in the community; and reduce the incidence of problem gambling generally with specific emphasis on at risk populations. These latter include Maori and Pacific peoples as well as other low income groups. (See comments on Part 2: Problem Gambling Needs Assessment 2006 below.) It is considered that this, together with implementing screening through training of general practitioners and social service workers (for example budget advisors) could lead to an increased demand for services.
19. The Ministry document refers to the progress made towards meeting the goals of the 2004 - 2007 funding plan to prevent and minimise gambling harm. They have arranged contracts for the providers of new services, and commenced a behaviour change indicator survey and the development of a social marketing plan which will be introduced during the term of the proposed service plan. They have introduced training programmes on public health and health promotion for all existing providers and specific packages on problem gambling to the wider public health workforce. The Ministry has completed, or has underway, research on a number of issues related to gambling and gambling harm including those referred to above and the effectiveness of problem gambling interventions; the social and economic impacts of gambling; and links between the distribution of gaming venues and gambling behaviour.
20. The goals for services for the next three years will include a range of new and existing responses. The Ministry intends to fund a variety of problem gambling services covering primary prevention through public health programmes and activities; secondary and tertiary prevention through problem gambling services for individuals and families; and research, evaluation and monitoring projects that support problem gambling prevention activity. These will be based on funding principles set down as follows:
 - maintain a comprehensive range of public health services based on the Ottawa Charter
 - fund services that target priority populations
 - strengthen communities
 - address health inequalities
 - build the knowledge base
 - develop the workforce
 - apply an intersectoral approach
 - ensure links between public health and intervention/addiction services.
21. The projected costs of the proposed projects over the three-year period (2007-2010) total \$61,097,000 (GST exclusive) compared with \$50,983,998 for the 2004-2007 period an increase of approximately 19%. These costs are recouped by the Government through the problem gambling levy which applies to casinos, non-casino gaming machines, New Zealand Racing Board, and Lotteries Commission. The expenditure, over the three-year period, is spread over the following services and operations and the figures following each sum represents the percentage of total expected funding. Public Health Services \$17.6M (28.8%); Intervention Services \$34.5M (56.5%); Research Contracts \$6.8M (11.0%); Public Health Operating \$11.4M (1.9%); Mental Health Operating \$1.1M (1.8%).

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22. It is in the public health services (or primary prevention) area and to an extent research that effects may relate to the territorial authority role in controlling gaming venues. It is stated *"Factors that determine whether individuals experience harm from gambling can be split into three main categories; environmental, social and personal. These factors include the availability and accessibility of gambling opportunities, the way gambling is marketed and socioeconomic deprivation"*. It is in the area of availability and accessibility of gaming opportunities, through gaming venue policies, that territorial authorities may have some influence. The report states that *"Public health activity around problem gambling has raised communities' awareness of the issue and mobilised communities to have a voice around gambling opportunities through working with territorial authorities"*. The Social Marketing Campaign being developed by the Ministry is likely to increase community awareness of the problem in the coming three years.

Part 2: Problem Gambling Needs Assessment 2006

23. This part of the document examines a range of research and information related to the current problem gambling need in New Zealand. The Executive summary points out those national surveys have shown that Maori and Pacific peoples disproportionately experience harm from gambling but about half of problem gamblers, and half of those seeking help, are New Zealand European/Pakeha. There appears to be some evidence that the combination of living in deprived areas in which gambling opportunities are overrepresented leads to the higher risks amongst Maori and Pacific peoples. These areas continue to require attention in terms of problem gambler service delivery, health promotion, community development and research to understand the links between socioeconomic deprivation, gambling exposure and accessibility, and harmful gambling.
24. The report, based on the results of the New Zealand Health Survey 2002/03, found the significant risk factors for problem gambling included:
- being aged 15-55, with the highest risk being aged 25-34
 - being of Maori or Pacific ethnicity
 - having lower educational attainment
 - being employed
 - living alone
25. The report considers accessibility to gambling opportunities as a determinant of gambling problems based on the 'Problem Gambling Geography of New Zealand 2005'. There is evidence that the opportunity to gamble is an important risk factor for problem gambling. Gambling that allows for continuous play and short time spans between staking and outcomes, such as electronic gaming machines (EGMs) and 'scratchies', has been most strongly implicated in the development of problem gambling. Studies have shown that non-casino gaming machines (NCGMs) are highly mentioned as the primary mode of problem gambling in those presenting for help. Of new clients, presenting face to face for help 82% reported problems with NCGMs and a further 16% with casino based EGMs.
26. Despite some reduction in the number of NCGMs in use in New Zealand from 2004 to 2005 (less than 3%) the distribution remains similar. The majority of machines and venues are located in more deprived areas (based on the New Zealand Deprivation Index) and the report considers that the 60% of problem gamblers residing in deciles 7 to 10 corresponds closely with the 62% of NCGM venues and 66% of NCGMs that are located in the same deciles. Some Australian research has indicated that gambling behaviour at the community level is supply driven, that it relates positively to the density of gambling opportunities. The report states: *"The relation between local-level accessibility to gambling venues and problem gambling in at-risk groups is one that warrants further investigation, and will contribute to understanding inequalities evident in gambling-related harm."*

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27. The proposals for further research are included in the report and include a number of public health approaches to the problems caused, or arising from, gambling harm as defined in the Gambling Act. These may include longitudinal studies that incorporate a gambling component to enable causal inferences to be made regarding factors that lead to the prevention or minimisation of harm. These studies will assist in examining the social and economic impacts of gambling in New Zealand. It is also considered that research is needed on the extent to which accessibility on a local level, through the location of venues, influences the incident of gambling harm at an individual or community level for different groups in the community. The Council previously submitted that some research should also be undertaken on the effects of reducing the number of venues and machines on the incidence of gambling harm in communities.

Part 3: Proposed Problem Gambling Levy Calculations

28. The problem gambling services co-ordinated by the Ministry of Health, which include public health services, intervention or treatment services, research, and administration, are funded by an appropriation from the Crown. The problem gambling levy is to reimburse the Crown for the cost of the appropriation. The Act sets down the formula used for this purpose and allocates among gambling operators, which covers the New Zealand Racing Board; the Lotteries Commission; casino operators; and non-casino gaming machine operators, levies for the three years of the plan. The total is based on the costs for the three year period for the services and the levy is based on projected player expenditure in each of the four sectors. Once the consultation has been completed the Ministry submits proposals to the Ministers of Health and Internal Affairs and the Gambling Commission, the latter undertakes consultation and makes recommendations to the Ministers. The Cabinet then makes the final decision which is recommended to the Governor-General for adoption as to the levy rates.
29. This discussion document has raised the possibility of changing the weightings used to determine the relative share of the levy applying to each of the sectors. For the original levy period of 2005 to 2007 Government decided a 10:90 weighting should be used. This meant that the relative share for each sector was based on the number of presentations to problem gaming providers associated with that sector. In simple terms it means that the higher the weighting placed on presentations the higher amount that must be paid by the gambling sector that contributes most harm. There has been some suggestion that a 20:80 weighting would be more appropriate to reflect the public health approach being undertaken rather than just the intervention services to address gambling harm.
30. The effects of the two weightings could be seen as significant, at least in regard to NCGMs. In the 10:90 weighting over the 36 months NCGMs would pay 1.76% of expenditure compared with 1.69% under a 20:80 weighting. In all other sectors there would be increases in the sector levy rates with the 20:80 option. As the NCGM sector is the largest, in expenditure terms and is associated highly with presentations to problem gambling services, it could be that the 10:90 weighting more properly represents the adverse effects of gambling. Conversely the 20:80 weighting may more properly represent the changes in emphasis to a public health approach of preventing the gambling harm. While the discussion document requests some indication of support for one or other of the options, and why, it is not considered the Council has sufficient information to make an informed decision on the matter. It is known the gambling sector has one view while problem gambling treatment providers, and the public health providers, have another. The point is made that while the primary mode of gambling is used to define the weightings it is possible that the initiating cause may be different. If a view could be put forward it may be that further information through research is needed on the primary causes of problem gambling before any change is made.

9. CHRISTCHURCH CITY PROPOSED NEW SPEED LIMITS

General Manager responsible:	Jane Parfitt, General Manager City Environment, DDI 941 8656
Officer responsible:	Michael Atiken, Manager Transport and Greenspace
Author:	Malcolm Taylor, Traffic Engineer

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to seek the Council's consent to the undertaking of the consultation required in order to set new speed limits on the roads listed in the schedule attached to this report.

BACKGROUND

2. At the Council seminar on 1 August 2006 Councillors were briefed on proposals to change certain speed limits on roads within the city. These changes are considered necessary because of new subdivision developments and the changing use and environment of other roads within the Christchurch City Urban Traffic Area.
3. The Council is responsible for setting speed limits on those roads within its district in respect of which it is the road controlling authority. The authority for the Council to do this is contained in the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2003, Rule 5004 ("the Rule") and the Christchurch City Speed Limit Bylaw 2005 ("the Bylaw").
4. In setting speed limits the Council must comply with the requirements of the Rule. It requires the Council to apply "Speed Limits New Zealand" for the setting of speed limits. "Speed Limits New Zealand" contains guidelines for setting speed limits and procedures for calculating speed limits. They are set out in Schedule 1 of the Rule. The Rule also prescribes the consultation that is required to be carried out for any proposed speed limit change.
5. The Council may set a speed limit that differs from the calculated speed limit under Speed Limits New Zealand. However, in this case there is provision in the Rule that must be complied with.

"A speed limit different from the calculated speed limit is the safe and appropriate speed limit for a road with regard to the function, nature and use of the road, its environment, land use patterns and whether the road is an urban traffic area or a rural area".

6. Once the provisions of the Rule have been complied with in relation to determining an appropriate speed and undertaking the necessary consultation, the Council may set that speed limit by passing a resolution under Clause 5 of the Bylaw. The new speed limit will then be recorded in the Council's Speed Limit Register.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

7. The particular roads in respect of which it is now proposed that new speed limits be set are set out in the schedule to this report. That schedule details the precise portions of the roads in question, the existing speed limits, the proposed new speed limits and the reasons why it is proposed that the existing speed limits be changed. Where the proposed speed limit differs from the speed limit calculated in accordance with Speed Limits New Zealand, they are detailed together with the reasons specified in the Schedule.
8. In respect of each proposed speed limit, the evaluation prescribed by Speed Limits New Zealand has been carried out by consultant Antoni Facey of Facey Consultants.
9. The need to set new speed limits on the roads referred to in the schedule came to the attention of staff during the preparation of the Christchurch City Speed Limit Bylaw 2005. These proposed changes are due to new subdivision developments, and the changing use and environment of other roads.

9 Cont'd

10. Before a speed limit is set or changed the Section 7.1(2)(c) of the Rule requires that consultation is carried out with the following persons that may be affected by the proposed speed limit:
 - Commissioner of NZ Police
 - Director Land Transport New Zealand
 - CEO NZ Automobile Association Incorporated
 - CEO Road Transport Forum NZ
 - Any local community that the Council considers to be affected by the proposed speed limit
 - Adjoining Road Controlling Authorities
 - Any other organisation or road user groups that the Council considers may be affected by the proposed speed limit
 - A territorial authority that is affected by the existing or proposed speed limit.
11. The Rule requires the Council to consult each of the persons listed above in writing, advising them of the proposed speed limit and giving them a reasonable time in which to make submissions on the proposal.
12. The term "*Any Local Community*" is not defined for the purposes of Section 7.1(2)(c) of the Rule. However, in respect of the roads referred to below it is considered that the appropriate persons to consult are the occupiers of those properties which adjoin those parts of the roads upon which it is proposed that the speed limits be changed and each Community Board in respect of whose area the roads lie.
13. In respect of the proposed new speed limits it is not considered that there is any other organisation or road user group that would be affected by those speed limits.
14. The proposed timetable for the completion of this review includes:
 - 1 August 2006 Council Seminar
 - 21 September 2006 Report to Council seeking agreement to consult
 - October 2006 Report to Community Boards seeking support for proposed changes
 - October 2006 Consultation with:
 - the required parties
 - directly affected properties occupiers.
 - Residents Groups
 - Newspapers
 - 27 October 2006 Closing date for consultation responses
 - 30 November 2006 Report to Council on consultation feed back and request to resolve speed limit changes
 - December 2006 Arrange for sign changes and to update Speed Limit Register, Map and Council Web site.
15. It is also proposed to install additional 50 km/h signs on the sections of median divided roads within the City that are not designated 60 km/h. Several motorists have expressed their uncertainty of the speed limit on median divided roads as many are now designated 60 km/h.

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

16. The cost of new signs and the relocation of existing speed limit signs are within existing budgets.
17. The relevant legal considerations are set out above.

9 Cont'd

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council resolve:

- (a) That consultation now be undertaken in respect of the proposed new speed limits set out in the schedule to this report.
- (b) That in each case the persons required to be consulted be given not less than two weeks in which to make submissions on the proposals.
- (c) That consultation be undertaken with the Selwyn District Council being a territorial authority that is affected by the speed limits proposed in respect of Jones Road, Early Valley Road, and Springs Road.
- (d) That consultation be undertaken with the Selwyn District Council being a road controlling authority that is responsible for roads that join or are near to Old Tai Tapu Road on which it is proposed that the speed limits be changed.
- (e) That consultation be undertaken with Transit NZ being a road controlling authority that is responsible for roads that join or are near to Foremans Road, Gardiners Road and Old Tai Tapu Road on which it is proposed that the speed limits be changed.
- (f) That for the purposes of consultation, "any local community" shall be those persons or organisations referred to in paragraph 12 above.

10. CHARACTER HOUSING MAINTENANCE GRANTS

General Manager responsible:	General Manager Strategy and Planning, DDI 941-8177
Officer responsible:	Programme Manager Liveable City
Author:	Katie Smith, Neighbourhood Planner

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To obtain delegated authority for the Character Housing Grants Panel to award individual grants of up to \$5,000 for external maintenance works to owners of character residential properties located within Christchurch City (including Banks Peninsula) within a total budget allocation of \$100,000.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. At its meeting on 4 May 2006 the Council considered a report setting out recommended guidelines, and associated procedures for the processing and administration of applications for character housing maintenance grants. The Council adopted the guidelines and policies set out in the report and also resolved that, should a property which has been the subject of a grant be sold within five years of the maintenance grant being made, the grant be returned to the Council's funding pool for subsequent "character home" reallocation.
3. Under the policy and guidelines approved by the Council on 4 May 2006, applications for grants are to be reported back to the relevant Community Board, who will then make recommendations to the Character Housing Grants Panel.
4. The Character Housing Grants Panel will consist of a representative from each Community Board, and Strategy and Planning Group Staff to provide specific heritage, urban design and neighbourhood planning advice to assist the panel.
5. Although the earlier report to the 4 May Council meeting intended that the Character Housing Grants Panel be delegated power to finally approve grant applications, the report omitted any specific recommendation to this effect.
6. Therefore, this report seeks approval for the panel to be delegated power to make final decisions on the awarding of grants, and the quantum of such grants.

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

7. There are no financial implications as the financing of the Character Housing Maintenance Grants has already been approved by the Council and the funds set aside in the 2006-2016 LTCCP for this year and the following three years. The policy and grant provisions are to be reviewed after four years from commencement of this programme. The Character Housing Grants Panel shall meet at the end of each year of the programme to review the achievements and effectiveness of the Character Housing Maintenance Grants programme.
8. Under Clause 32 of the 7th Schedule of the Local Government Act 2002 the Council has the ability to grant the subcommittee delegated power to approve such grants.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that pursuant to Clause 32 of the 7th Schedule of the Local Government Act 2002 the Council delegate power to the Character Housing Grants Panel to approve individual grants of up to \$5,000 for external maintenance works to owners of character residential properties located within Christchurch City (including Banks Peninsula) within the guidelines previously approved by the Council on 4 May 2006.

11. UNDERWRITING OF CHRISTCHURCH AND BANKS PENINSULA HERITAGE BOOK

General Manager responsible:	General Manager Stephen Hill, DDI 9418637
Officer responsible:	Events Development Manager
Author:	Jo Naish, Events Development Manager

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval to underwrite a portion of the funding for the publication of a book on the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula Heritage, to be published in conjunction with the World Heritage Committee Meeting in Christchurch in 2007.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. As part of the World Heritage Committee Meeting to be held in Christchurch, June 2007, the local World Heritage Committee Steering Group, on which Council is represented, has endorsed a proposal by the Christchurch and Akaroa Civic Trusts to publish a book on the heritage of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula. This will be a significant heritage publication, and will serve as a memento for registered delegates attending the Congress, as well as for ongoing Council use, and sale to the public. A project team has been established, comprising representatives of the trusts and Council staff, to oversee production.
3. The Council is contributing \$25,000 to the project which is sufficient to cover the first stage of the book production costs. The balance required to complete the project is \$33,000. The trusts foresee that these costs would need to be met through other sponsorship and grants, and/or by retail sales of the book. There are, at present, uncertainties in respect of the timing and the amounts of potential funding to come from other sources. It is the view of the trusts that there needs to be some means of assuring that the total sum needed is secured before any substantive work on the heritage book is launched.
4. In order to proceed with contracts and pre-production in the interim, the two trusts have proposed that the Council arrange an underwriting facility to cover any funding shortfalls for the second stage costs of the project, up to a maximum of \$33,000; with any draw-down against the underwriting facility to be repaid from a first call against sales of the book.

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

5. It is anticipated that the balance of the cost of producing the book will be covered by:
 - (a) sponsorship and grants outside the Council and
 - (b) by the overall sales of the book after June 2007.
6. If the Council underwrites the project, revenue from the book sales will be received in the 2007/08 financial year as the book is not to be launched till June 2007.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that, to cover any shortfalls in funding raised by the two trusts, the Council agree to underwrite the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula Heritage book project to a maximum of \$33,000; with any draw-down against the underwriting facility to be repaid from a first call against sales of the book.

11 Cont'd

BACKGROUND ON UNDERWRITING OF CHRISTCHURCH AND BANKS PENINSULA HERITAGE BOOK

7. The UNESCO World Heritage Convention provides for the protection of landscapes and cultural places of outstanding universal importance, representing the best in the world for the type of heritage. The Convention was adopted by UNESCO in 1972, and to date 178 countries have ratified the treaty. New Zealand joined the Convention in 1984.
8. The 31st World Heritage Committee Meeting will be held in Christchurch from 23 June to 1 July 2007. The meeting is expected to be attended by between 600 and 800 participants and observers from the 21 countries on the Committee and the other 178 state parties to the World Heritage Convention. It is estimated that the event will provide a direct local economic impact of at least \$3 million to the local economy, as well as providing significant international media and stakeholder exposure for the city.
9. The Council has previously (25 May 2006) approved participation in a local Steering Group, which is developing a programme of events, talks and activities to run alongside the World Heritage Committee Meeting, that the public and delegates can both attend. Councillor Crighton is the Council's representative on this group.
10. The Steering Group has endorsed as a major local project the publication of a book on the heritage of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula, which has been proposed by the Christchurch Civic Trust and the Akaroa Civic Trust.
11. The Council has undertaken to part-fund the publication, providing \$25,000 from existing operational budgets towards the total production costs, estimated at \$58,000. A Project Committee, comprising representatives of the Christchurch Civic Trust, the Akaroa Civic Trust and Council staff, has been formed to oversee the production of the book. A comprehensive funding agreement is being drawn up to manage the funding relationship between the Council and the Trusts. Financial control will be undertaken by the Project Committee.
12. The Project Committee has developed a business plan to ensure the book has a popular and accessible style to facilitate sales and promote the heritage values of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula to the general public, yet accurate and authoritative enough to appeal to World Heritage Committee meeting delegates and other specialised audiences. John Wilson, a noted Christchurch historian, will author the book, which will be approximately 184 pages in length, comprising an equal mix of illustrations and text. Design and production values will be to a high standard appropriate to the subject. Much of the content will draw on the Christchurch City Contextual History Overview, produced by the Council in 2005.
13. The initial print run is planned to be 2,500 copies. Of these, up to 1,000 copies will be available to the Council to provide mementos to UNESCO delegates and for future use as gifts and mementos for other occasions. The remaining 1,500 will be available to the two trusts primarily for retail sale. Sales of the book will be managed by a local wholesaler to ensure distribution to all bookstores. Tourism outlets and education bodies will also be approached. There will be considerable opportunities to sell the book locally during the Cultural Showcase being planned by the World Heritage steering group as a city project during the World Heritage Congress. Depending on the outcome of initial sales, the trusts anticipate further print runs, being optimistic that the book will continue to be sought after over the next 10 to 15 years.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

14. The estimated cost of the publication is \$58,000. This comprises \$25,000 in the first stage (writing, photography, design, peer review); and \$33,000 in the second stage (printing, binding, storage, insurance). These costs are based on competitive pricing.
15. Funding support from Council operational budgets is sufficient to meet the first stage costs. The trusts have also initiated applications and requests to a number of other agencies and funding bodies to cover the second stage costs. So far, applications for funding have been made to New Zealand Lottery Grants Board and to the Christchurch Heritage Trust. Other potential sources include the Canterbury Foundation, the Eureka Trust, the Southern Trust and the local business community.

11 Cont'd

16. The majority of these funding applications will not be determined for some weeks, or much later in 2006. However, in order to proceed with commissioning writing, design and photography, and to secure printing contracts as early as possible, the trusts are seeking an underwriting from the Council for the second stage costs (\$33,000).
17. It is anticipated that an underwriting facility will only be drawn against in the event that funding applications and requests fall short of the target second stage funding requirements. This should be known by the end of the calendar year.
18. In the event that a shortfall occurs, the Project Team will examine options for keeping the book within available financial limits eg by such means as adjustments to design specifications and reduction of the initial print run - but without compromising quality.
19. If any shortfall remains at this point, the Council will have first call on the proceeds of all sales of the book.
20. It is therefore likely that any liability to the Council will be short term, and will be covered by sales in the 2007-08 year.

OPTIONS

21. Option One: Decline to provide an underwriting facility. For the Council this would mean no liability beyond the \$25,000 already committed in operational budgets. The trusts have indicated that if underwriting is not available they may not be in a position to secure arrangement and contracts for design, printing, binding etc.
22. Option Two: Provide an underwriting facility, to a maximum of \$33,000. For the Council the risk of carrying this liability is minimal as it is anticipated that sponsorship and grants, currently under application, will provide additional funding, and retail sales are likely to further cover any shortfall. The Project Committee may also have the opportunity to review the production budget in order to reduce costs, depending on the time at which such a review occurs.
23. Preferred option: Option Two.

12. CENTRAL PLAINS WATER LTD - ANNUAL MEETING

General Manager responsible:	Director of Strategic Investment - DDI 941-8411
Officer responsible:	As above
Author:	Bob Lineham

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to advise the Council of the Annual General Meeting of Central Plains Water Limited and obtain approval for a person to vote at the meeting.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. Advance notice has recently been received that the Annual General Meeting of Central Plains Water Limited will be held in Darfield at 7.30pm on Wednesday 25 October 2006.
3. Central Plains Water Limited is not a Council Controlled Organisation and this Council has only one share in the Company out of a total of 377,000 shares. The shares are predominantly held by farming interests. This Council's controlling interest in the irrigation scheme comes through its appointment of trustees to the Central Plains Water Trust.
4. The letter received calls for valid nominations for the position of director of the company and nominations close on Friday 29 September 2006. All valid nominations will be included in the formal notice of meeting for consideration at the Annual General Meeting. The Annual Report has not yet been received and will be referred to the Council under a separate report in October. The Annual Report and formal notice of meeting will be circulated to the Council when it is received in early October.
5. The constitution of the company provides for at least 50% of the directors to be elected from those who have agreements with the company for the supply of water. At this point of time it is uncertain which directors will be retiring and which directors will be continuing so it is unclear whether there will be any vacancies for non water users to be elected.
6. In view of the fact that this Council holds only one share in the company and the Council's interests are monitored by the trust, I do not believe that it is appropriate or necessary for the Council to nominate a director.
7. A person needs to be designated to hold the Council's proxy for attendance at this annual meeting and as it is a largely routine matter it is proposed that the Director of Strategic Investment attend on the Council's behalf.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Director of Strategic Investment be authorised to attend the Annual Meeting of Central Plains Water Limited and vote on the Council's behalf.

13. REPORT OF THE AKAROA/WAIREWA COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 26 JULY 2006

Attached.

14. REPORT OF THE BURWOOD/PEGASUS COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 16 AUGUST 2006

Attached.

15. REPORT OF THE SHIRLEY/PAPANUI COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 16 AUGUST 2006

Attached.

16. REPORT OF THE SPREYDON/HEATHCOTE COMMUNITY BOARD: MEETING OF 1 AUGUST 2006

Attached.

17. NOTICES OF MOTION

Infrastructure For Bus Transport

To consider the following motion, which had been lodged by Councillors Carole Evans and Gail Sheriff pursuant to Standing Order 2.16.1:

“That officers investigate and report to Council a way forward to move the infrastructure for bus transport to ECan.”

18. QUESTIONS

19. RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

Attached.