

Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

Public Agenda 28 June 2023

Council Chambers, Waipā District Council, 101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu



Members:

AM Holt (Chairperson); J Taylor; KG Titchener; SJ Whitaker; JS Wood; Councillor LE Brown; Councillor BS Thomas

28 June 2023 06:00 PM

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To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu-Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Apologies**

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

A member who does not have leave of absence may tender an apology should they be absent from all or part of a meeting. The Chairperson (or acting chair) must invite apologies at the beginning of each meeting, including apologies for lateness and early departure. The meeting may accept or decline any apologies. Members may be recorded as absent on community board business where their absence is a result of a commitment made on behalf of the community board.

The acceptance of a member's apology constitutes a grant of 'leave of absence' for that specific meeting.



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu-Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Disclosure of Members' Interests**

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

Members are reminded to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected members and any private or external interest they may have.



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu-Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: Public Forum

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

Public forums are designed to enable members of the public to bring matters, not necessarily on the meeting's agenda, to the attention of the local authority. In the case of a community board, any issue, idea or matter raised in a public forum must fall within the terms of reference of that body.

Requests to attend the public forum must be made to the Governance Team (Governance.Support@waipadc.govt.nz) at least one clear day before the meeting. Requests should outline the matter that will be addressed by the speaker.

Speakers can speak for up to five (5) minutes. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation during a public forum. At the conclusion of the presentation elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

Following the public forum, no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda.



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The local authority, its committees, subcommittees and any local and community boards must keep minutes of their proceedings. These minutes must be kept in hard or electronic copy, authorised by a Chairperson's manual or electronic signature once confirmed by resolution at a subsequent meeting. Once authorised the minutes are the *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings they relate to.

The only topic that may be discussed at a subsequent meeting, with respect to the minutes, is their correctness.

The purpose is to confirm the minutes of the meeting held 24 May 2023.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board confirms the public and public excluded minutes of the meeting held 24 May 2023, as circulated with the agenda, as a true and correct record of proceedings

2 ATTACHMENTS - ĀPITITANGA

Unconfirmed minutes of the Te Awamutu & Kihikihi Community Board meeting 24 May 2023.



Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

Time: 6.00pm

Date: Wednesday 24 May 2023

Location: Council Chambers, Waipā District Council, 101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu

PRESENT

Chairperson

AM Holt

Members

KG Titchener; SJ Whitaker; JS Wood; Councillor LE Brown & Councillor BS Thomas

Chairperson Holt started the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

1 APOLOGIES

RESOLVED

6/23/29

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Boards accepts the apologies of Board Member Taylor for non-attendance.

Whitaker/Thomas

LATE ITEM

The Chair noted that a statement had been received from Ursula Edgington on the recycling service after the agenda had been issued. The Chair noted that under 9.13 of the Standing Orders the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board can discuss minor items of business not on the agenda but cannot pass a recommendation other than to refer the matter to another meeting. It was noted that the streets in the statement related to Pirongia and the Community Board could take no other decision than to refer the statement to the next agenda.

RESOLVED

6/23/30

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board does not accept the Statement to the Community Board meeting from Ursula Edgington as a minor matter not on the agenda for discussion and referred the matter to the Pirongia Ward Committee.

Brown/Wood

2 DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Councillor Brown declared an interest in Item 6, Sports Field Lease Model Review Options

3 PUBLIC FORUM

Sharon Stirling spoke on matters relating to Memorial Park, Dog Control Policy and the Community Board strategic priorities.

Marc Dawson spoke on Memorial Park historic issues, particularly relating to the Yardley family.

Dale Morgan requested that the waste to energy plant proposed for Te Awamutu be put on the Community Board agenda so that it can be discussed at a later date.

4 CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED

6/23/31

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board confirms the public and public excluded minutes of the meeting held 26 April 2023, as circulated with the agenda, as a true and correct record of proceedings

Wood/Titchener

5 HERITAGE TRAIL SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETATION

Brad Ward, Manager Community Services, and Anne Blyth, Museum and Heritage Director, presented the report. A question was raised regarding service levels and how often these signs are checked. Staff advised that there is currently no resource for this, however, plans for how this could be managed in future are being developed.

There was strong support from the Community Board for having heritage signs reinstated as soon as possible and the Board also wished to see how the guidelines developed.

RESOLVED

6/23/32

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

- a) Receives the report of Anne Blyth, Director Museum and Heritage, titled Heritage Signage and Interpretation; and*
- b) Requests that staff report back to the Board on the development of process and guidelines to determine replacement and future development of our heritage signs as soon as this information is available for the Board.*

Brown/Titchener

6 SPORTS FIELD LEASE MODEL AND REVIEW OPTIONS

Brad Ward, Manager Community Services, and Hayley Lee, Consultant from XYST Ltd presented the report and provided key highlights, including explaining the five lease model options presented in the report. There was a question regarding how the lessees' had responded to the options. Mr Ward advised that a mix of responses have been received from clubs to date.

RESOLVED

6/23/33

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

- a) Receives the report of Brad Ward, Manager Community Services titled Sports Field Lease Model Review Options (document number 11008773); and*
- b) Ranks the five sports field lease model options presented in the report in order of preference from 1 through to 5 (1 being the preferred option and 5 being the least preferred), after consultation with the community*

Holt/Whitaker

7 TE AWAMUTU WAR MEMORIAL PARK - LAND STATUS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER SUBSIDY SCHEME

Brad Ward, Manager Community Services, and Aidan Kirkby-Mcleod, Reserves Planning Team Leader, presented the report. Questions were asked in relation to the gazettal process in 2008, purpose of the reserve as a war memorial, the pond and the area known as Yarndley's paddock.

The Chair granted Peter Fletcher speaking rights who spoke to the memorial status of the reserve.

RESOLVED

6/23/34

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board receive the report Aidan Kirkby-McLeod titled "Te Awamutu Memorial Park – Land Status and Obligations under Subsidy Scheme" (Document number 11006641)

Thomas/Wood

RESOLVED

6/23/35

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board requests that staff provide further clarification on the following specific point:

- i. Reserves Classification under section 17(2)(b).*

Holt/Wood

8 DOG CONTROL POLICY AND BYLAW REVIEW

Graham Pollard, Strategic Projects Driver, presented his report and explained that the consultation on the Dog Control Policy and Bylaw is now open.

There were a number of observations made by the Board in relation to the proposal, which included: classification of the Te Awamutu Cemetery, Anchor Park and the area in Memorial Park to the north of the playground, assistance dogs, definitions, number of dogs on rural properties and service levels for dog bins.

RESOLVED

6/23/36

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board receive the report of Graham Pollard, Strategic Projects Driver, titled '(Dog Control Policy and Bylaw review' (ECM 11006728).

Brown/Whitaker

RESOLVED

6/23/37

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board puts in a submission to the Draft Dog Control Policy and Bylaw with the final approval of the submission by the chairperson.

Holt/Whitaker

9 CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The Chairperson provided a thank you to those that assisted with the King's coronation event.

The proposal to advocate for raised pedestrian crossings throughout Te Awamutu and Kihikihi was discussed. Board members raised concerns in relation to noise and vibration and cost of raised pedestrian crossings. The benefit in Te Awamutu of the refuge in centre of the main street was highlighted. Board members wanted to hear feedback from the community before they supported a proposal for raised pedestrian crossings.

Board members all agreed that lighting on the pedestrian refuge in the main street was an issue the Board should support.

RESOLVED

6/23/38

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board:

- a) Makes a submission to the Long Term Plan for lighting on the pedestrian refuges between the pedestrian crossings on Alexandra and Sloane Streets, Te Awamutu; and*
- b) Writes to Waka Kotahi to support Council's request for a raised, signalised pedestrian crossing on State Highway 3 in Kihikihi.*

Holt/Wood

Shane Walsh, CEO of the Te Awamutu Chamber, provided a presentation to the Community Board on the Holmes Garage Community Space project, which proposes turning this space into an indoor market. The presentation included architectural drawings from architectural design, who were thanked for their contribution. The project included a walk through community space, which would be open during the day and closed at night.

RESOLVED

6/23/39

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board recommends to the Finance and Corporate Committee that it considers the Holmes Garage building at 74/90 Mahoe Street, Te Awamutu as a venue for indoor markets and covered community events in Te Awamutu.

Holt/Whitaker

RESOLVED

6/23/40

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

- a) Receives the report of Angela Holt, Chairperson Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board, titled Report for the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board (Document 11014477); and*
- b) Receives the submission made on behalf of the community board to the sale of land at 1262 Cambridge Road, Te Awamutu to Kāinga Ora.*

Brown/Titchener

10 TREASURY REPORT

RESOLVED

6/23/41

*That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board receive the report of Nada Milne.
Whitaker/Titchener*

11 ADOPTION OF COMMUNITY BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2025

The Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board 2022-2025 Strategic Plan was presented for adoption.

RESOLVED

6/23/42

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

- a) Receives the report of Keryn Phillips, Governance Officer, titled Approval of Community Board Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (ECM 11013529);*
- b) Adopts the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board 2022-2025 Strategic Plan as in Appendix 1; and*
- c) Reviews the strategic plan regularly to ensure the plan is being considered and remains current, with the view to change, if and when needed.*

Thomas/Brown

12 BOARD MEMBERS' REPORTS FROM MEETINGS ATTENDED ON BEHALF OF THE TE AWAMUTU AND KIHIKIHI COMMUNITY BOARD

Board Member Titchener visited Kihikihi rugby club and the museum. Board Member Whitaker visited the community garden in Kihikihi.

Chairperson Holt attended the coronation event in Te Awamutu and connected with Foodbank, ConnexU, Ko Wai Au and MSD.

Board Member Wood attended an Urban Miners event.

13 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting is Wednesday 28 June 2023, starting at 6.00pm.

Chairperson Holt closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

That being all the business the meeting closed at 8.42 pm.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRPERSON

DATE

COMMUNITY BOARD REPORT



INFORMATION ONLY

To: The Chairperson and Members of Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Graduate Strategic Projects Driver

Subject: **GAMBLING POLICY 2023 REVIEW**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The Gambling Policy (Policy) is due for review and staff are seeking feedback from the Cambridge Community Board on the Policy options.

Gambling is a legal activity and for the majority of those who participate in gambling, there are no negative effects or gambling related harm. Due to this staff do not have an opinion to provide “technical best practice” however one of the things to consider as part of the Policy direction is Council’s role in ‘promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities’ as stated in the Local Government Act 2002.

Staff have prepared a Social Impact Assessment to provide context and to enable an informed discussion on the review of the Policy. A workshop was provided to the Mayor and Councillors on 9 May 2023 which included discussion on policy options and presentations from Class 4 gambling stakeholders/experts.

A Decision Report was presented to the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee at its meeting on 6 June 2023. Elected Members determined that the community be consulted on whether the current policy needs to be changed or is fit for purpose.

Feedback is sought on the following key policy issues :

1. The total number of Class 4 venue consents and gambling machines;
2. The number of new TAB venues;
3. Where gaming machine venues and/or TAB venues can be located;
4. Relocation policy

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

- (a) Receive the report of Mieke Heyns (Graduate Strategic Projects Driver), titled “Gambling Policy 2023 Review”, (document number 10956214);*
- (b) Provide feedback on the Policy alternatives presented in this report.*

3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

Gambling Policy

The Gambling Act 2003 requires territorial authorities to adopt a policy on Class 4 gambling venues. Class 4 gambling involves gaming machines (“pokies”) outside of casinos.

The Policy must cover the matters relating to whether a Class 4 gambling venue can be established in the district, where they may be located and the number of gaming machines per venue. The Policy may include relocation provisions.

The Policy must be reviewed every three years.

The Racing Industry Act 2020 requires Council to adopt a TAB Venue Policy. The Policy must include whether or not new TAB Venues may be established and where they may be located.

Due to the similarities, the above policies were combined during the last review undertaken in 2019.

Social Impact Assessment

The Gambling Act 2003 requires Council to complete a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as part of the Policy review when considering whether to include a ‘relocation policy’ in a gambling policy. The information contained in the SIA will enable staff and Elected Members to have a good understanding of the impacts of gambling in Waipā, and will support sound decision making.

Elected Member Workshop on 9 May

The workshop provided brief explanations of the Policy options covered in the SIA and was followed up by presentations from The Problem Gambling Foundation, The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand and Te Tari Taiwhenua/ Department of Internal Affairs. Elected Members had an opportunity to ask questions of the presenters and to clarify issues raised in the SIA.

The questions raised by Elected Members centred around:

- The number of people who received gambling harm interventions;
- The difference between turnover versus actual losses in the Gaming Machine Profit statistics;
- How the deprivation index is created;
- ATMs and gaming venues;
- Online gambling;
- What other councils are doing in this space; and
- Community funding versus problem gambling harm.

The workshop concluded with staff seeking direction from Elected Members on the next steps in the Policy review. The direction provided was that the current policy did not require substantive change.

Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting on 6 June 2023

At this meeting, Elected Members resolved to consult on the Current Policy to seek community views on the Current Policy and on policy alternatives.

Policy Alternatives

The major policy alternatives include the following:

1. Total number of Class 4 venue consents and total gaming machines:
 - a. Keep the current gaming machine cap at 232, which can indirectly cap venue numbers; **or**
 - b. Adopt a sinking lid policy – which means that when a class 4 gambling venue closes, the council will not issue any other corporate society a consent to replace that venue or gaming machines, and the total number of gaming machines will reduce over time; **or**
 - c. Allow more Class 4 gaming venues and gaming machines i.e. remove the gaming machine cap.
2. Number of new TAB venues:
 - a. Keep as is (currently no limit); **or**
 - b. Limit number of new TAB venues.
3. Where gaming machine venues and/or TAB venues can be located:
 - a. Keep as is (currently no venues allowed to adjoin any school, or licensed early childhood centre); **or**
 - b. Allow venues to locate anywhere (subject to Waipā District Plan provisions); **or**
 - c. Further restrict venue locations to also not adjoin (for example) places of worship, and other community facilities.

4. Relocation policy (which enables Class 4 venues to retain their consent if they move premises):
 - a. Keep relocation policy; **or**
 - b. Remove relocation policy (aligns to a sinking lid).

Note that these are the key Policy alternative options and are not limited to these points. We are working with the Communications team in established how best to present these Policy alternatives to the community in a user friendly manner.

Indicative Timeline

The indicative timeline for initial consultation on whether the Gambling Policy should be amended or whether the current Policy is fit for purpose is as follows:

1. Community Boards, Pirongia Ward Committee and Mana Whenua asked for feedback on Policy alternatives.
2. Community consulted on policy alternatives and feedback consolidation.
3. Consultation feedback presented to Elected Members and decision made on whether to amend current Policy or not.
4. **If** the Policy is not amended, the review process is completed.
5. **If** it is decided that the Policy is to be amended a Special Consultative Procedure will follow, where the community is presented with a draft policy which would have been informed by the initial consultation. The community (including Community Boards and Mana Whenua) will be able to make submissions on the draft policy.

4 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

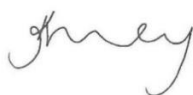
No:	Appendix Title
1	Gambling Policy 2019 – (ECM# 10095137)
2	Social Impact Assessment – Gambling in the Waipā District – March 2023 – (ECM# 10951007)



Prepared by: Mieke Heyns
STRATEGIC PROJECTS DRIVER



Reviewed by Melissa Russo
MANAGER - STRATEGY



Reviewed by Kirsty Downey
Group manager - Strategy



Approved by: Wayne Allan
GROUP MANAGER DISTRICT GROWTH & REGULATORY SERVICES

APPENDIX 1

Gambling Policy 2019 – *[ECM #10095137]*

GAMBLING POLICY

AUGUST 2019

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Issue	Reason for Issue	Author	Reviewer	Date
1				
2				

WAIPA DISTRICT GAMBLING POLICY

The Gambling Act 2003 and Racing Act 2003 require local authorities to adopt a class 4 gambling venues policy and Board venue policy respectively.

Due to the similarities between the requirements for the two policies they have been consolidated into one Gambling Policy.

PART 1: BOARD VENUES

Purpose and scope

Council is required by the Racing Act 2003 to maintain a Board Venue policy, and to periodically review the policy.

Section 65D of the Act details what the policy may include. The policy must specify whether or not new Board venues may be established in the territorial authority district and, if so, where they may be located. Venues are licensed and monitored by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy the following definitions shall apply:

Term	Definition
The Act	The Racing Act 2003.
Adjoin	Allotments sharing one or more common boundaries or separated only by a road width or similar equivalent.
Allotment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 1952 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan; and (b) Any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) On a survey plan; or (ii) On a licence within the meaning of Part 7 of the Land Transfer Act 1952; or (c) Any unit on a unit plan; or (d) Any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952.
Board Venues (Venue)	Premises that are owned or leased by the New Zealand Racing Board and where the main business carried on at the premises is providing racing, betting or sports betting services under the Racing Act 2003.
Corporate Society	Shall have the same meaning as that used in the Gambling Act 2003 and shall include the New Zealand Racing Board and any societies that are racing clubs under the Racing Act 2003.
Licensed Early Childhood Centre	Shall have the same meaning as that used in the Education Act 1989.
School	Shall have the same meaning as that used in the Education Act 1989.

Objectives of the policy

- To support the purpose and intent of the Racing Act 2003;
- To ensure Council and the community has influence over the location of new Board Venues in the District; and
- To control the growth of gambling while allowing those who wish to participate in sports or racing gambling to do so within the Waipa District.

Locations where board venues may be established

Subject to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Waipa District Plan, Board Venues may only be established in accordance with the provisions of this Policy.

No Board Venue shall adjoin any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Application for a board venue consent

A Board Venue Consent application may be lodged with the Waipa District Council at any time.

Applications to the Waipa District Council for a Board Venue consent must be made on the approved form and must provide:

- The name and contact details for the applicant, including the Corporate Society name, the venue trading name(s), any other name(s) related to the venue, and the venue operator's name(s);
- The street address of the place where the proposed Board Venue will be located;
- The names of key staff associated with the proposed Board Venue;
- The legal description (including a deposited plan number where relevant) clearly identifying the area where the proposed Board Venue is to be located; and
- Any other relevant information requested by the Council, or that the applicant wishes to provide in support of the application.

Application fees

All actual and reasonable costs of processing the application, including but not limited to any notification, consultation, administration costs, and/or inspections, may be charged to the applicant.

All applications must be accompanied by a deposit of \$600.00.

The deposit will be utilised to pay for costs and fees associated with the application. Any further costs or disbursements incurred in connection with processing the application over and above the deposit will be charged to the applicant.

In the event that an application is declined, any unused portion of the deposit will be refunded.

Regulations to prevail

Any regulations made pursuant to the Racing Act 2003 and its amendments shall prevail over any contrary provision of this Policy.

Application and review

Pursuant to section 65E of the Act Council must review this policy within three years of its adoption and within three years after each review. The policy may also be reviewed more often as required, to meet the needs of the organisation and best practice.

The policy will take effect from the date it is signed by both the policy owner and Chief Executive; however a one (1) year period from that point will be allowed for implementation and full compliance to be achieved.

PART 2: CLASS 4 GAMBLING VENUES

Purpose and scope

Council is required by the Gambling Act 2003 to maintain gambling-related policies, and to periodically review those policies. In relation to Class 4 Gambling Venues this Policy applies to:

- All venues/corporate societies wanting to increase the number of gambling machines that may be operated at a venue; and
- All applications for a new Class 4 gambling venue; and
- All venues established after 17 October 2001; and
- All venues for which no Class 4 gambling venue license has been held for the last six months.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy the following definitions shall apply:

Term	Definition
The Act	The Gambling Act 2003.
Adjoin	Allotments sharing one or more common boundaries or separated only by a road width or similar equivalent.
Allotment	(a) Any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 1952 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan; and (b) Any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) On a survey plan; or (ii) On a licence within the meaning of Part 7 of the Land Transfer Act 1952; or (c) Any unit on a unit plan; or (d) Any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952.
Class 4 Gambling/Gaming Venue (venue)	Means a place used to conduct 'Class 4' gambling, not including a casino, that contains gaming machines (Non-Casino Gaming Machines (NCGMs), or 'pokies').
Pokie Trust/Corporate Society	Pokie trusts, defined as 'corporate societies' in Part 1 (4) of the Gambling Act 2003, are non-profit organisations that own and operate pokies and distribute part of their revenue to community groups in the form of authorised purpose grants. They include the New Zealand Racing Board and any societies that are racing clubs under the Racing Act 2003.
Non-Casino Gaming Machines	NCGMs or 'Pokies' are electronic gaming machines that operate outside of a casino location (typically a club, pub, bar

Term	Definition
(NCGMs)/Pokies/Gaming Machines	or hotel). They may also be called 'gaming machines' as defined in Part 1 (4) of the Gambling Act 2003.
Licensed Early Childhood Centre	Shall have the same meaning as that used in the Education Act 1989.
Primary Activity	The activity(s) primarily associated with and promoted by the Venue.
Private Club	A voluntary association of persons combined for a purpose other than personal gain.
Relocation Policy	For the avoidance of doubt section 8 of this policy constitutes the relocation policy of Waipa District Council.
School	Shall have the same meaning as that used in the Education Act 1989.
Society	A corporate society as defined in the Gambling Act 2003 (including reference to Section 33), which has an operator's licence for Class 4 Gaming machines.

Objectives of the policy

- To support the purpose and intent of the Gambling Act 2003;
- To provide for the continued availability of Class 4 gambling within the Waipa District in accordance with the purpose and intent of the Gambling Act 2003;
- To control the growth of Class 4 gambling machine numbers within the Waipa District;
- To avoid the establishment of Class 4 gambling activities in locations proximate to residential areas, or other identified sensitive land uses;
- To encourage responsible gambling practices and attitudes in Class 4 gambling venues;
- To reduce the exposure and risk of exposure of under-18 year old persons to gambling opportunities and the promotion of gambling; and
- To ensure as far as practicable that actual and reasonable costs relating to Class 4 Gambling Venue consent applications are borne by the applicant(s).

Locations where Class 4 gambling venues may be established

Subject to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Waipa District Plan, Class 4 Gambling Venues may only be established in accordance with the provisions of this Policy.

No Class 4 Gambling Venue shall adjoin any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Primary activity of Class 4 gambling venues

The primary activity of any Class 4 Gambling Venue shall be:

- Sporting activities; or
- Private club activities; or

- Sale of liquor for consumption on the premises; or
- Board venues as defined by Section 5 of the Racing Act 2003.

Number of Class 4 gaming machines district-wide

The total number of gaming machines in Waipa District shall be capped so as not to exceed 232 machines ("**the cap**") (this being the maximum approved number of gaming machines permitted to operate in Waipa District as at 26th March 2015).

The cap of 232 will remain in place until the next review of this policy.

Number of gaming machines per Class 4 gambling venue

Subject to meeting the other requirements of this Policy, all new Class 4 Gambling Venues that wish to have gaming machines may operate a maximum of no more than nine gaming machines per Class 4 Gambling Venue.

Relocation Policy

Where an existing Class 4 Gambling Venue is ceasing to operate, the Council or its delegated officer may, at its or their own discretion, allow the transfer of existing venue conditions to another location(s) that meets the criteria of the existing policy.

Generally, the conditions to be met for a transfer of venue conditions to be considered, in addition to those contained elsewhere in this policy, are:

- The existing venue must be ceasing to operate as a Class 4 Gambling venue;
- The new venue must be operated by the same corporate society operating the existing venue;
- The new venue will be permitted to have the same number of machines as the existing venue, subject to any restrictions applicable under the Gambling Act 2003; and
- The merging of existing venue conditions and transferred venue conditions is not permitted.

Application for a Class 4 gambling venue consent

An application for a Class 4 Gambling Venue Consent may be lodged with the Waipa District Council at any time.

Applications to Waipa District Council for a Class 4 Gambling Venue Consent must be made on the approved form and must provide:

- The name and contact details for the applicant, including the Corporate Society name, the venue trading name(s), any other name(s) related to the venue, and the venue operator's name(s);

- The street address of the place where the proposed Class 4 Gambling Venue will be located;
- The names of key staff associated with the proposed Class 4 Gambling Venue;
- Evidence of police approval for owners and managers associated with the proposed Class 4 Gambling Venue;
- Details of liquor licence(s) granted for, or proposed for, the proposed Class 4 Gambling Venue;
- The legal description (including a deposited plan number where relevant) clearly identifying the area where the proposed Class 4 Gambling Venue is to be located; and
- Any other relevant information requested by the Council, or that the applicant wishes to provide in support of the application.

Application fees

All actual and reasonable costs of processing the application, including but not limited to any notification, consultation, administration costs, and/or inspections, may be charged to the applicant.

All applications must be accompanied by a deposit of \$600.00.

The deposit will be utilised to pay for costs and fees associated with the application. Any further costs or disbursements incurred in connection with processing the application over and above the deposit will be charged to the applicant.

In the event that an application is declined, any unused portion of the deposit will be refunded.

Regulations to prevail

Any regulations made pursuant to the Gambling Act 2003 and its amendments shall prevail over any contrary provision of this Policy.

Application and review

Pursuant to section 102 of the Act Council must review this policy within three years of its adoption and within three years after each review. The policy may also be reviewed more often as required, to meet the needs of the organisation and best practice.

The policy will take effect from the date it is signed by both the policy owner and Chief Executive; however a one (1) year period from that point will be allowed for implementation and full compliance to be achieved.

Signed: 

Kirsty Downey

MANAGER – STRATEGY (POLICY OWNER)

Date: 28/8/19

Signed: 

Garry Dyet

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Date: 29/8/19.



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APPENDIX 2

Social Impact Assessment of Gambling in the Waipā District - March 2023 – *[ECM #10951007]*

Social Impact Assessment of Gambling in the Waipā District 2023

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Executive Summary

The Social Impact Assessment of Gambling in the Waipā District 2023 has been prepared in order to provide a comprehensive overview of the gambling situation in the district, with a focus on Class 4 gambling and TAB NZ.

Impact of gambling

Gambling is a significant issue in Aotearoa New Zealand with around 1 in 5 adults being adversely affected at some time in their lives by their own gambling or the gambling of others. However, many community groups also rely on the funding provided by Class 4 gambling.

The Waipā district has 232 gaming machines (also known as pokies), located at 15 venues. Of these venues, most are private, three are owned by clubs and one is owned by TAB NZ.

There are inequalities in how gambling harm affects different parts of the Waipā community. This needs to be considered when looking at the four areas that gambling impacts; social, system, economic and community.

Employment and Entertainment

Class 4 gambling and TAB betting provide employment and entertainment, with most people gambling for leisure. Research suggests that there is scope for creating more full-time equivalent jobs if gambling expenditure was removed and switched to retail spending instead.

Community Funding

Of the \$4,827,578.45 spent on gambling in the Waipā district in the first half of 2022, just under 10% of that was returned to the community in the form of community grants. The money spent on gaming machines in Waipā is not necessarily returned to Waipā as the money goes into a pool of funds that can be accessed nationally. A criticism of this system is that the funds are predominantly raised from individuals living in more highly deprived areas and distributed to groups living in less deprived areas.

Gambling Harm

Problem gambling affects not just the problem gambler but those close to them as well. Problem gambling is most commonly associated with gaming machines, with approximately 22% of people experiencing gambling harm at some stage. In Waipā, approximately \$28,000 is lost each day to Class 4 gambling. Whilst gambling participation has decreased for the general population, harmful gambling prevalence has not declined. This can be seen in Waipā with spending on Class 4 gambling increasing along with the number of people accessing gambling treatment services, although there are none of these located in Waipā.

Online gambling

Although online gambling is out of the jurisdiction of the Waipā District Council gambling policy, it is an issue frequently related to Class 4 gambling. There is potential for Council's decisions relating to Class 4 gambling and TAB locations to be reflected in online gambling behaviour.

Stakeholder feedback

Initial feedback on Waipā District Council's current gambling policy was sought from key stakeholders (central government departments, gaming machine societies, gaming machine venues, and gambling harm treatment services). Of the 38 letters sent during January and February 2023, 10 responses were received. The issues covered by the responses ranged from approval of the current policy to supporting the adoption of a sinking lid policy and lobbying the government for stronger regulations. No respondents supported having less regulation than is currently in place.

Policy options

There are several policy options available to Waipā District Council.

Current Policy

- A cap at 232 gaming machines.
- A relocation policy.
- Primary activity of Class 4 venue is not allowed to be gambling
- TAB venues are not allowed to adjoin any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Minimum Standards

- Maximum number of gaming machines at a Class 4 venue - 18 if a class 4 licence was held before 17 October 2001 and 9 after this date.
- If clubs merge, the number of gaming machines is the lesser of 30 or the sum of the gaming machines previously held under a Class 4 licence.
- Councils must state where Class 4 venues can be located
- Councils must state if new TAB venues can be established and the location of these new venues.

Relocation Policy

A venue with a Class 4 licence can move to a new location, with the same requirements applying to the new venue as the old.

Absolute Caps

Places a total limit on the number of gaming machines or Class 4 venues within the district. Shown to reduce the number of gaming machines, Class 4 venues, and expenditure.

Per Capita Caps

Limits number of gaming machines and venues in proportion to population. Shown to reduce gaming machines and venues.

Sinking Lid

This is a cap on the number of gaming machines or Class 4 venues allowed in the district which sinks as venues lose their licences or close. Shown to reduce gaming machine expenditure contemporaneously and in lagged years.

Please refer to [Appendix A](#) for a list of definitions.



**Socially
resilient**



**Cultural
champions**



**Environmental
champions**



**Economically
progressive**

Purpose of the Social Impact Assessment

Waipā District Council (Council) is required to have a Class 4 venue gambling policy, which must be reviewed every 3 years. Before adopting a policy, Council must consider the social impact that gambling has on the Waipā community. In addition, under the Racing Industry Act 2020, Council is required to maintain a "TAB Venue" policy, which must also be reviewed every 3 years. The social impact of gambling within the district must be taken into account before adopting any such policy.

Council has combined its Class 4 Gambling Venues policy with its TAB Venue policy into one, which is subject to the same 3-yearly review cycle. This assessment assesses the social impact of gambling in the district.

Scope

Although there are several types of gambling available in the Waipā district, including Lotto, scratch tickets, and increasingly, internet gambling, Council's policy must only apply to Class 4 gambling venues and TAB venues.

This report provides an overview of gambling activity in the Waipā district, with a particular focus on Class 4 gambling because:

- Class 4 gambling's significance as a high turnover gambling activity;
- Class 4 gambling being the biggest contributor to problem gambling and gambling harm compared to other types of gambling¹;
- The significance of grants received from the proceeds of Class 4 gambling; and
- Council's role in regulating Class 4 venues.

The other form of gambling touched on in this report is that provided by TAB venues.

Method

This report has been prepared using the following methods:

- Review and analysis of secondary data;
- Literature review and analysis; and
- Feedback from key stakeholders (central government departments, gaming machine societies, gaming machine venues, and gambling harm treatment services).

Data Analysis

The primary sources of data for this report were Te Tari Taiwhenua The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (Manatū Hauora), Stats NZ, and [Granted.govt.nz](https://www.granted.govt.nz).

All efforts have been made to have data current to April 2023, unless specified in the text. In many instances more recent data was not available.

¹ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

Notes on the data:

- Information is usually shown with national level trends first, followed by Waipā district level information. This is to show overall trends as there is often less availability of district level data.
- The impacts of inflation are not considered in the financial figures.
- Population statistics are based on the 2018 Census. A review of the 2018 Census concluded there was limited participation, particularly amongst Māori and Pasifika communities.
- After relatively stable trends in Class 4 gambling, the COVID-19 lockdowns and associated upheaval has made it difficult to predict future trends in the data.

Legislative Requirements

The Waipā District Council Gambling Policy 2019 combines the Class 4 Venue Policy under the Gambling Act 2003 with the TAB Venue Policy under the Racing Act 2003 (now replaced by the Racing Industry Act 2020) (the Acts). The Acts require territorial authorities (councils) to have a policy on Class 4 gambling and TAB venues respectively, and review it every 3 years. The Acts also require the Council to consider the social impact of gambling within Waipā when adopting its gambling policy.

Class 4 Venue Policy

Council's gambling policy must cover the following (under the Gambling Act 2003):

- where and if Class 4 venues can be located within the district.

Council's gambling policy may include the following:

- restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines at a Class 4 venue;
- a relocation policy, which relates to setting out if and when consent will be granted where a venue is intended to relocate from an existing venue;

TAB Venue Policy

The Racing Industry Act 2020 requires councils to have a policy on TAB venues. This policy must cover:

- if new TAB Venues can be located within the district;
- where new TAB venues can be located within the district;

Review Requirements

The Waipā District Council's Gambling Policy must be reviewed every 3 years and can only be amended or replaced according to the special consultative procedure, as set out in the Local Government Act 2002.

Gambling in Aotearoa New Zealand Overview

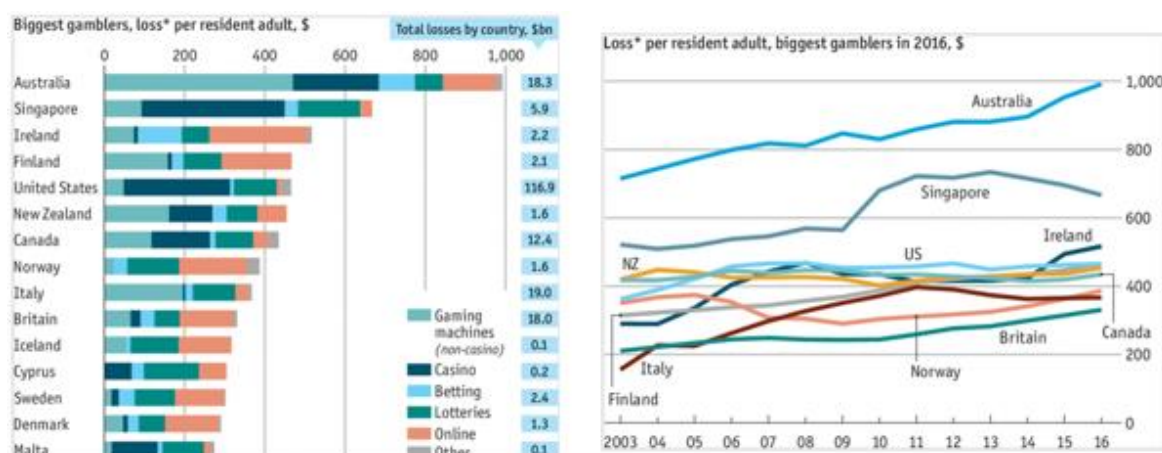


Figure 1: Biggest Gamblers around the world in February 2017².

According to The Economist (2017), Aotearoa New Zealand as a whole, is the 6th biggest spender on gambling activities in the world per resident (Figure 1). This statistic indicates that gambling touches many people around the country, with an estimated 2.8 million New Zealanders participating in some form of gambling³. The \$2,254,000,000 spent on gambling in the 2021/22 financial year was divided up amongst the 4 types of gambling in the country – TAB NZ, Lotto, Class 4 gaming machines and casinos, with Class 4 gaming machines making up the largest part of the spending (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Net amount spent by people gambling in New Zealand. Note: All values are actual (not inflation adjusted), in NZ dollars, GST inclusive. Gambling Expenditure Statistics show the amount lost by gamblers (operator's profits) for the four main types of gambling activity at the end of each financial year⁴.

² The Economist (2017)

³ Te Hīringa Hauora (2020)

⁴ Te Tari Taiwhenua (2023)

In terms of popularity, the most popular forms of gambling in 2020 were any Lotto products (with 59.1% participation), followed by online gambling (26.7%), horse, dog or sports events (10.9%), and gaming machines at either a pub, club or casino (10.9%) (Figure 3)⁵.

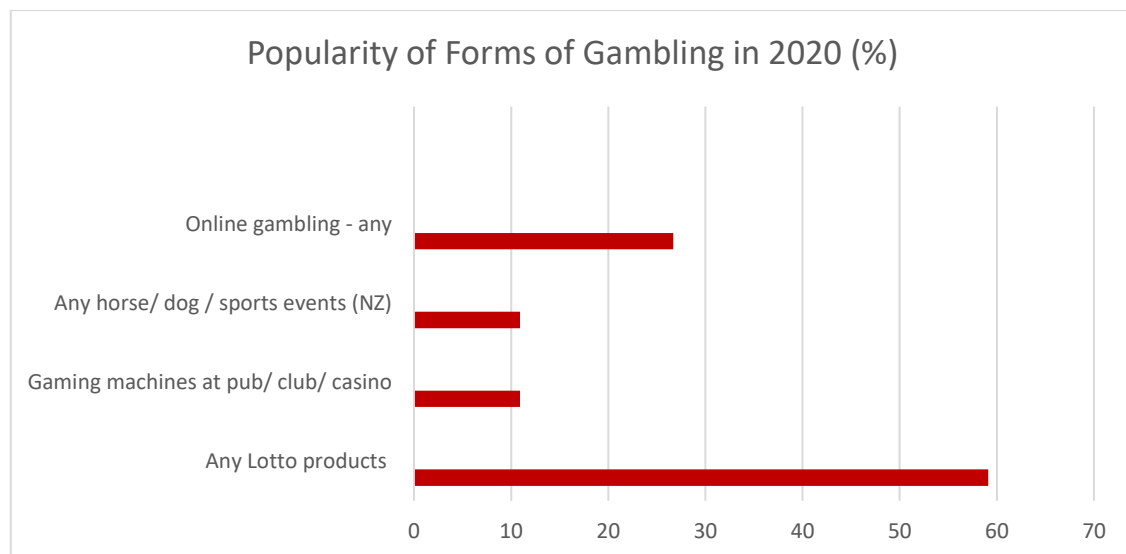


Figure 3: Most popular forms of gambling in 2020 in Aotearoa New Zealand (per centage who participated during the past 12 months).

The DIA reports that in Aotearoa New Zealand in December 2022 there were 14,503 gaming machines – 201 less than in September 2021. At the same time there were 1028 Class 4 venues – 249 less than in December 2021 (Figures 4 and 5)⁶. This reflects a decreasing trend since venues peaked at more than 2,200 in the late 1990s and gaming machines peaked at 25,221 in June 2003.

Despite the decline in venue and machine numbers, total gaming machine expenditure continues to increase (Figure 6), and so does Class 4 gaming machine profits (Figure 7).

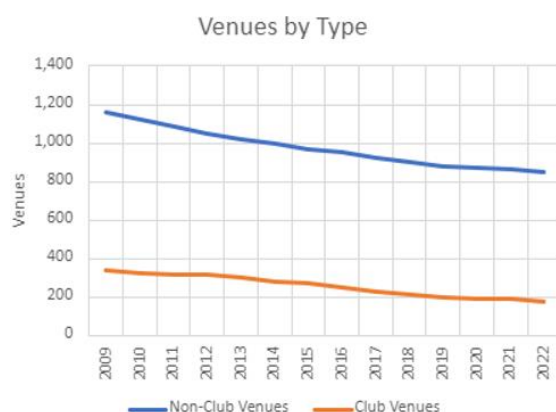


Figure 5: Number of Class 4 venues across Aotearoa New Zealand 2009 - 2022.

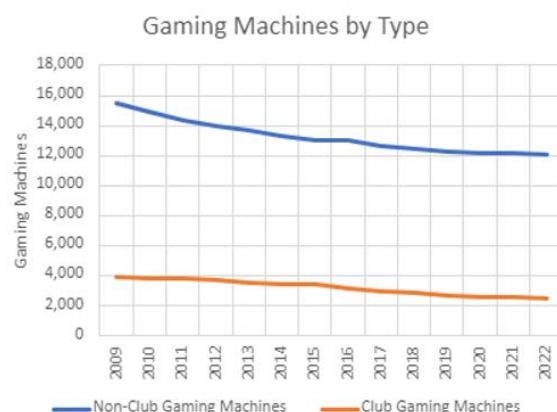


Figure 4: Number of gaming machines across Aotearoa New Zealand 2009 - 2022 .

⁵ Te Hiringa Hauora and Kupe (2020)

⁶ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023c)



Figure 6: Summary of annual expenditure – all gambling activities. The table shows actual dollars (non-adjusted) for gambling operators' financial year-end⁷.

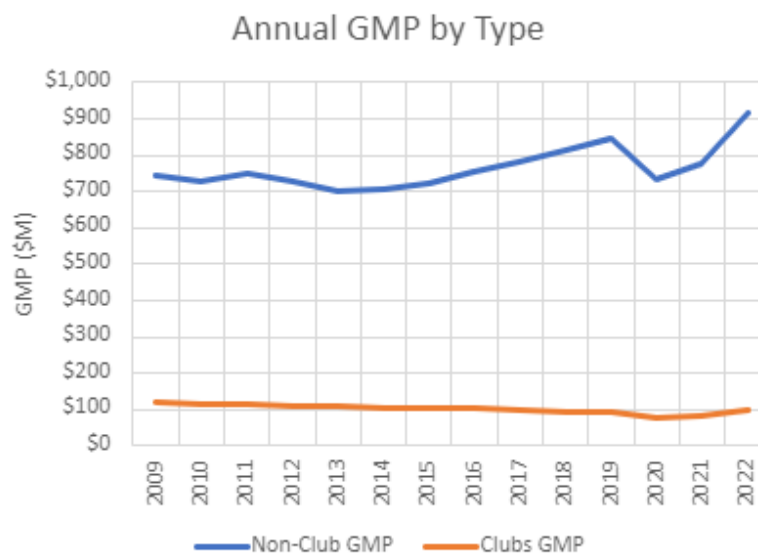


Figure 7: Gaming machine profits in all of Aotearoa New Zealand by corporate society type (2009 - 2022)⁸.

The reason these figures are significant is because an estimated 4.5% (~230,000 New Zealanders) have a gambling problem⁹ and research shows that one in five New Zealand adults (22%) are affected at some time in their lives by their own or others' gambling¹⁰.

⁷ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023c)

⁸ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023b)

⁹ Kupe Data Explorer (n.d.)

¹⁰ Thimasarn-Anwar *et. al.* (2017)

How the Class 4 Gambling System Works

Class 4 gambling generally involves a gaming machine (also known as a pokie machine). Gambling can also be classed as Class 4 if the net proceeds are used for ‘*authorised purposes*’¹¹, no commission is paid for conducting the gambling, there are games rules, the gambling follows these rules, and the Secretary for Internal Affairs has classed it as Class 4 gambling. Class 4 gambling does not include gaming machines in casinos.

The Council has the ability to regulate the number of gaming machines and the number and location of Class 4 gambling venues that can be established in the district.

Other issues relating to Class 4 gambling are regulated by the DIA, who is responsible for regulating the gambling sector in Aotearoa New Zealand. The DIA covers issues including:

- supervision of the premises;
- the character of the operators;
- distribution of proceeds from the gaming machines; and
- procedures to minimise harm from gambling, including mandated host responsibilities.

Class 4 gambling is operated on a not-for-profit basis, with the aim of creating money to return to communities through grants. The community grants aspect of the Class 4 system is unique to Aotearoa New Zealand. In most other jurisdictions gambling is a for-profit activity¹². The grants are distributed by corporate societies to groups who apply for the grants.

Corporate societies

Corporate societies are also called gaming machine societies, gaming societies or Class 4 societies, and are sometimes referred to as Trusts or Pokie Trusts. To be eligible for a licence under the Gambling Act 2003, the corporate societies must be completely non-commercial and be created to raise funds for community or authorised purposes.

There are two types of corporate society that operate gaming machines:

Clubs

Those that use funds for their own purposes. In Waipā there are 3 clubs - Cambridge Cosmopolitan Club Inc, Te Awamutu and District Memorial RSA, and Waipā Workingmens Club Inc.

Society

Those that make grants to other bodies for community purposes e.g. Grassroots Trust Limited.

¹¹ Authorised purpose includes a charitable purpose, a non-commercial purpose that is beneficial to the whole or a section of the community and promoting, controlling, and conducting race meetings including payment of stakes under the Racing Industry Act 2020.

¹² Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2016)

Societies own the gaming machines but operate them at a host's venue. Clubs own the gaming machines and operate them at their own venues. Societies enter into agreements with venues to host the society's gaming machines in return for a commission payment based on weekly turnover. Venues receive a commission payment of up to 1.28% of their weekly turnover, capped at 16% of their net annual *gaming machine proceeds*¹³. The commission rate is set at a level that is intended to return the actual cost of operating Class 4 gambling without allowing pubs and bars to make a profit from the operation of gaming machines. Venues must keep gaming machine proceeds separate from all other funds. All gaming machines in Class 4 venues are electronically monitored to determine how much money has been put into each machine.

The Boards of corporate societies are self-appointed, with no public accountability for decisions made on how money is spent other than it needs to be within the scope of authorised purposes. This is important to note as they decide which groups do and do not receive the grant money from gaming machines, creating a risk of self-interest and inequality in the system¹⁴.

Grants

Societies put money back into the community by way of grants. Societies can only grant money (distribute the gaming machine proceeds) to authorised purposes (see Footnote 11). Not all the money lost by gamblers on gaming machines is returned to the community. About a quarter of the proceeds is spent on fixed costs such as government duties, levies and licensing fees (Figure 8). Another portion of the proceeds is used by societies to meet 'actual, reasonable and necessary' operating costs which they incur in running their Class 4 operations. What is left is called gaming machine proceeds or net proceeds, and must be allocated to authorised community purposes.

Societies must return to the community a minimum of 40% of gaming machine proceeds, excluding GST, in each financial year. If societies are unable to meet the minimum rate, the DIA can revoke or not renew their operating licence.

¹³ The net annual gaming machine proceeds is the amount remaining from gaming machine proceeds, after various costs, levies and taxes have been deducted.

¹⁴ PGF Group, Hāpai Te Hauora, and The Salvation Army (2020)

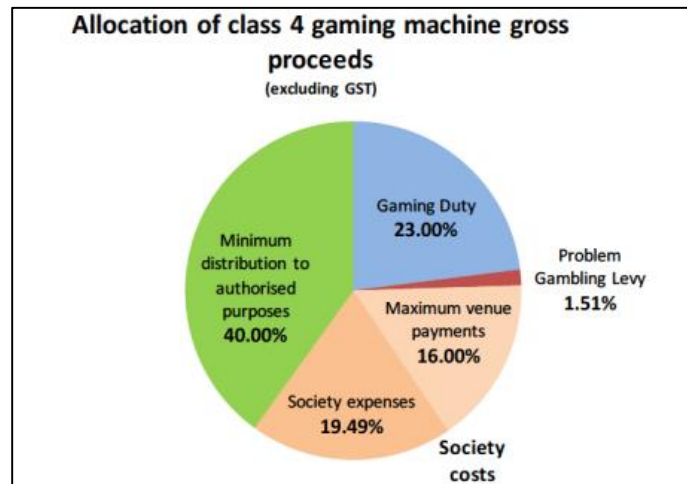


Figure 8: Allocation of Class 4 gaming machine gross proceeds (excluding GST)¹⁵.

Gaming machines

Gaming machines, non-casino electronic gaming machines or electronic gaming machines are the formal name for pokies. Corporate societies are licensed by the DIA to operate gaming machines in clubs (such as the RSA or Cosmopolitan Club) or in commercial venues (pubs, bars and hotels).

The design of gaming machines is tightly regulated, with the return to player rate (the ratio of total wins) theoretically being 100%¹⁶, however, most return rates are set between 78% and 92%¹⁷.

Levies

The Acts created a gambling levy to 'recover the cost of developing, managing, and delivering the integrated problem gambling strategy'¹⁸. The levy must be paid to Inland Revenue on all gambling profits. The levy rates are set by regulation at least every three years, with the current levy period (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2025) being set at 1.8% (GST exclusive) for gaming machines. The formula for calculating the levy considers player expenditure, number of client presentations to problem gambling services, previous levy expenditure, and the funding requirement for the period for which the levy is payable¹⁹. The levy reimburses the Crown for the cost of problem gambling services delivered by Manatū Hauora.

How the TAB NZ System Works

TAB NZ is a statutory body established through the Racing Industry Act 2020 which provides betting services to New Zealanders and also provides returns back to Aotearoa New Zealand racing and sporting organisations. TAB outlets can be stand-alone (dedicated TAB store), or

¹⁵ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2016)

¹⁶ "Australian/New Zealand Gaming Machine National Standard 11.0" (2022)

¹⁷ True (2023)

¹⁸ Gambling Act 2003 Section 319(2)

¹⁹ Ministry of Health (2022)

operate within pubs or clubs (bets can be placed either at the bar or by using a *Self Service Terminal*²⁰). There are over 550 TAB stores across Aotearoa New Zealand.

Board Venues

TAB Venues are properties owned or leased by TAB NZ where the main business carried out is to provide racing and sports betting services governed by the Racing Industry Act 2020. These are standalone or distinct venues and do not include TAB outlets or agencies that are additional activities of a bar or hotel, such as self-service TAB terminals, which territorial authorities cannot regulate. Gambling that occurs in a TAB Venue is often sport and animal racing focused but can also include gaming machines. TAB operates Class 4 gaming machines in 44 of its TAB Venues across Aotearoa New Zealand²¹.

TAB Grants

TAB will mainly apply the net proceeds generated from its Class 4 Gaming Operation to its own Racing Authorised Purposes for the promotion, control and conduct of a race meeting (as defined in the Racing Industry Act 2022). TAB has determined that at least 80% of its net proceeds shall be applied to the Racing Authorised Purposes. TAB will also distribute net proceeds to the communities of Aotearoa New Zealand, in accordance with its Sports Authorised Purpose, and has determined that up to 20% of its net proceeds shall be distributed under its Sports Authorised Purposes²².

Waipā District – The Gambling Landscape

Class 4 Gambling Venues and Gaming Machines

In January 2023 all 232 licences for gaming machines in the Waipā district were allocated. The gaming machines are located in 15 approved venues across Te Awamutu, Kihikihi and Cambridge (Table 1). Please note that the 18 gaming machines associated with the Masonic Hotel are currently not in operation as the venue is being renovated. Close up maps of the interest area are provided under Figure 13 and 14. During 2022, Class 4 expenditure (player losses) in Waipā was \$10,287,084.71 (Figure 9).

²⁰ A Self Service Terminal is a touch screen terminal that allows you to place your own bets. They are usually located within another business such as a hotel.

²¹ TAB NZ (n.d.)

²² TAB NZ (n.d.)

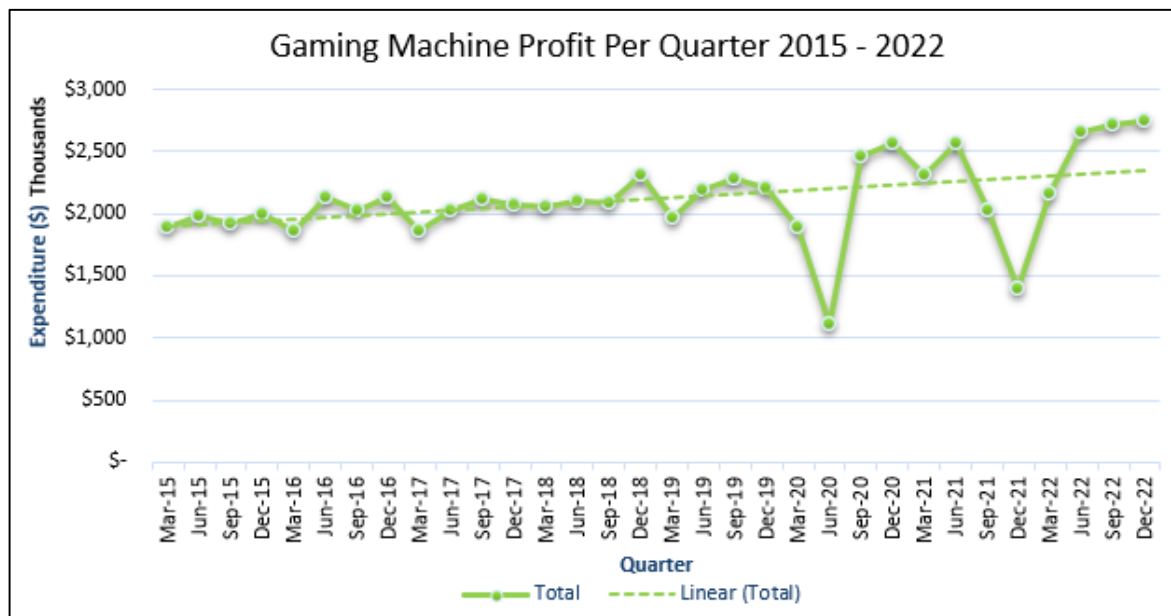


Figure 9: Quarterly Class 4 Gambling Expenditure in Waipā District (2015 – 2022)²³.

Waipā District Council and Class 4 Gambling

Waipā District Council has been the recipient of Class 4 gambling grants. In 2019 the Council was the second biggest grant recipient, receiving \$200,000 from Grassroots Trust (Figure 10). The 2019 grant was applied for and received for the Perry Aquatic Centre in Cambridge. The Council has also applied for and received money from Trillian Trust for the Perry Community Water Sports Centre at Karāpiro.

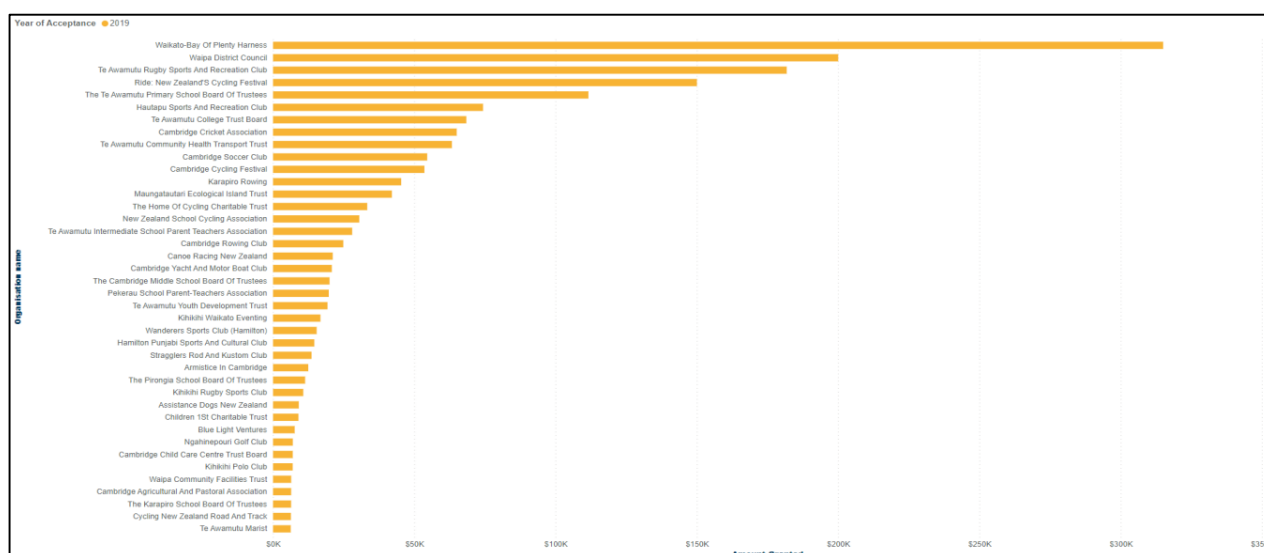


Figure 10: Amount Granted by Organisation in Waipā District 2019²⁴

²³ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023c)

²⁴ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023)

Table 1: Gaming Venues and Gaming Machines in Waipā District (December 2022)²⁵.

#	Location	Corporate Society Name	Venue Name	Venue Type	Number of Gaming Machines	Amount of Grants to Waipā in 2022
1	Leamington	Cambridge Cosmopolitan Club Inc	Cambridge Cosmopolitan Club Inc	Non-Commercial: Cosmopolitan Club	18	Internal grants only
2	Te Awamutu	Te Awamutu and District Memorial RSA Incorporated	Te Awamutu and District Memorial RSA	Non-Commercial: RSA Club	18	Internal grants only
3	Te Awamutu	Waipā Workingmens Club Inc	Waipā Workingmens Club Inc	Non-Commercial: Workingmen's Club	18	Internal grants only
4	Leamington	Grassroots Trust Limited	Five Stags	Tavern	18	\$281,063.00
5	Te Awamutu	Grassroots Trust Limited	The Firkin Sports Bar	Tavern	18	
6	Te Awamutu	Grassroots Trust Limited	Joy's Place/ Joys Bar and Bistro	Tavern	18	
7	Te Awamutu	Grassroots Trust Limited	Oval Sports Bar – Grassroots Trust Limited	Tavern	9	
8	Kihikihi	Grassroots Trust Limited	Star Tavern	Tavern	18	
9	Cambridge	Grassroots Trust Limited	Prince Albert Olde English Pub	Tavern	18	
10	Cambridge	Grassroots Trust Limited	The Clubhouse Cafe and Sports Bar	Tavern	9	
11	Cambridge	TAB New Zealand	Cambridge TAB. NZ Racing Board	TAB	9	\$0.00
12	Cambridge	Trillion Trust limited	Group One Turf Bar	Tavern	18	\$80,032
13	Cambridge	Pub Charity Limited	Masonic Hotel	Hotel	18	\$81,541.00
14	Te Awamutu	Milestone Foundation Limited	Peach and Porker	Restaurant	18	\$0.00
15	Te Awamutu	The Lion Foundation 2008	Stallions (formerly Station 32)	Tavern	7	\$12,176.00
TOTAL					232	\$454,812
Note that Granted.govt.nz (Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)) shows another \$26,216 granted to Waipā district during 2022 (Jan – June) through One Foundation (25,00) and Akarana Community Trust (\$1,217).						

²⁵ Waipā District Council and Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

Spatial Relationship Between Gaming Machines, Problem Gambling and the Deprivation Index

There is evidence that problem gambling occurs more frequently in areas with higher concentrations of gaming machines and that there is little evidence that the number of problem gamblers will reach a maximum plateau. However, researchers say there is often other complex factors that are hard to capture in the studies ²⁶.

There is limited research on the impact that the proximity of gaming machines has on the prevalence of problem gambling, with Erwin *et.al.* (2020) finding little statistical significance in this area but noting that there is scope for further research.

Studies have also found correlation between gaming machine profits and gaming machine density, meaning that the closer the gaming machines are to each other, the higher the spending. This is further backed up by studies finding that there is a connection between closer proximity to gambling venues as well as gaming machine density increases with an increase in problem gambling instances²⁷.

A study by Manatū Hauora found that being a problem gambler was significantly associated with living closer to gambling venues. These findings suggest that policies aimed at preventing and minimising gambling related harm could focus on environmental modifications, which increase people's distance to gambling venues²⁸.

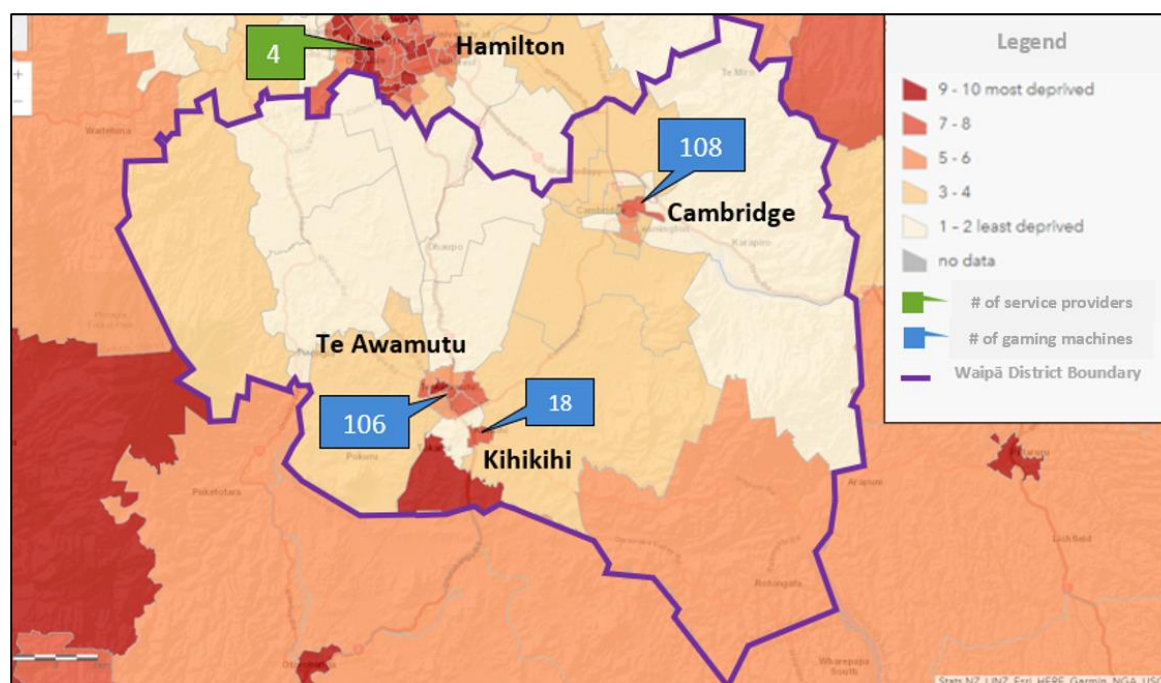


Figure 11: Map showing the Waipā district, New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep2018)²⁹ and the number and location of gaming machines and gambling venues.

²⁶ Storer, Abbott, and Stubbs (2009)

²⁷ Ward, McIvor, and Bracewell (2019)

²⁸ Ministry of Health (2008)

²⁹ Atkinson, Salmond, & Crampton (2019)

The 2018 New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation (NZDep 2018) is a set of tools for identifying concentrations of deprivation in Aotearoa New Zealand. The NZDep 2018 is often used in relation to spatially locating Class 4 venues (Figure 11).

The NZDep 2018 comprises 29 indicators grouped into seven domains of deprivation: Employment, Income, Crime, Housing, Health, Education and Access to services (Figure 12). NZDep 2018 is the combination of these seven domains, which may be used individually or combined. The output is a decile score with 10 being most deprived and 1 being least deprived.

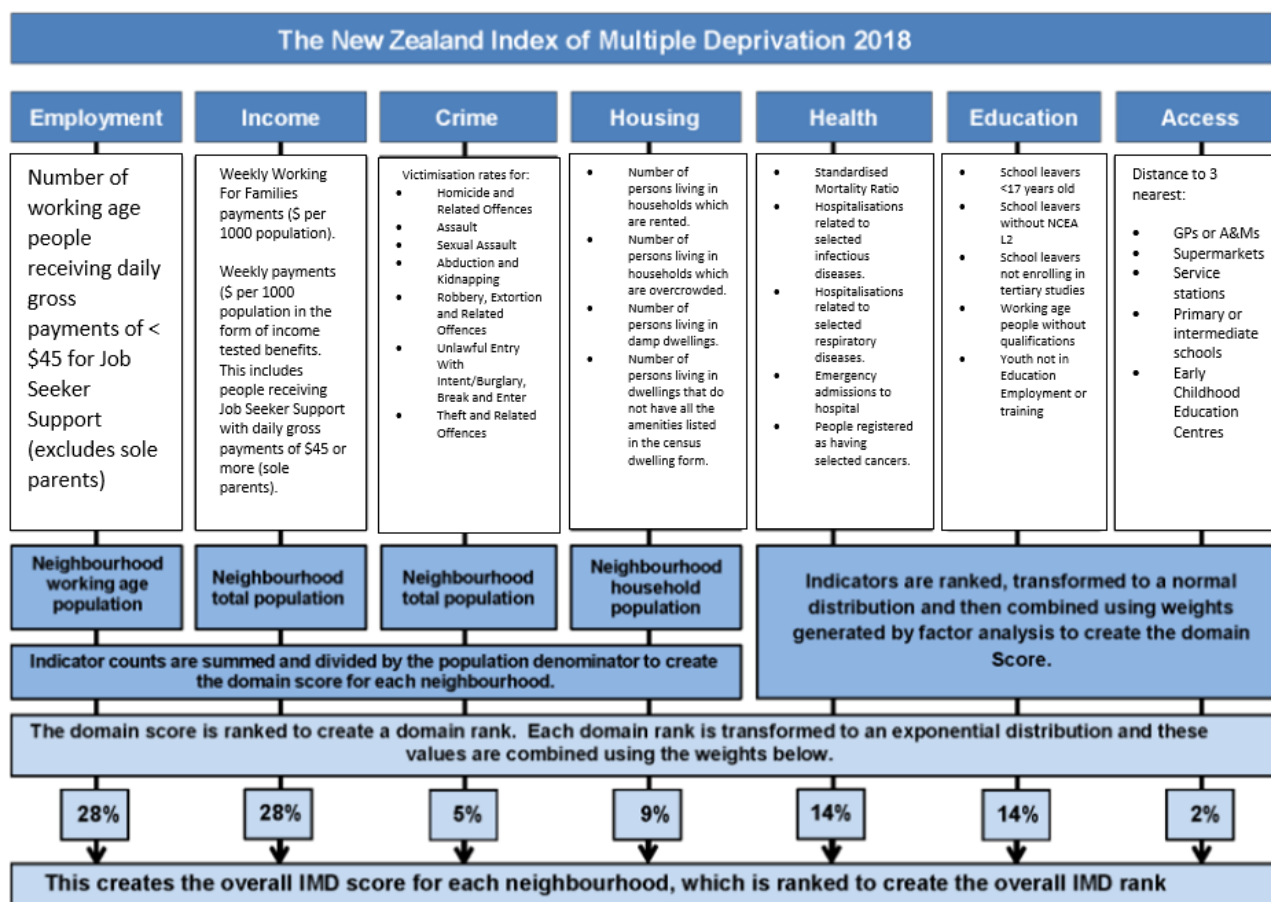


Figure 12: The New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation 2018³⁰.

How this looks in Waipā

In Waipā, the town centres of Kihikihi, Te Awamutu (Figure 13) and Cambridge (Figure 14) are all at the more deprived end of the scale, which is where most of the Class 4 gambling venues are located. ***The high deprivation score in the centre of towns could be due to the data being skewed because of the commercial aspects of the town centres.***

³⁰ The University of Auckland (n.d.)

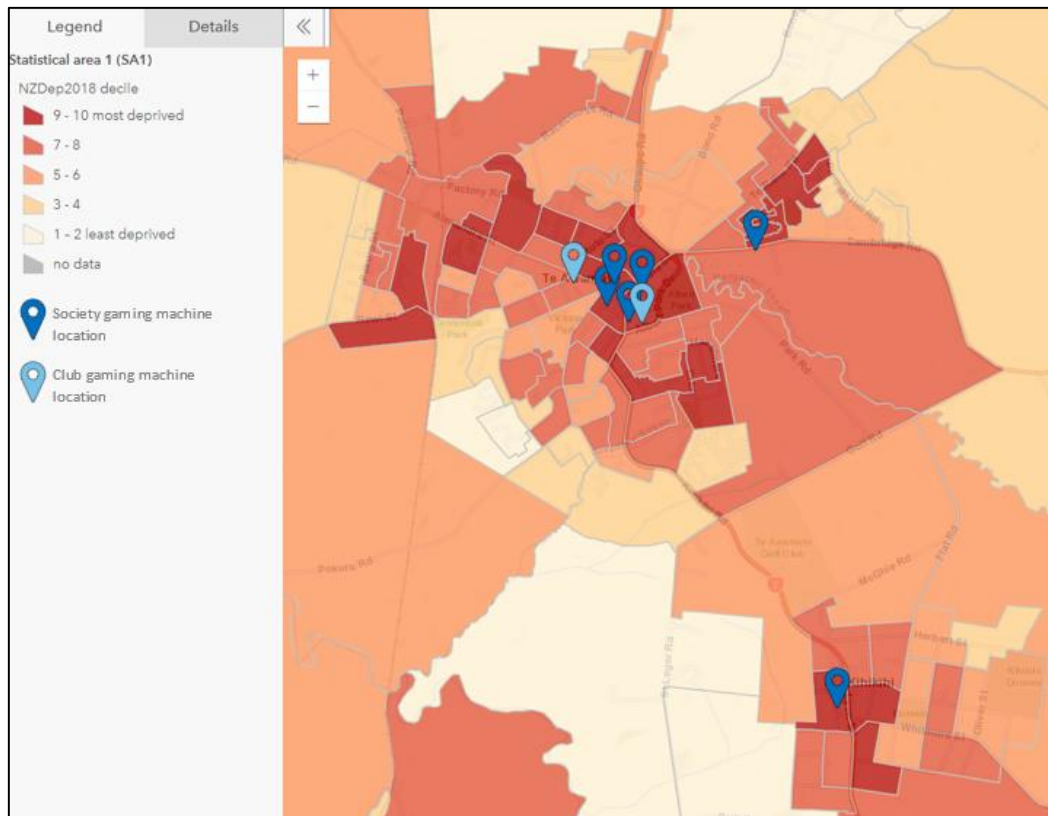


Figure 13: New Zealand Index of Deprivation, 2018 (NZDep2018) - Source: (Atkinson, Salmond, & Crampton , 2019)

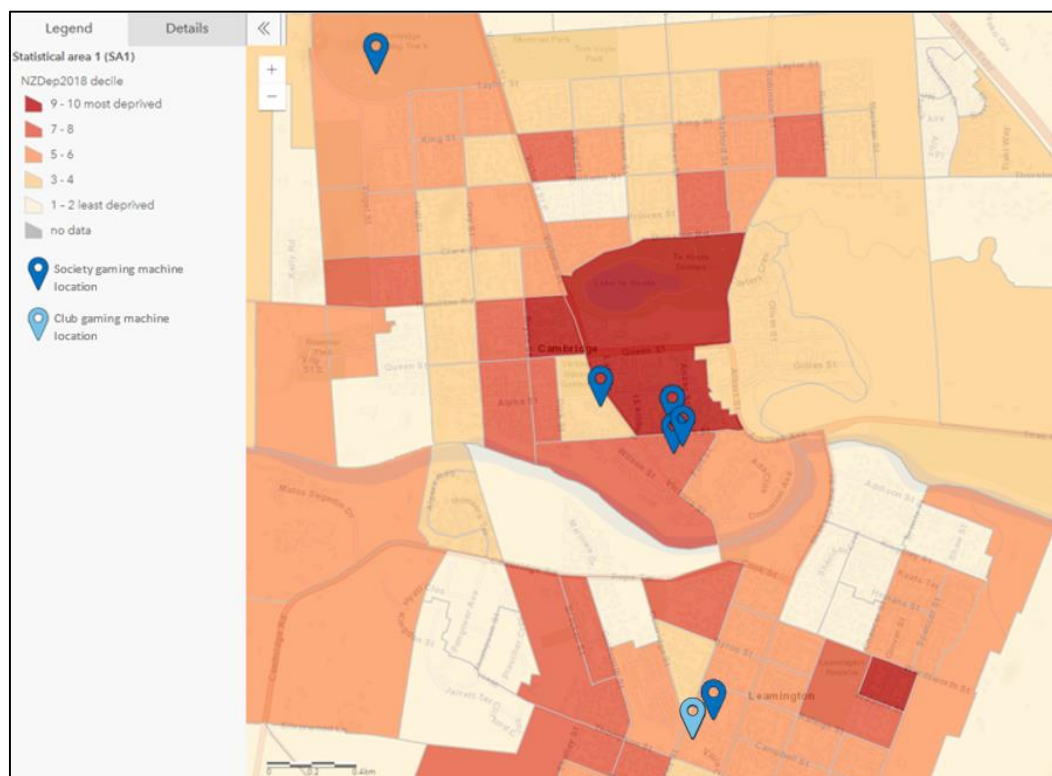


Figure 14: New Zealand Index of Deprivation, 2018 (NZDep2018) - Source: (Atkinson, Salmond, & Crampton , 2019)

Waipā District Population Profile

The demographic makeup of the Waipā district in comparison to the whole of Aotearoa New Zealand is provided below (Table 2). This is important to the assessment as certain parts of the population can be at more risk of gambling harm than others. The Waipā district has 66 more machines than the national average of number of gaming machines per 10,000 people.

Table 2: Population profile – Waipā District and Aotearoa New Zealand (2018 census)³¹.

Demographic Group	Waipā District	Waikato District	Western Bay of Plenty	New Zealand Population
Population	53,241	75,618	51,321	4,699,755
Median Age (years)	40.5	37.6	45.2	37.4
Māori Median Age (years)	25.2	25.3	28.0	25.4
European	87.7%	76.8%	81.4%	70.2%
Māori	14.9%	26.4%	19.2%	16.5%
Pacific peoples	1.8%	4.2%	2.7%	8.1%
Asian peoples	4.3%	5.8%	6.5%	15.1%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.5%
Other ethnicity	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Population over 65	~19.85%	~12.6%	~21%	~15.2%
Population under 15	~20.7%	~23.45%	~18.6%	~19.6%
# of gaming machines	232	226	148	14,672
# of machines per 10,000 people	43.57	29.89	28.84	31.23

Note: Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they were counted in each applicable group. The ethnicity variable is rated as high quality.

Who is at risk from problem gambling?

Currently in Aotearoa New Zealand, the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) is the standardised measure used to identify risk behaviour in problem gambling. It is a tool based on research on the common signs and consequences of problematic gambling³². The PGSI categorises gamblers as non-problem gamblers; low-risk gamblers; moderate-risk gamblers; and problem gamblers. There are some public health researchers who argue that a quality of life years lost measure should be used instead. The quality of life years lost measure suggests that the cumulatively harm from gambling 'is close to twice that of drug use disorders, bipolar affective disorder, eating disorders and schizophrenia combined'³³.

³¹ Stats NZ (2018)

³² Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation (n.d.)

³³ Browne *et.al.* (2017)

For most New Zealanders, gambling is a recreational activity that is enjoyed safely and in moderation. There is, however, a significant minority of New Zealanders who are identified as 'moderate risk' or 'problem gamblers', and the harm they experience can have a significant negative impact on their own lives and the lives of others³⁴.

Around 1 in 5 Aotearoa New Zealand adults (22%) will be affected at some time in their lives by their own gambling or the gambling of others³⁵.

Research from Manatū Hauora shows that women, Māori and Pacific Peoples, some Asian Peoples and young people disproportionately experience gambling harm.

Women

The National Health and Lifestyle Survey 2018 found that women living in areas with a high social deprivation index score were two times more likely than women in areas of low deprivation to experience gambling-related arguments or money problems related to gambling³⁶.

Palmer du Preez *et.al.* (2019) infer that women, who are commonly the primary caregivers within their family or whānau, are also particularly vulnerable to the economic strain caused by harmful gambling. The authors cite research that has shown that women's socio-cultural positioning as primary caregivers for families contributes to gambling harm by placing unrealistic expectations on women while simultaneously constraining their ability to prioritise their own well-being and access rest, relaxation, and support. Gambling venues in local communities appear to offer women respite, distraction, comfort, time-out and/or connection - while placing them at heightened risk of experiencing problems and harm³⁷.

Māori

Māori were 3.13 times more likely to be moderate-risk or problem gamblers than non-Māori. Māori are also more likely to have other risk factors for gambling harm, such as low incomes and living in low socioeconomic communities where some forms of gambling, particularly gaming machines, are more accessible. Problem gambling is especially prevalent among wāhine Māori, who tend to be marginalised and come from economically deprived backgrounds³⁸.

Pasifika Peoples

It is estimated that Pasifika Peoples are 6 times more likely to develop gambling problems and it is more likely for these to be persistent³⁹. Pasifika peoples are also more likely to have other risk factors for gambling harm, such as low incomes and living in low socioeconomic

³⁴ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (n.d.)

³⁵ Thimasarn-Anwar *et. al.* (2017)

³⁶ Malatest International (2021)

³⁷ Palmer du Preez *et. al.* (2019)

³⁸ Browne *et.al.* (2017)

³⁹ Browne *et.al.* (2017)

communities where some forms of gambling, particularly gaming machines, are more accessible.

Although a large proportion of Pasifika People do not gamble (as reflected in the lower participation rate compared with the national average), those who do gamble are at greater risk of developing problem gambling. It has also been shown that whilst fewer Pasifika People take part in gambling activities than the general population, a disproportionate number of those who do gamble have a higher expenditure than other population groups⁴⁰.

Asian Peoples

Past research results show the proportion of Asian Peoples who gamble is relatively low when compared with Māori, Pasifika peoples and European / Other; however, those who do gamble are more likely to experience harm compared with European / Other⁴¹.

Young people

Research shows that young people are likely to be experiencing gambling harm. Young people make up approximately 14% (9,000 people) of moderate and high risk gamblers. A Norwegian study⁴² as well as a study involving Pasifika youth⁴³ have identified parallels between problem gaming and problem gambling later in life. A study by Bellringer et al. (2019) also found that Pacific people have a high risk for developing harmful gambling behaviours and that in their study of 17 year old Pasifika youth, 1 in 40 boys were problem gamblers compared with 1 in 167 girls⁴⁴.

Older People

There is evidence that people aged 65 and older are less likely to experience harm. However, some research also indicates older people may actually be vulnerable to gambling harm and that retirement was a factor for transition into moderate risk or problem gambling⁴⁵.

⁴⁰ Browne *et.al.* (2017)

⁴¹ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

⁴² Molde *et.al.* (2019)

⁴³ Taufa *et.al.* (2021)

⁴⁴ Bellringer *et.al.* (2019)

⁴⁵ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

“We usually refer to the differences in health experience that occur between population groups as ‘health inequalities’. A health inequality can be attributed to social, cultural and economic factors rather than biomedical ones. Inequalities and inequity in health occur between groups because of a range of well-recognised socioeconomic, cultural and biological factors, the most common of which are sex, age, social deprivation, ethnicity and education.

Inequities are not random; they are typically due to structural factors present in society and the local community that cannot be explained by biomedical differences between population groups. This means their causes are often complex and multifaceted and are outside the scope of the health system to address on its own.”

(Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health, 2022, pg.30)

Comparing the Benefits and Impacts of Class 4 Gambling

According to analysis of gambling research, there are generally four areas that Class 4 gambling impacts; social, system, economic and community (Figure 15). All four of these areas have to be weighed against each other when considering the well-being of the people of Waipā.



Figure 15: Some of the possible costs and benefits of gambling in the four wellbeings - identified in previous research reports⁴⁶.

Employment

No recent figures could be found on how many people are employed as a result of Class 4 and TAB activities only (Figure 16).

In all, 40% of players' losses on gaming machines must be returned to the community in the form of grants. Research from the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) estimated that, if the current levels of household expenditure on gaming machines were switched to retail spending, this could create an additional 1,127 full-time equivalent jobs worth around the country, and approximately \$50 million in wages and salaries⁴⁷. The tax impacts would be nearly \$60 million in increased GST collected and \$7 million in income tax on workers. The research also suggests that if gaming machines were removed, money that consumers would have spent on Class 4 gambling is unlikely to shift to other types of gambling, including illegal gambling and online gambling. NZIER found that most, if not all, money currently spent on Class 4 gambling is likely to be spent elsewhere rather than saved⁴⁸. This research did not weigh these effects against the losses associated with a shutdown of

⁴⁶ Adapted from Cox, Hurren, and Nana (2019)

⁴⁷ New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (2020)

⁴⁸ New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (2020)

Class 4 gambling⁴⁹, and the grantees in different sectors that rely on the financial assistance currently⁵⁰.

This research assumed that all spending would switch to retail and not to other forms of gambling. Even if it is assumed that only half of the spending was switched, it could have a significant economic impact⁵¹.



Figure 16: Employees in the gambling industry (all types of gambling) 2000- 2022⁵².

TAB NZ

In 2022 the TAB had approximately 430 staff and around 500 outlets (standalone TABs, and in pubs and clubs) around the country⁵³. There is one TAB venue located in Waipā. Racing is a well-known industry in the Waipā district with the Cambridge Jockey Club, located in Cambridge, holding race meetings fortnightly between May and October, flat trials regularly throughout the year, and jumping trials during the winter months⁵⁴. The Waipā district also has two other racetracks for training purposes.

Entertainment

Most people gamble for leisure and recreation⁵⁵, with 10.9% of the country's population playing gaming machines (including those in casinos) and 10.9% of the population betting on racing or sports at the TAB in 2020⁵⁶. People can seek out gambling as a form of entertainment

⁴⁹ New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (2020)

⁵⁰ True (2023)

⁵¹ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

⁵² Figure.nz (2022)

⁵³ TAB NZ (2022)

⁵⁴ Cambridge Jockey Club (n.d.)

⁵⁵ Malatest International (2021)

⁵⁶ Kupe Data Explorer (n.d.)

for a variety of reasons including entertainment, socialising, relaxation, excitement, and the dream of winning the jackpot⁵⁷.

The TDB Advisory found that the gross benefits to those who gamble from all forms of gambling (Lotto, casinos, TAB and Class 4) are in the range of \$2,740 to \$3,160 million per annum. This net benefit is not a money flow, per se, rather can be thought of as a monetary valuation of the net enjoyment value of gambling to the majority of participants⁵⁸.

Community Funding

Aotearoa New Zealand

Gaming machine societies and the Lottery Grants Board together provide around 16% of total philanthropy and grants in Aotearoa New Zealand (Figure 17)⁵⁹.

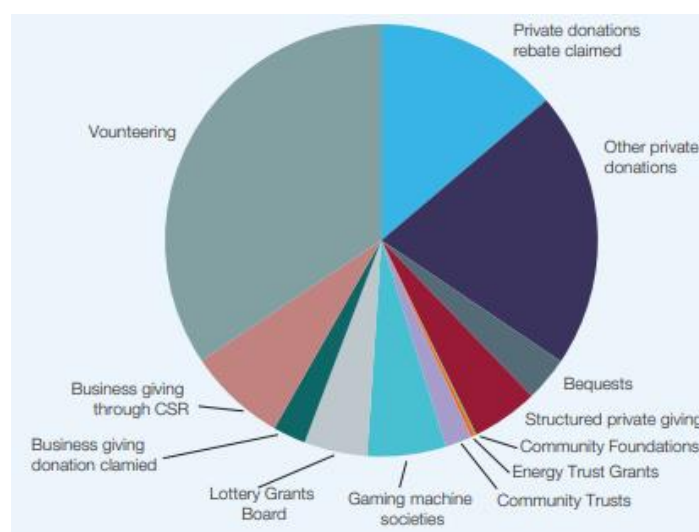


Figure 17: Value of volunteering and donor segments⁶⁰.

The total amount of funds distributed by corporate societies and TAB (including applied funds kept for their own authorised purposes) in 2022 (Jan – June) was \$151.15 million⁶¹. The funds are broken down into categories including; sport; community; health/ welfare/ rescue; research and education; arts and culture; environment and animals; and unspecified. The breakdown of these categories can be seen in Figure 18.

Figure 19 shows the rate of return for grants and money applied from gaming machine profits around the country. The rate of return is calculated as a percentage of the amount of money applied⁶² or distributed from gaming machine proceeds.

⁵⁷ TDB Advisory (2021)

⁵⁸ TDB Advisory (2021)

⁵⁹ McLeod, JBWere, and Philanthropy New Zealand (2020)

⁶⁰ McLeod, JBWere, and Philanthropy New Zealand (2020)

⁶¹ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

⁶² Gaming machine money allocated to 'Applied Funds' from Class 4 Societies since 2020 is reported within this data. Applied funds are not grants, they are funds retained by a licensed society that are returned to their own authorised purpose under the Gambling Act 2003. Licence holders included in this dataset who apply funds are

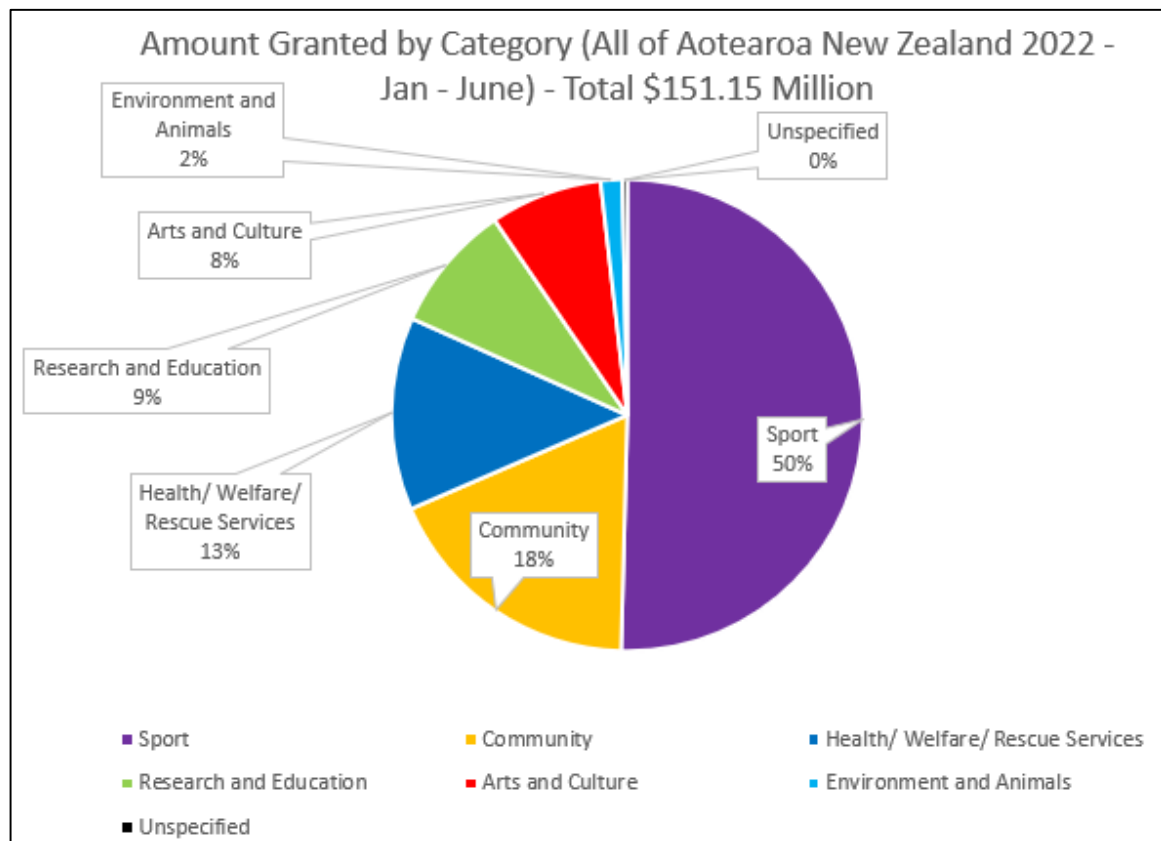


Figure 18: Amount granted by category in Aotearoa New Zealand in 2022 (Jan - June)⁶³.

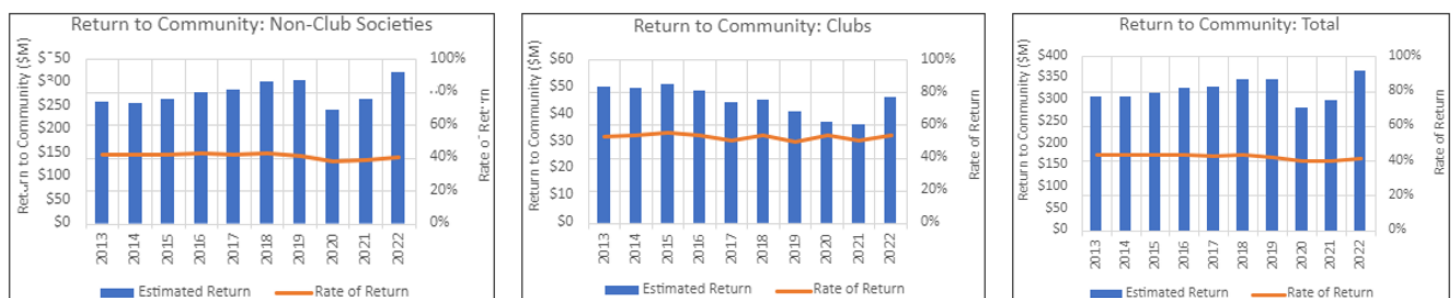


Figure 19: Gaming Machine Profit Returns to Community (All of Aotearoa New Zealand)⁶⁴.

Waipā District

Of the \$4,827,578.45 spent on gambling in Waipā district in the first two quarters of 2022 (January to June)⁶⁵, just under 10% of that was returned to the community in the form of community grants.

TAB who apply funds to racing purposes. Applied funds and grants/donations from clubs and returned services associations (RSAs) are not represented in this data (Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs, 2022).

⁶³ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

⁶⁴ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023c)

⁶⁵ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023c)

- The Grassroots Trust made the biggest grants to the Waipā district in the first half of 2022. It contributed 58% of the total grants to the Waipā district. It has 7 venues in the area and 108 of the 232 gaming machines.
- Overall, the Sport category received the most in grants (\$244,951) followed by the Community category (\$154,272), Research and Education (\$57,536), and Health/ Welfare/ Rescue Services (\$24,269).
- The largest single grant recipient during the 2022 year of \$108,380.00 was given to Puahue Hall Association by the Grassroots Trust⁶⁶.

Table 1 (page 19) shows the amounts contributed to the Waipā district by the societies in 2022, while Figures 20, 21 and 22 shows the amounts given to various ‘beneficiary’ types in the district.

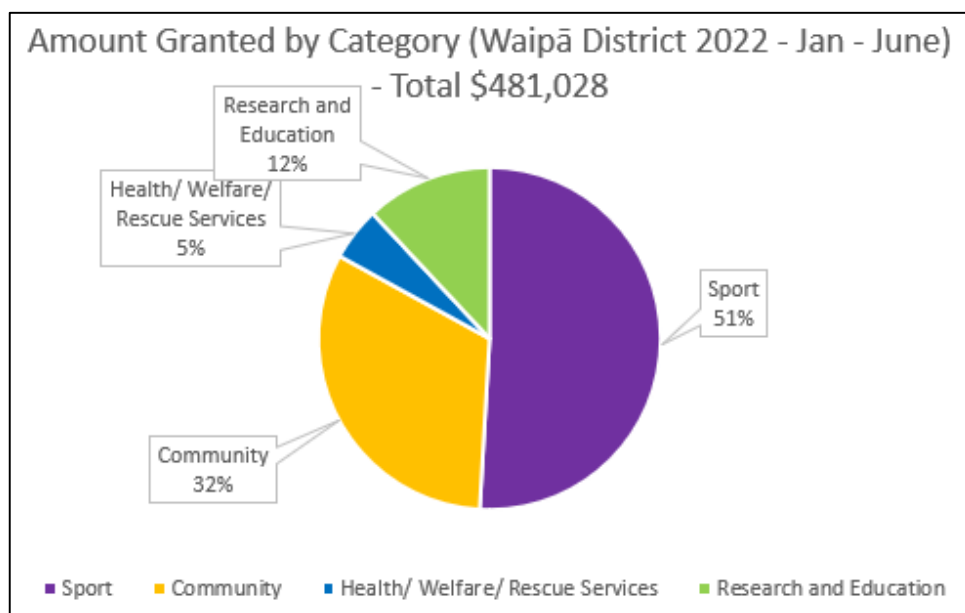


Figure 20: Amount granted by societies and TAB in Waipā District in 2022⁶⁷.

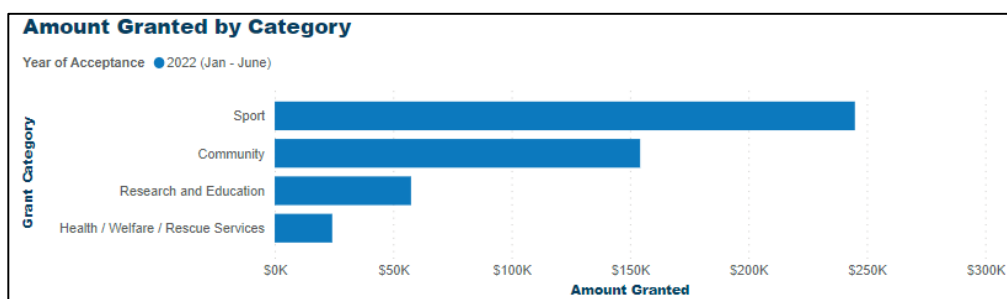


Figure 21: Amount Granted by Category in Waipā District in 2022 (Jan – June). Gaming machine money allocated to ‘Applied Funds’ from Class 4 Societies since 2020 is reported within this data ⁶⁸.

⁶⁶ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

⁶⁷ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

⁶⁸ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

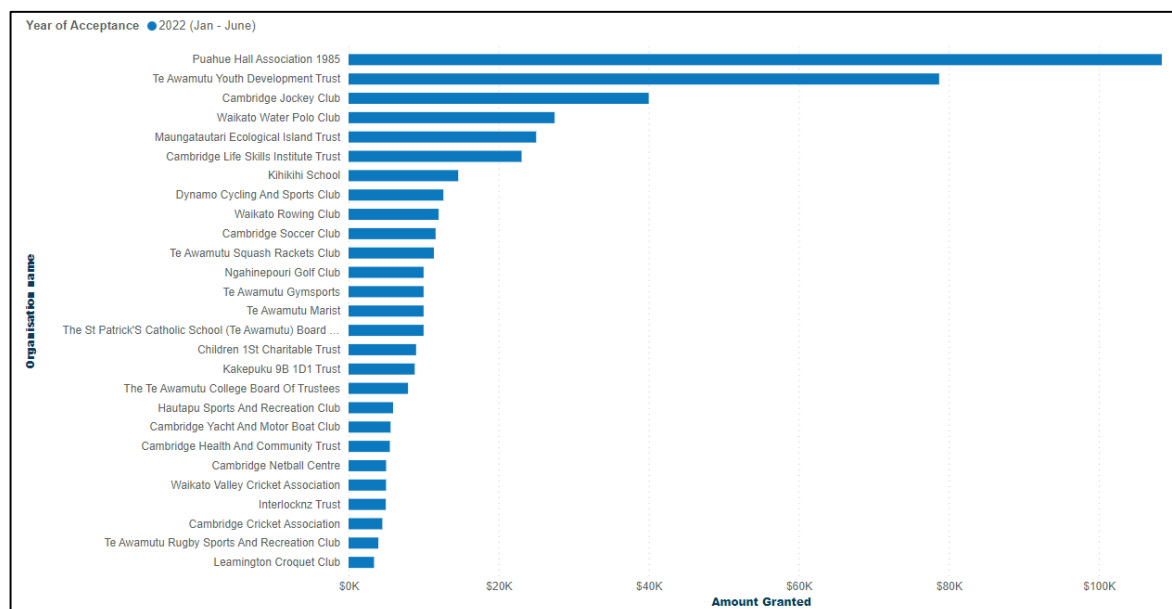


Figure 22: Amount Granted by Organisation in the Waipā District 2022 (Jan – June). **Note:** Not included in figure – Destination Cambridge, Citizens Advice Bureau Cambridge, and Riding For The Disabled Cambridge, all received less than \$10K.⁶⁹

There is no legislative requirement for societies to disburse funds back into the area in which they were obtained⁷⁰.

Each society has a pool of funds into which the proceeds from all their gaming machines goes into. When grant applicants from around the country apply for funds, the society that the application is made to draws from their joint pool of gaming machine proceeds. This means that money that is lost in Waipā is not necessarily returned in the form of grants to Waipā.

This also means that Waipā can access grants from other districts.

Approximately 6% of all grants are made to national and regional organisations. For example, if St John sought funding for a new ambulance for the Cambridge station, the funding application would be made by the Auckland-based head office, and the funding allocated to Auckland, despite the grant having a direct benefit to the Waipā district⁷¹.

TAB

In the year 2022 (Jan – June), the TAB distributed \$7,539,716 in grants and applied funds, \$6,438,715 of this (85%) was applied funds supporting the Racing Integrity Board. No grants were made to the Waipā district⁷².

Distribution of Funding

One of the major criticisms that the Class 4 grants system in Aotearoa New Zealand receives is that the that the distribution of gaming machine funding by the corporate societies,

⁶⁹ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

⁷⁰ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (n.d.)

⁷¹ True (2023)

⁷² Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

functions like a socially regressive tax, i.e. that funds are predominantly raised from individuals living in more highly deprived areas and distributed to groups living in less highly deprived areas, or from the poor to the rich⁷³. The data presented here suggests that there is some evidence of this being the case in Waipā. In the Waipā district, 12 out of 15 Class 4 gaming machine venues are in the most deprived communities, as can be seen in Figures 11, 13, 14, and Appendix B⁷⁴. This is also the case around the country (Figure 23).

The benefit of funding for some in the community has to be weighed against the highest risk of harm from problem gambling through the use of gaming machines⁷⁵.

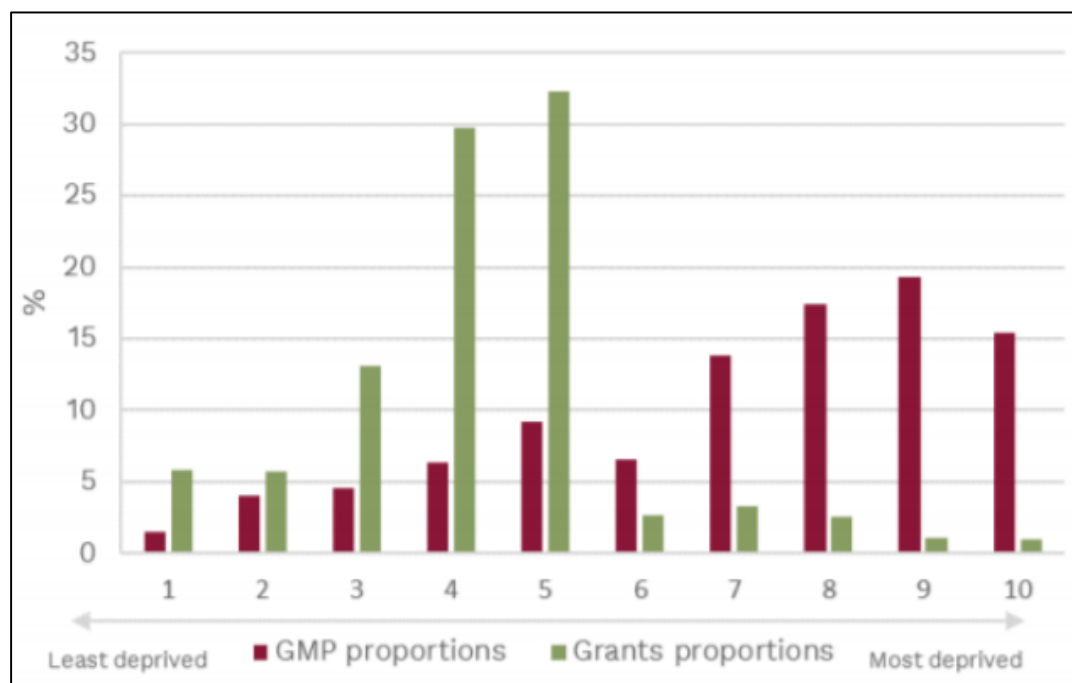


Figure 23: Origin of Gaming Machine Profit and destination of community and sports grants by deprivation⁷⁶.

There is no way of ensuring that money from deprived areas is distributed back to those communities who need it most as the corporate societies have full jurisdiction over who's grant application is accepted or declined. The grant applicants themselves also dictate how the money is distributed as those from less deprived areas might have more knowhow in how the funding system works or have more opportunities to apply for funds.

Gambling Harm

When considering gambling-related harm, much of the focus is directed towards the person who gambles, and is experiencing problems with gambling. Often overlooked is the fact that gambling related harm generally occurs on a number of different levels: harm to the individual who gambles, harm to whānau and friends, and harm to the general community⁷⁷.

⁷³ Ward, McIvor, and Bracewell (2019)

⁷⁴ PGF Group (2021)

⁷⁵ Browne *et.al.* (2017)

⁷⁶ Malatest International (2021)

⁷⁷ Browne *et.al.* (2017)

It is clear that harm can also accrue from gambling behaviour that does not reach clinical criteria for 'problem gambling', that is, gambling considered 'low risk' or 'moderate risk' may involve experience of harm. Around 4.5% (~230,000 New Zealanders) reported experiencing at least some level of individual gambling harm as measured by the PGSI⁷⁸.

According to the 2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey⁷⁹ and Stats NZ data⁸⁰, in Aotearoa New Zealand in 2020 there were:

- ~3,304,000 non-problem gamblers (64%)
- ~148,000 low risk gamblers (2.9%)
- ~ 82,000 moderate risk and problem gamblers (1.6%)

Problem gambling is most commonly associated with gaming machines⁸¹.

Approximately 2 in 5 regular gamblers on gaming machines can be classified as 'moderate risk' or 'problem' gamblers⁸².

Class 4 gambling, particularly the use of gaming machines, differs from most other forms of gambling as it is available most of the time and offers the possibility of instant gratification and a gambler can immediately 'reinvest' their winnings in further gambling. Most people accessing gambling-harm intervention services cite pub or club gaming machines as the primary problem gambling mode⁸³.

Gambling problems affect people from all walks of life. Every person with a gambling problem affects between five and ten other people⁸⁴ (Figure 24). In New Zealand, we know that harmful gambling behaviour is strongly correlated with family, whānau or partner violence, with half of problem gamblers reporting having experienced family or whānau violence⁸⁵. There is also evidence that children and young adults are exposed to considerable gambling messaging, for example, through advertising, which can normalise harmful gambling behaviours.

⁷⁸ Thimasarn-Anwar *et.al.* (2017)

⁷⁹ (Kupe Data Explorer, n.d.)

⁸⁰ (Stats NZ, n.d.)

⁸¹ Browne *et.al.* (2017)

⁸² Department of Internal Affairs (2015)

⁸³ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022); Abbott, Bellringer, and Garrett (2018); Ministry of Health (2015)

⁸⁴ Bellringer *et.al.* (2019)

⁸⁵ Bellringer *et.al.* (2016)

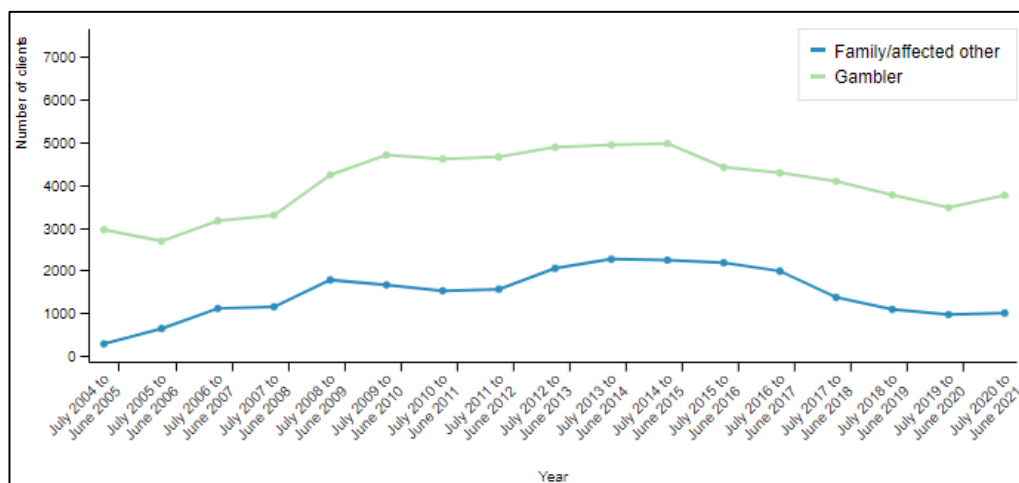


Figure 24: Clients Assisted in Aotearoa New Zealand, by Client Type (Excluding Brief Interventions)⁸⁶.

Research conducted by Rockloff *et.al.* (2021) for Manatū Hauora found that the impact (financial, relationship, emotional/ physical, health, work/ study, and other (deviance)) from problem gambling can last years after the gambling problem has been addressed. The research found that on average, it takes approximately 4 years for all impacts from gambling harm to disappear. The research also drew attention to how someone with a gambling problem can affect those around them, as shown in Figure 25.

⁸⁶ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2021)

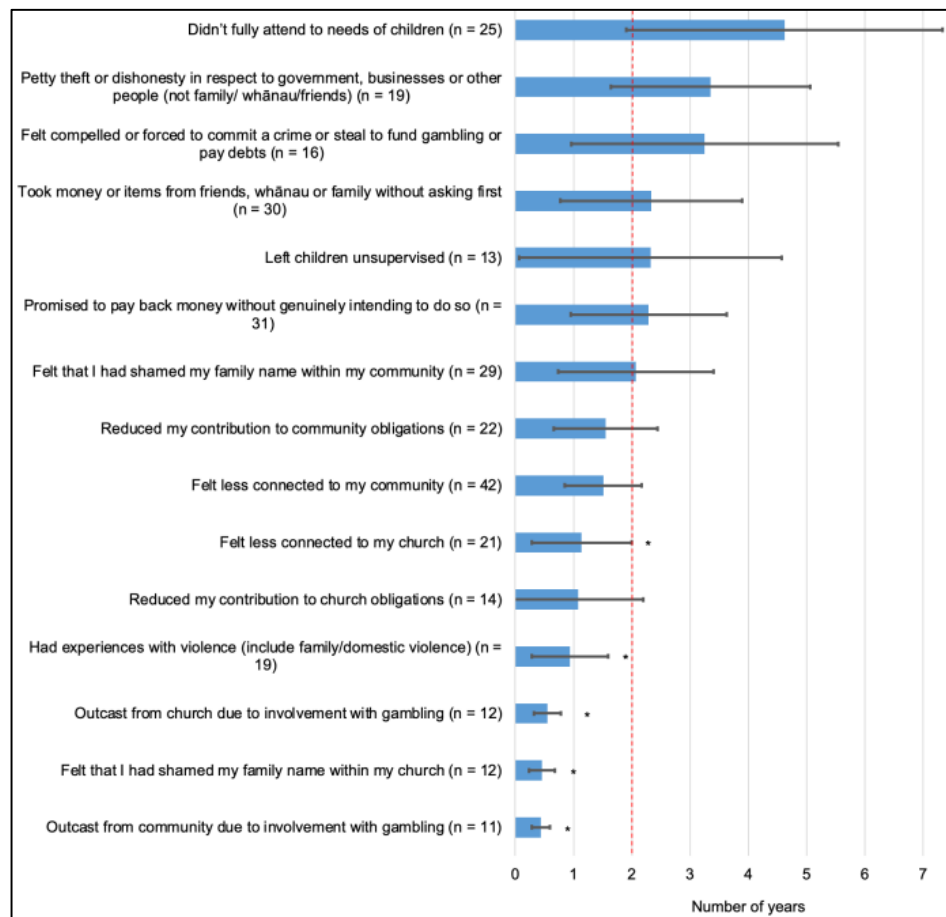


Figure 25: Mean number of years since most recent gambling issue was largely resolved for the field Other Harm. Note: The blue bar indicates the number of years since most recent gambling issue was resolved, red dotted line is the average number of years it took to resolve all the issues shown (2 years), and the black line are error bars indicating 95% confidence intervals. * indicates statistically significant differences from the red dotted line.⁸⁷

It is interesting to note that research has found that transitioning into risky gambling (i.e. changing from non-problem gambler to low risk/moderate risk/ problem gambler) was significantly more likely to correspond with:

- Continuous low quality of life vs. average or higher quality of life
- Repeatedly experiencing one or more major life events in the prior year vs. no major events in prior year
- Starting to experience levels of individual deprivation vs. not experiencing deprivation during the study
- Stopping memberships of organised groups vs. continuously being a member of organised groups. Transitioning into risky gambling was not significantly less likely to be associated with changes or stability in any factor⁸⁸.

These correlations could perhaps explain the upwards trend in gambling participation since the beginning of COVID-19, which saw gambling expenditure decreased during COVID 19

⁸⁷ Rockloff *et.al.* (2021)

⁸⁸ Ministry of Health (2008)

lockdowns and returned to above pre-COVID levels shortly after the lockdowns lifted. If this is the case, an increase in problem gamblers could also be expected.

Although venue-based gambling expenditure decreased during COVID 19 lockdowns, this returned to pre-COVID levels shortly after the lockdowns lifted. Although gambling participation has decreased for the general population, harmful gambling prevalence has not declined⁸⁹.

Problem Gambling in Waipā District

Approximately \$ 10,287,084 was lost playing gaming machines in pubs, clubs and TABs in Waipā district during 2022. This is around \$1,994,434 more than in 2020. That is about \$28,000 each day⁹⁰.

As with national level data, district level statistics on problem gambling can show an incomplete picture due to lack of people who access gambling harm treatment services. The picture presented here of problem gambling in the Waipā district might not be entirely accurate as to the real number of people whose lives have been negatively impacted by gambling.

Figures 26 and 27 both show that the total number of people as well as new people assisted by gambling harm treatment services in the Waipā district has slowly been increasing since 2004. The dramatic spikes correspond with global level crisis events. This trend supports the research that indicates transitioning to more harmful levels of gambling corresponds with repeatedly experiencing one or more major life events in the prior year vs. no major events in prior year. However, this is not conclusive as an increase in clients accessing gambling harm treatment services could mean either an increase in problem gambling or a shift to less gambling.

⁸⁹ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

⁹⁰ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023c)

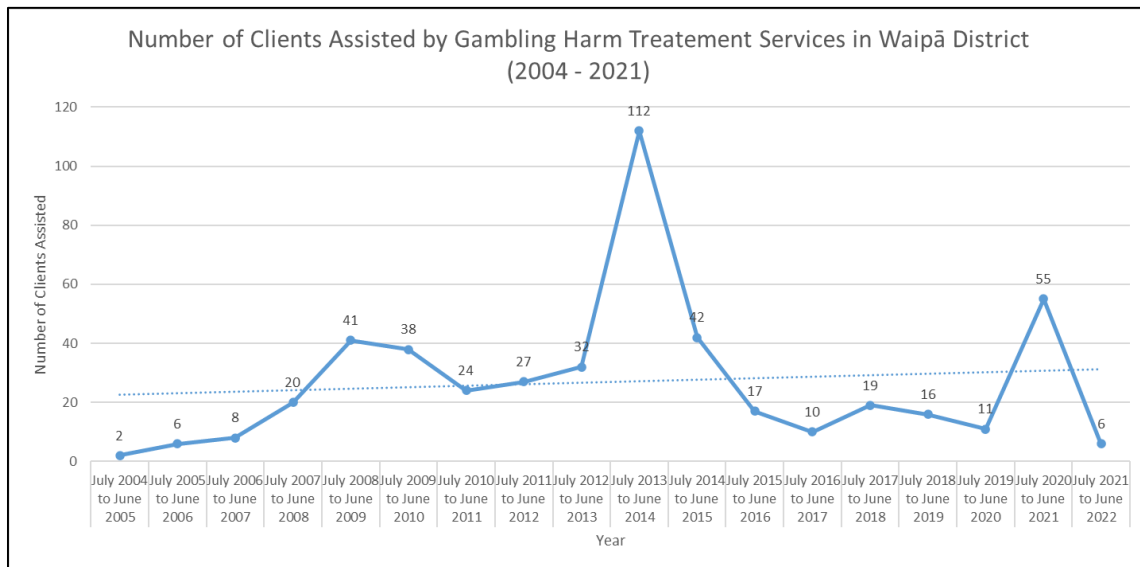


Figure 26: Total number of clients assisted by gambling harm treatment services in Waipā District throughout the year (2004 – 2021). Includes new clients and clients who first contacted a service in a previous year⁹¹.

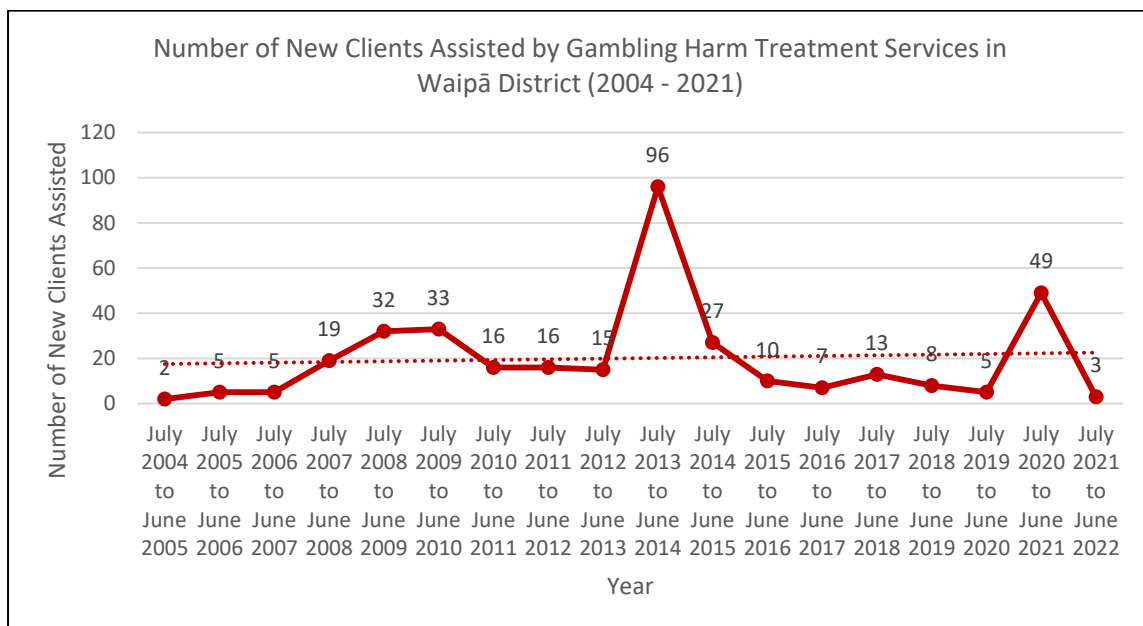


Figure 27: New Clients – The number of clients that have contacted an intervention service for the first time in the period for psychosocial support either by phone or face-to-face in the Waipā district.

Gambling Treatment Services

In 2015 only 1.6% of moderate-risk/problem gamblers sought professional help around the country⁹². It is believed that this is largely due to the perceived shame associated with receiving help, lack of available services and cultural barriers⁹³.

⁹¹ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2021)

⁹² Abbott, Bellringer, and Garrett (2018)

⁹³ Malatest International (2021)

Every year, people seek help from services funded by Manatū Hauora for harms due to their own or someone else's gambling (Figure 28). In the 2020/21 year, over 6,605 people in Aotearoa New Zealand received treatment from Manatū Hauora funded services for harms due to their own gambling. This is a small proportion of the 45,000 to 92,000 people estimated to be experiencing moderate to significant harms from their own gambling, from analysis of the 2020 Health and Lifestyle Survey. In addition, between 144,000 and 230,000 Aotearoa New Zealand adults experienced at least one form of household-level gambling harm in the previous 12 months. In the 2020/21 year, around 4,341 families or whānau and others received treatment from Manatū Hauora funded services for issues related to someone else's gambling⁹⁴.

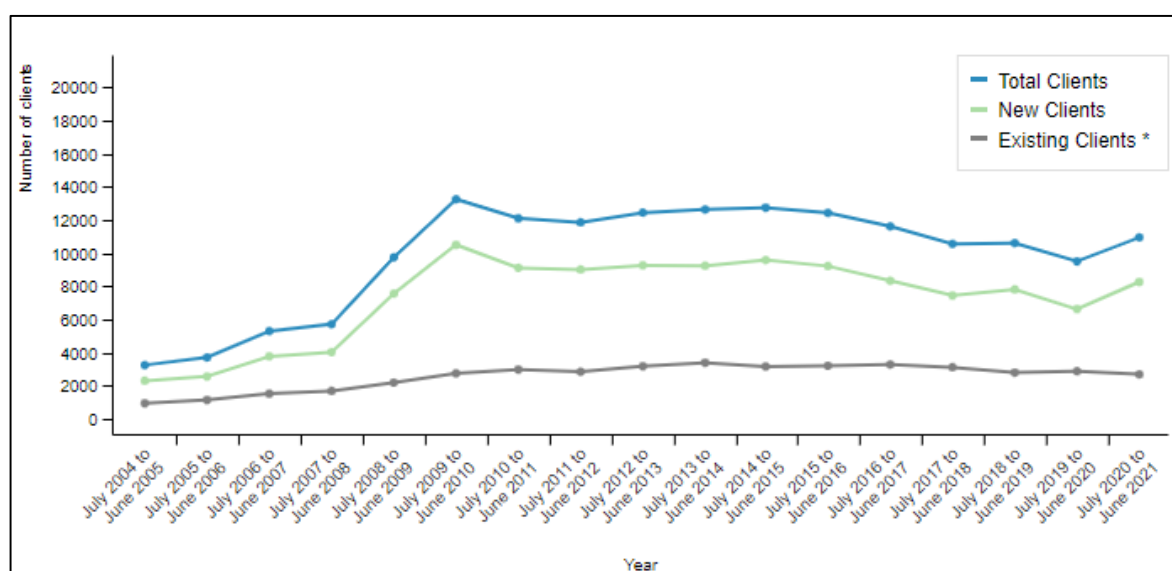


Figure 28: Clients Assisted by Gambling Treatment Services in Aotearoa New Zealand (2004 – 2021) - Total Clients Recorded (All Interventions)⁹⁵.

Analysis of Manatū Hauora gambling service administrative data to 2020/21 shows that the number of gamblers seeking treatment continues to decrease, despite the increase in real numbers of people experiencing gambling harm. In the 2020/21 year, 6,605 'Gambler' clients and 4,341 'Family / Affected Other' clients received gambling harm treatment services from a Ministry-funded provider. The decrease is likely due to fewer new clients seeking help, a trend that was exacerbated by COVID-19 restrictions. This is seen in a low number of clients during 2019/20 followed by an increase in clients in the 2020/21 year. The number of existing clients receiving interventions has remained relatively stable over the same period. Overall, the numbers of people seeking help have been relatively stable for several years⁹⁶.

It is important to note that these statistics are population prevalence rates, and although they are static, the actual number of people affected by gambling harm is increasing in line with population growth. The needs assessment and outcomes monitoring reports show that only a minority of potential clients for gambling support services (i.e., people whose reported harm

⁹⁴ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

⁹⁵ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2021)

⁹⁶ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

results in a moderate to high PGSI score) actually access or present at these services. Low service use is also observed for other forms of addiction treatment. It is apparent that a number of New Zealanders who would benefit from gambling harm intervention are not seeking help⁹⁷.

Between 2017 and 2019, the Manatū Hauora commissioned an evaluation into the health services accessed over the phone. The evaluation showed that in 2018-19, although contacts to the national mental health and addiction services increased, the number of contacts to the Gambling Helpline dropped by around 1800. Users of the Gambling Helpline also decreased by 30% and fell from 4806 users in 2017 to 3328 in 2019. Investigation into the cause of the decrease identified mixed reactions among respondents about the Gambling Helpline's usefulness. Some clients felt supported and noted having someone to talk to (in person or over the phone) before they embarked on a gambling session would help them stop. Others felt they did not receive the help they needed to control their gambling. For example, repeated calls resulted in the same information being given and on one occasion, a survey respondent was directed to a counsellor who became unavailable⁹⁸. The information regarding phone service use is particularly important for Waipā, as there are no gambling treatment services located in the Waipā district.

Services in Waipā

There are no gambling harm services located in the Waipā district. However, in the wider Waikato Region there are four organisations who are contracted by Manatū Hauora to deliver services to prevent and minimise gambling harm. These are:

- Oasis - The Salvation Army
- PGF - Problem Gambling Foundation
- Te Kōhao Health
- K'aute Pasifika Trust

These four services are based in Hamilton and offer face to face support as well as online and phone counselling. Home visits or meetings at a suitable location are also performed for some clients.

The other option for gambling help in Waipā is over the phone, with the following National Helpline Services being available nationwide:

- Gambling Helpline service - 0800 654 655
- Māori Gambling Helpline - 0800 654 656
- Vai Lelei Pasifika Gambling Helpline - 0800 654 657
- Gambling Debt Helpline - 0800 654 658
- Youth Gambling Helpline - 0800 654 659
- Asian Hotline - 0800 862 342

⁹⁷ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

⁹⁸ Malatest International (2021)

Online Gambling

Councils' jurisdiction only extends to Class 4 gambling and TAB locations but it is important to understand the relationship between these and online gambling. Looking at the wider context beyond Council's jurisdiction upholds the purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 in councils playing a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities.

Remote interactive gambling (online gambling) is illegal under the Gambling Act 2003, apart from the two authorised providers operating online gambling – the Lotteries Commission (Lotto) and TAB. It is illegal for overseas online gambling operators to advertise to New Zealanders however, this does not extend to New Zealanders participating in online gambling with operators based outside Aotearoa New Zealand. For example, betting on overseas-based casino websites and sports betting applications is not illegal.

Both authorised providers of online gambling products (Lotto and TAB) operate websites and apps. Lotto sells some of its products online, including Lotto, Powerball, Strike, Keno, Bullseye, and Instant Kiwi. TAB offers online racing and sports betting, including live sports betting. New Zealanders can also access offshore gambling services which are not currently regulated under the Gambling Act 2003, such as casino operator SkyCity Entertainment Group's Malta-licensed online casino that offers a mix of live and random number generator casino games as well as slots and virtual sports⁹⁹.

The 2018 New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 followed participants through the years 2012 – 2015, this is the most up to date study of its kind in Aotearoa New Zealand in February 2023. The study found that online gambling occurred substantially less than the same gambling via land based means. Total participation in Aotearoa New Zealand online gambling (Lotto and TAB) was 9% in 2015; this was essentially similar to 2012 when it was 8%. In 2015, total participation in overseas online gambling was 0.7%; this was a decrease from 1.7% in 2012¹⁰⁰.

COVID-19 lockdowns led to increased national and offshore online gambling participation. This is seen in sales of MyLotto (online sales of Lotto NZ) in Figure 29, where even after lockdown restrictions eased, online sales settled into a “new normal” of 42% – 46%¹⁰¹.

⁹⁹ (Malatest International, 2021)

¹⁰⁰ Abbott, Bellringer, and Garrett (2018)

¹⁰¹ Lotto New Zealand (2022)



Figure 29: MyLotto as proportion of sales 2016 - 2022¹⁰².

Quick facts about online gambling:

- Access to online gambling for money has increased.
- Offshore online gambling participation has increased slightly.
- New Zealanders are accessing 'free to play' online gambling, (i.e. not for money).
- Evidence shows a link between online gaming and harmful gambling.
- Recent research has identified gaming as a potential gateway behaviour to harmful gambling, and higher rates of at-risk and harmful online gambling among adults who bet on gaming enhancements as children compared with those who did not. Interviewed participants highlighted increasing numbers of parents asking for support for young people 'addicted' to gaming. Gaming is not currently recognised as gambling and therefore not funded by the gambling levy¹⁰³.
- Offshore-based online gambling poses risks because it:
 - Is highly accessible, being available 24 hours a day from the comfort and privacy of your home;
 - Has no restrictions on bet sizes;
 - Has no capacity for venue staff to observe and assist people in trouble;
 - Reaches new groups of people who may be vulnerable to the medium;
 - Provides no guaranteed return to players;
 - Is more easily abused by minors;
 - Has reduced protections to prevent fraud, money laundering or unfair gambling practices; and
 - Is unregulated, so on-line gamblers are often encouraged to gamble more by being offered inducements or by being offered the opportunity to gamble on credit¹⁰⁴.

It is difficult to predict the extent to which an increase in online gambling may result in an increase in problem gamblers and gambling-related harm. We do know that some forms of online gambling are addictive, particularly those that provide an opportunity for continuous gambling, such as online gaming machines.

¹⁰² Lotto New Zealand (2022)

¹⁰³ Malatest International (2021)

¹⁰⁴ True (2023)

Online gambling presents challenges for the Aotearoa New Zealand gambling regulatory system. In the past, regulating gambling has focused on licensing Aotearoa New Zealand gambling operators and their land-based gambling premises, and ensuring compliance with domestic gambling legislation. Online gambling will require new and innovative regulatory approaches. The Government is in the process of developing its approach toward the regulation of online gambling¹⁰⁵.

Feedback from Key Stakeholders

In January and February 2023, letters were sent to key stakeholders, including gaming venues and corporate societies, social agencies, Manatū Hauora, the Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand and Te Whatu Ora Waikato (previously Waikato District Health Board) inviting them to provide their thoughts on how Council's current gambling policies were working. Of the 38 letters sent, 10 responses were received. The issues covered by the responses are summarised below:

- The current policy is working and is reasonable. The currently policy should be rolled over for a further 3 years. There is no new evidence or new concern that would justify the adoption of a more restrictive policy.
- Alternative funding options to gambling proceeds are available for community groups, such as <https://philanthropy.org.nz/>.
- Consider adopting a sinking lid policy for class 4 venues which prohibits the establishment of any new class 4 venues. This would be crucial to reduce the over-saturation of pokies in some parts of Waipā district (i.e., highly deprived areas) and therefore minimise gambling harm. In addition to adopting the sinking lid, adopting a 'no relocations' policy alongside retaining a 'no merge' policy is necessary. These measures together would lead machines numbers to drop gradually over time, reduce gambling expenditure and harm in vulnerable areas and avoid shifting the burden of harm from one suburb to another.
- Consider ways to address the disproportionate concentration of venues in areas of high socioeconomic deprivation.
- Consider championing, and lobbying central government, for alternative options for community funding other than gambling proceeds.
- The current policy caps the total number of gaming machines at 232 – this is a sound policy. The policy is balanced and is a policy that ensures that the 8 purposes of the Gambling Act are met. The policy addresses the benefit to the local community that funding generated at venues provides, as well as the potential for gambling harm to the small segment of the community that may be adversely affected by their gambling. The adoption of a sinking lid is not supported. Given the current environment of high regulation and naturally reducing machine numbers as well as the fact that there is no evidence to support the finding that a reduction in venues or machines results in a reduction in problem gambling, it would be inappropriate to adopt a sinking lid policy.

¹⁰⁵ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (n.d.)

- The policy sensibly provides for appropriate relocation of venues. Allowing a venue to relocate under specific circumstances is a valuable harm prevention tool.

National general feedback can also be found on Kupe – Data Explorer, which hosts the data from the 2020 Health and Lifestyle Survey. The survey data shows that attitudes towards gambling harm are as follows¹⁰⁶:

- Raising money through gambling does more harm than good - 49.2% agreed with this statement.
- Concern with the level of gambling in the community - 47.8% agreed with this statement.

Explanation of Policy Options and Key Interest Points

This section aims to clarify terms, standards and options that are often used in relation to gambling policies. This section is intended to give information about each option. This section is not intended as giving direction towards any option.

The policy options available to the 67 councils across Aotearoa New Zealand include:

- No Class 4 gambling venues in the district.
- No restrictions on the number or location of Class 4 gambling venues.
- Restrict where Class 4 venues are allowed.
- Restrict the number of gaming machines.
- Restrict both the location and number of Class 4 gambling venues.
- Venue sinking lid – do not allow new Class 4 venues.
- Gaming machine sinking lid – do not allow new gaming machines.

Minimum Standards

The Gambling Act 2003 sets a number of restrictions on Class 4 gambling, these include:

- The maximum number of gaming machines that a Class 4 venue can have is 18 if a class 4 licence was held before 17 October 2001 and 9 after this date.
- If clubs merge into a single venue and the Minister's consent is obtained, the number of gaming machines is the lesser of 30 or the sum of the gaming machines previously held under a Class 4 licence.
- Councils must state where Class 4 venues can be located.

The Racing Industry Act 2020 sets restrictions on new TAB venues and the location of these new venues.

Current Policy

The current Waipā District Council Gambling Policy 2019 has the following features (other than the minimum standards outlined in the Gambling Act 2003):

- A cap at 232 gaming machines (this being the maximum approved number of gaming machines permitted to operate in Waipā district at 26th March 2015).

¹⁰⁶ Te Hiringa Hauora and Kupe (2020)

- A relocation policy.
- Primary activity of Class 4 venue is not allowed to be gambling.
- TAB venues are not allowed to adjoin any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Relocation Policy

It is an option for a council to adopt a relocation policy. A relocation policy means that a venue with a Class 4 licence can move to a new location, with the same requirements applying to the new venue as the old. For example, *The Wood Pigeon Pub is allowed 18 gaming machines and is located at 1 Pigeon Drive. The Wood Pigeon Pub then relocates to 20 Magpie Lane but is still allowed 18 gaming machines. Without the relocation policy the Wood Pigeon Pub would have to apply for a new licence and would only be allowed 9 gaming machines.*

Absolute Caps

An absolute cap puts a total limit on the number of gaming machines or Class 4 venues within the district.

Absolute caps are estimated to reduce the number of gaming machines by 15% and the number of venues by 16.9%, on a per 100,000 population basis over one year. Absolute caps were shown to reduce cumulative expenditure by 10%, relative to the minimum standards, however it is unclear what proportion of this reduction is from casual gamblers compared to problem gamblers¹⁰⁷.

Per Capita Caps

A per capita cap puts a limit on the number of gaming machines or Class 4 venues in relation to the number of people in the district. This type of cap aims to keep gaming machine numbers or venue numbers proportional to the resident population in the district.

Per capita caps are estimated to reduce the number of gaming machines by 85 gaming machines and 8 venues on a per 100,000 population basis over one year. An increase in gambling intervention service use is found a year after implementation of per capita caps, which could be due to problem gamblers on the margin of quitting and seeking help being pushed in that direction because of the additional barrier to access¹⁰⁸.

Sinking Lid

This is a cap on the number of gaming machines or Class 4 venues allowed in the district which sinks as venues lose their licences. This means that once a Class 4 gambling venue closes down and leaves the market, or the number of machines licensed to operate in a community decreases for any reason, councils will not issue any other corporate society a licence to replace that venue or those machines.

Sinking lids are the only policy estimated to reduce gambling expenditure in both contemporaneous and lagged years, relative to the minimum standards, however it is unclear what proportion of this reduction is from casual gamblers compared to problem gamblers. A

¹⁰⁷ Erwin *et.al.* (2020)

¹⁰⁸ Erwin *et.al.* (2020)

decrease in gambling intervention service use is detected in the year of implementing a sinking lid policy, which could be due to there being fewer problem gamblers¹⁰⁹.

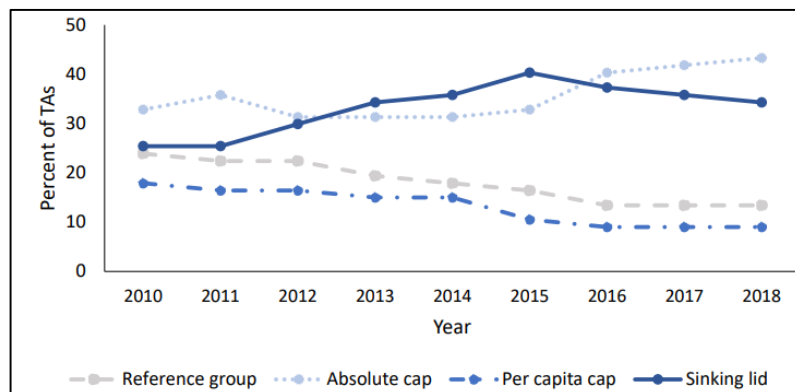


Figure 30: Class 4 gambling policy types adopted by councils in Aotearoa New Zealand, by year. Note: The reference group referred to are the councils that have policies that restate the minimum standards set out in the Gambling Act 2003¹¹⁰.

As of 10 May 2021, 40% of councils had sinking-lid policies in place for gaming machines, and a further 48 percent had caps on the number of venues and / or machines in their area. As of 10 May 2021, a total of 27 of the 67 councils had reviewed their Class 4 and TAB venue policies since 1 July 2019¹¹¹.

¹⁰⁹ Erwin *et.al.* (2020)

¹¹⁰ Erwin *et.al.* (2020)

¹¹¹ Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health (2022)

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Appendix A: Definitions

Term	Definition
Board	Means the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board established by section 116A of the Gaming and Lotteries Act 1977 and continued in existence under section 272 of this Act.
Board Venue/s	Premises that are owned or leased by the New Zealand Racing Board and where the main business carried out at the premises is providing racing betting or sports betting services.
Class 4 Gambling/gaming	All gambling using gaming machines/pokies outside of casinos. May be run only by a corporate society and only to raise money for authorised purposes (a charitable purpose; a non-commercial purpose that is beneficial to the whole or a section of the community; promoting, controlling, and conducting race meetings under the Racing Industry Act 2020, including the payment of stakes).
Class 4 venue	A place used to operate 'Class 4' gambling, not including a casino, that contains gaming machines.
Club	A voluntary association of persons combined for a purpose other than personal gain.
Corporate Society/ Society/ Gaming Machine Societies/ Gaming Societies/ Class 4 Societies/ Trusts/ Pokie Trusts	<p>Also called corporate societies, gaming machine societies, gaming societies or Class 4 societies, and are sometimes referred to as trusts or pokie trusts. The societies operate their EGMs out of venues and must distribute their net proceeds to authorised purposes. Society means an association of persons established and conducted entirely for purposes other than commercial purposes</p> <p>Corporate Society (as defined in Part 1 (4) of the Gambling Act 2003 means 1 society that is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) incorporated under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908; or (b) incorporated as a board under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957; or (c) a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) does not have the capacity or power to make a profit; and (ii) is incorporated and conducted solely for authorised purposes; or <p>a working men's club registered under the Friendly Societies and Credit Unions Act 1982</p>

Term	Definition
Gambling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) means paying or staking consideration, directly or indirectly, on the outcome of something seeking to win money when the outcome depends wholly or partly on chance; and b) includes a sales promotion scheme; and c) includes bookmaking; and d) includes betting, paying, or staking consideration on the outcome of a sporting event; but e) does not include an act, behaviour, or transaction that is declared not to be gambling by regulations made under section 368
Gaming machine/ Pokies/ Non-casino electronic gaming machines (NCGMs)	<p>Gaming machines or 'Pokies' are electronic gaming machines that operate outside of a casino location (typically in a club, pub, bar or hotel). They may also be called 'gaming machines' as defined in Part 1 (4) of the Gambling Act 2003.</p> <p>Gaming Machine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) means a device, whether totally or partly mechanically or electronically operated, that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is adapted or designed and constructed for gambling; and ii. is played or confers a right to participate, whether totally or partly, by the insertion of money into it or by the direct or indirect payment of money by any other means; and b) includes a device for gambling that is conducted partly by a machine and partly by other means; and c) includes a device, or type of device, that is declared to be a gaming machine by regulations made under section 368; but d) does not include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a device used only to draw a lottery; or ii. a random selection device used in a game of housie; or iii. a device used only to dispense tickets that is not capable of being used to decide the outcome of gambling; or iv. a jackpot device that links a series of gaming machines and that can only be played through those gaming machines; or v. a communication device that is used both to dispense tickets in and draw a lottery that is a sales promotion scheme; and e) does not include a device, or type of device, that is declared not to be a gaming machine by regulations made under section 368; and f) does not include a device operated by the Lotteries Commission

Term	Definition
Gaming Machine Proceeds (GMP) / Net proceeds	<p>Also known as Gaming Machine Profits or Player Losses. GMP = Turnover – prizes – jackpots + adjustments.</p> <p>The amount remaining to be distributed to authorised purposes after costs, levies and taxes have been deducted from a society's GMP and any interest or earnings from investment or sale of asset.</p> <p>The Electronic Monitoring System determines GMP by collecting and analysing daily meters from each and every gaming machine. The venue must bank this amount or make an adjustment.</p> <p>Adjustments is any correction claimed and entered into EMS by the society due to any malfunction by the gaming machine or EMS.</p>
Minister	means the Minister of the Crown who, with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of the Gambling Act 2003.
New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep 2018)	The New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep 2018) is a measure of socioeconomic status that combines a range of key socioeconomic factors to produce a deprivation index.
Premises	Any place at which a Class 4 Gambling Venue or Board Venue is located.
Problem gambling/gambling related harm/ problem gambler	<p>Part 1 (4) of the Gambling Act 2003 defines gambling-related harm as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ harm or distress of any kind arising from, or caused or exacerbated by, a person's gambling; and ▪ includes personal, social, or economic harm suffered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ by the person, the person's spouse, civil union partner, de facto partner, family, whanau, or wider community; or ○ in the workplace; or ○ by society at large. <p>Problem gambler means a person whose gambling causes harm or may cause harm.</p>

Term	Definition
Remote interactive gambling/ online gambling	<p>includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) gambling by a person at a distance by interaction through a communication device; or (ii) the conduct of gambling described in subparagraph (i) by a person; but <p>does not include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) gambling conducted by the Lotteries Commission; or (ii) gambling authorised under the Racing Industry Act 2020; or (iii) gambling by a person in New Zealand conducted by a gambling operator located outside New Zealand; or (iv) a sales promotion scheme that is in the form of a lottery and is conducted in New Zealand
Self-exclusion	<p>Means that if a patron identifies him or herself as a problem gambler they can ask a gambling venue(s) to exclude them from the gambling area of the venue(s) for a period of up to two years.</p>
Sinking Lid	<p>Councils may also choose to adopt a “sinking lid” policy, for venues or machines or both. This means that once a class 4 gambling venue closes down and leaves the market, or the number of machines licensed to operate in a community decreases for any reason, councils will not issue any other society a licence to replace that venue or those machines. A licence expires after a period of six months of the licence not being used (Section 98(b)). After this period a consent will be required.</p>

<p>Special Procedure</p>	<p>Consultative</p> <p>Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 states:</p> <p>(1) Where this Act or any other enactment requires a local authority to use or adopt the special consultative procedure, that local authority must—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prepare and adopt— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a statement of proposal; and ii. if the local authority considers on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to enable public understanding of the proposal, a summary of the information contained in the statement of proposal (which summary must comply with section 83AA); and b. ensure that the following is publicly available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the statement of proposal; and ii. a description of how the local authority will provide persons interested in the proposal with an opportunity to present their views to the local authority in accordance with section 82(1)(d); and iii. a statement of the period within which views on the proposal may be provided to the local authority (the period being not less than 1 month from the date the statement is issued); and c. make the summary of the information contained in the statement of proposal prepared in accordance with paragraph (a)(ii) (or the statement of proposal, if a summary is not prepared) as widely available as is reasonably practicable as a basis for consultation; and d. provide an opportunity for persons to present their views to the local authority in a manner that enables spoken (or New Zealand sign language) interaction between the person and the local authority, or any representatives to whom an appropriate delegation has been made in accordance with Schedule 7; and e. ensure that any person who wishes to present his or her views to the local authority or its representatives as described in paragraph (d)— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is given a reasonable opportunity to do so; and ii. is informed about how and when he or she may take up that opportunity.
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Term	Definition
	<p>(2) For the purpose of, but without limiting, subsection (1)(d), a local authority may allow any person to present his or her views to the local authority by way of audio link or audiovisual link.</p> <p>(3) This section does not prevent a local authority from requesting or considering, before making a decision, comment or advice from an officer of the local authority or any other person in respect of the proposal or any views on the proposal, or both.</p>
Turnover	Turnover is the total amount betted by gamblers, including winnings that are re-invested. This figure is published by the New Zealand Lotteries Commission and by the New Zealand Racing Board for TAB betting. It includes a 'churn' factor, or re-investment, where the same dollar is counted more than once.
Venues	These are the pubs and other venues where gaming machines are located. They do not own the machines and must not be involved in decisions about who can apply for grants, who receives them or how much the grant should be.

Appendix B: Gaming Machine Statistics Dashboard

By the numbers									
Quarterly table								Yearly table	
Quarter	GMP (\$)	Δ GMP (\$)	GMP per EGM	# of venues	Δ venues	# of EGMs	Δ EGMs	Year	Δ GMP (\$)
Mar-15	\$ 1,890,716.54		\$ 8,366.00	15		226		2015	\$ 7,776,760.17
Jun-15	\$ 1,973,851.23	\$83,134.69	\$ 8,733.85	15	0	226	0	2016	\$ 8,149,818.54
Sep-15	\$ 1,914,450.13	(\$59,401.10)	\$ 8,471.02	15	0	226	0	2017	\$ 8,058,913.55
Dec-15	\$ 1,997,742.27	\$83,292.14	\$ 8,878.85	15	0	225	-1	2018	\$ 8,544,337.79
Mar-16	\$ 1,866,212.41	(\$131,529.86)	\$ 8,294.28	15	0	225	0	2019	\$ 8,636,009.28
Jun-16	\$ 2,130,043.61	\$263,831.20	\$ 9,638.21	14	-1	221	-4	2020	\$ 8,030,636.67
Sep-16	\$ 2,027,345.18	(\$102,698.43)	\$ 9,173.51	14	0	221	0	2021	\$ 8,292,650.39
Dec-16	\$ 2,126,217.34	\$98,872.16	\$ 9,620.89	14	0	221	0	2022	\$ 7,537,914.30
Mar-17	\$ 1,852,887.36	(\$273,329.98)	\$ 8,384.11	14	0	221	0		
Jun-17	\$ 2,021,585.81	\$168,698.45	\$ 9,535.78	13	-1	212	-9		
Sep-17	\$ 2,121,704.87	\$100,119.06	\$ 10,008.04	13	0	212	0		
Dec-17	\$ 2,062,735.51	(\$58,969.36)	\$ 9,047.09	15	2	228	16		
Mar-18	\$ 2,050,398.80	(\$12,336.71)	\$ 8,992.98	15	0	228	0		
Jun-18	\$ 2,105,048.90	\$54,650.10	\$ 9,232.67	15	0	228	0		
Sep-18	\$ 2,078,454.12	(\$26,594.78)	\$ 9,116.03	15	0	228	0		
Dec-18	\$ 2,310,435.97	\$231,981.85	\$ 10,133.49	15	0	228	0		
Mar-19	\$ 1,968,885.59	(\$341,550.38)	\$ 8,635.46	15	0	228	0		
Jun-19	\$ 2,182,051.44	\$213,165.85	\$ 9,570.40	15	0	228	0		
Sep-19	\$ 2,283,516.35	\$101,464.91	\$ 10,015.42	15	0	228	0		
Dec-19	\$ 2,201,555.90	(\$81,960.45)	\$ 9,655.95	15	0	228	0		
Mar-20	\$ 1,892,335.65	(\$309,220.25)	\$ 8,299.72	15	0	228	0		
Jun-20	\$ 1,108,330.57	(\$784,005.08)	\$ 4,861.10	15	0	228	0		
Sep-20	\$ 2,458,729.45	\$1,350,398.88	\$ 10,783.90	15	0	228	0		
Dec-20	\$ 2,571,241.00	\$112,511.55	\$ 11,277.37	15	0	228	0		
Mar-21	\$ 2,308,104.92	(\$263,136.08)	\$ 10,123.27	15	0	228	0		
Jun-21	\$ 2,568,792.79	\$260,687.87	\$ 11,266.64	15	0	228	0		
Sep-21	\$ 2,025,529.38	(\$543,263.41)	\$ 8,883.90	15	0	228	0		
Dec-21	\$ 1,390,223.30	(\$635,306.08)	\$ 6,097.47	15	0	228	0		
Mar-22	\$ 2,166,650.21	\$776,426.91	\$ 9,502.85	15	0	228	0		
Jun-22	\$ 2,660,928.24	\$494,278.03	\$ 11,670.74	15	0	228	0		

Mar-2015 to Sep-2022

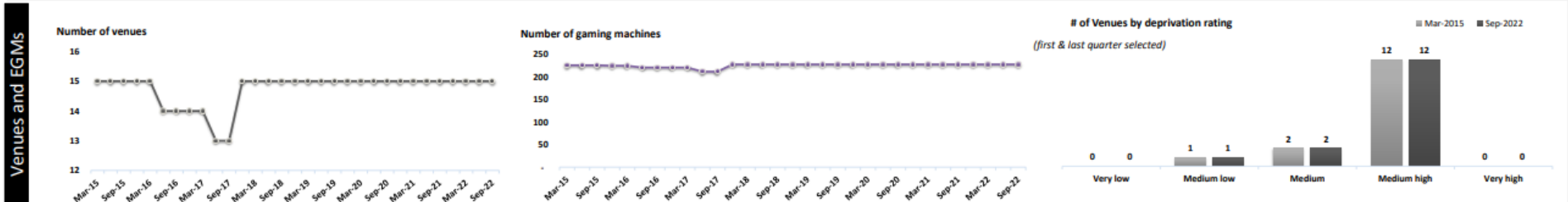
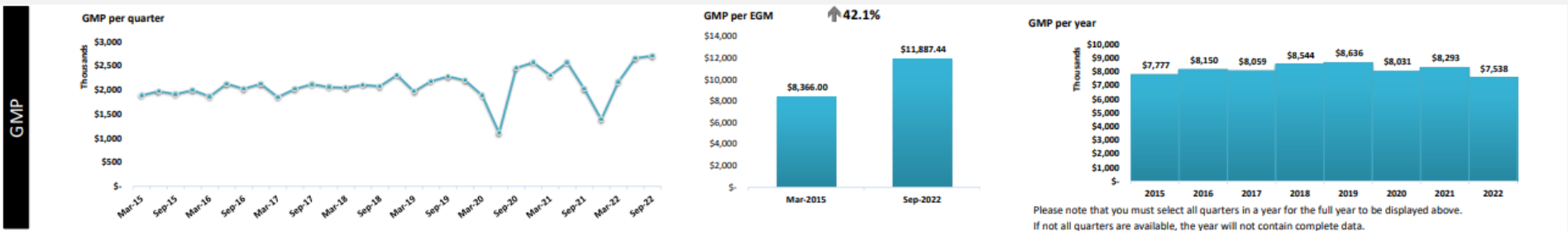
Gaming Machines Statistics Dashboard

Region TA Specific

TA Waipa District

Class 4 Gaming Machine Profits (GMP) is expenditure or player loss on Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) in the Class 4 Sector. Each year roughly 40% of GMP is returned to the New Zealand community.

Yearly GMP (Sep-2022)			Quarterly GMP		# venues		# EGMS			
National			\$923,168,832.48		\$276,301,503.20		1,038		14,672	
Yearly GMP (year ending)			Quarterly GMP		Venues		EGMS			
Sep-2021	\$9,473,668.09		Mar-15	\$1,890,716.54		15	226			
Sep-2022	\$8,928,137.60		Sep-22	\$2,710,335.85		15	228			
Difference	-\$545,530.49		🔴	-5.8%		0	👉 0.0%			
						2	👈 0.9%			



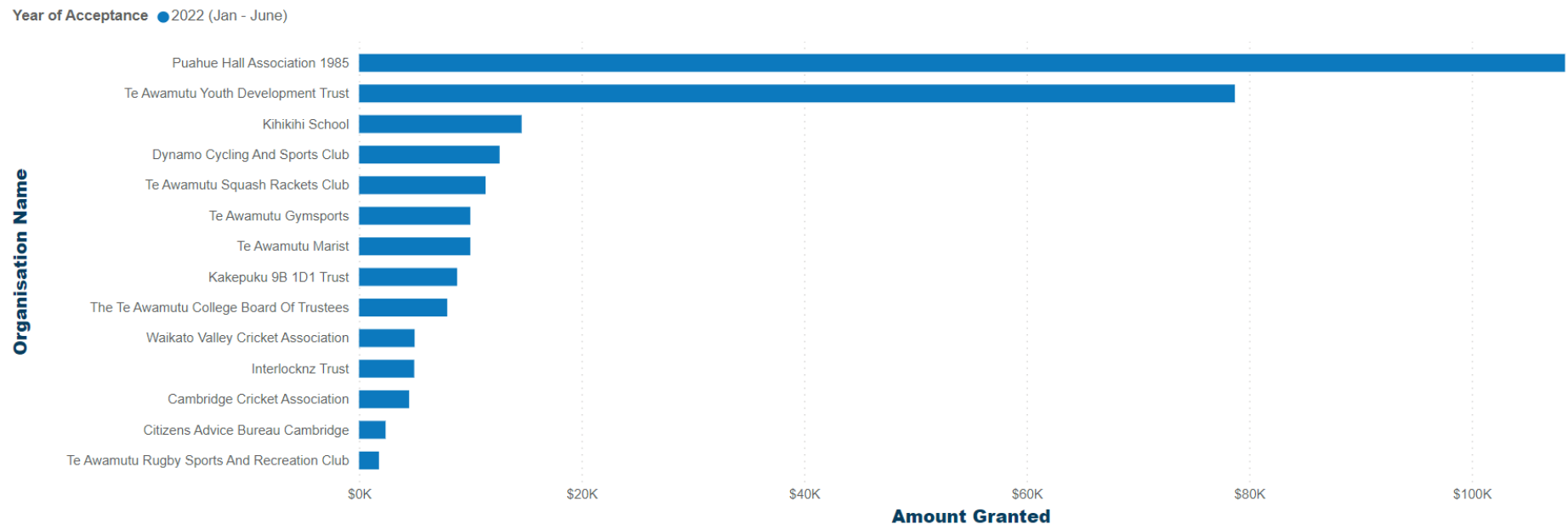
Commentary	Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Household Economic Survey (2016) from Stats NZ, New Zealanders spend roughly 11 billion dollars a year on all forms of entertainment, which includes games of chance.* From Mar-2015 to Sep-2022 quarters, GMP for Waipa District increased by \$819,619 or by 43.3% From year end Sep-21 to year end Sep-22, GMP decreased by \$545,530 or by -5.8%. From Mar-2015 to Sep-2022 quarters, venues have stagnated. A way to compare year on year expenditure equally is to remove orders of magnitude by taking GMP as a proportion of EGMs which has increased by 42.1% or \$3,521.44. This means players are spending longer hours playing gaming machines, betting more per game or more players are playing pokie machines.
	Comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Mar-2015 to Sep-2022 quarters GMP for Waipa District increased by 43.3% compared to New Zealand which increased by 43.0%. Waipa District venues have stagnated and EGMs have increased by 2 or 0.9% In order to compare GMP expenditure in different areas, we show GMP as a proportion of the number of gaming machines. That way, when comparing areas, any difference in size is removed which allows you to compare GMP equally. GMP per gaming machine in Waipa District increased by \$3,521 since Mar-2015, which translates to \$11,887 in Sep-2022 or a 42.1% change. As a comparison, New Zealand increased by \$7,202, which translates to \$18,832 in Sep-2022 or a 61.9% change.

Disclaimers

The data is provided for all venues and gaming machines licensed as at the last day of each quarter. Note data for venues without an active licence at this date are excluded. Please see the Notes tab for more details.

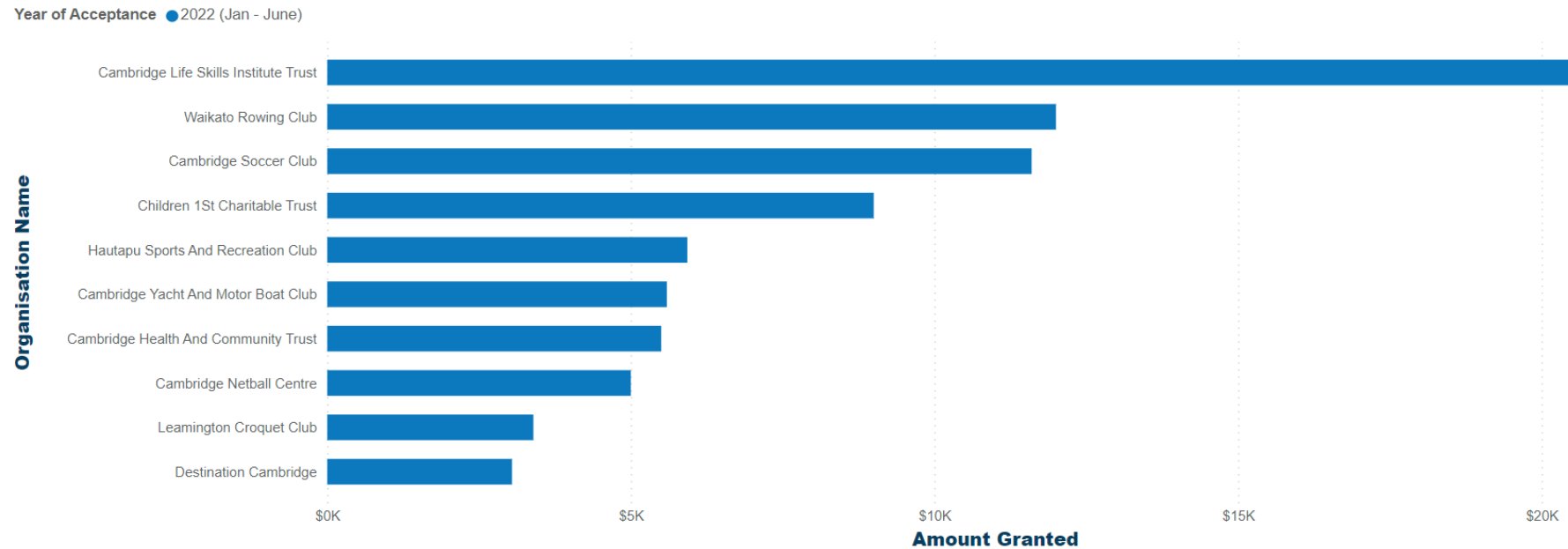
* (Stats NZ)

Appendix C: Grassroots Trust Grants in Waipā 2022 (Jan – June)



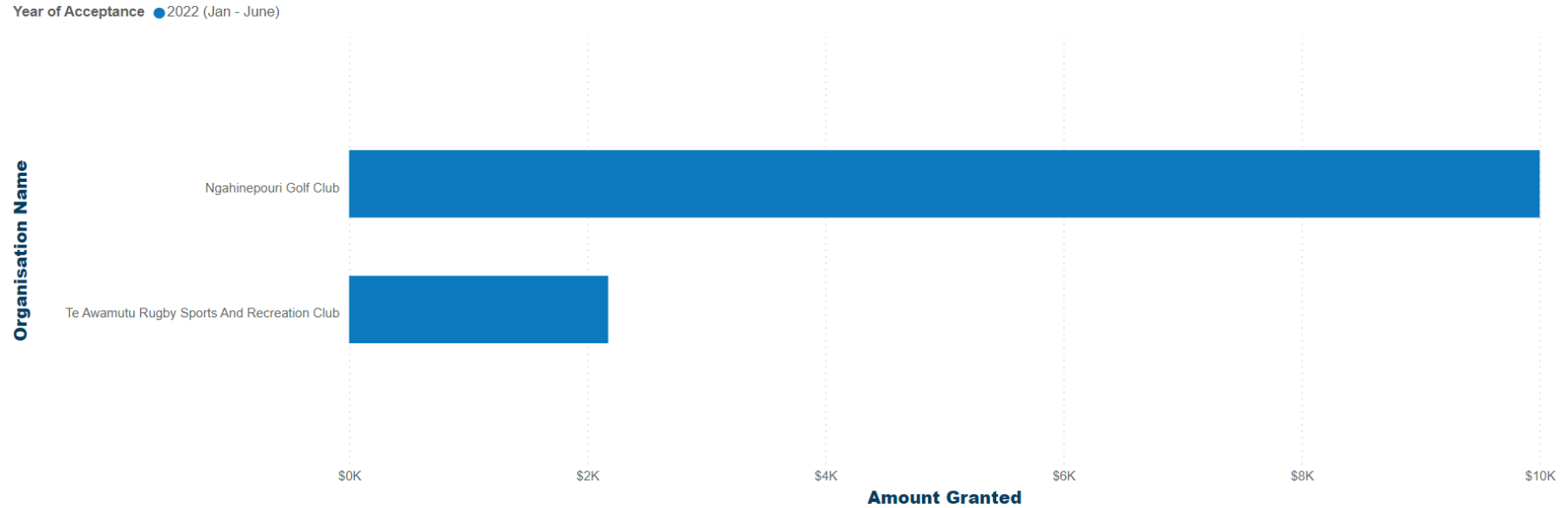
Source: <https://www.granted.govt.nz/dashboard.html>

Appendix D: Pub Charity Limited Grants in Waipā 2022 (Jan – June)



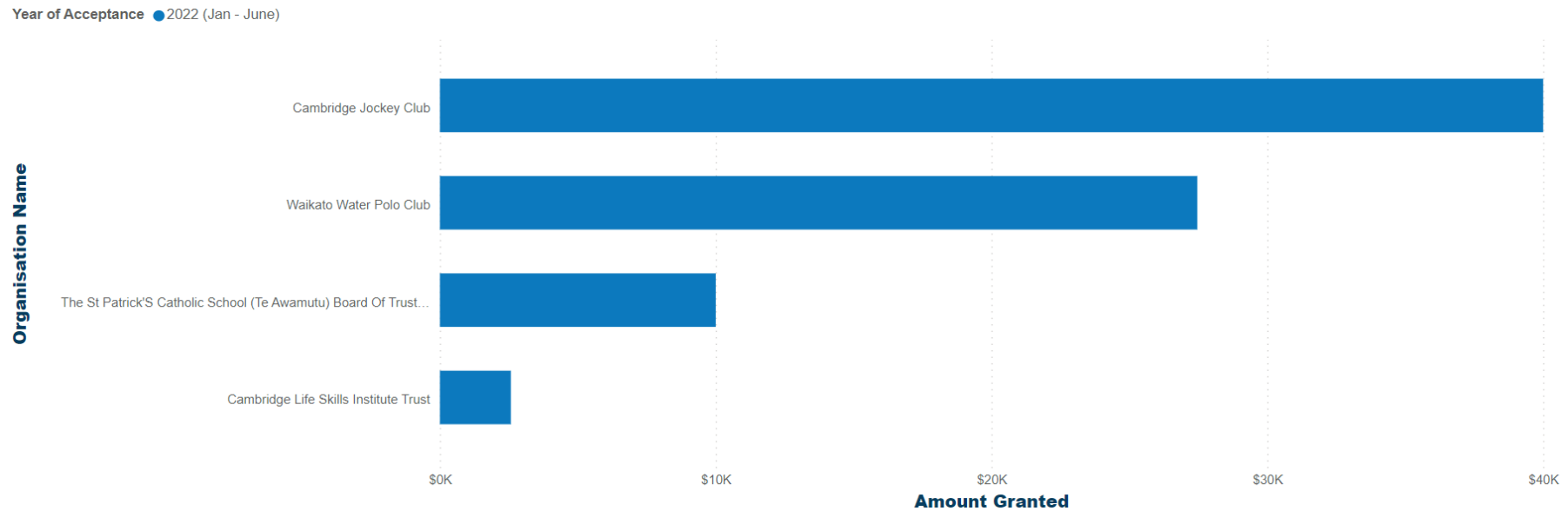
Source: <https://www.granted.govt.nz/dashboard.html>

Appendix E: The Lion Foundation Grants in Waipā 2022 (Jan – June)



Source: <https://www.granted.govt.nz/dashboard.html>

Appendix F: Trillion Trust Grants in Waipā 2022 (Jan – June)



Source: <https://www.granted.govt.nz/dashboard.html>

COMMUNITY BOARD REPORT



INFORMATION ONLY

To: The Chairperson and Members of Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Programme Engineer – Transportation

Subject: **Te Ara Rimu Kihikihi Pathway – Consultation on Intersection Treatments**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

As part of the Te Ara Rimu – Kihikihi Pathway project development, the Local Government Act 1974 (LGA) special consultation process has been commenced to seek public feedback to assist Council with making decisions regarding the creation of the following streets into cul-de-sacs to form safer intersection treatments:

- Bryce Street (at current exit onto Rolleston Street)
- Grey Street (at current exit onto Rolleston Street)
- Rolleston Street South (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)
- Moule Street (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)
- Hall Street North (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)
- Whittaker Street North (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)

The objective of the proposal is to eliminate traffic conflict between pedestrians and cyclists in these areas, thereby making the safety and attractiveness of the footpaths and new cycleway significantly better.

Consultation will be open from 13 June and will close 5pm, 13 July

People can have their say by:

- Completing an online submission form
- Downloading a submission form, complete and return it to a Council office at 101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu and 23 Wilson Street, Cambridge
- Emailing submissions@waipadc.govt.nz. Subject: Kihikihi pathway

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board receives the report of Erik Van Der Wel, Programme Engineer – Transportation, titled Te Ara Rimu Kihikihi Pathway – Consultation on Intersection Treatments (document number 11030569).

3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

Background

At the 16 May 2023 Service Delivery Committee meeting, the Te Ara Rimu - Kihikihi Pathway Scheme Plan was approved and staff were directed to proceed with commencing a special consultation process, pursuant to, and in accordance, with section 336 and section 83 of the LGA and section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, to declare a Pedestrian Mall status for:

- Bryce Street (at current exit onto Rolleston Street)
- Grey Street (at current exit onto Rolleston Street)
- Rolleston Street South (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)
- Moule Street (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)
- Hall Street North (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)
- Whittaker Street North (at current exit onto Whitmore Street)

The creation of a pedestrian mall is the legal mechanism in which Council can restrict traffic in these areas to include only pedestrians and cyclists.

BENEFITS OF THIS PROPOSAL

Creating a safer pathway

Council believes the pedestrian mall and cul-de-sac options are a critical part of the pathway construction as they mean the number of intersections can be reduced on Rolleston and Whitmore Streets. This means those using the pathway can use it without having to look for, and stop for, vehicles crossing.

Ultimately pedestrian malls and cul-de-sacs enable us to prioritise the safety and wellbeing of pedestrians and cyclists. For our tamariki this is especially important – it means they'll be able to get to and from school each day more safely.

Creating safer, quieter neighbourhoods

The creation of pedestrian malls and cul-de-sacs will have the added benefit of creating quieter streets and neighbourhoods. The pedestrian malls and cul-de-sacs will help to achieve the following:

- Lower vehicle speeds
- Fewer crashes
- Lower traffic volumes (through -traffic)
- Exclusion of undesirable traffic (heavy vehicles)

For many, homes on cul-de-sac streets are sought after and have a higher level of desirability.

Opportunity to create community spaces

The creation of pedestrian malls and cul-de-sacs result in more community space that can be used in a number of ways. Council could grass these areas, plant fruit trees, create play spaces – things that significantly improve the liveability of the whole neighbourhood.

The results of the consultation will help inform Council on whether or not to proceed with individual cul-de-sac cases. An update will be provided to the Community Board in August.

4 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Overview map of pathway route and proposed cul-de-sacs
2	3D cul-de-sac render



Erik Van Der Wel

PROGRAMME ENGINEER – TRANSPORTATION



Reviewed by Bryan Hudson

MANAGER TRANSPORTATION



Approved by Dawn Inglis

GROUP MANAGER SERVICE DELIVERY

APPENDIX 1

Overview map of pathway route and proposed cul-de-sacs



APPENDIX 2

3D cul-de-sac render





To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Notice of Motion**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

Notices of Motion have been received from Board Member Titchener.

2 APPENDIX - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Background Information and Notices of Motion from Board Member Titchener
2	DRAFT NTP Monograph on the State of the Science Concerning Fluoride Exposure and Neurodevelopmental and Cognitive Health Effects: A Systematic Review (Circulated Separately)

APPENDIX 1

Background Information and Notices of Motion from Board Member Titchener
(Document 11042411)

Notice of Motion – Board Member Titchener

Background

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) is in the final stages of publishing a 6-year review of fluoride's neurotoxicity.

The NTP, is an interagency collaboration within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

It is a partnership of:

- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (part of the Centers for Disease Control CDC)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (part of National Institutes of Health NIH)

The NTP focuses on the testing, research and analysis of agents to identify toxic and biological effects. It provides information that strengthens the science base. Informs decisions by health regulatory and research agencies to safeguard public health.

This is the top US government collaboration on health and science.

The review was issued in two parts, a monograph and a meta-analysis.

The report concluded that prenatal and early life exposures can reduce IQ.

The meta-analysis reported that 52 of 55 studies, a 95% consistency, found lower IQ with high and low fluoride exposures. The result of those studies was a 7 IQ point reduction.

Of the 19 studies rated high quality, 18 found a lowering of IQ. High quality studies are based on the creation, data and design of the research. They also denote a lack of bias as a result.

The meta-analysis could not detect a safe level of exposure.

The NTP recognised that of the high-quality studies, the Canadian and Mexican cohort data were the strongest. Those studies found an IQ reduction in the range of between 3 – 9 IQ points.

On average, a 1ppm increase may cause a 5 IQ point reduction. Because New Zealand fluoridates between 0.7 – 1ppm in New Zealand the loss of IQ is on average between 3 – 5 IQ points across the population for those exposed. Lead lowered IQ by 4.25 IQ points and was removed from Petrol and Paint as a result.

On Monday the 12th of June, legal review proceedings were filed by New Health New Zealand against the Director-General of Health's directives to 14 Local councils to fluoridate parts of their water supplies. Waipa District Council can join this legal review and attempt to force an injunction on fluoridation starting.

Motions

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board recommends to the Service Delivery Committee that Waipā District Council investigates the National Toxicology Program fluoride report and hold public consultations so the community can be heard.

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board supports a remit to Region 2 of Community Board Executive Committee (CBEC) to request that fluoridation be reviewed as a result of the National Toxicology Program fluoride neurotoxicity report, and approve the chairperson writing a letter to the Chair of Region 2 of CBEC stating that the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board supports the development of a remit.

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board recommends to the Service Delivery Committee that it considers joining the legal review of the Director-General of Health's directives to 14 local councils to fluoridate parts of their water supplies.

Attachment

DRAFT NTP Monograph on the State of the Science Concerning Fluoride Exposure and Neurodevelopmental and Cognitive Health Effects: A Systematic Review

https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/sites/default/files/ntp/about_ntp/bsc/2023/fluoride/documents_provided_bsc_wg_031523.pdf

APPENDIX 2

Circulated Separately

DRAFT NTP Monograph on the State of the Science Concerning Fluoride Exposure and Neurodevelopmental and Cognitive Health Effects: A Systematic Review

https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/sites/default/files/ntp/about_ntp/bsc/2023/fluoride/documents_provided_bsc_wg_031523.pdf

COMMUNITY BOARD REPORT



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Adoption of Who Are We Te Awamutu Strategies**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

The purpose of this report is to adopt priority projects and focus areas of the Who Are We Te Awamutu survey.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board has developed some strategies from the results of the Who Are We Te Awamutu Survey held in 2022.

Six key strategies were identified at workshop of the

3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

- a) *Receives the report of Keryn Phillips, Governance Officer, titled Adoption of Who Are We Te Awamutu Strategies (ECM 11042534); and*
- b) *Adopts the following projects/focus areas arising from the Who Are We Te Awamutu survey as part of the community board strategic priorities to advocate for this triennium:*
 - *Renew and replace heritage trail signage*
 - *Create an indoor community space*
 - *Cherish the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams*
 - *Acknowledge and treasure our Māori heritage*
 - *Replace and renew the town entrances*

- *Renew and Improve the look and accessibility to the central business district*

4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

At the 26 April 2023 meeting, the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board received the results of the Who are We Te Awamutu Survey, organised by the Who are We Te Awamutu Working Group of the community board.

The purpose of the survey was to identify how Te Awamutu is currently perceived and what is important so that a brand can be recommended for Te Awamutu that is supported by its community.

The community board agreed to workshop and develop focus areas based on the information received from the survey and suggestions from the working group.

The workshop was held on 10 May 2023 and the following projects/focus areas were developed:

- Renew and replace heritage trail signage
- Create an indoor community space
- Cherish the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams
- Acknowledge and treasure our Māori heritage
- Replace and renew the town entrances
- Renew and Improve the look and accessibility to the central business district

The importance of the heritage trail signage was recognised to increase the knowledge of the heritage of Te Awamutu. Waipā District Council staff provided a report to the community board at its 24 May 2023 meeting, which identified a need to develop a process and guidelines to determine the replacement and future development of heritage interpretation. Once the process and guidelines have been determined then the replacement or development of signage will occur.

The working group also identified the need for an indoor venue for events and markets etc. The community board proposed that Waipā District Council consider a location on Mahoe Street, Te Awamutu at its May meeting. This proposal will be considered by the Finance and Corporate Committee.

The survey identified the requirement to cherish the Mangahoi and Mangapiko Streams, which run through Te Awamutu. Possible projects include removing rubbish from the streams to make them cleaner as well as be valued more by the community.

The community board recognised the working group's recommendation that the community needs to acknowledge and treasure the area's Māori heritage. The community board is willing to work with mana whenua to help this happen.

At the workshop, the community board discussed renewing the town entrances, particularly the north entrance on State Highway 3 into Te Awamutu. The community

board discussed that the town entrances, whether they are signs or more of an entrance, would need to more reflect the heritage of the location.

The community board also discussed the working groups recommendation to renew and improve the look and accessibility to the central business district (CBD).

The community board must consider whether to adopt these strategies, developed from the Who are we Te Awamutu survey.

5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8 and have assessed that the matter in this report has a low level of significance.

6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1: Do nothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No staff or other Council resources required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without community board support, projects aren't started or completed.
Option 2: Adopt the Who Are We Te Awamutu strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community board projects can be started and worked on. Include in the Community Board Strategic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible low success rate due to large number of projects.

The recommended option is Option 2. The reason for this is to ensure community board projects can be developed with some assistance from staff and councillors.

7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities

The Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board Strategic Plan meets the Waipā District Council's strategic priority to be connected with its community and meets the socially responsible outcome by ensuring sectors of its community are encouraged to increase their profiles through the community board.

Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that the Option 2 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements.

Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

There are no financial implications for this decision.

Risks - Tūraru

There are no known significant risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

8 NEXT ACTIONS

Action	Responsibility	By When
Develop projects based on the Strategic Plan	Community Board	October 2025



Keryn Phillips
GOVERNANCE OFFICER



Jo Gread
MANAGER GOVERNANCE

COMMUNITY BOARD REPORT



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Chairperson's Report**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The Chairperson's report is attached as Appendix 1.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board receives the report of Angela Holt, Chairperson Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board, titled Community Board June 2023 Chair Report (Document 11042378).

3 APPENDIX - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Report for the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

APPENDIX 1

Chairperson's Report for the Te Awamutu-Kihikihi Community Board (Document 11042378)

Community Board June 2023 Chair report

Comments regarding Te Awamutu & Kihikihi Sports Fields and their Management

At the May Community Board Meeting we were asked to give feedback on options for the management of the sports grounds and facilities. As we did not have the chance to speak with the various sporting groups and we are not experts in this space we decided to ask for an extension on our feedback. The result of this was collated by Board Member Kane Titchener, who spoke to a good number of the sports groups who manage fields and facilities, and as a result we supported option 1 to retain the status quo, with some suggestions for further investigation into a couple of areas.

“The Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board's strong preference is for Option 1. A majority of the organisations did not provide a view of the other options to rank. There was particular concern from the organisations that there would be a significant loss of control, loss of the ability to organise their own activities, and a loss of hard-earned infrastructure. It was also felt that there would be a loss of ownership in the clubs and fields as many of the organisations are long standing volunteers who have a vested interest and passion with the club that they feel would not be replicated with a Council controlled model. One organisation spoken to would welcome more support as it had a small subscription base for facilities that it didn't feel it always had control over. This organisation was in the minority of feedback.”

Recommendation

TAKK CB recommends to the Service Delivery Committee that we opt for Option 1 of the Sports Lease Model only due to the support for this option and lack of for the other 4 options supplied from local sporting organisations.

Retailers & Main Street

As part of Who Are we Te Awamutu we got a lot of feedback regarding the state of our main street and this was one of the topics on the local Retailers Group Meeting on Monday 19 June. They are rightly concerned that once again their request for assistance to beautify and upgrade the street will fall on deaf ears. I hope that with our support this will not be the case and we can get some noticeable improvements for the main street. I contacted our Transportation Manager, Bryan Hudson and got some positive feedback. That there is some maintenance budget to do some tidying and he is open to getting some ideas from the retailers so we are working on that, so we can tap into the July 2023 budget. I will follow up with the retailers to get their wish list.

They also have a couple of great ideas to improve the vibrancy of the town which will be announced in due course by that group.

We also discussed the “First Retail” report by Chris Wilkinson regarding ‘what Te Awamutu was missing’ by way of retail. This report was written in 2017, followed up with a workshop that went nowhere. I would like to contact Chris and get an indicative cost for him to

complete the work he started to help address the missing retail and improve the vibrancy and economic return of our town.

In addition, Bryan advised that there are planned works/upgrades for Mahoe, Arawata, Sloane and Market Streets so please start thinking of what you would like to see in these CBD streets to improve the look and appeal. They are also currently looking at what they can do to solve the lighting problem in the pedestrian refuges so that is great news.

To get the ball rolling I would like to recommend that we see what the service level is for keeping the street clean, that we start with a street and amenities clean and seeing as there is consistent requests to remove those pots, that the pots are taken away. I have been approached in the past by people wanting them so maybe they can be sold.

General State of Streets and Crossings around town

Driving around town it has come to my attention that there are a number of areas, mainly around pedestrian crossings, refuges, median strips and some of the roundabouts that are covered in moss and weeds. I also understand that a number of places pose some Health & Safety issues for staff to work in these areas. On that note I would like to highlight that other cities manage to mitigate these risks and still maintain their road edges, roundabouts and median strips. I also understand that one of the worst spaces is part of Waka Kotahi being the Cambridge Road roundabout, which is currently full of weeds around the roses there (which are well off the road), the median strip leading on Ohaupo Road refuge is still broken, the median strip leading into the roundabout has big weeds and moss, the Sloan Street roundabout is continually having the chevrons knocked over and just looks awful, could the chevron's be place nearer the middle so they aren't where the big trucks catch them on their way around? The crossings throughout town are moss covered, Bank street, Arawata Street, Vaile Street medians are all covered in moss. I would be interested in seeing a level of service around keeping these areas weed and moss free and what and when something can be done about these issues.

Discretionary Fund

Quick reminder that our Discretionary Fund will open on 3 July and close 11 August with applications coming to Community Board in September. Please can board members start putting the word out.

Public Places Bylaw

The Public Places Bylaw is currently out for consultation, submissions close on 16 July 2023. The community board has already provided some feedback to the proposed bylaw, do we want to put in a formal submission?

Recommendation

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board puts in a submission to the Public Places Bylaw 2023 with final approval by the chairperson.

COMMUNITY BOARD REPORT



INFORMATION ONLY

To: The Chairperson and Members of Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Financial Accountant

Subject: **Treasury Report for the period ended 31 May 2023**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The report details the funds available to the Te Awamutu Community Board for the allocation of discretionary grants.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board receive the report of Nada Milne Financial Accountant. The report details the funds available to the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board for the allocation of discretionary grants.

3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

3.1 Discretionary Grants – funds of \$12,432.44 have been committed from the prior year, with \$2,450.70 of expenditure paid to date. Funds of \$57,739.30 have been committed from the current year with \$49,632.34 being paid to date.

There is a balance of \$2,866.53 in uncommitted funds.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Nada Milne'.

Nada Milne
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jolanda Hechter'.

Reviewed by Jolanda Hechter
MANAGER FINANCE

**TE AWAMUTU AND KIHIKIHI COMMUNITY BOARD
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS**

Balance as at 1 July 2022	23,438.27	
2022/23 Allocation from Council	49,600.00	
		73,038.27
Revenue		
		-
Less Committed Projects	70,171.74	70,171.74
Uncommitted funds		<u>2,866.53</u>
Summary of Uncommitted Funds		
Annual Grants		<u>2,866.53</u>
		<u>2,866.53</u>

TE AWAMUTU AND KIHIKIHI COMMUNITY BOARD

Summary of Committed Funds

Current Year Commitments	Committed	Expenditure	Balance
Commitments 2022/23	57,739.30	49,632.34	8,106.96
Current Year Commitments Total	57,739.30	49,632.34	8,106.96

Prior Year Commitments	Committed	Expenditure	Balance
Prior Year Commitments	12,432.44	2,450.70	9,981.74
Prior Year Commitments Total	12,432.44	2,450.70	9,981.74

Total Commitments	70,171.74	52,083.04	18,088.70
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Commitments 2022/23	Resolution No	Committed	Expenditure	Balance
Discretionary Grants	6/22/69	25,190.16	22,490.16	2,700.00
Waikato Stonecraft	6/22/63	2,000.00	1,688.70	311.30
Rotary Club of Te Awamutu	6/22/76	4,150.00	4,150.00	-
Replacement Flags	6/22/87	750.00	40.00	710.00
Sharing Shed Wheelie Bin	6/22/89	146.96	146.96	-
Project Battery	6/23/04	2,500.00	262.17	2,237.83
High vis Vests	6/23/06	350.00	-	350.00
Sharing Shed Sign	6/23/07	150.00	-	150.00
Central Kids Rewi Street Kindergarten	6/23/27	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
Grandstand Community Trust	6/23/27	3,000.00	3,000.00	-
Kihikihi Police House & Temple Cottage	6/23/27	347.83	-	347.83
Kihikihi Rugby Sports Club Inc	6/23/27	2,200.00	2,200.00	-
Ko Wai Au Trust	6/23/27	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
Te Awamutu Army Community Cadet Unit	6/23/27	954.35	954.35	-
Te Awamutu Brass Band Inc	6/23/27	1,700.00	1,700.00	-
Te Awamutu Music Federation	6/23/27	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Te Awamutu Rose Society	6/23/27	4,000.00	4,000.00	-
Toi Aringa Trust	6/23/27	5,000.00	5,000.00	-
Coronation of King Charles Event	6/23/28	300.00	-	300.00
Total		57,739.30	49,632.34	8,106.96

Prior Year Commitments

	Resolution No	Committed	Expenditure	Balance
Rangiaowhia Historic Trust	6/16/10 - Feb 16	7,300.00	-	7,300.00
Project Battery	6/19/26 - Mar 19	2,064.47	1,885.70	178.77
DIY Garage Sale promotional video	6/20/112	1,700.00	-	1,700.00
Te Awamutu Brass Band	6/21/83	400.00	400.00	-
Christmas Street flag restock	6/21/72	802.97	-	802.97
Waikato Stonecraft	6/21/79	-	-	-
Cambridge Wheelie Bin Hire	6/21/104	135.00	135.00	-
Armistice Commemoration Service	6/21/104	30.00	30.00	-
Total		12,432.44	2,450.70	9,981.74

Returned to Uncommitted:

Te Awamutu Community Health Transport Trust	6/22/69	800.00
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COMMUNITY BOARD REPORT



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Discretionary Fund Allocation June 2023**

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

The purpose of this report is to allocate funding to a discretionary fund application.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

Waipā District Council has delegated the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board the authority to allocate discretionary funding, within the approved budget, providing that any decision to allocate any of those funds must be made in accordance with the requirements of section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Under the delegation, the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board receives a limited amount of discretionary funds from Council each year, which it may choose to allocate towards community groups or organisations within the Te Awamutu-Kihikihi and part of the Pirongia-Kakepuku wards of Waipā district in accordance with the provisions of the delegation.

The community board has received an application for Apakura Runanga Trust Board requesting \$5,000.00.

The confidential financial records of discretionary fund applicants, which have been supplied as part of the application process, are included in Appendix 2. This is a confidential attachment to this report.

Public Excluded Attachment	Grounds for excluding the public
Item 11, Appendix 2 – Confidential financial records of discretionary fund requests	To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence where the making available of the information would be likely to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, where it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest (s 7(2)(c)).

3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

- Receives the report of Keryn Phillips, Governance Officer, titled Discretionary Fund Allocation June 2023 (ECM 11043053);*
- Allocates Apakura Runanga Trust Board _____ plus GST from its 2023/2024 discretionary fund for their Matariki event to be held in the 2023/24 financial year.*

4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

Waipā District Council has delegated the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board the authority to allocate discretionary funding, within the approved budget, providing that any decision to allocate any of those funds must be made in accordance with the requirements of section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Application Criteria

- Only not-for-profit groups, clubs or organisations can apply for funding and must be providing a local community or welfare service for the benefit of the wider Waipā community, i.e. not a private club or business.
- Applicants must complete the entire application form and specify the local services, facilities and benefits being provided to the community. The application must clearly state the purpose of the funding required and, if successful, how the funds will be used.
- Applications will not be considered for expenses or events that have already happened (retrospective).
- Financial assistance will not be available from more than one source of council funding for the same purpose (event or activity) within council's financial year starting 1 July.

- Incomplete or non-compliant applications will not be considered.
- All local community projects will be considered. Funding assistance will be prioritised and allocated firstly to one-off projects/fundraising events. Ongoing/annual operational costs will be given a lower priority.
- Applicants may apply for discretionary funding for the same purpose from more than one community board or committee (Cambridge Community Board, Te Awamutu Community Board and/or Pirongia Ward Committee allocate discretionary fund for Waipā District Council).
- Applicants must attach a copy of the budget they are seeking funding for (this may include quotes for equipment, works or services).
- Funds not uplifted within 12 months from the allocation date will lapse. After 12 months, the applicant will have to reapply for funding.
- An Accountability Form will need to be completed following the completion of the project for which the funding was used. This form is required to be returned to Council certifying that the funds were spent on the purpose as stated in the application. Failure to return this form will jeopardise any future funding your organisation applies for.
- Any unspent funds must be returned to council.

Application Received

The application received is outside of the usual funding rounds for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years, but was submitted on the advice of staff.

Apakura Runanga Trust Board is seeking funding to support Matariki events planned for this year. Staff advise that should the community board approve the allocation of funding to the Matariki events, that the funding must come from the 2023/24 allocation of discretionary funding as the event is happening in that financial year.

Appendix 1 of this report is the application received. Appendix 2 contains the confidential financial information required as part of the application process.

5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8 and have assessed that the matter in this report has a low level of significance.

6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1: Do nothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No staff or other Council resources required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application does not receive funding for its event Not meeting a delegation by Waipā District Council
Option 2: Allocate some funding to the application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application may be able to continue planned events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no disadvantages
Option 3: Allocate all requested funding to all application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application will be able to continue with all the planned the events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no disadvantages

The recommended option is Option 3. The reason for this is that there is to ensure the event is successful.

7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities

The Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board Discretionary Funding meets the Waipā District Council's strategic priority to be connected with its community and meets the socially responsible outcome by ensuring sectors of its community are encouraged to increase their profiles and continue with projects that ensure their continuance.

Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that the Option 3 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements.

Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

The allocation of discretionary grants is currently funded and will be sourced from the committee's uncommitted funds and will not have an impact on rates.

Risks - Tūraru

There are no known significant risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

8 NEXT ACTIONS

Action	Responsibility	By When
Allocate discretionary funding	Community Board	June 2023
Inform applicant if funding was allocated to their application	Governance	June 2023

9 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Discretionary Fund Application
2	Confidential financial records of discretionary fund application



Keryn Phillips
GOVERNANCE OFFICER



Jo Gread
MANAGER GOVERNANCE

APPENDIX 1

Discretionary Fund Application

Application Form for Community Discretionary Fund

Select the board(s) and/or committee you are applying to:

- ☒ **Te Awamutu-Kihikihi Community Board** (Te Awamutu-Kihikihi/Kakepuku Subdivisions)
- ☐ **Cambridge Community Board** (Cambridge/Maungatautari Subdivisions – includes Karāpiro & Kaipaki)
- ☐ **Pirongia Ward Committee** (includes Pirongia, Ōhaupō, Ngāhinapōuri, Koromatua & Rukuhia)

About Your Group/Organisation

Full Legal Name <i>(as on the bank account)</i> : Apakura Runanga Trust Board	
Common Use Name <i>(if different)</i> :	
Phone: [REDACTED] Bill Harris (Chairperson)	Email: admin@ngatiapakura.co.nz Bill.harris@ngatiapakura.co.nz
Website: www.ngatiapakura.co.nz	
Postal Address: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	

Is your organisation (please tick where relevant):			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Charitable Trust	Charities Commission Registration No.:	CC51407
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorporated Society		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GST Registered	GST Number:	116-531-674
What is your chief source of income (i.e. membership subs, fundraising, entry fees, sponsorship)?			
Funding & Fundraising			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attach a copy of your latest Bank Statement and complete Annual Accounts/Financial Statements (please indicate if accumulated funds are tagged for a specific purpose, e.g. building fund)		
List all financial assistance your organisation has received over the last three years from Waipā District Council. Do not rely on your financial statements to answer this question.			
Organisation	Purpose	Amount (\$)	Year
Apakura Runanga Trust	Rangiaowhia Remembrance District Promotional Fund	\$5000	2023

Apakura Runanga Trust	Matariki Celebration District Promotional Fund	\$2000	2022
Apakura Runanga Trust	Rangiaowhia Remembrance District Promotional Fund	\$8,000	2021
Apakura Runanga Trust	Feasibility Study Recovery Fund	\$10,000	2021

What is the activity/service period of your organisation?

☒ All Year

☐ Seasonal Seasonal Period:

How long has your organisation been active in the Waipā district?

Where are any facilities used by your organisation located?

61 Rangiaowhia Rd
Te Awamutu

Are they on private property? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How many members in your organisation (including volunteers)?

910 Registered Members
8 Trustees

What are your group's main objectives and activities and how do they promote local service or facilities in your community?

Our trust's main purpose is to advance and promote the health, wellbeing, knowledge, history and tikanga of Ngāti Apakura (being local mana whenua within Te Awamutu / Rangiaowhia). With this purpose in mind, we actively contribute to the community through our environmental activities (planting, cultural monitoring, water improvement), representation on local boards (Ngā Iwi Tōpū O Waipā), education on tikanga (through wananga, workshops and events) and education of local Māori history -sharing that knowledge with the community (by hosting wananga for schools / groups to learn about Rangiaowhia and our history). With the growth of our profile within the community, we have been able to share our story within the Waipā and retell the story of Rangiaowhia and Apakura -that had previously gone unwritten and untaught.

Proposal for Financial Assistance

How much funding assistance are you applying for (GST Exclusive)?

Te Awamutu-Kihikihi Community Board	\$5,000
Cambridge Community Board	\$
Pirongia Ward Committee	\$2,000

What is the proposed activity/project that you are applying for funding?

We are applying for contributing funds to host Matariki this year in the Waipā to celebrate Te Matahi o Te Tau Hou Māori – Māori New Year.

Our planned activity for the event includes:

Waiata, Kapa Haka, Artists, and Performances – bands from the local Kura Kaupapa, school kapa haka groups and a performance, release of music written by Oceans before Me – who have written music dedicated to Apakura and our history and sharing of local Māori artist work.

Sharing of Tikanga – Workshops on the mythology and historical purpose of Matariki, Tikanga Workshops on traditional method for planting and growing food.

Planting -Mātakitaki (Pirongia) – We have volunteers and guides to support small groups to participate in the planting of trees at Matakiki Pā site in Pirongia.

How will your project/activity contribute to the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community?

Nau mai haere mai -Our event will be open to the public for Maori and Non-Maori to come celebrate, participate in tikanga workshops, and collectively engage in the event as a community.

Mahi Mara – Planting workshops to share knowledge on traditional methods and prepare seedlings for future use in the community and physical planting at Mātakitaki Pa – sharing cultural knowledge within the community and contributing to the local environmental wellbeing of a culturally significant site.

Tuakiri – Connecting community members to their history, traditions and tikanga to help reconnect members with their cultural identity and connect non maori to the traditions and values of mana whenua -to learn, be a part of and included in the experience.

Promotion – We plan to have Waipā DC promotional signage at both Matakiki and Rangiaowhia, to promote the Waipā councils contribution to local events, environmental activities and cultural celebration.

What other funding sources, if any, have you used or applied for funding to help with this activity/project? i.e. fundraising, sponsorship or grants

Confirmed Funding

Wilberforce Trust - \$2,000

Waipa DC - \$5,000 District Promotional Fund Applied / Unconfirmed Funding Tārewanga Marae - \$10,000 Non-monetary Contributions Kumara – Apakura Grown Global Metal Solutions – Generator Waipa DC – Marquees	
✓	Attach a copy of the budget for your proposal and any quotes obtained

Declaration

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that the information supplied here on behalf of our organisation is correct.

We understand that we may be contacted during the day if clarification of information is required.

We understand that the information contained in this application will be included in a publicly available agenda except personal contact details and financial information.

Name of Principal Contact: Bill Harris	
Position: Chairperson	
Phone: [REDACTED]	Email: bill.harris@ngatiapakura.co.nz
Signature:	Date:

Name of Alternative Contact: Julia Martin	
Position: Treasurer	
Phone: [REDACTED]	Email: [REDACTED]
Signature:	Date:

For information about how Waipā District Council collects, uses and stores personal information, please refer to our Privacy Statement on our website.

Checklist – Have you...	
✓	Selected the correct community board/committee area of the Waipā district that your organisation is based or active in?
✓	Completed every question contained in the application form?
✓	Attached your most recent bank statement or bank accounts summary sheet?

Matariki 2023			
Projected Budget 2023	Cost	Sponsored	Sponsored By
Advertising	\$800.00		
Good Guys Ltd -Toilets	\$4,015.00		
Stronglite Event Hire LTD Stage	\$3,444.25		
First Responders	\$1,400.00		
Wananga/Workshop Providers	\$2,000.00		
Entertainment/Artists	\$3,000.00		
Catering	\$5,000.00		
Security	\$1,500.00		
Generator		\$1,500.00	Global Metal Solutions
Transport to Matakitaki 4WD x 3 Full Day	\$500.00		
Koha Drivers	\$300.00		
Plants, seedlings etc.			Apakura
Table and chairs		\$750.00	JM
Marquee			WPDC
Entertainment	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	
Kai mahi	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	
Kai		\$2,000.00	Grown / Donated
Costs Remaining	\$28,559.25		
Confirmed Funders			
Waipa DC - Community Event	\$5,000.00		
Wilberforce Trust	\$2,000.00		
Total	\$7,000.00		
Less Confirmed Funding	\$21,559.25		
Unconfirmed Funding			
Tārewanga Marae	\$10,000.00		
Shortfall	\$11,559.25		

APPENDIX 2

Confidential financial records of discretionary fund application



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Board Members Reports from Meetings Attended on Behalf of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board**

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

Community board members who have attended meetings on behalf of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board may give feedback to the community board. This is a discussion item only and no resolutions can be made from the discussion.



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: **Date of the Next Meeting**

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The next Te Awamutu Community Board meeting is to be held at 6.00pm on Wednesday 23 August 2023.

COMMUNITY BOARD REPORT



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board

From: Governance

Subject: Recommendation to Exclude the Public

Meeting Date: 28 June 2023

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

The purpose of this report is to exclude the public from the meeting for the discussion of confidential financial information in the discretionary fund applications.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board removes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of the matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds for excluding the public, as specified by s 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), are set out below:

Meeting Item No. & Subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
Item 11, Appendix 2 – Financial records of discretionary fund requests	<i>To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence where the making available of the information would be likely to:</i> <i>i. prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, where it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or</i> <i>ii. would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest</i>	LGOIMA s 48(1) s 7(2)(c)

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act, or Sections 6, 7 or 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, are as follows:

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Interest</i>
11, Appendix 2	Section 7(2)(c)	<i>To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, where it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied</i>