

Strategic Planning & Policy Committee Public Agenda 3 October 2023

Council Chambers
Waipā District Council
101 Bank Street
Te Awamutu



Chairperson
MG Montgomerie

Members

Her Worship the Mayor SC O'Regan, AW Brown, LE Brown, PTJ Coles, RDB Gordon, ML Gower, DM Morgan, MJ Pettit, CS St Pierre, EM Stolwyk, BS Thomas, B Harris - Te Kanohi

03 October 2023 09:00 AM

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Workshop 11.30am (Indicative Timings Only)
 OPEN: Resident Perception Benchmark Report (30 minutes)



APOLOGIES



DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

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



LATE ITEMS

Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be dealt with at a subsequent meeting on the basis of a full agenda item. It is important to note that late items can only be dealt with when special circumstances exist and not as a means of avoiding or frustrating the requirements in the Act relating to notice, agendas, agenda format and content.



CONFIRMATION OF ORDER OF MEETING

Recommendation

That the order of the meeting be confirmed.

COMMITTEE AGENDA



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Governance

Subject: **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Meeting Date: 3 October 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.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the open minutes of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meetings held on 14th and 22nd August 2023, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of those meeting.

3 ATTACHMENT - ĀPITITANGA

Strategic Planning and Policy Committee Open Minutes – 14 and 22 August 2023 (pre-circulated)

COMMITTEE MINUTES



Committee: Strategic Planning and Policy Committee
Time: 9.00am
Date: Monday 14 August 2023 and Tuesday 22 August 2023
Venue: Council Chambers, Waipā District Council
101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu

PRESENT

Chairperson

EM Stolwyk

Members

Her Worship the Mayor SC O'Regan, AW Brown, LE Brown, PTJ Coles, RDB Gordon (left the meeting at 2.08pm), ML Gower, MG Montgomerie, MJ Pettit, CS St Pierre, BS Thomas

1 APOLOGIES

RESOLVED

2/23/61

That the apologies from Councillor Morgan who was unwell be received.

Councillor St Pierre / Councillor Gower

2 DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Councillor Stolwyk – Mighty River Domain, Lake Karapiro

Councillor Pettit – Cambridge Schools

Councillor Brown – Te Awamutu Returned Service Association, Te Awamutu Sports and Recreation Club Inc, Te Awamutu War Memorial Park and Te Awamutu Cemetery

3 LATE ITEMS

Nil



4 CONFIRMATION OF ORDER OF MEETING

RESOLVED

2/23/62

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee confirm the order of the meeting

Councillor Gordon / Councillor Brown

5 DAY 1 - DOG CONTROL POLICY AND BYLAW REVIEW – HEARING AND DELIBERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

[Minutes and recommendations from day 1 and day 2 in item 8 due to meeting being adjourned at 2.53pm on Monday 14 August]

[The meeting was adjourned at 10am and reconvened at 10.45am]

[The meeting was adjourned at 12.18pm and reconvened at 1pm]

[The meeting adjourned at 2.08pm and reconvened at 2.52pm]

[Councillor Gordon left the meeting at 2.08pm]

6 ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING

RESOLVED

2/23/63

The Strategic Planning and Policy Committee adjourns until 12pm on Tuesday 22nd August 2023.

Councillor Pettit / Councillor L Brown

[the meeting was adjourned at 2.53pm]



RECONVENED TUESDAY 22 AUGUST - 12pm

PRESENT

Chairperson

EM Stolwyk

Members

LE Brown, PTJ Coles, RDB Gordon, ML Gower, MG Montgomerie, DM Morgan, MJ Pettit, CS St Pierre, BS Thomas

7. APOLOGIES

RESOLVED

2/23/64

That the apologies from Her Worship the Mayor O'Regan and Councillor A Brown who were unable to attend due to personal business be received.

Councillor Pettit/ Councillor St Pierre

8. DAY 2 - DOG CONTROL POLICY AND BYLAW REVIEW – HEARING AND DELIBERATION OF SUBMISSIONS (CONTINUED)

[Minutes and recommendations from day 1 and day 2 captured in item 8 due to meeting adjournment on 14 August 2023]

[The meeting was adjourned at 1.32pm and reconvened at 1.42pm]

[Councillor Gower left the meeting at 1.32pm and re-joined at 1.50pm]

The purpose of this report was to receive written and verbal submissions on the draft Dog Control Policy and draft Dog Control Bylaw, consider the matters raised, and decide any amendments to the draft Policy and Bylaw. In total 277 submissions were received.

Verbal submissions were heard on Tuesday 14 August 2023. The Committee agreed to receive two late submissions as documented in Appendix 5 of the report. Chairperson Stolwyk granted each submitter 10 minutes speaking rights including questions from the Committee.

COMMITTEE MINUTES



The following people spoke to their submissions:

Craig Smart via Zoom

Jacob Williams via Zoom

Graham Dunn

Sharon Stirling

Roy Orange

Debbie Glasson and Kylie Mischefski

Gloria Norfolk via Zoom

Paul Norfolk via Zoom

Tracey Burke – viz Zoom

Katie Hurlow – via Zoom

Margaret McQuillan

Camille Guzzwell

Darren Rowe, President of the Association of Professional Dog Trainers New Zealand – (Late Submission)

Peter Nicholl

Vivienne Dunn

Emily Empson, Kakepuku Mountain Conservation Society

Dominic Viles, Te Kopua Marae Committee

Rita Shaw and Adele Lofthouse who were scheduled to speak to their submissions gave their apologies and did not attend the hearing.

Councillor Pettit did not participate in the discussions regarding schools around Cambridge.

Recommendations a) and b) were passed at the commencement of the item on Tuesday 14 August 2023.

At the start of day 2 of the Dog control policy and bylaw review – hearing and deliberation of submissions session, Strategic Projects Driver, Graham Pollard sought approval from the Committee to receive a new Appendix 6 to the report, (as attached as page 7 and 8 of these minutes) which noted amendments to the “Sports Grounds’ summary of submissions table. These were noted in recommendations c) and d).

Over the afternoon of the 14 August 2023 and reconvening of the meeting on the 22 August 2023, the Committee deliberated on the summary of submissions (and staff

COMMITTEE MINUTES



recommendations by location and subject matter and incorporated further changes arising from the consideration of the submissions as reflected in recommendation f).

RESOLVED

2/23/65

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

- a) *receives the report of Graham Pollard, Strategic Projects Driver titled 'Dog Control Policy and Bylaw review – hearing and deliberation of submissions' (document number 11061795);*
- b) *considers and determines to accept the receipt of late submissions (document numbers 11067935 and 11072736 - Appendix 5);*

Councillor L Brown / Councillor A Brown

(Day 1 of hearing and deliberations)

- c) *Receives a new appendix to the report, Appendix 6 (document number 11083031) to be attached to the meeting minutes,*
- d) *For the purpose of recommendation e), notes the amendments to the "Sports Grounds" table on page 15 of the Staff Comments and Recommendations document (document number 11050348 attached as appendix 2), as such amendments are set out in tracked-changes in Appendix 6 to this report (ECM 11083031), to clarify that not all sports grounds in the district are currently dog prohibited areas;*

Councillor Pettit / Councillor Gordon

- e) *receives, hears, considers and determines submissions for the draft Dog Control Policy and draft Dog Control Bylaw (as set out in Original Submissions received - document numbers 11065394 and 11066379 attached as Appendix 1; and the Summary of Submissions with Staff Comments and Recommendations - document number 11050348 attached as Appendix 2 and as amended by Appendix 6 11083031); and*
- f) *recommends that Council adopts the draft Dog Control Policy (document number 10739543 attached as Appendix 3), and the draft Dog Control Bylaw (document number 11062711 attached as Appendix 4) subject to the following amendments following determination under e)*
 - i. *Cambridge Park Oval to remain as an exercise area and do not designate Cambridge Park Oval as an off-leash/on-leash area;*



ii. Insert into Schedule One (Prohibited Areas)

- *Victoria Square, Victoria Street:*
 - *During all Summer Hours; and*
 - *During Winter Hours in any part of the site being used as a market (such market being authorised by Council);*

iii. Amend Clause 6.2 of the Bylaw and Clause 7.2 of the Policy so that no person may have more than 4 dogs off leash at any one time in a dog exercise area;

Councillor Gordon / Councillor Morgan

There being no further business the meeting closed at 1.58pm

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD

CHAIRPERSON:

DATE:

COMMITTEE MINUTES



TABLED INFORMATION – APPENDIX 6

New Appendix 6:

Location: SPORTS GROUNDS/PLAYING FIELDS		Total submissions: 11
<p>Proposal (proposal arising from submissions received, not from Statement of Proposal): prohibit dogs from all sports grounds and playing fields</p> <p>Response in brief:</p> <p>Submitters supporting dog off-leash exercise on sports grounds and playing fields = 3</p> <p>Submitters supporting dogs allowed on-leash only on sports grounds and playing fields = 6</p> <p>Submitters supporting dog prohibition from sports grounds and playing fields = 2</p> <p><i>These responses should be read in conjunction with the submissions on prohibited areas generally.</i></p>		
Off-leash exercise allowed		
97	The submitter believes Council needs to create more dog friendly areas/dog exercise areas, but doesn't believe in taking away the access that owners currently have to open land such as rugby fields and open parks and playgrounds.	
125	Sports fields dogs should be allowed off lead when there are no events on (with heavy fines not picking up poop). During events dogs should be allowed on leash on spectator areas only.	
231	In the submitter's view, the public sports parks should permit dogs on the areas that are not marked playing fields. There are several months when no one utilises these fields apart from dog walkers/owners. Several other councils adopt this strategy and Council does not currently enforce the rule to begin with.	
On-leash only		
7	The submitter believes sports fields should be on-leash places; that there is "nothing better than footy with the dog." This would be consistent with other WaiBOP soccer clubs. Travelling supporters would not know this rule and turn up with the dog that goes to every other game.	
12	The submitter thinks dogs should be allowed on leash at sports grounds with a maximum of one.	
13	The submitter does not support dogs not being allowed in outside areas. At a minimum dogs on-leash is no issue. They understand hygiene issues but dogs with spectators at sports games is common yet we can't go to most sports fields.	
59	Cricket grounds shouldn't be prohibited all year round as it's only used in summer months. Outside summer months it should be an on-leash area when they are not playing on it.	
125	Some of the changes to the council policy and bylaws go against the diverse relationships humans of all ages have with their companions and are obstructive to the inclusion of those that would like to have a pet accompany them in everyday life.	

COMMITTEE MINUTES



Dogs should be allowed on lead around sports fields this is usually a focus of family bonding, dogs on leads at these events encourage the social interactions of spectators and help to introduce younger children how to interact with dogs.

140 Dogs should be allowed down the edges of these areas under control.

Prohibit dog access

32 The submitter agrees that dogs don't belong on sports fields - too many health implications.

59 The submitter agrees some areas such as the rugby grounds should be prohibited.

Sports grounds staff comments:

Many sports grounds across the district are dog prohibited areas. Staff do not recommend that those areas are changed to 'on-leash' or 'dog exercise areas'.

This is because while we appreciate the arguments of those who take their dogs to sports games, staff are aware that dogs on touchlines can be unwelcome to other spectators, players and match officials. Not all dogs remain on-leash, and dogs can enter the playing area and disrupt matches.

Players of rugby, soccer and cricket in particular are at a greater health risk if they encounter dog waste during their games. While there may be some merit in advocating for a season prohibition, staff do not consider this to be workable. Seasons vary from year to year, and Council would need to set dates in the Bylaw that are outside the seasons to cover all eventualities. Seasonal prohibition would not necessarily take account of out-of-season training on the sports grounds themselves. Dog waste can persist on site for several weeks (depending on weather); some waste cannot physically be picked up (e.g. if a dog has an intestinal upset) even if all owners attempt to do so.

Recommendation:

To retain the current (and proposed new) dog prohibited areas on certain Council-owned rugby and cricket sports grounds, at all times, as per the consultation drafts.

Drafting changes:

None required.



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Governance

Subject: **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Meeting Date: 3 October 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.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the open minutes of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting held on 5 September 2023, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

3 ATTACHMENT - ĀPITITANGA

Strategic Planning and Policy Committee Open Minutes – 5 September 2023 (pre-circulated)

COMMITTEE MINUTES



Committee: Strategic Planning and Policy Committee
Time: 9.00am
Date: Tuesday 5 September 2023
Venue: Council Chambers, Waipā District Council
101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu

PRESENT

Chairperson

EM Stolwyk

Members

Her Worship the Mayor SC O'Regan, AW Brown, LE Brown, PTJ Coles (via Zoom), RDB Gordon, ML Gower, B Harris – Te Kanohi, MG Montgomerie, DM Morgan, MJ Pettit, CS St Pierre, BS Thomas

1 APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2 DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Nil

3 LATE ITEMS

Nil

4 CONFIRMATION OF ORDER OF MEETING

RESOLVED

2/23/66

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee confirm the order of the meeting

Councillor Gordon / Councillor St Pierre

COMMITTEE MINUTES



5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLVED

2/23/67

That the open minutes of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting held on 1 August 2023, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting subject to minor typographical errors.

Councillor Thomas / Councillor L Brown

6 PUBLIC PLACES BYLAW REVIEW – HEARING AND DELIBERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

[Councillor Coles left the meeting at 9.23am and rejoined the meeting at 9.26am]

[Councillor Coles left the meeting at 10.02am and rejoined the meeting at 10.03am]

The purpose of this report was to receive written and verbal submissions on the draft Public Places Bylaw, consider the matters raised, and decide any amendments to the draft Bylaw.

A total of 15 submissions were received. 3 submitters asked to present their submissions to Elected Members in person. Chairperson Stolwyk granted each submitter speaking time followed by questions from the Committee.

The following submitters spoke to their submission:

Kelly Bouzaid, Cambridge Business Chamber - via Zoom

Tom Davies – in person

Ange Holt, Te Awamutu-Kihikihi Community Board – in person

During deliberations, Strategic Policy Advisor, Graham Pollard went through the submissions by category with the Committee members, with Manager Transportation, Bryan Hudson also available to answer any questions.

An amendment was made to recommendation d) to include part i) to add a guidance note after clause 17.3 to explain relevant definitions and requirements relating to clause 17 (anti-social driving).

COMMITTEE MINUTES



RESOLVED

2/23/68

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

- a) *Receives the report of Graham Pollard, Strategic Policy Advisor titled 'Public Places Bylaw review – hearing and deliberation of submissions' (document number 11074293);*
- b) *considers and determines to accept the receipt of a late submission (submission number 15); and*

Councillor A Brown and Councillor Montgomerie

- c) *receives, hears, considers and determines submissions for the draft Public Places Bylaw (as set out in Original Submissions received - document number 11077862 attached as Appendix 1; and the Summary of Submissions (with Staff Comments and Recommendations) - document number 11076394 attached as Appendix 2); and*
- d) *recommends that Council adopts the Public Places Bylaw – post-consultation draft (document number 11077763 attached as Appendix 3), subject to the following amendments following determination under c):*
 - i) *adding an additional guidance note after clause 17.3 to explain relevant definitions and requirements relating to clause 17 (anti-social driving).*

Councillor Cole / Councillor St Pierre

7 2024-34 LONG TERM PLAN WORK PROGRAMME

[Councillor Coles left the meeting at 10.13am and rejoined the meeting at 10.15am]

This report provided Elected Members with an update on how the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP) project is progressing. Since the last update, the review of the Significance and Engagement Policy has been deferred until there is more certainty around the Three Waters reform programme noting that the current policy is relatively fit-for-purpose. Staff are focusing on the reviews of the Financial and Infrastructure Strategies, financial policies, Development Contributions Policy, performance measures and developing a first cut of the budget.



RESOLVED

2/23/69

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee receives the report of Anthea Sayer, Senior Strategic Projects Driver, titled '2024-34 Long Term Plan work programme update', (document number 11073701).

Councillor A Brown / Councillor Montgomerie

There being no further business the meeting closed at 10.25am

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD

CHAIRPERSON:

.....

DATE:

.....

COMMITTEE REPORT



INFORMATION ONLY

To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Senior Strategic Policy Advisor

Subject: **2024-34 Long Term Plan work programme update**

Meeting Date: 3 October 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

This report provides Elected Members with an update on how the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP) project is progressing. Since the last update, the review of the Significance and Engagement Policy has been deferred until there is more certainty around the Three Waters reform programme noting that the current policy is relatively fit-for-purpose. Staff are focusing on the reviews of the Financial and Infrastructure Strategies, financial and funding policies, Development Contributions Policy, performance measures and developing a first cut of the budget.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee receives the report of Anthea Sayer, Senior Strategic Projects Driver, titled '2024-34 Long Term Plan work programme update', (document number 11095964).

3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

The LTP is a complex project comprising many different processes and content requirements. The table below outlines the 11 building blocks that make up the LTP and notes progress made as well as what's coming up. This update will be provided at every Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting until the LTP is adopted in June 2024.

Key Building Blocks		Update	Status
1	Strategic Framework	The Strategic Framework was approved at the June 2023 Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting. The framework is now driving planning for the 2024-2034 LTP.	Completed

Key Building Blocks		Update	Status
2	Group of activities (GOA) structure	The 2024-34 LTP GOA structure was approved at the June Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting.	Completed
3	Significant forecasting assumptions	Significant forecasting assumptions were approved at the June Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting. The assumptions will be relooked at later in 2023 and updated where necessary.	Completed
4	Significance and Engagement Policy	At the 8 August workshop, Elected Members decided to delay the review of the policy until there is more certainty around the impact of Three Waters reform given that the reform will impact on the financial thresholds, strategic assets and definitions within the policy.	Completed
5	Budgeting process	A first draft of the budget (operating and capital) will be presented in October with another budget workshop scheduled for November. The draft LTP budget is scheduled for adoption by Council on 12 December.	On track
6	Financial and funding policies	<p>The suite of financial and funding policies required for the LTP includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenue and Financing Policy; ▪ Treasury Management Policy; ▪ Remission and Postponement of Rates and Water Charges Policy. <p>These policies will be workshopped with Elected Members in late October. The policies will be consulted on as part of formal LTP consultation in March/April 2024.</p>	On track
7	Financial Strategy	<p>The Financial Strategy describes the factors that could have a significant impact on the Council over the ten years of the LTP and expected infrastructure expenditure. It also outlines limits on rates increases and borrowing.</p> <p>Elected Members had their first opportunity to input into the strategy review at a workshop on 13 June. Subsequent workshops will take place in October and November.</p> <p>The strategy will be adopted as an LTP 'supporting document' in December and</p>	On track

Key Building Blocks		Update	Status
		consulted on as part of the formal LTP consultation in March/April 2024.	
8	Infrastructure Strategy	<p>The Infrastructure Strategy identifies Council’s significant infrastructure issues over the next 30 years, the main options for managing those issues and the implications of those options.</p> <p>Elected Members had their first opportunity to input into the strategy review at a workshop on 13 June. Subsequent workshops will take place in September and October.</p> <p>The strategy will be adopted as an LTP ‘supporting document’ in December and consulted on as part of the formal LTP consultation in March/April 2024.</p>	On track
9	Development Contributions Policy	<p>The Development Contributions Policy enables Council to set levies on new developments to ensure that any development that creates additional demand on Council infrastructure contributes to the extra cost imposed on the community.</p> <p>This policy review is progressing with an Elected Members’ workshop scheduled for 26 September. A subsequent workshop is scheduled for 7 November.</p> <p>The draft Policy will be consulted on alongside formal LTP consultation in March/April 2024.</p>	On track
10	Activity management planning	<p>This deliverable includes the update of activity management plans (AMPs) and level of service reviews.</p> <p>AMPs outline how Council manages its physical assets, their performance and maintenance expenditure and the associated risks over their life cycles. Waipā District Council has 10 AMPs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks; ▪ Public toilets; ▪ Cemeteries; ▪ Heritage ▪ Libraries; ▪ Transportation; 	On track

	Key Building Blocks	Update	Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property; ▪ Stormwater; ▪ Wastewater; ▪ Water Supply. <p>All 10 AMPs have now been peer reviewed. As a result, action plans have been or are currently being developed for each AMP for staff to work through before they are reviewed by Audit early in February.</p> <p>At the 13 June Elected Members' workshop, it was agreed that the following areas would be looked at as part of a level of service review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sportsfields; ▪ Footpath maintenance; ▪ Cleaning of public toilets; ▪ Multi-modal transport; ▪ Roothing funding in light of reduced Waka Kotahi funding. <p>Workshops took place in August to discuss public toilet cleaning, footpath maintenance and multi modal transport levels of services. Sportsfields were discussed at a workshop in September and roading funding will come back to Elected Members as part of the budget process.</p> <p>The review of performance measures is progressing well. Elected members will see a first draft of the performance measures at a workshop scheduled for October. Approval of the new performance measures is scheduled for the 29 November Strategic Planning and Policy Committee meeting.</p>	
11	Consultation and engagement	<p>It is anticipated that engagement with Mana Whenua will take place alongside the next round of engagement on Ahu Ake in September and October.</p> <p>Staff are currently developing the 'look and feel' of the Consultation Document as well as LTP</p>	On track

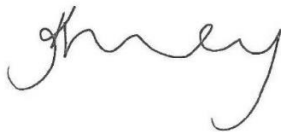
Key Building Blocks	Update	Status
	branding. This will be presented to Elected Members at a workshop in November. Formal consultation on the LTP will take place in March/April 2024.	



Prepared by Anthea Sayer
SENIOR STRATEGIC PROJECTS DRIVER



Reviewed by Melissa Russo
MANAGER STRATEGY



Approved by Kirsty Downey
GROUP MANAGER STRATEGY

COMMITTEE REPORT



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Graduate Strategic Policy Advisor

Subject: **Gambling Policy Review Decision Report**

Meeting Date: 3 October 2023

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

The purpose of this report is to receive the outcome of public engagement on gambling policy options and seek a decision on whether to retain the current Waipā District Council Gambling Policy August 2019, or proceed to amend the Policy.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The Waipā District Council Gambling Policy August 2019 (Policy) regulates both Class 4 gambling and TAB venues as required under the Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Industry Act 2020 (Acts). The Policy is due for review under the Acts.

A report was presented to the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee (Committee) on 6 June 2023. At the meeting, the Committee resolved to undertake initial engagement to seek community views on the Policy and on policy alternatives.

This report outlines the result of this engagement, which shows support for change to the following policy areas:

- (1) Sinking lid for 'Total number of pokies'.
- (2) Limit for 'Number of new TAB venues'.
- (3) Further restrictions for 'Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located'.

A decision is subsequently sought from the Committee on whether to retain or amend the Policy, using the special consultative procedure as required by the Local Government Act 2022.

3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

- a) **Receives** the report of Mieke Heyns (Graduate Strategic Policy Advisor) titled *Gambling Policy Review Decision Report (ECM #11075650)*; and
- b) **Notes** that a review of the Waipā District Council Gambling Policy August 2019 ('Policy') (ECM #10095137), which is required under Section 102(5) of the Gambling Act 2003 and Section 97(4) of the Racing Industry Act 2020, has been undertaken, as previously outlined to the Committee at its meeting of 6 June 2023;
- c) **Receives** the outcome of the result of initial community engagement on the Policy and policy alternatives, as undertaken in July and August 2023 and outlined in this report;

Either:

- d) **Agrees** that **no** amendments are required to the Policy; and
- e) **Agrees** that the legislated review of the Policy is now concluded.

OR:

- g) **Agrees** for staff to prepare amendments to the Policy to be reported back to the Committee for approval for consultation, in accordance with the special consultative procedure, such Policy amendments to include:
 - (i) a 'sinking lid' policy;
 - (ii) limitation on the number of new TAB venues;
 - (iii) further restrictions on where gaming machine venues and TAB venues can be located;
 - (iv) retention of the Relocation Policy; and
 - (v) appropriate drafting updates for clarity and currency.

4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

Review

The Waipā District Council Gambling Policy August 2019 (Policy) regulates both Class 4 gambling and TAB venues as required under the Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Industry Act 2020 (Acts). The Policy is due for review under the Acts. The Policy includes a relocation policy.

If a policy that includes a relocation policy is reviewed, the social impact of gambling in high-deprivation communities must be considered (section 102(5A) and (5B) of the Gambling Act 2003). In adopting a policy, the social impact of gambling in the district must be had regard to (section 96(2) of the Racing Industry Act 2020).

A report was presented to the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee (Committee) on 6 June 2023. This report included a Social Impact Assessment of Gambling in the Waipā District to ensure the social impact of gambling was considered, as required.

At the meeting, the Committee resolved to undertake community engagement to seek community views on the Policy and on policy alternatives.

Engagement

Following this decision, community engagement was undertaken between 31 July 2023 and 25 August 2023, with four key stakeholders being consulted outside of that timeframe, these being the Cambridge Community Board, Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board, Pirongia Ward Committee and Nga Iwi Toopū O Waipā (no response). Three responses were also received outside of the engagement period. The engagement focused on the four key areas that Council has control over:

- (1) Total number of 'pokies'.
- (2) Number of new TAB venues.
- (3) Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.
- (4) Relocation policy.

A total of two-hundred and thirty-seven (237) formal responses were received, this includes:

- Responses received during meetings (Cambridge Community Board, Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board, Pirongia Ward Committee); and
- Feedback forms; and
- Email/ letter feedback.

Engagement was undertaken through a combination of channels and formats, including newspaper advertisements, Antenna, Council website, Council Facebook page, direct emails to stakeholders and the availability and distribution of hard copy feedback forms. These channels all directed participants to Council's 'Have Your Say' page on the website. The page contained further information, including links to external information sources. The feedback document and questions can be found in *Appendix 2*.

Feedback received

Responses were received in four formats: meetings, feedback forms, email/ letter feedback and Facebook comments.

The respondents can be grouped into six groups:

- *Mana Whenua Group*: Groups that identified themselves as Mana Whenua.
- *Mana Whenua Individual*: Individuals who identified themselves as Mana Whenua.

- *Stakeholders:* Groups with a special interest in the Gambling Policy, including Class 4 venues, corporate societies and gambling harm service providers.
- *Individual:* Someone who provided their own feedback as an individual.
- *Group:* Feedback was provided on behalf of a group such as a sports club or community service provider. The Cambridge Community Board, Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board, Pirongia Ward Committee are included as groups.
- *Member of a Group:* Individuals associated with a group but not submitting on behalf of the group as a whole.

Emails were sent directly to 35 gambling stakeholders and 34 Mana Whenua groups or individuals directing them to the online feedback form. Some of these stakeholders replied with email/ letter feedback (*Appendix 3*).

- 3 responses were received during or as a result of presentations given at meetings.
- 224 feedback form responses were received during the engagement period.
- 8 email or letter feedback responses were received during the engagement period.
- 2 late responses and 1 additional comment were received after the engagement period.

Facebook feedback is not included in the overall results of the feedback but is included in this report.

The responses by email, letter or from meetings were still able to be aligned with the four feedback form questions. Where this was not able to be done the question was left blank and recorded as “No response”. The email/ letter feedback can be found in *Appendix 3*, and *Appendix 4* contains the comments received as part of the feedback forms. The feedback received during meetings is contained in the Summary of feedback section (below) and *Appendix 6*.

Summary of feedback

The following section shows the combined feedback results of meetings, email/ letter and feedback form responses. It does not include:

- the three late feedback responses (Appendix 5); or
- Facebook comments.

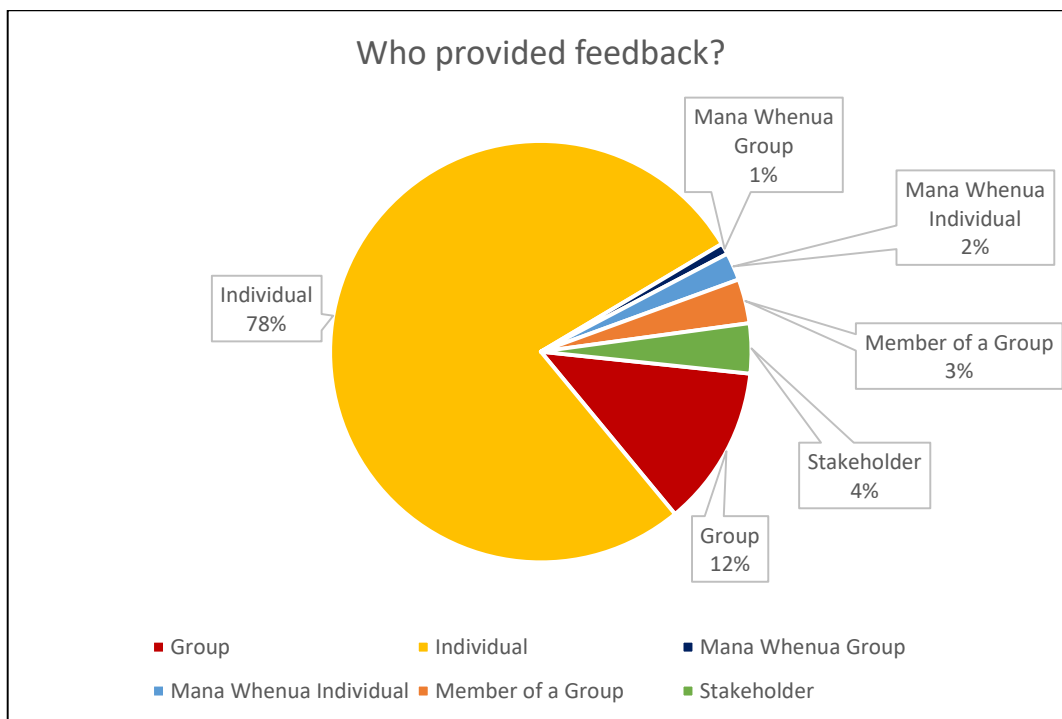


Figure 1: Breakdown of who provided feedback on the Gambling Policy.

The results of **Question 1: Total number of pokies** were:

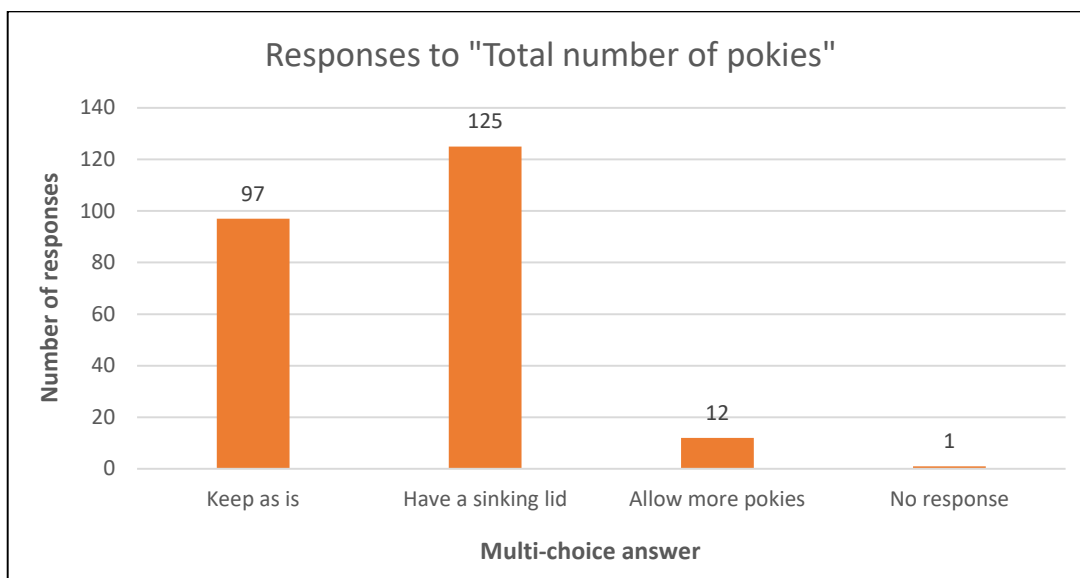


Figure 2: Feedback responses to Question 1: Total number of pokies.

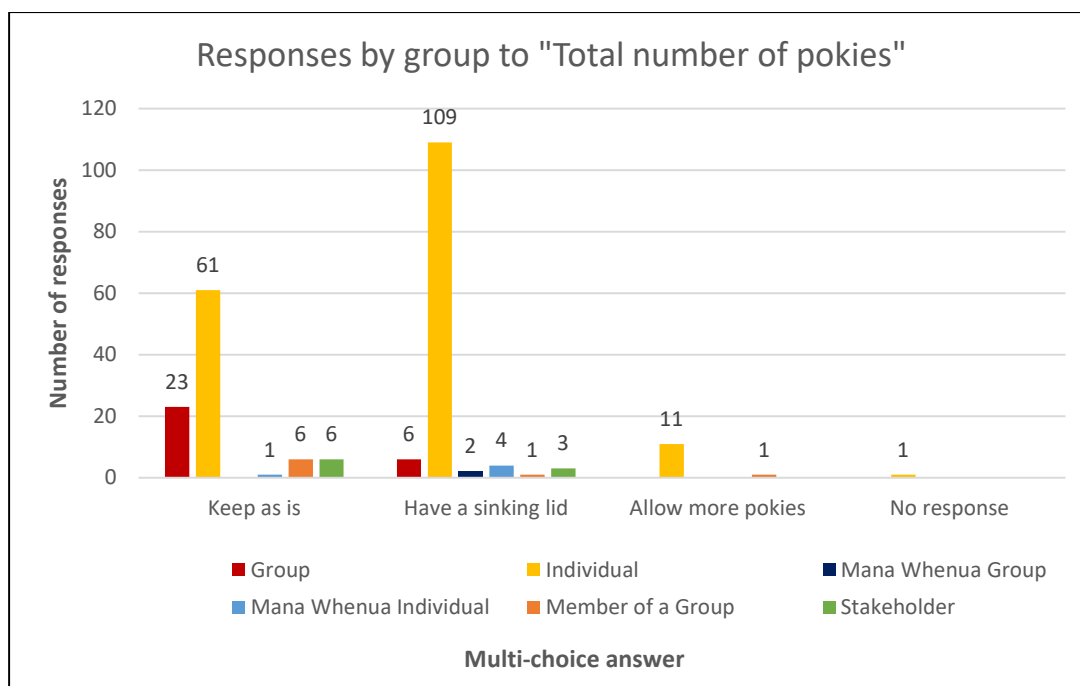


Figure 3: Feedback responses shown by group to Question 1: Total number of pokies.

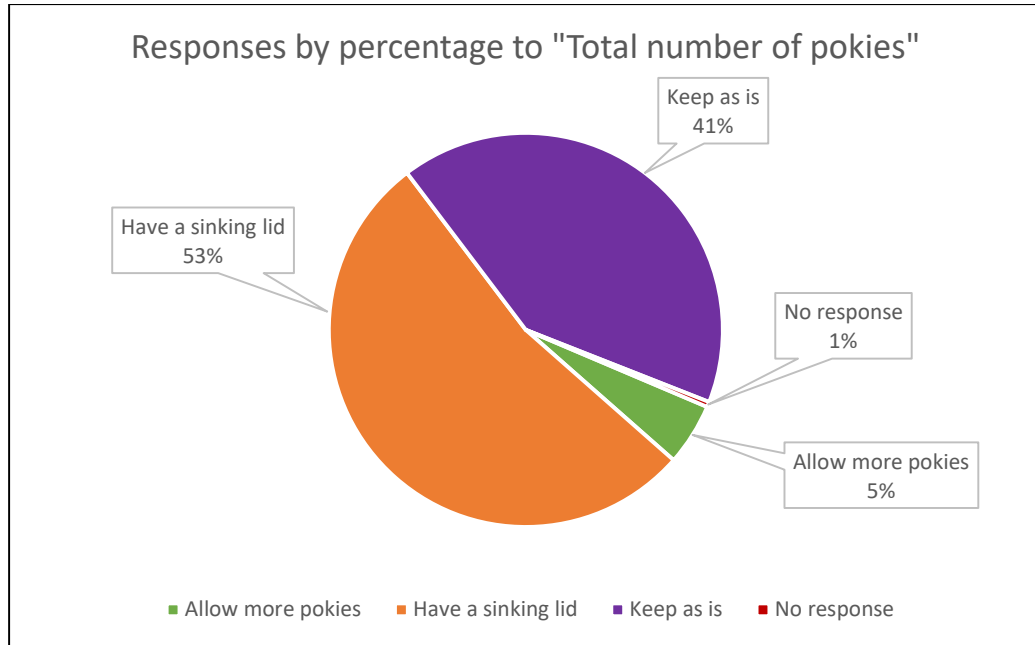


Figure 4: Feedback responses shown by percentage to Question 1: Total number of pokies.

The results of **Question 2: Number of new TAB venues** were:

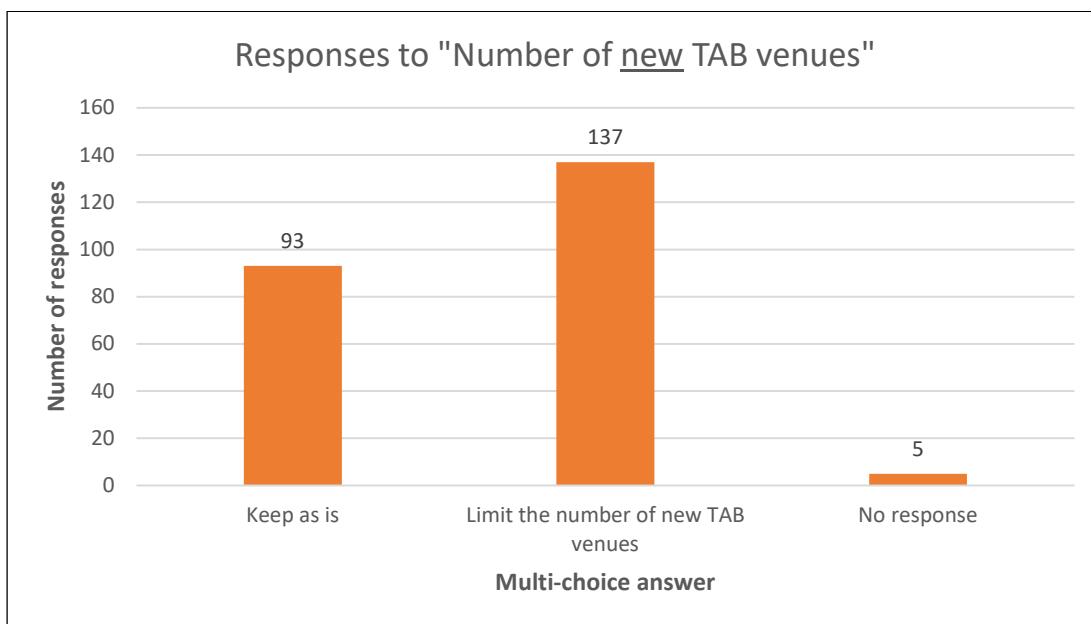


Figure 5: Feedback responses to Question 2: Number of new TAB venues.

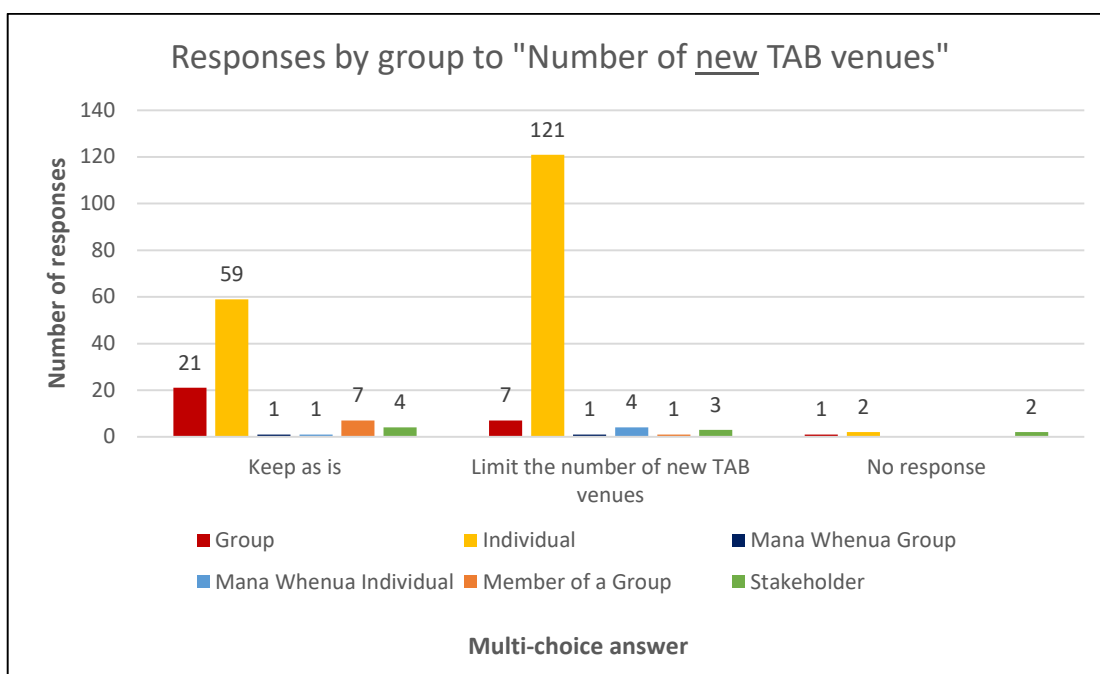


Figure 6: Feedback responses shown by group to Question 2: Number of new TAB venues.

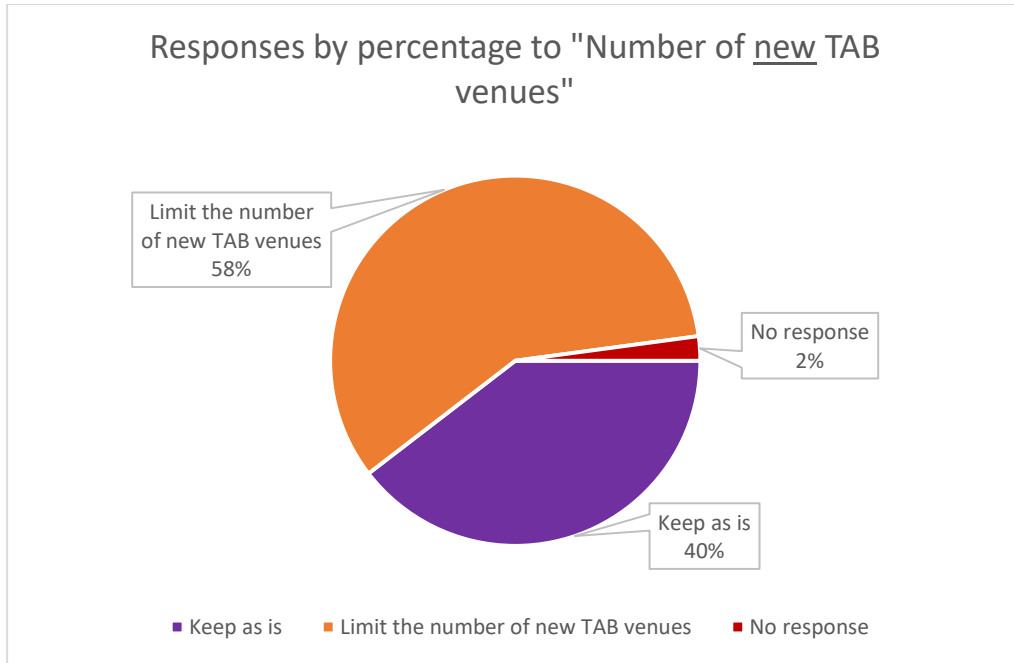


Figure 7: Feedback responses shown by percentage to Question 2: Number of new TAB venues.

The results of **Question 3: Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located** were:

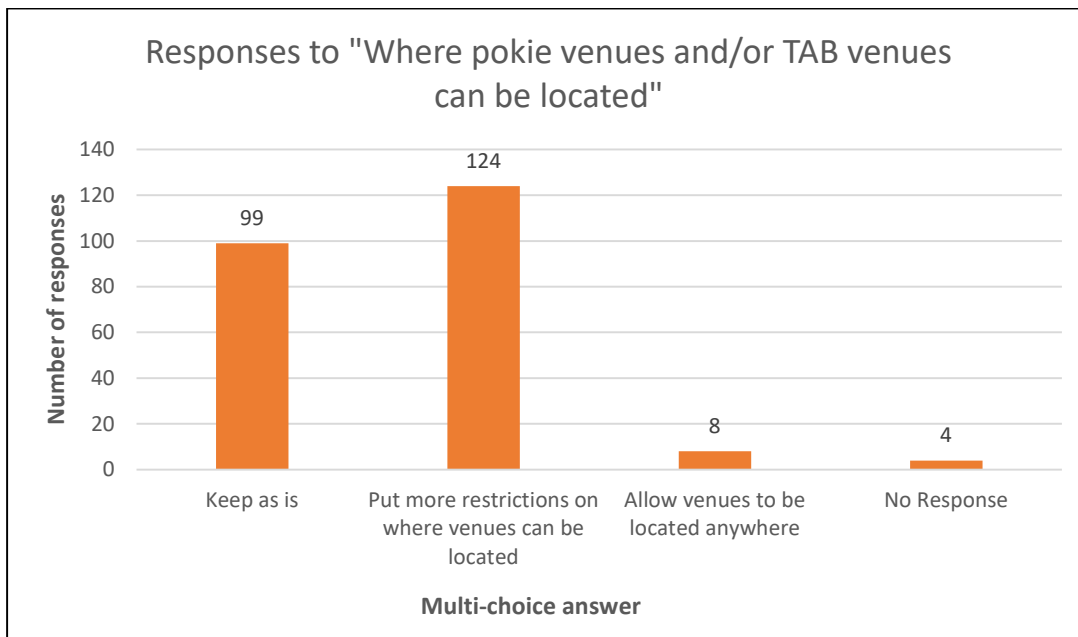


Figure 8: Feedback responses to Question 3: Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

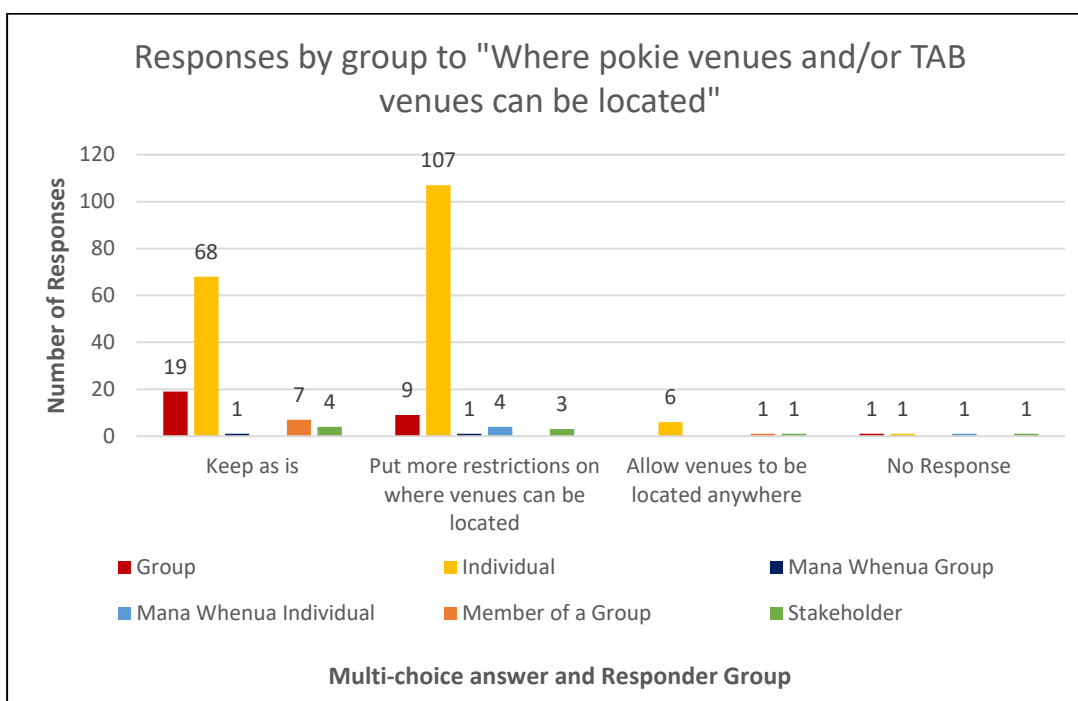


Figure 9: Feedback responses shown by group to Question 3: Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

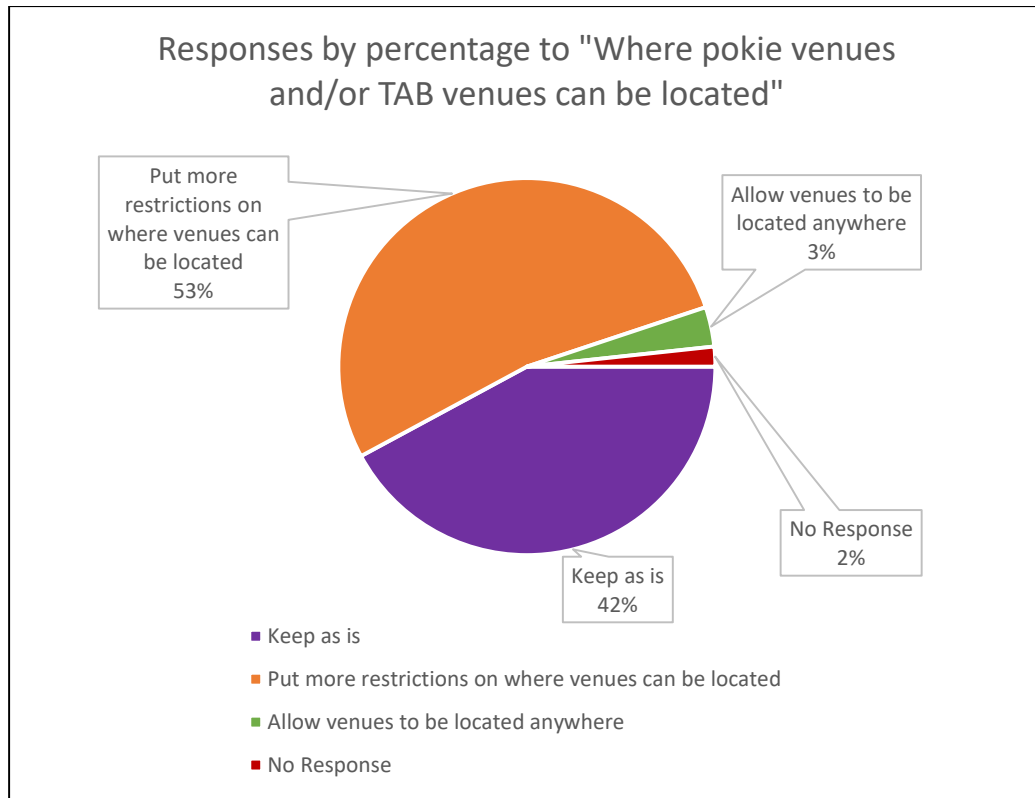


Figure 10: Feedback responses shown by percentage to Question 3: Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

The results of **Question 4: Relocation policy** were:

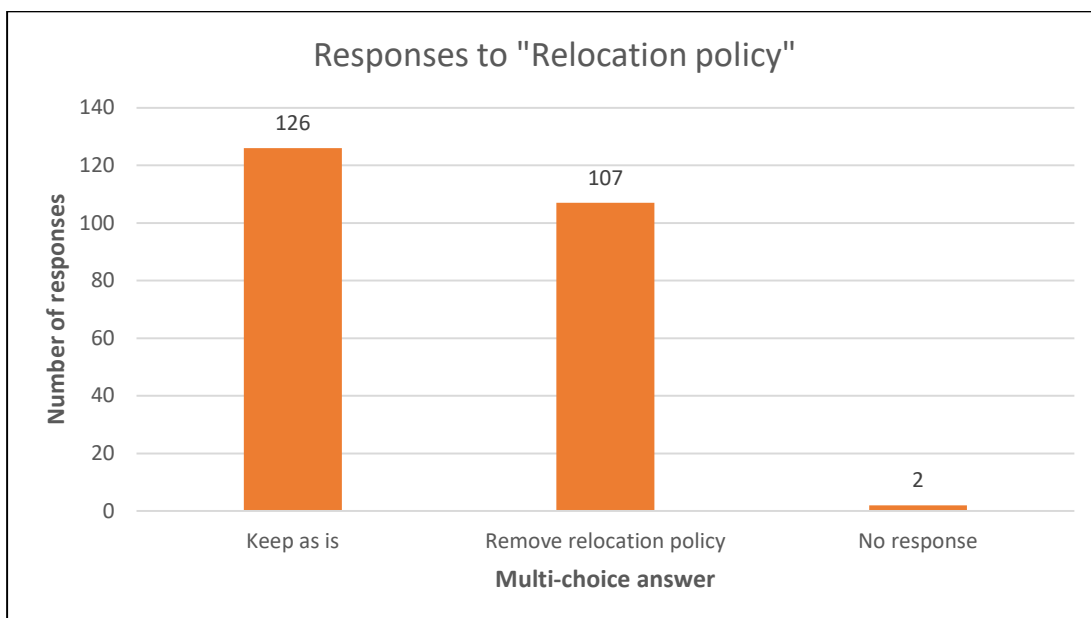


Figure 11: Feedback responses to Question 4: Relocation.

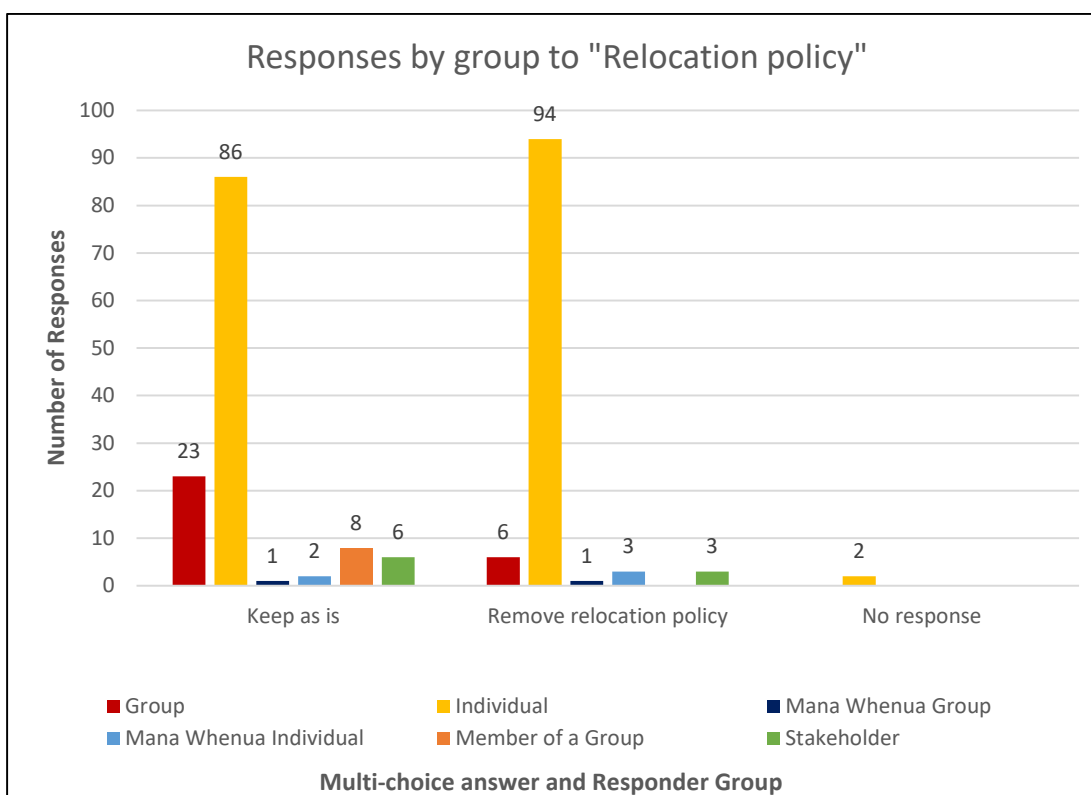


Figure 12: Feedback responses shown by group to Question 4: Relocation policy.

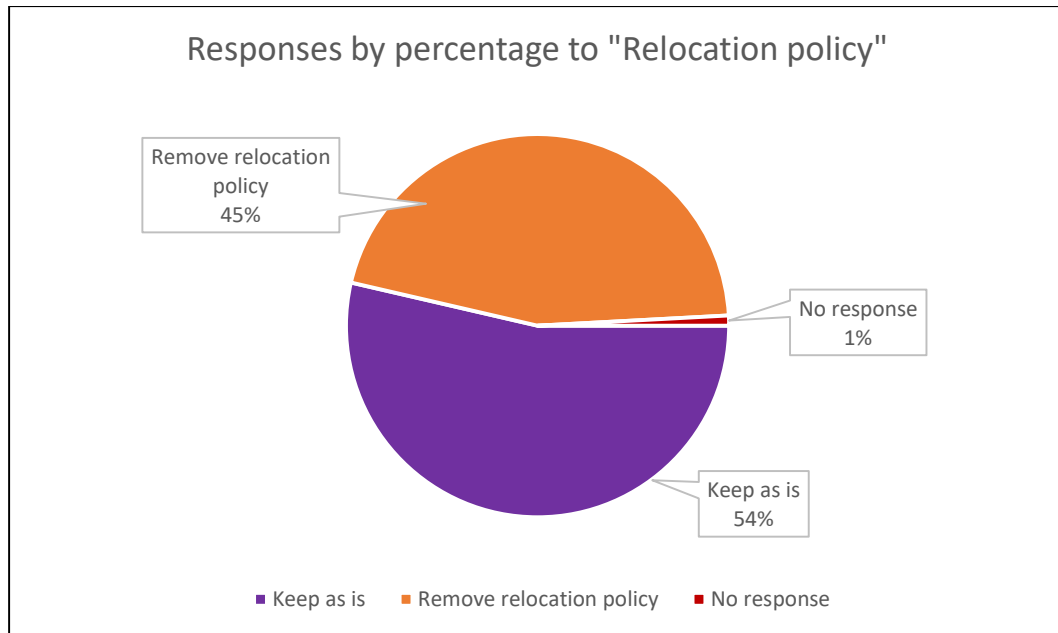


Figure 13: Feedback responses shown by percentage to Question 4: Relocation policy.

Facebook Engagement

The Waipā District Council Facebook page posted twice around the Gambling Policy being reviewed. The Facebook posts were primarily used to draw attention to the review and direct people to the online feedback form. Council staff actively monitored the posts and encouraged people to provide their feedback on the feedback form. The Facebook responses are not included in the feedback but for completeness, the responses can be summarised as follows (See *Appendix 7* for full post information):

Post question: "How many pokie machines should we allow in Waipā"

- 158 comments were made as at 25 August.
- There were four main themes evident –
 - 58 people replied none, zero or sinking lid
 - 1 person replied stay the same / no more
 - 3 people replied more
 - The rest of the comments can be themed as "other"

Post question: "Should we limit the number of TABs in Waipā?"

- 19 comments were made as at 25 August.
- There were two main themes evident –
 - 4 people replied Yes or limit
 - 5 people replied No or leave it
 - The rest of the comments can be themed as "other"

Next Steps

As set out under the Options section of this report, there are two options available to the Committee: retain the Policy in its current form; or amend the Policy.

As set out in the report of 6 June, and in the Social Impact Assessment, the gambling landscape in Waipā District has not changed significantly from the previous review. While there was support shown from engagement for changes to three of the four policy options in the Policy, there was still a responsible level of support to retain the status quo. The Policy provides a relatively balanced approach to allowing Class 4 gambling while reducing gambling harm through an absolute cap on gaming machines. Accordingly, retention of the Policy is a justifiable option available to the Committee.

Alternatively, the Social Impact Assessment also outlined the social harm attributable through Class 4 gambling. The engagement also showed support for changes to the Policy to incorporate:

- a) a sinking lid;
- b) restrictions on new TAB venues;
- c) further restrictions on locations of Class 4 gambling and TAB venues.

Given this, amending the Policy is also a justifiable option available to the Committee.

If changes are proposed to the Policy to incorporate these policy changes, this would require formal community consultation, in accordance with the special consultative procedure, pursuant to section 102 of the Gambling Act 2003, section 97 of the Racing Industry Act 2020 and section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002. Staff would seek approval from the Committee on the form of the amended Policy before commencing the consultation 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 medium level of significance. This is primarily due to the Policy providing a comparatively balanced approach between the main views on gambling in Waipā if it is retained. If any changes are made to the Policy, then further consultation with the community is required.

6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Option 1: Affirm the Policy with no amendments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with Acts. ▪ Very limited staff or other Council resources required. ▪ Reduces need for further consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement with the community and stakeholders has indicated that there is a desire from parts of the community that the Policy be amended.
<p>Option 1 - The consequences of this decision could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissatisfaction from those who provided feedback during engagement asking for change potentially negatively impacting Council’s reputation. ▪ The projected increase in Waipā’s population and living costs means that statistically speaking, there is a chance that the number of problem gamblers and those affected by gambling harm could increase. Note that this is not guaranteed, and this does not mean that the proportion of problem gamblers will necessarily increase. ▪ The projected increase in Waipā’s population could act like a sinking lid policy, with the ratio of gaming machines to population decreasing. This is not a true sinking lid as gaming machines do not disappear from circulation. 		
Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Option 2: Amend the Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with Acts. ▪ Opportunity to bring the Policy up to date to refer to the Racing Industry Act 2020 (rather than previous “Racing Act 2003”) and to bring definitions in line with other Council policies, plans and best practice. ▪ The community are given a further opportunity to provide their views through the special consultative procedure as set out in Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased Council resources required. ▪ Additional expense for Council as unplanned early engagement has already occurred. ▪ Dissatisfaction from those who provided feedback during engagement asking for no change, potentially negatively impacting Council’s reputation.
<p>Option 2 - The consequences of this decision could be:</p> <p>The consequences of reviewing the Policy with amendments are wide ranging and dependent on what amendments are made. There are several areas that could be amended, on the basis of the feedback received during engagement.</p>		

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Propose a sinking lid – strong opposing views on this matter means that there is likely to be high interest from this decision. The main negative impact of this for the community will be if corporate societies lose their gaming machines and as a result provide less grants. The number of gaming machines in the district has remained relatively static with 242 gaming machines until 2007 and then 232 since. This is possibly due to the current cap. All gaming machines are currently allocated although not all are in use. Corporate societies will still be able to provide funds to Waipā if this aligns with their authorised purpose, even with a sinking lid. ▪ Propose a limit on the number of new TAB venues – most respondents supported this option. Discussions would need to be had as to what an appropriate limit would be. ▪ Further restrict gaming machine and TAB venue locations – feedback results provided mixed views on this topic. This would only come into play if a venue’s situation changes or if new licences could be granted. ▪ Relocation Policy – feedback indicated mixed views on this topic. This would only come into play if existing venues’ locations were to change. ▪ Update reference to Racing Industry Act 2020 (not required but increases clarity). ▪ Update Policy to create clarity and alignment with other Council policies, plans and case law (not required but increases clarity). 		

As set out, there are advantages, disadvantages and justifications for both Option 1 and Option 2. Staff are not recommending a preferred option and seek a decision from Elected Members on this.

7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

Council’s Vision and Strategic Priorities

Council has a duty under the Local Government Act 2002 in promoting the social and economic well-being of its communities. This is also reflected in Council’s vision of building connected communities and the community outcomes to be Socially Resilient and Economically Progressive.

It is widely accepted that gambling causes social harm, disproportionately to those most vulnerable in our community. In considering this, staff acknowledge that the Policy provides a balanced approach to gambling through a cap which limits the number of gaming machines and therefore takes a more active approach to reduce gambling related harm, whilst also acknowledging that gaming is a legal activity.

If Council does not wish to amend the Policy, it is recommended that Council considers strategies outside of the Acts that can address the harms caused by gambling.

Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that both Option 1 and Option 2 comply with Council’s legal and policy requirements under the Gambling Act 2003, Racing Industry Act 2020 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

The total costs to complete this policy review are estimated at \$10,000. This amount is funded in the 2023/24 financial year as part of the Strategy operating budget.

Risks - Tūraru

The following risks have been identified and will be treated as set out below:

Risk Description	Current Residual Risk Rating	Current Treatments	Target Residual Risk Rating – if different from current rating	Planned Additional Treatments
Ineffective relationship with our community	High Risk	Follow appropriate processes and project management plan.	Medium Risk	The current treatments are sufficient.
Transparent decision making	High Risk	Follow existing Council policy.	Low Risk	The current treatments are sufficient.
Ineffective relationship with key stakeholders	Very High Risk	Follow existing Council policy.	Medium Risk	The current treatments are sufficient.

Iwi and Mana Whenua Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro ki ngā Iwi me ngā Mana Whenua

Section 102(1)(b) of the Gambling Act 2003 states that organisations representing Māori in the district must be given notice of the proposed policy. During the engagement, emails were sent to 34 Mana Whenua groups and individuals representing groups (at the start of the engagement) and a reminder email was sent later in the engagement. A presentation was given to Nga Iwi Toopū O Waipā outside of the engagement period. The delay was due to the busy schedule of Nga Iwi Toopū O Waipā and staff difficulty in getting this matter on the agenda. Nga Iwi Toopū O Waipā elected to not provide feedback as a group, but excellent discussion was held. Seven responses were received from groups or individuals who identified as Mana Whenua Groups or Individuals.

8 NEXT ACTIONS

Further actions taken will be dependent on the resolution the Committee makes at this meeting.

9 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Waipa District Council Gambling Policy August 2019
2	Engagement Feedback Form
3	Email/ Letter Feedback
4	Feedback Form Comments
5	Late Feedback Submissions
6	Responses Received During Meetings
7	Facebook Posts
8	Newspaper Advertisements
9	Social Impact Assessment on Gambling in Waipā District April 2023



Prepared by: Mieke Heyns
GRADUATE STRATEGIC POLICY ADVISOR



Reviewed by Melissa Russo
MANAGER STRATEGY



Reviewed by Diana Aquilina
LEGAL COUNSEL



Reviewed by Karl Tutty
MANAGER COMPLIANCE



Approved by Kirsty Downey
GROUP MANAGER STRATEGY



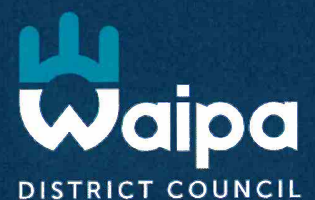
Approved by Wayne Allan
GROUP MANAGER DISTRICT GROWTH AND REGULATORY SERVICES

APPENDIX 1

Waipā District Council Gambling Policy August 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	<p>(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</p> <p>(b) Any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) On a survey plan; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) On a licence within the meaning of Part 7 of the Land Transfer Act 1952; or</p> <p>(c) Any unit on a unit plan; or</p> <p>(d) Any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952.</p>
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.



TE AWAMUTU - HEAD OFFICE

101 Bank Street, Private Bag 2402, Te Awamutu Ph 07 872 0030

CAMBRIDGE - SERVICE CENTRE

23 Wilson Street, Cambridge Ph 07 823 3800

[f/Waipadistrictcouncil](#) [@/Waipa_NZ](#) [t/Waipas_DC](#)

APPENDIX 2

Engagement Feedback Form – [ECM #11065875]

Gambling in Waipā

Should we change our policy?

August 2023

0800 WAIPADC (924 723)
waipadc.govt.nz



Background

Waipā District Council, like all councils, is required by law to have a Gambling Policy.

In 2019, we reviewed our current policy, which you can read on our website, www.waipadc.govt.nz

We must review our policy every three years.

It's that time again and before any formal decisions are made, we're keen to hear what you think.

The big four ...

Having a Gambling Policy does not mean Council can control all types of gambling in our district.

By law, we can't. We can only put controls on some (but not all) facets of gaming machine (pokie) operations.

We're seeking feedback on FOUR very specific issues.

We want your feedback on:

- 1 how many pokie machines we should allow in our district.**
- 2 where pokie machines or TABs can be located in Waipā.**
- 3 whether or not we should allow pokie machines to be relocated.**
- 4 whether or not we should allow any new TAB venues.**

More about the pokies

In Waipā, pokie machines are usually found in pubs and clubs. These places are called ‘Class 4 venues’.

But the pokie machines are not owned by those pubs or clubs. They’re owned by corporate societies which pay those venues to have their pokie machines available to play. The money that people spend playing pokies goes to these corporate societies. By law, they must use the money for charitable or non-commercial purposes.

For TAB venues, 80 per cent of the money made goes to running race meetings and 20 per cent goes to communities.

For clubs, such as the RSA, the money spent on pokies can be used for club purposes, such as building maintenance.

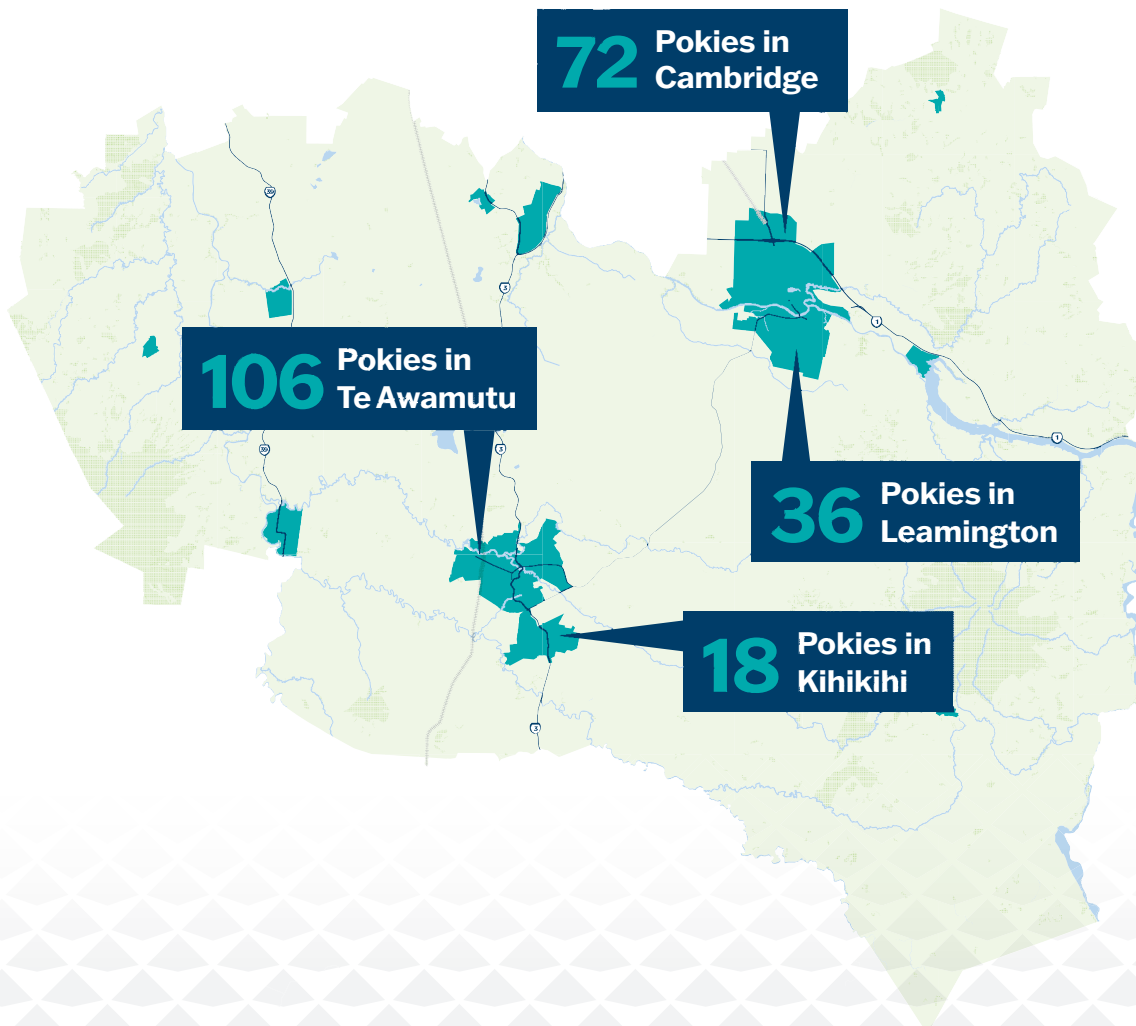
But for societies, the money spent on their pokie machines goes into a national pool of funds. People or organisations can apply to this pool and receive money in the form of grants.

By law, at least 40 per cent of the money spent on pokie machines must be returned as grants. The grants can be for a huge variety of things such as ambulances or sports teams. Generally, but not always, the money spent on pokies in a district will be returned to that same district.

Of the remaining money, 23 per cent goes directly to the government as a tax. A further 1.8 per cent goes to the government and is ring-fenced to help address problem gambling.

What’s left over goes back to societies who own the pokie machines.

In Waipā, there are up to 232 pokie machines across 15 venues. Most are private venues but three venues are clubs and one is owned by the TAB. See the map below, and list on page 3, for more details.



Location of pokie machines in Waipā

(Class 4 venues)

In Waipā, pokie machines are usually found in pubs and clubs. These places are called ‘Class 4 venues’.

Cambridge Cosmopolitan Club	Leamington	Prince Albert Olde English Pub	Cambridge
Cambridge TAB	Cambridge	Stallions Tavern	Te Awamutu
Five Stags Tavern	Leamington	Star Tavern	Kihikihi
Group One Turf Bar	Cambridge	Waipa Workingmen’s Club	Te Awamutu
Joy’s Place/Joy’s Bar & Bistro	Te Awamutu	Te Awamutu and District Memorial RSA	Te Awamutu
Masonic Hotel*	Cambridge	The Clubhouse Café and Sports Bar	Cambridge
Oval Sports Bar	Te Awamutu	The Firkin Sports Bar	Te Awamutu
Peach & Porker	Te Awamutu		

* (not currently operating)

Problem gambling

We know playing the pokies can lead to problem gambling for some people. It is impossible to say how many people in New Zealand suffer from problem gambling. That’s because for someone to be identified as a ‘problem gambler’ they – or someone close to them – must seek help. Some problem gamblers do not seek help and the impacts on them and their families can be disastrous.

In a report prepared for the Health Promotion Agency*, it was estimated 22 per cent of people in New Zealand will be affected by problem gambling

at some point in their lives. This includes the problem gambler and the people around them.

You can read a Social Impact Assessment of Gambling in the Waipā district on our website waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview

.....
* Prepared for the Health Promotion Agency by: Thimasarn-Anwar, T., Squire, H., Trowland, H. & Martin, G. (2017). Gambling report: Results from the 2016 Health and Lifestyles Survey. Wellington: Health Promotion Agency Research and Evaluation Unit

Where the money goes

By law, at least 40 per cent of the money spent on all pokie machines must be returned as grants to the community.

In the first half of 2022 (six months only) \$4.8 million was spent on pokies in the Waipā district. Just under 10 per cent of that (nearly \$483,000) came back to the local community in the form of community grants.

In Waipā, community grants went to a range of organisations including youth groups, sports clubs, ecological initiatives....and more.

You can find out more about where pokie money goes at www.granted.govt.nz

For more information about gambling in New Zealand go to www.dia.govt.nz/gambling

Give us your feedback

We want to know what you think about four specific issues, before we decide whether or not to change our existing Gambling Policy. Those issues are set out clearly below, with further information provided.

You can:



Have your say online at:

waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview



Fill out the submission form below and over the page and drop it to:

Council offices or libraries

If you wish to make comment, but need help to do so, please contact us on 0800 924 723 or call into a Council office.

We need to hear from you by noon on Friday, August 25, 2023. We'll be considering all feedback and making a recommendation to Council later this year on whether or not to change the current Gambling Policy.

If elected councillors decide our current Gambling Policy should change, another (more formal) consultation process will be undertaken. (This consultation is required by law). If that's the case, and as long as you've provided contact details, we'll advise you so you can be involved.

What's your view?

Full name:

Or I prefer not to provide my name

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal address:

Email:

Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)? Yes No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:

Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? Yes No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society:



For each question, tick which option you prefer. Please only tick one option for each question.

1. Total number of pokies.

- Keep as is** – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
- Have a sinking lid** – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
- Allow more pokies** – Have no limit on the number of pokies.

2. Number of new TAB venues.

- Keep as is** – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- Limit the number of new TAB venues** – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

- Keep as is** – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- Allow venues to be located anywhere** – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
- Put more restrictions on where venues can be located** – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)

4. Relocation policy.

- Keep as is** – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
- Remove relocation policy** – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

Privacy statement: All submissions (including names and contact details) may be provided in full to elected members. Submissions (including names but not contact details) may be made available to the public. Your personal information may also be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by Waipā District Council, 101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu with submitters having the right to request access to and correction of their personal information.



Head Office 07 872 0030 • 101 Bank Street, Private Bag 2402, Te Awamutu 3840
Cambridge Office 07 823 3800 • 23 Wilson Street, Cambridge
0800 WAIPADC (924 723)
waipadc.govt.nz



APPENDIX 3

Email/Letter Feedback – [ECM #11094849]

1 Pub Charity Limited

Received 1 August 2023

1 August 2023

The Manager Compliance
Waipa District Council

C/- by email: [REDACTED]

RE: WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL GAMBLING POLICY REVIEW 2023

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email asking for preliminary views on the current gambling policy framework seeking Pub Charity's views on the following specific issues;

1. How many pokie machines we should allow in our district.
2. Where pokie machines or TABs can be located in Waipā.
3. Whether or not we should allow pokie machines to be relocated.
- 4 Whether or not we should allow any new TAB venues.

Pokie Machine Numbers – How Many Should Be Allowed?

The main concern voiced around per capita gaming machine numbers is the theory that exposure to gambling opportunities like class 4 gaming machines or venues is directly linked to the level of potential or actual harm experienced in that community.

Despite calls for sinking lids as the 'gold standard' of harm prevention the exposure argument is demonstrably false at both national, regional and local levels in New Zealand .

Since 2004 local and central government policies have resulted in gaming machine venues and numbers have reduced by -34% and the population has increased by +20% resulting in the per capita exposure to gaming machines reducing by 50% and spending by the same.

This has resulted in per capita inflation adjusted spending on class 4 gambling in New Zealand reducing by 50% since 2004, however reduced exposure and expenditure on community-based gaming machines has not resulted in reduced total gambling spend or problem gambling prevalence.

Calls for a sinking lid are based on the claim of a link between reduced community access to gaming and problem gambling despite the halving of per capita exposure in NZ with no reported reduction in problem gambling prevalence in the community¹.

The fallacy of claims of the efficacy of reducing gaming machine numbers as harm minimisation strategy have been known internationally for some time;

¹ <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-final-report-report-no-5.pdf>

'EGM reductions and introductions of caps generally appear to have little impact ... more recently, in some jurisdictions, that have experienced prolonged and increased availability [of machines], prevalence rates [of problem gambling] have remained constant or declined. ... '

Professor Max Abbot, AUT

'We find no evidence that the regional cap policy had any positive effect on problem gamblers attending counselling, on problem gambler counselling rates or other help seeking behaviour.'

Study of the impact of caps on Electronic Gaming Machines; The South Australian Centre for Economic Studies

Despite the 34% reduction in New Zealand community-based gaming machine numbers Te Whatu Ora report;

*'.. the problem gambling rate had remained the same over the last 10-15 years despite gaming machine numbers decreasing.'*²

Class 4 gambling for the overwhelming majority of the community provides a safe vehicle for entertainment, socialising, recreation, and a source of fundraising for the community. It also creates jobs and economic stimulus for local businesses.

Calls for a reduction in class 4 operations ignore the counter narrative of such a policy which would accelerate the existing trends towards gambling in uncontrolled and unsupervised environments like off shore online gambling which produce worse health outcomes.

As such Pub Charity would argue for the status quo to be retained.

Where Should Pokie Machines Be Located in Waipa?

Wherever a liquor license is appropriate and the venue is deemed suitable under the Gambling Act 2003 and associated regulations.

Should Pokie Venues Be Allowed to Relocate Within the District?

The relocation of class 4 venues was allowed after an amendment to the Gambling Act 2003 as a means of encouraging the relocation of venues out of higher deprivation areas. To restrict such an option opposes this intent.

TAB Venue Numbers

The TAB is retrenching their network of outlets as their online platforms have now grown to dominate their revenue. Like calls for sinking lids, the economic and technological reality of life in 2023 has overtaken 'bricks and mortar' thinking and policy.

██████████
Pub Charity Limited

² <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-final-report-report-no-5.pdf>

2 The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand

Received 4 August 2023

The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand’s Submission on Waipa District Council’s Gambling Venue Policy

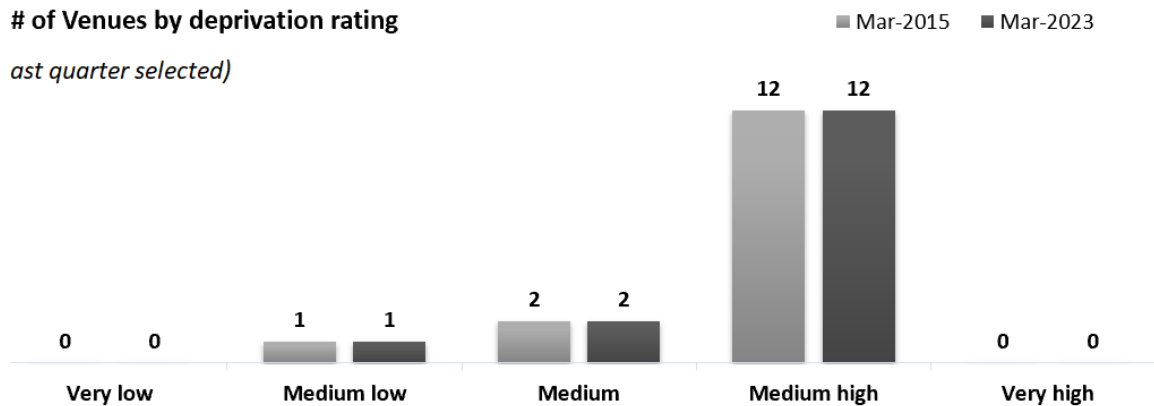
Introduction

1. The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand (“the Association”) represents the vast majority of the gaming machine societies that operate in New Zealand. The Association wishes to provide council with pertinent information regarding gaming machine gambling to help council to make a balanced, evidence-based decision.

Summary

2. 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.
3. None of Waipa’s gaming venues are located in a very high deprivation area.

of Venues by deprivation rating



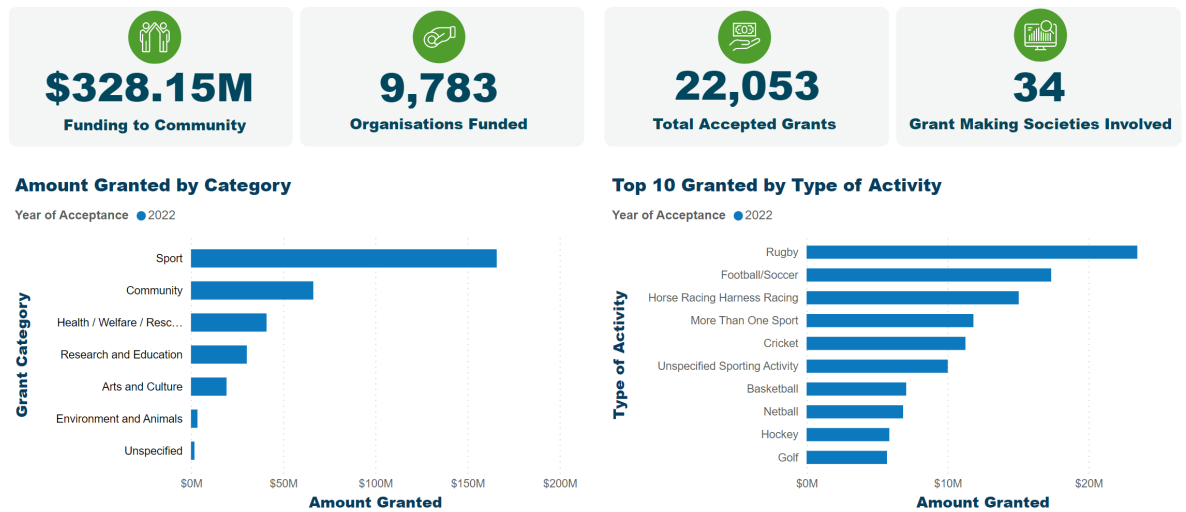
4. In the 2022 calendar year, the Waipa District received **\$1,138,165.00** in grant funding from the local gaming machines.

Gaming Machine Funding

5. The Gambling Act 2003 seeks to balance the potential harm from gambling against the benefits of using gaming machines as a mechanism for community fundraising.
6. In 2022, approximately \$328m of grant funding was approved nationwide across 22,053 grants to 9,783 different organisations.¹ In addition, over \$50m was applied by various RSAs and Workingmen’s Clubs to support their own activities. Of the grants distributed

¹ <https://granted.govt.nz/dashboard.html>

in 2022, 51% were sports-related. The second most popular category was community (20%). This funding is crucial.

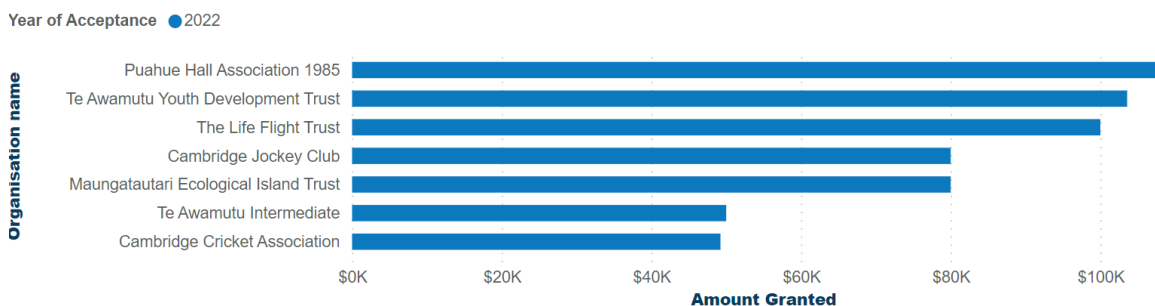


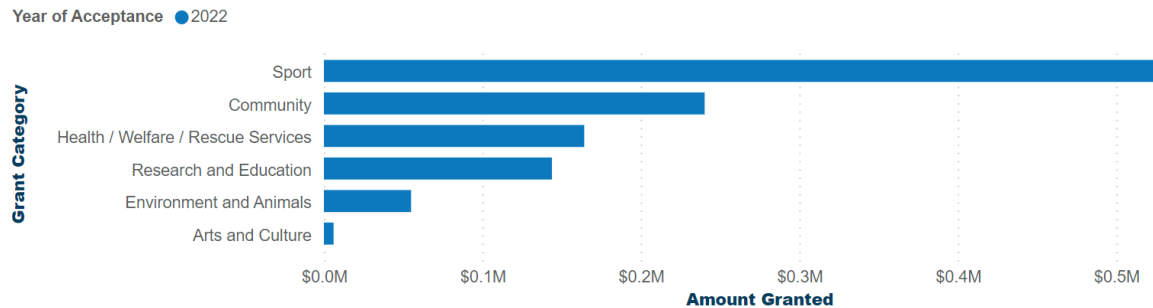
7. The local benefit from the gaming machine funding includes the following:

- External grants made to local community groups;
- External grants made to national and regional organisations that provide services and support locally; and
- Gaming profits used by local club venues to fund the upkeep of their clubrooms and to provide sporting and recreational facilities to their members.

External Grants

8. The amount of grants made to Waipa District-based organisations is posted on the granted.govt.nz website. In 2022, grants totalling **\$1,138,165.00** were made.





Grants to National and Regional Organisations

9. 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 Waipa District.

Club Authorised Purpose Payments

10. Three of the 15 venues that operate gaming in Waipa District are clubs:
- Cambridge Cosmopolitan Club – 14 gaming machines
 - Te Awamutu & District Memorial RSA – 18 gaming machines
 - Waipa Workingmen’s Club – 18 gaming machines
11. The gaming machine proceeds are used by these clubs to benefit the very members who play the machines. All the profits remain within the local economy. Clubs are required to publish their accounts on the Incorporated Societies website or the Friendly Societies website. The accounts set out the gross gaming revenue, the gaming profits, and how the profits are allocated.
12. By way of example, in the year ended 31 March 2022, the Te Awamutu RSA made a profit of \$145,642.00 from its gaming machines and used this money for repairs and maintenance to the clubrooms, rates, and other non-bar-related operational costs.

Gambling is an Enjoyable Activity

13. Gambling is a popular form of entertainment that most New Zealanders participate in. The 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey² found that 67.2% of adult New Zealanders had participated in some form of gambling in the previous 12 months (estimated to be 2,650,000 adults).

² <https://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications/2018-health-and-lifestyles-survey-methodology-report>



7 in 10 New Zealand adults take part in some form of gambling at least once a year – 1 in 500 New Zealand adults has a gambling problem.

14. The majority of people who gamble do so because they find it an enjoyable activity. This is observed by Suits (1979, p. 155)³, who states:

Gambling is a recreational activity or a kind of participation sport from which the principal satisfaction derives from the activity itself and from the ebb and flow of wins and losses rather than from ultimate outcome - the net amount won or lost. For most gamblers, the purpose of gambling is not to get rich, but to "have fun," to experience "excitement," or to have "something to look forward to," and they view payment for this recreation in the same light as others look on outlays for theatre tickets, vacation trips, or a night on the town.

15. Gambling for the non-addicted gambler may also be an avenue for socialising, stress relief and a way of having fun. Contrary to how it may appear from a non-gambler's perspective, gamblers do not necessarily anticipate they will make money from gambling. Parke (2015)⁴ states:

Players mostly realise that they are paying for a leisure experience. They are not expecting to be paid, except for a small minority, who are going to earn an income as a professional gambler.

Positive Wellbeing Impact from Gambling in New Zealand

16. The 2021 TDB Advisory report, *Gambling in New Zealand: A National Wellbeing Analysis*⁵, found that gambling in New Zealand had a net positive wellbeing benefit totalling around \$1.74b to \$2.16b per annum.

3 Suits, D. (1979). The Elasticity of Demand for Gambling. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 93(1), 155–162. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1882605>

4 Parke, J. (2015). Gambling, leisure and pleasure: Exploring psychosocial need satisfaction in gambling. Presentation at the KPMG eGaming summit. <https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/pdf/2016/07/im-esummit-report-2015.pdf>.

5 https://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Gambling_in_New_Zealand.pdf



Revenue Breakdown

- 17. The return to players on a non-casino gaming machine is required to be set between 78% and 92%, with most being set at 91.5%. On average, for every \$1.00 gambled, 91.5 cents is returned to the player in winnings. The money retained is typically allocated as follows:

Typical Distribution of Gaming Machine Profits

	GST Inclusive	GST Exclusive
Government Duty	20%	23%
GST	13.04%	0
Problem Gambling Levy	1.08%	1.23%
DIA Costs	2.9%	3.33%
Gaming Machine Depreciation	6.95%	8%
Repairs & Maintenance	2.84%	3.27%
Venue Costs	13.9%	16%
Society Costs	1.74%	2%
Donations	37.53%	43.16%

Gaming Machines – Key Facts

- 18. Gaming machines have been present in New Zealand communities since the early 1980s. Initially the machines were operated without a gaming licence. The first gaming licence was issued to Pub Charity on 25 March 1988, over 35 years ago.
- 19. Gaming machine numbers are in natural decline. In 2003, New Zealand had 25,221 gaming machines. In March 2023, New Zealand had 14,464 gaming machines.
- 20. The proceeds from non-casino gaming machines increased 3.1% from \$895 million in 2018 to \$924 million in 2019. However, after adjusting for both inflation and changes in the adult population, expenditure on non-casino gaming machines is declining (\$242 per person in both 2015/16 and 2016/17 years to \$238 in the 2017/18 year). This coincides

with declining numbers of venues and machines.

21. New Zealand has a very low problem gambling rate by international standards. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015)⁶ found the problem gambling rate was 0.2% of people aged 18 years and over (approximately 8,000 people nationally). The problem gambling rate is for all forms of gambling, not just gaming machine gambling.
22. All gaming machine societies contribute to a problem gambling fund. This fund provides over \$25 million per annum to the Ministry of Health to support and treat gambling addiction and to increase public awareness. The funding is ring-fenced and not able to be redirected to other health areas.
23. An excellent, well-funded problem gambling treatment service exists. The problem gambling helpline is available 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Free, confidential help is available in 40 different languages. Free face-to-face counselling is also available and specialist counselling is available for Māori, Pasifika and Asian clients. An anonymous, free text service (8006) is available. Support via email is also available (help@pgfnz.org.nz).
24. The number of local problem gambling presentations is very low. The Ministry of Health keeps a record of the number of people in each territorial authority that seek help via phone, text, email or the face-to-face counselling services that are available. The most recently available data (the year from July 2021 to June 2022) show that only 1 new person from the Waipa District sought help for problem gambling during the year. The presentation data⁷ are as follows:

2018/19	new clients 8	total clients seen 16
2019/20	new clients 3	total clients seen 9
2020/21	new clients 5	total clients seen 11
2021/22	new clients 1	total clients seen 4

Existing Gaming Machine Safeguards

25. A more restrictive policy is not necessary given the significant measures that are already in place to minimise the harm from gaming machines.
26. Limits exist on the type of venues that can host gaming machines. The primary activity of all gaming venues must be focused on persons over 18 years of age. For example, it is prohibited to have gaming machines in venues such as sports stadiums, internet cafes, and cinemas.
27. There is a statutory age limit that prohibits persons under 18 years of age playing a gaming machine.

⁶ <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/mental-health-and-addiction/addiction/gambling/service-user-data/intervention-client-data#territorial>

28. There are very restrictive limits on the amount of money that can be staked and the amount of prize money that can be won. The maximum stake is \$2.50. The maximum prize for a non-jackpot machine is \$500.00. The maximum prize for a jackpot-linked machine is \$1,000.00.
29. All gaming machines in New Zealand have a feature that interrupts play and displays a pop-up message. The pop-up message informs the player of the duration of the player's session, the amount spent and the amount won or lost. A message is then displayed asking the player whether they wish to continue with their session or collect their credits.
30. Gaming machines in New Zealand do not accept banknotes above \$20.00 in denomination.
31. ATMs are excluded from all gaming rooms.
32. All gaming venues have a harm minimisation policy.
33. All gaming venues have pamphlets that provide information about the characteristics of problem gambling and how to seek advice for problem gambling.
34. All gaming venues have signage that encourages players to gamble only at levels they can afford. The signage also details how to seek assistance for problem gambling.
35. All gaming venue staff are required to have undertaken comprehensive problem gambling awareness and intervention training.
36. Any person who advises that they have a problem with their gambling is required to be excluded from the venue.
37. It is not permissible for a player to play two gaming machines at once.
38. All gaming machines have a clock on the main screen. All gaming machines display the odds of winning.
39. The design of a gaming machine is highly regulated and controlled. For example, a gaming machine is not permitted to generate a result that indicates a near win (for example, if five symbols are required for a win, the machine is not permitted to intentionally generate four symbols in a row).
40. It is not permissible to use the word "jackpot" or any similar word in advertising that is visible from outside a venue.
41. From 1 December 2023, ATMs at gaming venues must be in direct line of sight from the main bar area or main customer service area.
42. **From 1 December 2023, gamblers will only be permitted to make one cash withdrawal per day.** If a second cash withdrawal is made, the venue staff are required to talk to the player about their gambling and complete a two-page report about the person's gambling.

That report must then be reviewed by the venue manager within seven days.

43. From 1 December 2023, gaming machines cannot be visible from outside the venue.
44. From 1 December 2023, venue staff are required to undertake three formal sweeps of the gaming room per hour and keep a detailed record of each sweep.

The Status Quo Cap is Reasonable

45. The status quo cap of 232 machines is reasonable, given the current environment of high regulation and naturally reducing machine numbers.
46. There is no direct correlation between gaming machine numbers and problem gambling rates. Over the last ten years, the problem gambling rate has remained the same, despite gaming machine numbers declining rapidly (4,618 gaming machines have been removed from the market).
47. The 2012 National Gambling Survey⁸ concluded that the prevalence of problematic gambling reduced significantly during the 1990s and has since stayed about the same. The report stated on pages 17 and 18:

Problem gambling and related harms probably reduced significantly during the 1990s but have since remained at about the same level despite reductions in non-casino EGM numbers and the expansion of regulatory, public health and treatment measures. Given that gambling availability expanded markedly since 1987 and official expenditure continued to increase until 2004, these findings are consistent with the adaptation hypothesis. This hypothesis proposes that while gambling problems increase when high risk forms of gambling are first introduced and made widely available, over time individual and environmental adaptations occur that lead to problem reduction.

48. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 3 (2014)⁹ noted that the problem gambling rate had remained the same over the last 10-15 years despite gaming machine numbers decreasing. The report stated on page 19:

In contrast to the 1990s, there is no evidence that problem gambling prevalence decreased with decreasing participation rates during the 2000s. When methodological differences between studies are taken into account, it appears that problem gambling prevalence has remained much the same during the past 10 to 15 years.

...gambling participation has decreased substantially in New Zealand during the past 20 years, and problem gambling and related harm has probably plateaued...

49. Professor Max Abbott is New Zealand's leading expert on problem gambling. In 2006, Professor Abbott published a paper titled *Do EGMs and Problem Gambling Go Together Like a Horse and Carriage?* The paper noted that gaming machine reductions and the

⁸ <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-2.docx>

⁹ <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/new-zealand-national-gambling-study-wave-3-2014>

introduction of caps generally appear to have little impact on problem gambling rates. Professor Abbott noted:

EGM reductions and the introduction of caps generally appear to have little impact (page 1).

Over time, years rather than decades, adaptation (“host” immunity and protective environmental changes) typically occurs and problem levels reduce, even in the face of increasing exposure (page 6).

Contrary to expectation, as indicated previously, although EGM numbers and expenditure increased substantially in New Zealand from 1991 to 1999, the percentage of adults who gambled weekly dropped from 48% to 40%. This is of particular interest because it suggests that greater availability and expenditure do not necessarily increase high-risk exposure (page 14).

50. Introducing a more restrictive policy is unlikely to reduce problem gambling, but will, over time, reduce the amount of funding available to community groups based in Waipa District. Reducing gaming machine venues reduces casual and recreational play, and therefore reduces machine turnover and the amount of money generated for grant distribution. However, problem gamblers are people who are addicted to gambling. If a new bar is established and the policy prevents that bar from hosting gaming machines, a person who is addicted to gambling will simply travel the short distance to the next bar that has gaming machines, or worse, may move to another form of gambling such as offshore-based internet and mobile phone gambling.

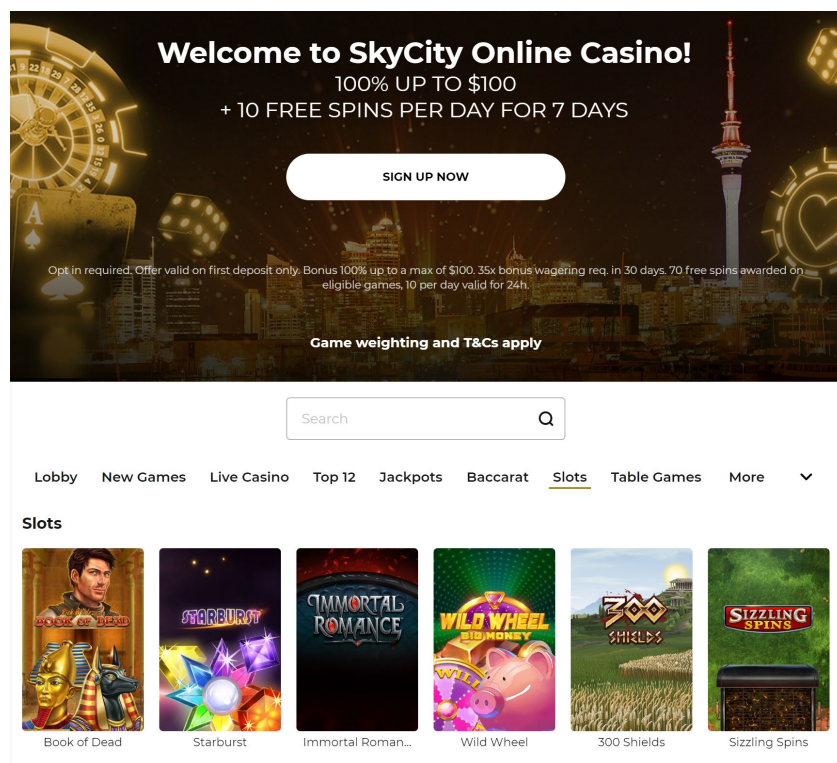
Unintended Consequences – Increase in Internet and Mobile Phone Gambling

51. Any reduction in the local gaming machine offering may have unintended consequences, as this may simply lead to a migration of the gambling spend to offshore internet- and mobile-based offerings. While it is illegal to advertise overseas gambling in New Zealand, it is not illegal to participate in gambling on an overseas-based website or mobile phone application.



52. It now takes only a simple search and a few minutes to download to your computer, tablet or mobile phone any type of casino game you desire, including an exact replica of the gaming machine programs currently available in New Zealand venues.

53. There is no question that New Zealanders love gambling online. The Lotteries Commission reported in its 2017/18 Annual Report that online sales accounted for 16 per cent of its total sales (\$201.1m), compared with 13 per cent the previous year.
54. TAB New Zealand noted in its latest six-monthly report that online channels made up 59.2 per cent of its betting turnover, up 2.2 percentage points on last year. It also said that its online platforms were the fastest-growing channels.
55. SkyCity has a very popular offshore-based online casino with a large selection of gaming machine games.



56. A September 2018 Cabinet paper¹⁰ on online gambling cites research suggesting that New Zealanders gambled approximately \$300 million with offshore providers in 2017, with the market growing annually at between 12 and 20 per cent. The Cabinet paper notes that health professionals and gambling harm treatment providers have expressed concern that online gambling may be more harmful than some existing forms of gambling. The paper continues by stating “It [online gambling] has the potential to drive changes in behaviour to a greater, and more harmful, extent than some land-based gambling.”
57. TAB New Zealand estimates that the total online spend with offshore gambling websites by New Zealanders for the 12 months to August 2020 was \$570-\$580m.
58. The migration from physical Lotto stores and SkyCity was apparent during the Covid-19 lockdowns. When the physical venues were closed, the number of online registered players, and the amount of online revenue, skyrocketed.

¹⁰ http://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Online_gambling_Cabinet_paper.pdf

NZ Lotteries Commission 'MyLotto'			
	FY20	FY19	FY18
Registered Players	1,230,000	845,000	746,000
Increase on previous Year	45.6%	13.3%	17.1%
MyLotto Sales	\$430.6m	\$227.6m	\$201.1m
Increase on previous Year	89.2%	13.2%	25.8%
% of Total Lotto Sales	31%	19%	16%

(Information sourced from annual reports)

Sky City Casino NZ Online Casino			
KPI's	FY21	FY20	Movement
Customer Registrations	48,958	25,661	90.8%
First Time Depositors (new actives)	28,114	15,855	77.3%
Deposit Conversion	57%	62%	n/a
Total Bets	\$792.5m	\$253.5m	212.5%
Gaming Revenue	\$27.9m	\$10.2m	173.5%
Operating Costs & Taxes	\$14.8m	\$5.6m	n/a
Profit	\$13.1m	\$4.5m	190.6%

(Information sourced from annual reports)

59. Offshore-based online gambling poses considerable 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 credit. For example, many overseas sites offer sizable cash bonuses to a customer's account for each friend that they induce to also open an account and deposit funds.
60. Offshore-based online gambling does not generate any community funding for New Zealanders, does not generate any tax revenue for the New Zealand Government, and does not make any contribution to the New Zealand health and treatment services as no contribution is made to the problem gambling levy.

Retaining the Relocation Provision

61. Council is asked to retain the current relocation provision. This enables an existing venue to relocate and retain its current machine numbers.
62. Enabling venue relocation is good for harm minimisation and good for the district as a whole.
63. In September 2013, Parliament recognised the merit in enabling venues to relocate, and expressly amended the Gambling Act 2003 to enable venues to relocate and retain the same number of machines when a relocation consent was obtained.
64. Venue relocation is a harm minimisation tool. Venue relocation allows venues to move out of undesirable areas (such as residential areas and high deprivation areas) to more suitable areas, such as town centres.
65. Over the last seven years, almost all councils that have reviewed their gambling venue policy have adopted some form of relocation provision. Currently, approximately 55 councils have a relocation policy in place.
66. A relocation policy also has other benefits. A relocation policy allows gaming venues to move to new, modern, refurbished premises. Allowing local businesses to upgrade their premises and provide a more modern, attractive offering to the public helps to revitalise business districts, improves the local economy, and encourages tourism.
67. The first venue to relocate under the amendments made to the Gambling Act 2003 was the Te Rapa Tavern in Hamilton. The photos below show the old rundown premises and the new modern premises. The redevelopment cost \$3,000,000.



The old Te Rapa Tavern



The new Te Rapa Tavern

68. A venue is sometimes required to relocate to adjacent premises due to its fixed lease coming to an end or public works acquisition. When it is clear that the same business exists but has simply relocated a short distance, it is fair and reasonable for the policy to permit the venue to continue its current gaming machine operation.
69. Currently, once a venue has obtained a licence to host gaming machines its value is artificially increased. This often leads to landlords demanding higher than normal rentals. Allowing relocation prevents landlords demanding unreasonable rentals as it gives the venue operator the ability to relocate to an alternative venue.
70. Enabling relocation permits venues to re-establish after a natural disaster or fire.
71. Enabling relocation enables venues to move out of earthquake-prone buildings.
72. Enabling relocation allows venues to move away from large premises, with large car parking areas, where such land may be better used for affordable high-density housing.

Council Conflicts of Interest

73. It is important that the committee of councillors that determines the gambling venue policy reflects the full views of the community. It has, however, become common for councillors who are involved in community and sporting groups to withdraw from the gambling venue policy deliberation as they consider the receipt of funding by a group that they are associated with constitutes a conflict. It has also been common for councillors with very strong, pre-determined anti-gambling views to refuse to withdraw from the policy deliberation, despite their strongly held views.
74. The Association has sought independent legal advice (copy attached) from Brookfields Lawyers regarding gambling venue policy conflicts. In summary, the key advice is:
 - Being a member of a club or organisation that receives funding from a gaming grant will not usually give rise to conflict of interest when it comes to deciding or discussing Council's gambling venue policy, unless that member holds a paid role (e.g., a coach who is paid for that service); and
 - Where an elected member, outside of a debate on the issue, has expressed a view

on the gambling venue policy that suggests that they do not and cannot have an open mind on the matter, this could give rise to a conflict of interest on the grounds of predetermination.

Oral Hearing

75. [REDACTED], on behalf of the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand, would like to make a presentation at the upcoming oral hearing.

3 August 2023

[REDACTED]

Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand

[REDACTED]

gmanz.org.nz

15 March 2021

By Email: [REDACTED]

Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand
[REDACTED]

ATTENTION: [REDACTED]

GAMBLING VENUE POLICY - CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We refer to your email instructions of 26 February 2021, seeking our advice regarding councillor conflicts of interest with respect to decision-making on Council's gambling venue policy.

YOUR QUESTIONS

1. You have asked us to advise whether:
 - a. Membership of a club or organisation that receives gaming machine grant funding would constitute a conflict of interest that would require the councillor to withdraw from decision-making or discussion regarding a proposed gambling venue policy; and
 - b. If Council has itself received gambling grant funding, does this impact on its ability to decide on a gambling venue policy, such that the decision should be made by an independent commissioner?

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In summary:
 - a. If an elected member has a financial interest in a club or organisation that may be impacted by the gambling venue policy, the member must not participate in any discussion or decision-making on the policy. It would be rare for a financial interest to arise in this context, but examples may be where the elected member is in a paid role at a club or organisation, and the role is funded from a gaming grant. A more remote interest may arise where the quantum of membership fees paid to a club or organisation may be impacted by a gaming grant. In those circumstances,

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it may be prudent to seek a decision from the Auditor-General as to whether the potential interest is deemed too remote to influence decision-making.

- b. Being a member of a club or organisation that receives funding from a gaming grant will not usually give rise to a conflict of interest when it comes to deciding or discussing Council's gambling venue policy, unless that member holds a paid role (e.g. a coach who is paid for that service).
 - c. Being a member of a club or organisation that operates a gaming licence will give rise to a conflict of interest, particularly where the elected member serves in an executive role at the club or organisation.
 - d. Where an elected member, outside of a debate on the issue, had expressed a view on the gambling venue policy that suggests that they do not and cannot have an open mind on the matter, this could give rise to a conflict of interest on the grounds of predetermination.
2. The fact that Council may have previously been the recipient of gaming grant money would not create a conflict of interest when deciding its gambling venue policy. Such democratic decision-making is fundamental to its role and is distinguishable from regulatory or quasi-judicial decision-making where appointment of an independent commissioner may be appropriate to avoid any appearance of bias. The decision-making processes in the Local Government Act 2002 (**LGA**) already impose important requirements to ensure that such decision-making involves consideration of broader community views and not just the interests of Council as an organisation. It would therefore be unnecessary and inappropriate to appoint an independent commissioner because Council initiatives may have previously benefited from gaming grants.

ANALYSIS

3. Under section 101 of the Gambling Act 2003 (**GA**), territorial authorities must, using the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the LGA, adopt a policy that specifies whether class 4 venues may be established in the district, and if so, where they may be located (**the policy**). The policy may also specify any restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines that may be operated at a class 4 venue and may include a relocation policy.

Does membership of an organisation or club create a conflict of interest for participation in discussion or decision-making on gambling venue policies?

4. It is not uncommon for councillors to be members of organisations and clubs, some of which may receive grant funding from gaming machines. This raises the question of whether membership of such a club or organisation would constitute a conflict of interest that would prevent the councillor from participating in discussion or decision-making regarding the policy.
5. Broadly speaking, a conflict of interest occurs when an elected member is affected by some other interest that he or she has in their private life. There are different types of conflict of interest:

- a. Financial conflicts of interest – where the member (or their spouse or partner) has a direct or indirect financial interest in a particular decision, they cannot discuss or vote on the matter.¹
- b. Non-financial conflicts of interest.

Financial conflicts of interest

6. The applicable legislation is the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (**LAMIA**). While the LAMIA does not define what a financial interest is, section 6(2) outlines a number of examples where a member will be deemed to have a financial interest:
 - The member, or his or her spouse, owns 10% or more of the issued capital of an incorporated company or any company controlling that company, that has a pecuniary interest (direct or indirect) in a matter before the local authority or committee; or
 - The member, or his or her spouse, is a member of the company and either of them is the managing director or the general manager of the company; or
 - The member, or his or her spouse, is a member of a company controlling the company having a pecuniary interest in the matter before the local authority or committee, and either the member, or his or her spouse, is the managing director or the general manager; or
 - The member, or his or her spouse, is the managing director or general manager of the company, and either of them is a member of a company controlling that company.
7. Other than these examples, the LAMIA does not define what a “financial interest” is. However, the Auditor-General has described a “financial interest” as “a reasonable expectation of financial loss or gain from the particular decision”.²
8. It is unlikely that membership alone of a community organisation that receives gaming grant funding would give rise to a financial interest. This is because such organisations and clubs are usually run on a not-for-profit basis. One example where a financial interest could potentially arise would be if the member were in a paid position at the club or organisation, and the funding for that position comes from gaming grants. Another example may be where there is a prospect that membership fees or subscriptions to a club could be affected by the amount of gaming grant funding. However, given that gambling venue policies are relatively high-level in nature and do not directly address matters such as the licensing of particular venues (which involve a separate decision-

¹ Section 6(1) of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.

² Controller and Auditor-General, **Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968: A Guide for members of local authorities on managing financial conflicts of interest**, June 2020, at 4.15, referring to the definition of a financial interest in **Downward v Babington** [1975] VR 872.

making process, often by Council officers acting under delegated authority), or allocation of gaming grants (which are decided by the organisations that operate gaming licences subject to statutory requirements), any such potential impact is likely to be too speculative or remote to constitute a financial interest in the decision-making on a gambling venue policy.

9. Notwithstanding this view, where an elected member may receive a financial benefit of the kind described above from a club or organisation receiving gaming grant funding, they may as a matter of prudence wish to first obtain an exemption from the Auditor-General under section 6(3)(f) of the LAMIA (on the grounds that the financial interest is too remote or insignificant to be regarded as likely to influence him or her in voting or taking part in the discussion of the policy) before participating in discussion or decision-making on the policy. It is a relatively simple process to apply for such an exemption.

Non-financial conflicts of interest

10. A non-financial conflict of interest is any situation where a member is not affected financially by a decision but is affected in some other way that may constitute bias or the appearance of bias. Non-financial conflicts of interest are relevant to the avoidance of bias in decision-making. As opposed to financial interests, which can create personal liability for an elected member, bias is a matter of Council's accountability to the public. The avoidance of bias is part of the administrative law principles of natural justice, which require the Council to act fairly in reaching its decisions. The fairness principle has been described in these terms:³

In exercising that discretion, as in exercising any other administrative function, they [members] owe a constitutional duty to perform it fairly and honestly ... What is a fair procedure to be adopted at a particular enquiry will depend upon the nature of its subject matter.

11. The test for whether an interest may give rise to an apparent bias has been stated by the Court of Appeal as being where circumstances:⁴

...might lead a fair-minded lay observer to reasonably apprehend that the judge might not bring an impartial mind to the resolution of the instant case.

12. Unlike a financial conflict of interest, a potential non-financial conflict does not automatically exclude a member from participating in a decision. It will depend on how serious the conflict is. The Auditor-General has suggested a number of factors that may be relevant to an assessment of whether a potential conflict is serious enough to exclude a member from participation in decision-making. They include:⁵

- The type or size of the person's other interest;
- The nature or significance of the particular decision or activity being carried out by the public organisation;
- The extent to which the person's other interest could specifically affect, or be affected by, the public organisation's decision or activity; and

³ **Bushell v Secretary of State for the Environment** [1981] AC 75, 95.

⁴ **Muir v Commissioner of Inland Revenue** [2007] 3 NZLR 495.

⁵ Controller and Auditor-General, **Managing conflicts of interest: A guide for the public sector**, June 2020, at 4.31.

- The nature or extent of the person's current or intended involvement in the public organisation's decision or activity.

13. In our view, in the context of decision-making on a gambling venue policy, the mere fact that an elected member is also a lay member of an organisation or club that receives gaming grant funding is unlikely to give rise to a conflict of interest. This is because of the level of remoteness from any possible benefit or loss associated with the decision-making. In most cases, the contents of a gambling venue policy will not directly impact on funding that has or may be received by a club or organisation from gaming machine grants. The purpose of the policy is to specify whether class 4 venues may be established, and if so their location. It can also specify restrictions on the number of gaming machines that may operate at a class 4 venue. Such matters do not necessarily impact directly on whether a club or organisation may receive gaming grant funding, and if so, the amount of any such grant. Funding decisions are made by the organisations who operate the gaming machines, not the Council. The fact that a member, by virtue of membership of a club or organisation that has received gaming grants, has knowledge or experience of the beneficial impacts that gaming grants can have on the community does not give rise to a conflict of interest. To the contrary, it may contribute to a fair and balanced consideration of the issues arising when making decisions on a gambling venue policy. This would be consistent with the purpose of the of the GA, which is *inter alia* to ensure that money from gambling benefits the community and to facilitate community involvement in decisions about the provision of gambling.⁶

14. It is important to distinguish between membership of a club or organisation that receives gaming grants, and membership of a club or organisation that holds a gaming licence. In our view, while the former would not give rise to a conflict of interest in decision-making on a gambling venue policy, there is a much greater likelihood that the latter could give rise to a conflict of interest. This is particularly the case if the elected member holds an executive role in the club or organisation that operates a gaming licence. This is because, while a gambling venue policy does not specify whether or not a particular club or organisation is able to obtain a gaming licence *per se*, the policy may affect the eligibility of a club or organisation to hold a licence. As such, participation in the discussion or decision-making by a member of any such club or organisation could create an appearance of bias and therefore a conflict of interest.

15. Elected members should also always be mindful of avoiding predetermination, i.e., approaching decision-making with a closed mind. Elected members are entitled (and expected) to bring their previous knowledge and experiences to decision-making, but to approach any decision with an open mind. This means that elected members should be cautious about being vocal, other than in the course of Council debates, about particular views in a manner that may suggest that they do not and cannot have an open mind on a particular matter. This is because a conflict of interest may arise as a result of possible predetermination (i.e. actual or perceived bias).

16. In summary:

⁶ Section 3 of the GA.

- a. If an elected member has a financial interest in a club or organisation that may be impacted by the gambling venue policy, the member must not participate in any discussion or decision-making on the policy. It would be rare for a financial interest to arise in this context, but examples may be where the elected member is in a paid role at a club or organisation, and the role is funded from a gaming grant. A more remote interest may arise where the quantum of fees paid to a club or organisation may be impacted by a gaming grant. In those circumstances, it may be prudent to seek a decision from the Auditor-General as to whether the potential interest is deemed to remote to influence decision-making.
- b. Being a member of a club or organisation that receives funding from a gaming grant will not usually give rise to a conflict of interest when it comes to deciding or discussing Council's gaming venue policy.
- c. Being a member of a club or organisation that operates a gaming licence will give rise to a conflict of interest, particularly where the elected member serves in an executive role at the club or organisation.
- d. Where an elected member, outside of a debate on the issue, has expressed a view on the gambling venue policy that suggests that they do not and cannot have an open mind on the matter, this could give rise to a conflict of interest on the grounds of predetermination.

Would Council be conflicted in deciding a gambling venue policy because it has previously received gaming grants?

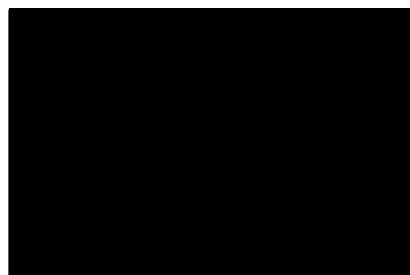
17. Council initiatives will frequently fall within the second category of the definition of an "authorised purpose" for which gaming proceeds may be used, as set out in section 4 of the GA i.e., "a non-commercial purpose that is beneficial to the whole or a section of the community". Notwithstanding the eligibility for Council initiatives to receive gaming grants, Parliament conferred territorial authorities with the responsibility of formulating a gaming venue policy for their districts. We do not consider that any conflict of interest would arise in relation to decision-making on a gambling venue policy because the Council may have previously been awarded gaming grants. This is because:
 - a. While individual elected members are subject to the LAMIA which prevents them from participating in decision-making where they have a financial interest, Council as an entity is not subject to the LAMIA.
 - b. Caselaw recognises the inevitability of a degree of conflict within councils when exercising certain statutory functions. It is established, for example, that a council may object to its own district plan, prosecute itself, and apply to itself for a resource consent.
 - c. The standard of impartiality for a Council is that it must approach its duty of inquiring into submissions with an open mind.⁷ Given the requirement to undertake a special consultative process and the diverse views of individual members, it is unlikely that the fact that certain projects

⁷ **Lower Hutt City Council v Bank** [1974] 1 NZLR 545 at 550.

undertaken by Council have benefited from gaming grants would unduly influence Council decision-making on its gambling venue policy. For the same reasons outlined above in relation to individual members, the connection between gaming grant money and decision-making on gambling venues is too remote to constitute a conflict of interest. In any event, compliance with the statutory rules in the LGA regarding decision-making by local authorities⁸ and the general principles relating to local authorities⁹ are intended to ensure that Council decision-making is open, transparent, and has regard to the diversity of community interests, notwithstanding the many facets and activities undertaken by Council.

18. We note that Council is not undertaking a quasi-judicial role when formulating a gambling venue policy. There is greater need to avoid the appearance of bias when it comes to regulatory or quasi-judicial decision making (such as considering a resource consent application). In those circumstances, where there is an apparent conflict in Council's interests, it is common for Council to delegate its decision-making to an independent commissioner. To that end, the Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**) specifically allows for the appointment of independent commissioners to decide consent applications. However, while Council may delegate its decision-making on a gambling venue policy to a particular committee or sub-committee of Council, it would be unnecessary (and in our view, inappropriate) to delegate such decision-making to an independent commissioner.

Yours faithfully
BROOKFIELDS



⁸ Section 76 of the LGA.

⁹ Section 14 of the LGA.

3 The Lion Foundation

Received 21 August 2023



Submission to Waipa District Council:
Proposed Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy

August 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to submit The Lion Foundation's (TLF) response to the Waipa District Council's request for feedback on four specific proposals. Our submission relates to Class 4 Gambling only.

The Lion Foundation is one of New Zealand's largest gaming machine societies by venue number, machine number and money returned to the community through grants.

Formed in 1985, we have distributed over \$1 billion in grants to local, regional and national community causes since our inception and over \$42.3m in our 2022/2023 financial year.

The Lion Foundation acknowledges the thorough and comprehensive process undertaken by the Council Policy Advisors. The New Zealand community funding model is one of the most efficient in the world and we support any review that allows consideration to be given to the **total impact** that gambling has on and within our communities. In New Zealand, gaming is not operated for commercial gain, but rather for community gain.

3. ABOUT THE LION FOUNDATION (TLF)

The Lion Foundations' purpose, simply put, is to effectively and efficiently sustain community funding. Our aim is to protect and help people build better communities in a way that is safe, ethical, transparent, and consistent with the intent of the Gambling Act. Our focus is on compliance and the reduction of gambling harm. The Lion Foundation is not here to grow or promote gambling.

We currently operate 7 Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) at 1 venue in the district – Stallions, 32 Arawata Street, Te Awamutu. The Venue Operator and Manager of this venue are members of the local community and have the community's interest at the heart of the business.

Venue Operators receive a limited /capped payment – defined by the Gambling Act and related Regulations, more specifically the Gambling (Venue Payments) Regulations 2016 ¹. The venue payment is a fair and equitable payment designed to compensate the Venue Operators for the operational costs (staffing etc) incurred in operating the EGMs for the Class 4 Society

3. SPECIFIC FEEDBACK

3.1 Total Number of EGMs

Our position remains as per our initial feedback (letter dated 24 February 2023):-

- The current policy caps the total number of gaming machines at 232 – we believe that this is a sound policy. We support the **“Keep as is”** approach. We submit that 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 current policy recognises that:

¹ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2016/0191/latest/DLM6917617.html>

- Council maintains control over the growth of gambling as intended by the Gambling Act.
- The existing levels of community funding can be maintained.
- Gaming machine numbers are in natural decline. In 2003, New Zealand had 25,221 gaming machines. In September 2022, New Zealand had 14,672 gaming machines.
- There is a very well-funded problem gambling services exists – which is available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.
- We do not believe that a less restrictive policy should be approved – ie one that would allow for the increase in the number of EGMs in the district.
- We do not support the adoption of a sinking lid. 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.
- There is no evidence that a reduction in venues or machines results in a reduction in problem gambling².
- The Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021³ (commissioned by the Ministry of Health) has identified that:
 - ❖ The prevalence of harmful gambling remains relatively unchanged (page 7). The most recent gambling participation and prevalence data captured in the HLS survey showed that between 2016 and 2018, the prevalence of harmful gambling among adults (aged 15 years and over) in New Zealand remained relatively unchanged (Te Hīringa Hauora, 2018) (page 32 of the Report).
- The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015) found that the problem gambling rate was 0.2% of people aged 18 years and over (approximately 8,000 people nationally). The problem gambling rate is for all forms of gambling, not just gaming machine gambling⁴.
- Figures from the Ministry of Health’s Intervention Client data⁵ report that in Waipa District Council’s a total of 11 clients sought help in the period July 2020 – June 2021. Of this number – 5 presented as *new clients*. In the period in the period July 2021– June 2022 a total of 4 clients have sought help. Of this number – 1 presented as a *new client*.
- The Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021 report (commissioned by the Ministry of Health) has identified:
 - ❖ The total number of clients for all interventions was 9,502 (including 2,875 existing clients and 6,627 new clients) – a decrease of 10.4% (-1,100 clients) compared with the previous year (page 42).

² National Gambling Study, MOH, 2012-2015. *The National Gambling Study (NGS) was the first NZ longitudinal study into gambling, health, lifestyles, and attitudes about gambling. Evidence to date shows that there is no correlation between the number of machines and the prevalence of people seeking help for problem gambling.*

Funded by the Ministry of Health, the NGS started in 2012 with a randomly selected national sample and followed those respondents over 4 years. The Study showed that despite a reduction in the number of machines from 18,000 in 2012 to 16,000 in 2018, the problem gambling risk did not change significantly from 2012 to 2015. Given population growth, per capita expenditure actually decreased over this period.

³ <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/gambling-harm-needs-assessment-2021.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf>

⁵ https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/mental-health-and-addictions/gambling/service-user-data/intervention-client-data#total_assisted
Refer table 10

- ❖ The total number of clients, excluding brief interventions, was 4,439 (including 2,487 existing clients and 1,952 new clients) – a decrease of 8.6% (-417 clients) compared with the previous year (page 42).
- ❖ Users of the Gambling Helpline decreased by 30%, falling from 4,806 users in 2017 to 3,328 in 2019 (page 45).
- The adoption of a sinking lid policy also completely disregards the research that concludes that gambling is a popular form of entertainment that people find enjoyable.
 - ❖ Players mostly realise that they are paying for a leisure experience. They are not expecting to be paid, except for a small minority, who are going to earn an income as a professional gambler.⁶
 - ❖ Gambling is a recreational activity or a kind of participation sport from which the principal satisfaction derives from the activity itself and from the ebb and flow of wins and losses rather than from ultimate outcome - the net amount won or lost. For most gamblers, the purpose of gambling is not to get rich, but to "have fun," to experience "excitement," or to have "something to look forward to," and they view payment for this recreation in the same light as others look on outlays for theatre tickets, vacation trips, or a night on the town.⁷
- Furthermore, TLF believes adopting a sinking lid policy is not appropriate given the significant measures that are already in place to minimise the harm from gaming machines. By way of example (not an exhaustive list):
 - ❖ There is a statutory age limit that prohibits persons under 18 years of age playing a gaming machine.
 - ❖ There are very restrictive limits on the amount of money that can be staked and the amount of prize money that can be won.
 - ❖ Gaming machines in New Zealand do not accept banknotes above \$20.00 in denomination.
 - ❖ ATMs are excluded from all gaming rooms.
 - ❖ All gaming venues have pamphlets that provide information about the characteristics of problem gambling and how to seek advice for problem gambling.
 - ❖ All gaming venues have signage that encourages players to gamble only at levels they can afford. The signage also details how to seek assistance for problem gambling.
 - ❖ All gaming venues have a harm minimisation policy.
 - ❖ All gaming venue staff are required to have undertaken comprehensive problem gambling awareness and intervention training.
 - ❖ It is not permissible for a player to play two gaming machines at once; and
 - ❖ The design of a gaming machine is highly regulated and controlled. For example, a gaming machine is not permitted to generate a result that indicates a near win (for example, if five symbols are required for a win, the machine is not permitted to intentionally generate four symbols in a row).

⁶ Parke, J. (2015). Gambling, leisure and pleasure: Exploring psychosocial need satisfaction in gambling. Presentation at the KPMG eGaming summit. <https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/pdf/2016/07/im-esummit-report-2015.pdf>.

⁷ Suits, D. (1979). The Elasticity of Demand for Gambling. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 93(1), 155–162. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1882605>

3.2 Where Class 4 venues can be located.

- We do not believe that a class 4 venue and/or TAB venue should be allowed to be located anywhere. It is important for Councils to be able to apply a set of standards and restrictions when exercising its decision-making function.
- For this reason, we support maintaining the existing approach - “*Keep as is*”. This approach has effectively managed the growth of gambling venues in the district thus far.
- We would also be supportive of the imposition of tighter restrictions to ensure that venues are located where appropriate.

3.3 Relocation Policy

We would urge Council to recognise the value of maintaining a relocation provision in their policy. We support the “*Keep as is*” approach.

Venue relocation is accepted to be an effective harm minimisation tool – it allows for venues to relocate from high deprivation areas to more suitable areas. In addition, a venue relocation policy

- Enables venues to re-establish after a natural disaster, flood, or fire.
- Enables venues to move out of earthquake-prone and dangerous buildings.
- Enables venues to move to new refurbished and fit-for-purpose premises.
- Creates fairness in cases of public works acquisition or lease termination.
- Prevents landlords demanding unreasonable rentals.

4. GAMING MACHINE FUNDING

TLF aims to return at least 90% of funds back to the community of origin (where the funds were generated), with the remaining 10% of funds being returned to organisations providing a national benefit to all New Zealanders.

All local and regional grants are considered by a Regional Grants Committee, comprised of local community members, who are extremely well placed to ensure that grant funding lands where it is most needed.

We are a broad based, inclusive funder - that is, we fund a wide range of organisations across all community groups. Our grants are committed to the following community sectors:

- Sport
- Community, Arts & Culture
- Health
- Education

Please find a list of grants distributed from funds generated in the district. Wherever possible, the members of the Regional Grants Committee endeavour to distribute funding to organisations within the district, however included in the list of grants distributed are some grants that are distributed to organisations outside of the Waipa district.

In 2021, approximately \$269m of grant funding was approved across 19,148 grants to 10,967 different organisations⁸. In addition, over \$50m was applied by various RSAs and Workingmen's Clubs (\$50m) to support their own activities. 54% of the grants distributed in 2021 were sports related. The second most popular category was community (20%).

The 2021 TDB Advisory report, Gambling in New Zealand: A National Wellbeing Analysis⁹, found that gambling in New Zealand had a net positive wellbeing benefit totalling \$1.74b to \$2.16b per annum. We would encourage the decision makers to avail themselves of the information contained in this report.

5. UNREGULATED ONLINE OFFSHORE GAMBLING

Of great concern is the fact that problem gambling associated with **offshore based online gambling** is growing exponentially. By supporting the adoption of sinking lid policies and therefor supporting and encouraging the closure of physical and safe Class 4 gambling environments, the advocates of sinking lid policies are driving [potential problem] gamblers into a world of unregulated and potentially harmful gambling.

The Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021 has identified that: -

- ❖ Access to online gambling for money has increased. Gambling Harm services, lived experience and gambling industry representatives (of which we are one) indicated (at page 26) :-
"How easy it is to start to gamble. Just out of boredom. Instead of going to the pub, you can just stay home, download the apps and enter your card details. So it's definitely changed within the past three years. It used to be going down to the pub. Now it's so effortless you just pop out your phone. (lived experience representative)"

⁸ <https://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Class-Four-Gaming-Analytical-Review-2021.pdf>

⁹ https://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Gambling_in_New_Zealand.pdf

New Zealanders have been informed of the stark realities of the dangers of offshore online gambling by the media:¹⁰

Online gambling, whether it be pokies or playing live blackjack, is booming.

"When we look at our own customers, what we see is there is about \$30 million a month that's being spent on online gambling and 80 percent of that is offshore," said Julia Jackson, Kiwibank's head of purpose and sustainability.

"It really is [an incredible amount] and what's a really interesting trend that we've seen is from the first COVID lockdown in 2020, that number has massively increased and it hasn't gone down."

The offshore sites raking in millions are based in places including Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Estonia, and Lithuania, where registered companies benefit from low taxes and can offer internet gambling to anyone in the world.

Offshore online gambling providers do not have to operate in accordance with the Gambling Act, do not offer any harm minimisation features to protect players; do not contribute to New Zealand communities.

Furthermore, offshore based online gambling poses considerable risk in that:

- ❖ 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;
- ❖ Is unregulated, so online gamblers are often encouraged to gamble more by being offered inducements or by being offered the opportunity to gamble on credit. For example, many overseas sites offer sizable cash bonuses to a customer's account for each friend that they induce to also open an account and deposit funds.

The Gambling Commission in its recent commentary - **REPORT ON THE PROPOSED PROBLEM GAMBLING LEVY: 2022-2025, dated 10 February 2022**¹¹, suggested that the Ministry of Health should give –

“Serious consideration should be given to including online gambling as a leviable sector within the problem gambling formula set out in section 320 of the Act. Online gambling is already responsible for a growing number of presentations to problem gambling service providers, a trend that is likely to continue as life moves increasingly online”.

¹⁰ <https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2022/03/kiwibank-customers-spending-30m-every-month-playing-on-online-gambling-sites.html>

¹¹ https://www.gamblingcommission.govt.nz/GCwebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Reports-Publications-Problem-Gambling-Levy-2022-2025!OpenDocument

6. HARM MINIMISATION

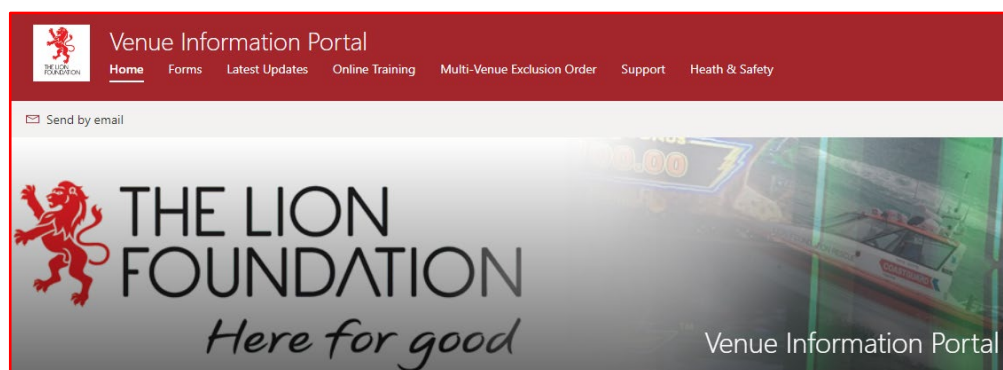
The Lion Foundation is committed to preventing and minimising harm from gambling, including problem gambling, whilst facilitating a responsible and legal form of recreational gambling.

At TLF we play a considerable part in the prevention and minimisation of harm at the venues – *a fence at the top of the cliff* approach. We ensure our Venue Operators and their gaming staff are fully trained in all relevant areas of harm minimisation. We have released an online training system which has been developed by industry professionals. Input has been sought and received from all walks of life, including employees of the Salvation Army Oasis National Office. We are currently reviewing our training programme and resources to ensure compliance with the recently amended Harm Minimisation Regulations.

In addition to our online programme, all staff involved in gaming at The Lion Foundation venues undertake frequent face to face training courses (including refresher courses) run by experienced TLF personnel. All TLF personnel have a wealth of experience in the gaming and hospitality sectors. Training focuses on problem gambling – how to observe and identify problem gamblers, how to support problem gamblers and how to ensure that harm is minimised. Gaming rooms may not be operated unless a person fully trained in harm minimisation is on duty. In addition to the ongoing training, our industry trained staff are constantly in contact with the venue staff and are available to assist with a variety of matters at a moment's notice – either in person or telephonically.

The Lion Foundation offers a range of harm minimisation material to the gambler in the venue – including, but not limited to, wallet cards with information for potential problem gamblers, signage in and around gaming rooms from the Health Promotion Agency, etc. Venue staff interaction and supervision and observation of patrons is also key to the minimisation of harm.

By accessing a customised *Venue Information Portal* (screenshot extracts below), venue personnel have immediate access to a suite of harm minimisation products. These include educational videos, the suite of Health Promotion Agency material, training aids, industry updates, Health and Safety material. A Gambling Harm Service referral form is immediately accessible via the portal and assists problem gamblers receive the help that they require from the Salvation Army and other service providers.



We support the introduction of new harm minimisation measures, provided they are based on good evidence that they will have a positive impact on the reduction in harm caused by gambling.

7. PROBLEM GAMBLING LEVY 2022-23 TO 2024-25

Each year the Class 4 Gambling industry contributes significant amounts to a problem gambling levy **in addition** to in-house harm minimisation and prevention initiatives. With a budget of approximately \$76mil over a three-year period¹², this funding allows the Ministry of Health to support and treat gambling addiction and to increase public awareness.

Has sufficient progress been made in previous years? In addition to extracts from The Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021 referenced in previous paragraphs, the report has furthermore identified:

- ❖ There was a common perception among interviewed participants from all gambling stakeholder groups, and many workforce survey respondents, that limited progress had been made across most objectives set out in the Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2019/20-2021/22 (page 8).
- ❖ In relation to objectives 1 and 2 (MoH Strategy 2019-2022), reducing gambling-related harm inequities for Māori, Pacific and Asian peoples, and ensuring Māori have healthier futures through the prevention and minimisation of gambling harm; most interviewed participants and around half of the workforce survey respondents considered that little to no progress had been made against both objectives (page 55).

Responding to the Draft Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022-23 to 2024-25, the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand has implored the Ministry to do things differently¹³. One glaring omission from the strategy is any investment at the top of the cliff – instead of repeating failed investment at the bottom of the cliff. It is disappointing to note that the Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022-2023 2024-2025, which provides a budget of \$76 million over the period hasn't answered the call for change. The report of the Gambling Commission has highlighted these deficiencies:-

¹² <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/strategy-prevent-and-minimise-gambling-harm-2022-23-2024-25>

¹³ <https://www.gmanz.org.nz/resource/submission-strategy-to-prevent-minimise-gambling-harm-and-the-problem-gambling-levy-2022-2025/>

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 The Commission's recommendations are as follows:

- (a) The total amount of the levy for the period 1 July 2022–30 June 2025 be set at \$76.123 million.
- (b) The weightings of W1 (expenditure) and W2 (presentations) should be set at 30:70.
- (c) Within the next levy period, the Ministry **should undertake a major strategic review of its problem gambling strategy and use that review to determine the necessary funding requirements. Rather than accepting a historically determined budget envelope, the Ministry should re-assess the future analytical and operational requirements of an integrated problem gambling strategy and develop an updated comprehensive strategy with costings based upon those requirements.**
- (d) As part of this review, the **Ministry should collaborate meaningfully** with the main participants of this process; the gambling industry operators, the problem gambling service providers and those with lived experience, **in order to make use of their collective wisdom as part of the process to develop the new strategy.** As part of this review, the Ministry should initiate a long-term research programme which looks beyond the 3-year levy cycle in order to inform future decision making about what makes a real difference in reducing gambling harm in New Zealand.
- (e) **Serious consideration should be given to including online** gambling as a leviable sector within the problem gambling formula set out in section 320 of the Act. Online gambling is already responsible for a growing number of presentations to problem gambling service providers, a trend that is likely to continue as life moves increasingly online.
- (f) The Ministry and the Department of Internal Affairs (the "Department") should investigate whether more refined data can be collected in relation to online gambling expenditure and presentations. At present, "online gambling" appears to be discussed generically but there may be important distinctions from a policy perspective between New Zealand gambling operators which also have an online presence (Lotto, TAB NZ and SKYCITY) and those online operators that are based entirely offshore. Consideration should also be given to refining data in relation to the New Zealand gambling operators which provide both online and terrestrial gambling (Lotto, TAB NZ and SKYCITY). **These data may show whether there are material harm differences between participation in the same form of gambling online or at a physical venue.**

Despite these deficiencies, we hope that the next three years will see a decline in the rates of recidivism [amongst problem gamblers] and a positive change in the prevalence rates which has to date not been witnessed despite substantial investment over the past 10 years.

8. CONCLUSION

It is our submission that the Council's policy needs to optimise the balance between reasonable controls over the incidence of problem gambling against the generation of funds for the community from legitimate gambling. The adoption of a sinking lid does not, in our opinion achieve this.

Finally, we are not here to grow gambling; we believe though that pragmatic use of funds generated by this legalised form of entertainment make a hugely positive contribution to community life across New Zealand.

For further comment or information please contact [REDACTED]

Approved Grants -
Payments by TLA

Filtered By:

Show: All tlas

Date Field: Payment Date equals Custom (2/04/2021 to 3/04/2022)

Allocated Amount greater or equal 1

AND TLA ID equals 76

Sorted By:

Grant Request: Org TLA: Grant Request: Org TLA - Sorted ascending

Grant Request: Category: Grant Request: Category - Sorted ascending

Grant Request: Grant Request Number	Grant Request: Organisation Name	Grant Request: Authorised Purpose	Grant Request: Amount Requested	Final Granted Amount	Allocated Amount from Waipa
Grant Request: Org TLA: Waipa District Council (1 record)					
Grant Request: Category: Sport (1 record)					
9034194	Te Awamutu B M X Club	towards website design, CCTV, security system, gazebos and tear drop flags for community events incl GST (excl satellite internet)	\$12,818.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
Grant Request: Org TLA: Whakatane District Council (1 record)					
Grant Request: Category: Health (1 record)					
9035514	Order of St John Central Region Trust Board	towards purchase of new ambulance and a Major Incident Support Team support vehicle (excl GST)	\$372,971.10	\$300,000.00	\$10,000.00
Grand Totals (2 records)					

Approved Grants -
Payments by TLA

Filtered By:

Show: All tlas

Date Field: Payment Date equals Previous FY (4/04/2022 to 2/04/2023)

Allocated Amount greater or equal 1

AND TLA ID equals 76

Sorted By:

Grant Request: Org TLA: Grant Request: Org TLA - Sorted ascending

Grant Request: Category: Grant Request: Category - Sorted ascending

Grant Request: Grant Request Number	Grant Request: Organisation Name	Grant Request: Authorised Purpose	Grant Request: Amount Requested	Final Granted Amount	Allocated Amount from Waipa
Grant Request: Org TLA: Hamilton City Council (1 record)					
Grant Request: Category: Sport (1 record)					
9039599	Riverside Golf Club Inc	towards the construction of the planned Driving Range facility (excl GST)	\$70,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$7,000.00
Grant Request: Org TLA: Waipa District Council (7 records)					
Grant Request: Category: Community - Culture - Arts (3 records)					
9039267	Children 1st Charitable Trust	towards two 'Being my Best' children's resilience programmes in Te Awamutu and Putaruru Primary Schools (incl GST)	\$9,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$2,250.00

9038520	N Z Suzuki Institute - Hamilton	towards the cost of hiring the auditorium, studios, classroom, and pool at St Peters School (Cambridge) to host the 2023 Suzuki Hamilton Branch music camp (excl GST and food)	\$2,481.00	\$2,481.00	\$2,481.00
9037533	Te Awamutu Brass Band Inc	towards purchasing and installing new flooring as part of the much needed bandroom bathroom upgrade. (Excl. GST)	\$2,173.91	\$2,174.00	\$2,174.00

Grant Request: Category: Education (1 record)

9039288	Paterangi School	towards purchase of Chrome Books and a School Gazebo (excl GST and ipads)	\$13,000.00	\$12,016.00	\$12,016.00
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Grant Request: Category: Sport (3 records)

9037293	Canoe Racing N Z Inc	towards purchase of hand held radios for all domestic kayaking events (excl GST)	\$13,341.20	\$13,341.00	\$13,341.00
9036097	Ngahinepouri Golf Club	towards a golf cart shed (excl. GST)	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
9036497	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports & Recreation Club Inc	towards 22x senior mens and 10x junior rugby league playing jerseys (excl. GST)	\$2,620.00	\$2,176.00	\$2,176.00

Grand Totals (8 records)

Approved Grants -
Payments by TLA

Filtered By:

Show: All tlas

Date Field: Payment Date equals Custom (3/04/2023 to 21/08/2023)

Allocated Amount greater or equal 1

AND TLA ID equals 76

Sorted By:

Grant Request: Org TLA: Grant Request: Org TLA - Sorted ascending

Grant Request: Category: Grant Request: Category - Sorted ascending

Grant Request: Grant Request Number	Grant Request: Organisation Name	Grant Request: Authorised Purpose	Grant Request: Amount Requested	Final Granted Amount	Allocated Amount from Waipa
Grant Request: Org TLA: Waipa District Council (4 records)					
Grant Request: Category: Community - Culture - Arts (2 records)					
9040459	Te Awamutu Group Riding for the Disabled	towards horse/paddock maintenance, gear, affiliation fees, water, paddock lease (incl GST & excl insurance, volunteer expenses, conference fees)	\$25,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
9040441	Zion Church Trust	towards Counsellor fees and Financial Administrator salary, 24 Apr 23 - 12 Apr 24 (excl GST & travel subsidy/koha)	\$26,800.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
Grant Request: Category: Health (2 records)					
9040147	Cambridge Community House Trust	towards telephone and internet (excl GST and Spark mobile fees)	\$10,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
9041335	Loving Arms Charitable Trust	towards 12 months lease payment (excl GST)	\$27,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$14,000.00
Grand Totals (4 records)					

4 True Colours Children's Health Trust

Received 22 August 2023

From: "info@waipadc.govt.nz" <info@waipadc.govt.nz>
Sent: Tue, 22 Aug 2023 16:55:15 +1200
To: "Submissions" <submissions@waipadc.govt.nz>
Subject: External Sender: Gambling Review Submission Form
Categories: [REDACTED]

CYBER SECURITY WARNING: This email is from an external source - be careful of attachments and links. Please follow the Cybersecurity Policy and report suspicious emails to Servicedesk

Full Name: [REDACTED]
Organisation (if applicable): True Colours Children's Health Trust
Physical Address: PO Box 9458, Waikato Mail Centre, Hamilton 3240
Email: admin@truecolours.org.nz
Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: No
If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:
Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? Yes
If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society: Grassroots Trust Limited

- 1. Total number of pokies.** Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
- 2. Number of new TAB venues.** Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
- 3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.** Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- 4. Relocation policy.** Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

Please see our attached submission letter.

[Gambling in Waipa 2023 submission.pdf](#) (378 kb)



22 August 2023

Waipa District Council
Private Bag 2402
Te Awamutu 3840

Re: "Have your say – Gambling in Waipa"
Gambling review – Submission

To whom it may concern

True Colours Children's Health Trust provides a Waikato wide service for children with serious illnesses and their families, including those within the Waipa District Council catchment areas. This includes symptom management and nursing oversight for the child who is unwell, along with counselling support for the entire family recognising a child's serious health condition impacts on all family members. A key component of our work is in relation to grief and loss, whether that is related to bereavement after a child has died, or the ongoing relentless grief that chronic illness brings into families lives. True Colours is viewed by other providers as an essential service, critical to ensuring families 'stay together' and 'keep standing' amidst the adversity they face.

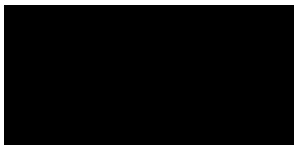
True Colours is totally dependent on community funds, this is through accessing funds from grant holders - many that are Gaming Trusts, such as Grassroots Trust, along with fundraising, sponsorship, and donations. We are not government funded; therefore, our organisation is reliant on Gaming Trusts and their funds to the community.

While we are supportive of any legislative changes within the industry, with all efforts taken to minimise harm that may be caused from gaming, we support the current policy being retained. As an organisation who is often at the forefront of poor social outcomes for families, we understand that gambling can have a negative impact on not only the family, but also the wider community. However, changing the policy is not going to make changes for this population group directly, but would make a significant difference for organisations such as ours when these funds have been crucial to funding our service. If we were unable to access gaming funds due to restrictive policy change, our organisation is at risk of not being sustainable.

To remain with the current policy enables the current number of 'pokies' to be retained, and venues to relocate (of which reasons may include end of lease, earthquake proofing, or to a green-fields site) without risk of losing pokie income. The sinking lid and non-relocation approach will ultimately mean, less venues overtime, therefore, the result being less funds available for community groups. This would have a huge impact on the families that True Colours supports. Without an identified new funding stream, our service would no longer be able to provide essential nursing and counselling services. It is unrealistic to think central government funds or commercial sponsorship would pick up this shortfall and continue to fund our, and other, community-funded organisations.

Therefore, True Colours Children's Health Trust strongly supports the current policy be retained. We want to maintain the current availability of crucial funds from Gaming Trusts without the potential restrictions of any changes.

Yours faithfully



5 Te Whatu Ora

Received 23 August 2023

SUBMISSION ON: Waipā District Council Gambling Policy Review

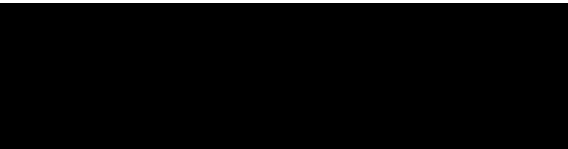
Tēnā koutou, Waipā District Council

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a National Public Health Service – Te Whatu Ora Waikato view to the **Waipā District Council Gambling Policy Review**. The review of the current gambling policy provides an opportunity to reduce gambling-related harm within communities in Waipā. We are appreciative of the option to submit a response via email.

National Public Health Service – Te Whatu Ora Waikato serves the public health of communities within the jurisdiction of Waipā District Council. The broad reason for this submission is to provide independent input to promote the reduction of adverse effects of the health of people and communities pursuant to the Health Act 1965 and the more recent Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022.

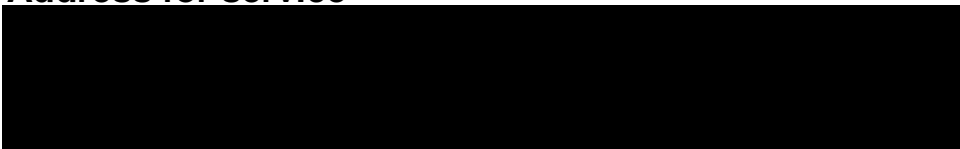
National Public Health Service – Te Whatu Ora Waikato is open to further discussion with Waipā District Council on any area of this submission.

Date 23 of August 2023.



a person authorised to sign on behalf of National Public Health Service – Te Whatu Ora Waikato

Address for service



Response

National Public Health Service (NPHS) Waikato **recommend** that Council amend the existing Gambling Policy with a view to eliminating opportunities for gambling-related harm in the Waipā district. Our recommendation is a universal response to all four questions posed in the current focused review.

We acknowledge and commend the work Council staff completed in undertaking a social impact assessment of gambling in Waipā district earlier this year. The methodology and methods were thorough and the final report provides insight into both the benefits and adverse impacts of gambling within the district. NPHS Waikato draw attention to findings in this and other research on gambling that highlights that the adverse impacts of Class 4 gambling far outweigh the benefits.

The New Zealand National Gambling Study (Wave 4, 2015) indicates that 2% of the adult population were either problem or moderate-risk gamblers, and 4.6% were low-risk gamblers (experiencing some level of harm or negative consequences from their gambling).¹

One in five New Zealand adults (22%) has been affected at some time by their own or the gambling of others.² Six percent of New Zealand adults reported being affected by at least one form of household-level harm such as going without something they needed or bills not being paid because of the money spent on gambling.³

A health approach considers the burden of harm across the continuum and not just on the individual gambler. For example, harm at the individual and family- and whānau-level includes emotional and psychological stress, financial harm such as increased credit card debt, reduced performance at work or education, relationship conflict, disruption and breakdown, and criminal activity.^{4,5} Gambling harm at the community level can impact directly through crime and disorder and indirectly such as the greater need for food parcels.¹

The retail employment and tax costs of Class 4 gambling in New Zealand report, provided by the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER), investigated the potential effects on the retail sector if consumers did not engage in Class 4 gambling.⁶ This report demonstrates one aspect of the social opportunity cost of gambling and is relevant in the post COVID recovery environment where some marginal business might well have been saved were there to be a redistribution of household expenditure resulting in less gambling. In short, the retail sector across New Zealand could have gained an estimated \$445 million in 2018/19 if household expenditure on Class 4 gambling was diverted to other uses. This report provides a timely reminder that Class 4 gambling not only has a significant social cost but is also a significant economic drain on the wider community.⁶

By law, at least 40 percent of gambling expenditure must be returned to communities as grants. In 2022, the total Class 4 gambling expenditure in Waipā district approximated \$10.3 million.⁷ However, only 10% (or approximately \$1.1 million)⁸ of 2022 gambling expenditure in Waipā was returned to communities within the district. These figures suggest that the financial benefits of gambling profits do not recompense gambling-related harm for Waipā communities. In addition, money returned to Waipā does not necessarily return to groups or organisations that serve the lower socioeconomic communities from which much of the money was likely lost.

NPWS Waikato **strongly recommend** that Council adopt a true sinking lid approach to the Gambling Policy. Below, we outline evidence to support this recommendation, specific for each question for the current review.

1. How many electronic gaming machines should Council allow in Waipā district?

NPWS Waikato **strongly recommend** that Council adopt a sinking lid policy with regard to the permissible number of electronic gaming machines operating within Waipā district. That is, the permissible number of electronic gaming machines should decrease as each current machine ceases operating.

Council's current Gambling Policy limits the number of operating Class 4 electronic gaming machines (pokies) to 232 across Waipā. Findings from national studies suggest that most gambling-related harm in communities originates from the use of pokies, which represent high risk, high turn-over gambling.^{1,9}

The prevalence of problem gambling is thought to increase with the increasing density of pokies. Gambling policies which restrict pokies operations could lead to reduced gambling opportunity and mitigate subsequent harm over time.^{1,3} Restricting the per capita density of pokies has the potential to lead to reduced gambling opportunity and subsequent harm over time.³

While individual problem gamblers experience the most harm per person, low-risk gamblers collectively contribute much more to the total harm in the community, as there are many more of them.¹⁰ That is, numerous New Zealanders gamble to excess on occasion and cause some harm to themselves and others, despite not being classified as problem gamblers. Since this occasional harm is so common, a large amount of harm is distributed widely in the population.⁵ The total burden of gambling harm to New Zealand communities has been found to be greater than common health conditions like diabetes and arthritis.⁴

2. Where can pokies or TABs be located in the district?

NPWS Waikato **recommend** that Council adopt a sinking lid policy with no relocations for pokies.

NPWS Waikato employs an equity approach to gambling. Thus, we are concerned about the disproportionate number of gambling opportunities offered in areas of high socioeconomic deprivation, leading to an increased amount of Class 4 gambling expenditure coming from people who live in these areas.⁶ Waipā's single TAB venue and 80% of its Class 4 venues are located in such areas.⁷ It is likely that having Class 4 and TAB venues in areas with increased socioeconomic deprivation will inequitably increase gambling-related harm for families and whānau living in these areas.¹¹ Areas of socioeconomic deprivation are spread out across Waipā (predominantly around town centres), and consequently we believe that a sinking lid is the best way to reduce gambling opportunities, and consequent gambling-related harm, within these communities.

Adopting a sinking lid approach is not likely to lead to a dearth of gambling opportunities in Waipā district in the foreseeable future. Any closure of a Class 4 and any consequential cessation of operating pokie machines, is likely to occur intermittently over time.

3. Should Council allow pokie machines to be relocated?

NPWS Waikato **oppose** the relocation of pokie machines and Class 4 venues. We also **oppose** the merging of Class 4 venues. Policies that allow relocation of pokies or Class 4 venue mergers are not congruent with a sinking lid policy.

4. Should Council allow any new TAB venues?

NPWS Waikato **oppose** all new TAB venue under Council's current Gambling Policy.

References

- ¹ Abbott, A., Bellringer, M., & Garrett, N. (2018). *New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015)* (Report No. 6). Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre. <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf>
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6 Sport Waikato

Received 23 August 2023



**SPORT WAIKATO'S SUBMISSION IN RESPONSE TO THE
WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

GAMBLING IN WAIPA

23 August 2023

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1. ABOUT SPORT WAIKATO

Sport Waikato is one of 14 Regional Sports Trusts in Aotearoa/New Zealand, responsible for supporting Central Government and Sport New Zealand’s focus on getting more New Zealanders physically active. There is widespread and global evidence that physical activity enhances people’s physical, social, emotional and mental health, education outcomes and general wellbeing - and makes for a more cohesive society.

Founded in 1986, Sport Waikato’s vision is to have **“everyone active”** so as to achieve a healthy, vibrant, physically active region through play, active recreation and sport.

OUR APPROACH

Sport Waikato is guided by Moving Waikato – the region’s unified strategy for physical activity through play, active recreation and sport. The strategy seeks to prioritise partnerships with other key agencies to influence key outcomes, including to increase the provision of opportunities for both participation and quality experiences for the people of the region. We believe that by working together we can achieve the ultimate goal of 75% of all Waikato adults and young people meeting the physical activity guidelines by 2030.

MOVING WAIKATO
A STRATEGY TO GROW PARTICIPATION IN PLAY, ACTIVE RECREATION AND SPORT IN THE WAIKATO REGION

**ONE VISION
EVERYONE OUT THERE AND ACTIVE**

Moving Waikato is an evidence based strategy for physical activity through play, active recreation and sport for the Waikato region, and gives focus and clarity towards 2025.

It seeks to build on the positive momentum of existing partnerships and to increase the provision of opportunities for both participation and quality experiences for the people of the region.

- DUR PEOPLE**
A focus on the provision of opportunities that meet the needs of the people of our region
MORE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE TAMARIKI, RANGATAHI AND WHAANAU
- BUILDING COMMUNITIES**
A focus on quality local delivery of play, active recreation and sport experiences
HELPING COMMUNITIES TO HELP THEMSELVES
- REGIONAL LEADERSHIP**
A focus on regional and national partners working together to lead change and enhance outcomes
LEADING AND DELIVERING CHANGE

ACHIEVING SUCCESS THROUGH WORKING TOGETHER

2. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

In 2022, Sport Waikato conducted a survey with our region's codes (both Regional Sports Organisations and Clubs) to understand the challenges and opportunities for the sector. Not surprisingly, securing funding and rising costs of delivery were both at the very heart of the challenges for both our local and regional sporting sectors. Rising costs of equipment, facilities in need of repair and maintenance, a lack of supply of facilities to meet current demand, and rising costs of staffing and associated operational overheads are just some of the challenges facing our clubs and sport and community organisations. Equally, a lack of funding streams means a heavy reliance on Class 4 Gaming to fund BAU for many clubs and regional sports organisations, particularly for those of whom a bottom-up funding model is a reality (which is most). Class 4 Gaming money via pub gaming grants is most certainly a valuable and vital funding stream for our region's and our city's sport and recreation organisations, without which, many simply would not be able to operate.

In most countries, gambling is purely for commercial gain. New Zealand, however, is different. We are one of the few countries with a community-focused model for pub gaming, where the proceeds are returned to the community instead of the private sector. The purpose of the pub gaming sector is to raise funds for the community. Many community sports, arts, and other groups, including councils accept grants and many depend on pub gaming grants to survive – they fund resources (equipment and uniforms), travel, operational costs and staff wages, and even infrastructure such as buildings, lighting, courts and surfaces such as turf. It is crucial that this fundraising system is sustainable long term or we risk many of our sporting and community organisations either left in states where they simply cannot continue to operate or where the cost of participation to the participant is driven up beyond reach. Already, 1 in 5 tamariki in the Waikato do not engage in physical activity because their family cannot afford it (Active NZ, 2021), and the cost of participation continues to be a barrier for many to engage in sport and physical activity. This will only be exacerbated if clubs and sport and recreation organisations are forced to increase their costs to the participant because of a drop in funding like Class 4 Gaming monies.

Indeed, amateur sport and recreation is well-funded by Class 4 Gaming across our region, with the likes of Grassroots Trust, Lion Foundation and NZCT providing vital revenue to activate our people and communities through sport and physical activity. Through NZCT alone, 75-80% of grants go to sports organisations, with 50 different codes receiving financial support to continue to deliver to the community.

In the 2021/22 FY, NZCT funded the equivalent of:

- Uniforms for 49,998 rugby teams (one uniform costs \$60), or
- 2,999,867 footballs (one football costs \$15), or
- 5,625 four-person waka (one waka costs \$8,000), or
- More than 2.25 million hours – or 256.8 years – of coaching (one hour of coaching costs \$20), or
- 30 artificial playing fields (one field costs \$1.5 million).

To raise this much money themselves, NZCT grant recipients would have had to:

- Cook and sell more than 22.4 million \$2 sausages at sausage sizzles and every person in New Zealand would need to buy and eat five sausages, or
- Sell five \$2 raffle tickets to every man, woman and child in New Zealand each year, or
- Wash more than 8.9 million cars at \$5 a wash, which would take 10 people continuously washing cars for 30 minutes around 50 years to achieve.

Grassroots Trust provided the Waipa district with \$2,370,636.58 in the year June 2022 to July 2023 and a total of \$6,508,369.00 from March 2019 to March 2023 while Lion Foundation has provided \$29,017.00 directly to sport and recreation organisations in the Waipa district.

As these insights demonstrate, the contribution of Class 4 Gaming to the sport and recreation sector in the district (as well as nationally) is immense. The value of pub gaming grants to the sport and recreation sector in Waipa, as well as the region, is well into the millions, year in, year out and is most likely not able to be

obtained through other means (e.g., sponsorship, fundraising, other philanthropic funders). Thus, the implications of placing restrictions on Class 4 Gaming and the knock-on effect this will have on the sport and recreation sector, and therefore, community wellbeing, must be taken into account when setting policy about Class 4 Gaming.

Part of Council's consideration, must also be the recent announcement regarding the reduction of lotteries funding available to communities, and in particular, the reduction of the Lottery Community Facilities fund by **46%**. This announcement alone, is set to put significant strain on a number of facilities projects needed to support play, active recreation and sport facilities upgrades and builds in the district and across the region, therefore any decisions made about local policy on Class 4 Gaming, should be made in the wider context of this significant national change.

3. OUR FEEDBACK ON YOUR GAMBLING POLICY

In response to the Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy and TAB Venues Policy, we wish to comment on the following:

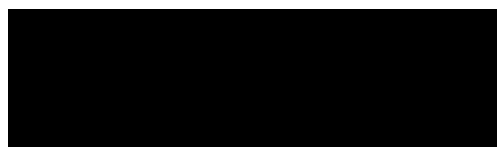
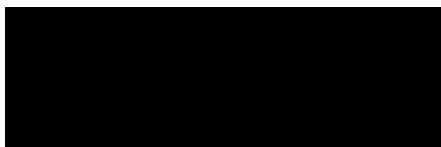
1. **Thank you:** On behalf of the people of the Waipa District, Sport Waikato thank you for your ongoing contribution to play, active recreation and sport. City and District councils are key enablers of physical activity, and your effort and investment are noted and sincerely appreciated.
2. Sport Waikato strongly encourages Council to consider the benefits to the community from gaming and associated pub charity contributions in their decision-making. With this in mind, Sport Waikato recommends:
 - **Continuing with the current Capped Policy at the current number of venues and gaming machines operating in the Waipa district area** – 15 venues and 232 gaming machines. Reducing gaming machine numbers does not reduce gambling expenditure and only accelerates a migration to online gambling and therefore less money for the community. Equally, the revenue provided by these machines, is vital to the sustainability of the play, active recreation and sport sector in both the district, and the wider region.
 - **Continuing to allow the relocation of gaming machines**

As is evident in the strategic context section of this submission, Class 4 Gaming represents a significant and vital revenue stream for community sport and recreation. Given Council's focus on community wellbeing and the strong link between sport and physical activity, the wellbeing of individuals and the vibrancy of communities, we recommend Council consider carefully the implications of their GAMBLING POLICY and the role it plays in supporting access to important funding that enables the continued sustainability and viability of the district's sport and recreation sector.

We also encourage Council to consider the efficacy of community partnerships with Class 4 Gaming Trusts to support and help overcome some of the supply/demand challenges of sport and recreation facility infrastructure in the Waipa district.

4. SPORT WAIKATO CONTACTS

Should the Council wish to seek further information or clarification on this submission, please contact:



7 PGF Group

Received 24 August 2023



PGF Group Submission
Waipā District Council
Gambling Policy Review 2023

Submitted to Waipā District Council
 Gambling Policy Review
 via email submission to [REDACTED]

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Date of Submission 25 August 2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PGF Group appreciates the opportunity to comment on Waipā District Council’s Gambling Policy and in particular, on the four key areas of its policy as requested.

Currently, Waipā has a capped policy of 232 pokie machines across 15 venues. We strongly recommend council adopt a sinking lid policy and strengthen this by not including a relocation provision (barring the Waikiwi precedent).¹

A sinking lid policy is one of the best policies available to reduce gambling losses and harm from gambling. In our view, allowing Class 4 venues to relocate undermines the efficacy of a sinking lid policy, simply moves gambling around, and does little to protect those most at risk of experiencing harm from gambling. Currently, 33 out of 65² councils across Aotearoa New Zealand have adopted a sinking lid policy. A sinking lid policy with no relocation would also align well with Council’s community well-being outcomes.

Our submission is evidence-based and founded on what is known about gambling harm across Aotearoa New Zealand and beyond.

Our organisation encourages councils and the government to take a closer look at the relationship between harmful gambling, social disparity and a funding model that enables it. Funding communities based on a system that relies on our lowest income households putting money they can ill-afford into gaming machines is both unethical and inequitable. The saturation of Class 4 venues in areas of high social deprivation and the resulting harm placed on these communities, is disproportionately borne by Māori and Pasifika.

We support the submissions made by Asian Family Services.

¹ Waikiwi Precedent: The High Court decision in 2013 (Waikiwi) concluded that, while the term ‘Class 4 venue’ has a wide meaning, it does not include an “address”. This indicates that Parliament did not intend that the term “place” means land or building at a specific address. Further, “when a building such as the tavern building as relocate to a different site in close proximity to its present address it is still the same venue”.

² Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils share one Class 4 and standalone TAB policy referred to collectively as the Wairarapa region.



RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUBMISSION

HOW MANY POKIE MACHINES WE SHOULD ALLOW IN OUR DISTRICT

1. PGF Group **recommends** Council adopt a sinking lid policy with no relocation provision (barring the Waikiwi precedent).¹

Availability of gambling opportunities is linked to higher prevalence of problem gambling and gambling harm. Policies that fully disrupt gambling behaviour are likely to reduce gambling harms if they are sustained over time (1). A sinking lid with no relocation or club merger provision, is the best public health approach available to councils who wish to minimise gambling harm in their communities.

WHERE POKIE MACHINES OR TABS CAN BE LOCATED IN WAIPĀ

2. PGF Group **advocates** for a policy that leads to a reduction in the supply of harmful pokie machines and venues particularly in areas of high social deprivation.

Access to gambling venues disproportionately impacts those living in areas of high deprivation. Approximately 61% of Class 4 gambling venues in Aotearoa New Zealand are located in areas of deciles 7-10. In the Waipā district, 12 out of 15 Class 4 venues are located in deciles 7-8. Geographic concentration of venues has a negative impact on people at risk of gambling harm (2).

SHOULD WE ALLOW POKIE MACHINES TO BE RELOCATED

3. PGF Group **strongly opposes** the relocation provision being retained in Waipā District Council's gambling policy.

Adding a single venue to an area previously without pokie venues, increases problem gambling more than an increase in the number of venues in an area with existing machines (3). Allowing a venue to relocate may introduce new people to gambling harm.

SHOULD WE ALLOW ANY NEW TAB VENUES

4. PGF Group **recommends** no new TAB venues be established in the district.



INTRODUCTION

ABOUT PGF GROUP

1. The Problem Gambling Foundation trades as PGF Group (PGF) and works closely with its subsidiary charitable companies, Asian Family Services and Mapu Maia Pasifika Service, united by a shared purpose to provide public health and clinical services that contribute to the wellbeing of whānau and communities.
2. PGF operate under contract to Te Whatu Ora and is funded from the gambling levy to provide clinical intervention and public health services.
3. As part of our public health work, we advocate for the development of public policy that contributes to the prevention and minimisation of gambling related harms.
4. This includes working with Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) to encourage the adoption of policies that address community concerns regarding the density and locality of gambling venues, in this case, a sinking lid policy.

PGF GROUP'S POSITION ON GAMBLING

5. It is important to note that we are not an 'anti-gambling' organisation. We are, however, opposed to the harm caused by gambling and advocate strongly for better protections for those most at risk of experiencing gambling harm.
6. We recognise that the majority of New Zealanders are non-problem gamblers.
7. While most New Zealanders gamble without experiencing any apparent harm, a significant minority do experience harm from their gambling, including negative impacts on their own and the lives of others.
8. In 2021/22, total expenditure (losses, or the amount remaining after deducting prizes and payouts from turnover) across the four main forms of gambling; Class 4 Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs), Lotto, Casinos and TAB, was more than \$2.25 billion, or \$627 for every adult (4).
9. In 2022, over \$1 billion was lost to pokies across Aotearoa New Zealand (5). This was the highest annual loss since 2003.



10. Most money spent on gambling in New Zealand comes from the relatively limited number of people who play Class 4 EGMs, and most clients accessing gambling support services cite pub/club EGMs as a primary problem gambling mode (6).

INFORMATION FOR COUNCIL DECISION MAKING

CLASS 4 GAMBLING

11. The harms caused by different forms of gambling are not equal, as evidenced by the different classifications of gambling within the Gambling Act 2003.
12. Class 4 gambling – EGMs in pubs, clubs and TABs – is characterised as high-risk, high-turnover gambling, and continues to be the most harmful form of gambling in New Zealand and the primary mode of gambling for those seeking help (6).
13. EGMs are particularly harmful because they are a form of continuous gambling that offers intermittent wins stimulated by pokie sounds and fantasy themes. Intermittent wins encourage the player to continue playing and to feel a step closer to winning even if they didn't win. In short, a loss is seen as a step on the right pathway to a win. The reinforcement is intermittent and causes a positive and euphoric response in the brain that in some circumstances can lead to gambling addiction. Error! Bookmark not defined.

GAMING MACHINE PROFITS (GMP) STATISTICS

14. There are plenty of opportunities to gamble in Waipā with Class 4 venues located in Cambridge, Leamington, Te Awamutu and Kihikihi. As at 31 March 2023, there were 15 Class 4 gambling venues in Waipā, hosting a total of 228 EGMs (5).
15. Since 2015, Waipā District has followed the national trend of a general growth in annual Class 4 GMP. The largest spike was in 2022 with approximately \$10.2 million being lost to Class 4 EGMs in Waipā (5).
16. We cannot be sure why losses continue to grow while machine numbers decrease, but what we do know is that EGM numbers are not reducing fast enough in areas where they need to, such as in areas of high social deprivation. Across Waipā, 12 out of 15 (80%) of Class 4 venues are located in deciles 7-8 where gambling expenditure is disproportionately derived.

17. According to the 2018 Census, the median income in Waipā District is \$35,500 (7). In comparison, every machine in Waipā made, on average, around \$45,119 in 2022 (5). That means a pokie machine made \$9,600 more than the average person in the district.

CLIENT INTERVENTION DATA

- 18. It is difficult to know the numbers of people impacted by gambling in Waipā district.
- 19. The Ministry of Health’s *Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm* states that “needs assessment and outcomes monitoring reports show that only 16% of potential clients for gambling support services (that is, people whose reported harm results in a moderate to high PGSI³ score) actually access or present at these services”, and that this low service use is also evident for other forms of addiction such as alcohol and drugs (6).
- 20. The Ministry of Health’s Continuum of Gambling Behaviour and Harm (Figure 1) estimates the number of people experiencing mild, moderate or severe gambling harm is more than 250,000 – that’s more than the population of Wellington (6).

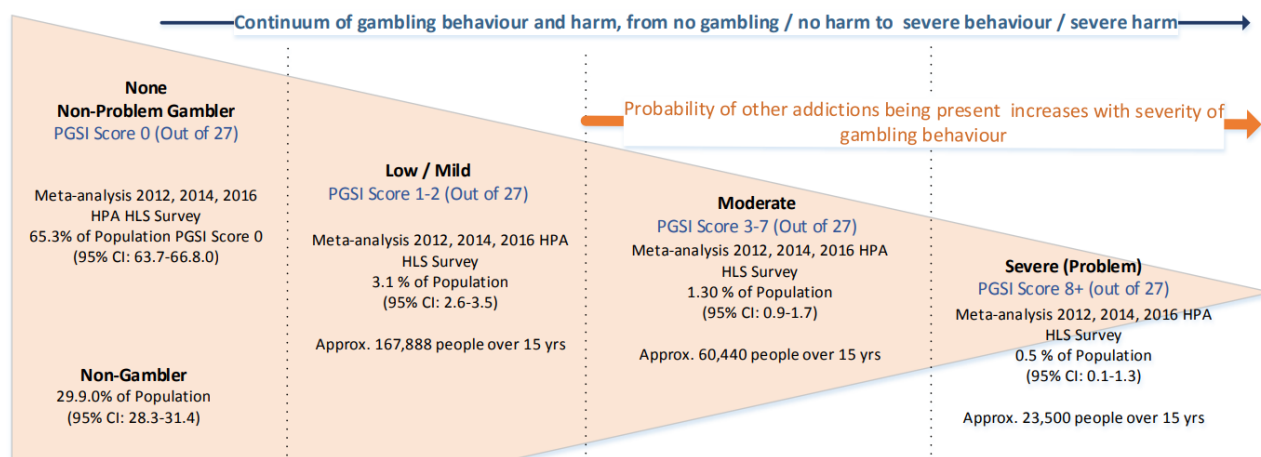


Figure 1: Continuum of Gambling Behaviour and Harm (Ministry of Health, 2019)

21. A New Zealand gambling study estimates that 30% of EGM losses is from problem and moderate risk gamblers (8).

³ The Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) is commonly used to screen and categorise three levels of harm: severe or high risk (problem gambling), moderate risk and low risk.

22. While the Ministry of Health’s client intervention data is not an accurate measure of the prevalence of gambling harm in New Zealand, it can tell us the rate of harm from different classes of gambling amongst those who have sought help.
23. Data for 2021/22 shows that of the 4,534 individuals who received full intervention support for their own or someone else’s gambling, 2,111 (46.6%) were for Class 4 EGMs (9).

Primary Mode	Full Interventions	Percentage
Non-Casino Gaming Machines (EGMs or Pokies)	2,111	46.6%
Lotteries Commission Products	535	11.8%
Casino Table Games (inc. Electronic)	388	8.6%
Casino Gaming Machines (EGMs or Pokies)	420	9.3%
TAB (NZ Racing Board)	394	8.7%
Housie	40	0.9%
Cards	41	0.9%
Other	605	13.3%
Total	4,534	100%

Table 1: 2021/22 client intervention data by primary gambling mode.

24. Given that almost half of the clients in 2020/21 sought help due to Class 4 EGMs, this indicates the level of harm EGMs are causing in our communities.

CLIENT STATEMENTS

25. PGF provides free counselling and support to those experiencing gambling harm in Waipā. One person was prepared to make a comment, requesting identifiable information be removed.

I stopped to save money. Pokies venues are too convenient in little Te Awamutu. Too many in such a small town.

ONLINE GAMBLING

26. Online gambling is not within the scope of the Council’s Class 4 gambling and TAB policy reviews. Online gambling is the purview of the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) who are responsible for addressing online gambling within legislation.



27. Like many others in Aotearoa New Zealand, we are concerned that children and young people in particular, are not receiving adequate protections to harmful online content, including exposure to and availability of gambling and gaming products.
28. The Gambling Act 2003 is now almost 20 years old and no longer reflects the online gambling and gaming environment we now have, nor does it afford the robust regulatory framework that will protect consumers online.
29. There is considerable progress being made to improve online safety. The DIA has conducted a *Safer Online Services and Media Platforms* review, and recently consulted on a new approach to content regulation that minimises the risk of harms caused by online content to New Zealanders. This review is welcomed by our organisation and will over time, improve online safety particularly for our children and young people.
30. PGF also notes that an area of concern for local government is that an ‘unintended consequence’ of a reduction in physical gaming machines through more restrictive Class 4 policy, would lead to an increase in online gambling. As a comment of assurance, there is no tangible evidence that this occurs more rapidly due to a sinking lid policy. Rather, the COVID-19 lockdowns have shown that while there was an increase in online gambling during lockdown (namely, MyLotto sales) (10, 11), people returned to Class 4 gambling after the lockdown. This was highlighted when the DIA saw an increase in GMP by 116% in the June to September 2020 quarter, which followed the COVID-19 lockdown in 2020 (12).
31. Existing evidence suggests that Class 4 gambling competes with other industries for household expenditure, but not so much with other forms of gambling. The New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) found that the cost to retail sales of Class 4 gambling was estimated to be \$445 million for the 2018/19 year. Increased retail sales would generate an additional 1,127 full-time equivalent jobs for 1,724 workers worth approximately \$50 million in wages and salaries (13). This is an interesting finding given that previous cost-benefit assessments of Class 4 gambling have tended to assume that this activity creates additional employment or is neutral from an employment perspective.
32. The Minister for Racing Kieran McAnulty has recently approved a 25-year strategic partnership between TAB and Entain (a global sports betting, gaming, and interactive entertainment group), that commenced 1 June 2023. It has been signalled that geoblocking may be used to prevent New Zealanders gambling on overseas websites, thereby creating an online gambling monopoly for the TAB. PGF is uncertain how this partnership will impact participation or harm from online gambling



in the future. It is also difficult to predict how this partnership will impact Class 4 gambling policy decision making at the local government level.

DENSITY OF CLASS 4 GAMBLING VENUES

33. What makes Class 4 EGMs more harmful than casino EGMs is their location within our communities and the design of EGM rooms within Class 4 venues.

34. In Waipā, 12 out of 15 (80%) Class 4 gambling venues (as at 31 March 2023) are located in medium-high deprivation areas, i.e. deciles 7-8 (5).

35. Data published by the DIA shows that almost 61% (623 out of 1,023 as at 31 March 2023) of Class 4 gambling venues in New Zealand are located in medium-high or very-high deprivation areas (5).

Very Low Decile 1–2	Medium Low Decile 3–4	Medium Decile 5–6	Medium High Decile 7–8	Very High Decile 9–10
69	140	191	282	341

Table 2: Class 4 gambling venues as at 31 March 2023 by deprivation score.

36. A report commissioned by the Ministry of Health notes that EGMs in the most deprived areas provide over half of the total Class 4 EGM expenditure (14).

IMPACT OF GAMBLING HARM TO VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS

37. It is unethical that the majority of Class 4 EGM expenditure is coming from our lowest income households who can least afford it.

38. The 2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey estimates indicated that Māori were 3.13 times more likely to be moderate-risk or problem gamblers than non-Māori and non-Pacific peoples, and Pacific peoples were 2.56 times more likely to be moderate-risk or problem gamblers than non-Māori and non-Pacific peoples (15).

39. Asian peoples also experience gambling harm differently. The 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey found that Asian people's risk factor of harmful gambling was 9.5 times higher when compared with European/other New Zealanders (16).



40. Research indicates that Māori, Pacific, and Asian peoples experience harmful gambling differently, and that this disparity has not diminished over the years. This is a systemic issue that is inequitable.

EFFICACY OF A SINKING LID

41. From a public health perspective, there is a generally held view that the easier it is to access an addictive product, the more people there are who will consume that product.
42. It follows then that stronger restrictions on the number and location of addictive products, such as EGMs, require a public health approach to the prevention and minimisation of gambling harm.
43. Sections 92 and 93 of the Gambling Act mandate the maximum number of pokie machines a Class 4 venue can host (18 if the venue licence was held on or before 17 October 2001, nine if the licence was granted after that date). This is the minimum regulation a TLA must implement in its Class 4 gambling policy.
44. The Auckland University of Technology's New Zealand Work Research Institute recently published a research paper, *Capping problem gambling in New Zealand: the effectiveness of local government policy intervention*, which aimed to understand the impact of public policy interventions on problem gambling in New Zealand (17).
45. This research focussed on Class 4 gambling to assess the impact of local government interventions (absolute and per capita caps on the number of machines and/or venues and sinking lid policies) on the number of machines/venues and the level of machine spending over the period 2010-2018.
46. Key findings from this research include:
- a. All three forms of policy intervention are effective in reducing Class 4 venues and EGMs, relative to those TLAs with no restrictions beyond those mandated by the Gambling Act.
 - b. Sinking lids and per capita caps are equally the most effective at reducing machine spending.
 - c. Those TLAs who adopted restrictions above and beyond those mandated by the Gambling Act experienced less gambling harm than those TLAs who have not.



THE FUNDING SYSTEM

47. Following the removal of tobacco funding, EGMs were introduced with the primary purpose of funding communities.
48. Trusts and Societies are required to return 40% of GMP to the community by the way of grants or applied funding. This has inextricably linked gambling harm with the survival of community groups, sports and services.
49. The unethical nature of the funding model cannot be ignored. The *Gambling Harm Reduction Needs Assessment* (2018), prepared for the Ministry of Health, raises fundamental questions about the parity of this funding system (18).
50. Further research commissioned by the DIA revealed that there is a very strong redistributive effect from more deprived communities to less deprived communities when examining the origin of GMP and the destination of Class 4 grants (19).
51. Ethical and moral concerns are often determining factors for community groups not applying for nor receiving funds from gambling proceeds, but competition for funding and dependence on funding from gambling proceeds often outweigh these concerns.
52. PGF recognises the ethical dilemma experienced by many groups when applying for and receiving Class 4 funding. It was therefore heartening to recently learn of the success of a Sydney Bowling Club (Petersham Bowling Club) after making the transition away from pokies. The Petersham Bowling Club now reports an increased turnover of over 700%, and a much broader and inclusive community environment. Petersham Bowling Club acknowledge how easy it is for managers to fall into the trap of relying on pokies and pokie income, but is testament to the fact that there is life beyond pokie machines and pokie funding (20).

COMMUNITY RETURNS FOR WAIPĀ

53. For the 2022 calendar year, \$1,138,165 was returned to Waipā from Class 4 funds. Just over \$526,000 went to sport and \$240,270 went to community groups (21).



PRIORITISING THE PREVENTION OF HARM

54. While a sinking lid is at present the best public health approach available to TLAs to prevent and minimise gambling harm in their communities, we contend that such a policy does not go far enough – or work fast enough – to do this.
55. Several councils have already expressed their frustration at the limited opportunities available to them in their attempts to reduce the harm from Class 4 gambling in their communities.
56. We continue to encourage Council to advocate to central government for the following:
 - a. Adoption of a more sustainable, ethical, and transparent community funding system.
 - b. More powers for councils to remove EGMs from their communities.
 - c. The urgent removal of Class 4 EGMs from high deprivation areas 7-10 in New Zealand.

CONCLUSION

57. The Gambling Act 2003 was enacted to provide a public health approach to the regulation of gambling and to reduce gambling harm.
58. A sinking lid – with no relocation or venue merger provisions – is the best public health approach available to councils who wish to prevent and minimise gambling harm in their communities.
59. PGF appreciates the opportunity to make a written submission on Council’s proposed Gambling Policy.

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8 Te Awamutu & District Memorial RSA (Inc)

Received 24 August 2023

Te Awamutu & District Memorial RSA (Inc)

381 Alexandra Street
PO Box 101
Te Awamutu 3840

Phone: 07 871 3707
Email: tarsa@xtra.co.nz
Web: www.teawamutursa.co.nz



03 August 2023

Waipa District Council
Private Bag 2402
Te Awamutu 3840

**WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL GAMBLING POLICY SUBMISSION**

This submission is from Te Awamutu & District Memorial RSA Incorporated representing a membership of 1600 local people.

Te Awamutu & District Memorial RSA Incorporated **OWNS** and operates 18 Gaming Machines at its address of 381 Alexandra St., Te Awamutu, Licence 530 GMV499.

Our position is that the current Class 4 gambling policy should remain as it is. The current policy is reasonable and should be rolled over for a further three years.

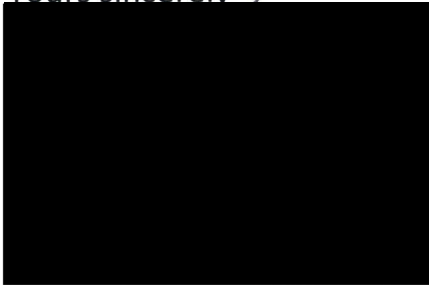
- Our preference is to keep the number of machines at 232.
- Our preference is to keep the same policy on TAB venues.
- Our preference that venue locations remain the same. No venue in Waipa is in a very high deprivation area.
- Our preference is to keep the same relocation policy.

Please note that **information published by Council to public seeking submissions is incorrect** providing public with **misleading information**.

- Our Club **OWNS** all 18 of our Gaming Machines and use money for authorised purpose including welfare, support of local community organisations as well as support services of our club such as building maintenance. This information is publicly available.
- Our Club expenditure for Authorised purposes **is not captured** in your 'Where the money goes' statement. Publicly available information of our distributions in 2022 financial year show we used \$143,550 for authorised purpose – making a substantial material difference to your published information. What do the other clubs contribute?

- The Problem Gambling Social Impact Assessment of Gambling in Waipa District is unbalanced. It states 22% of people in NZ will be affected by Problem Gambling [gambling as a whole] at some point in their lives including the people around them. This implies that 11,713 people in Waipa will suffer from problem gambling in their lifetime. In 2020/2021 a total of 11 problem gambling clients were seen by services – from ALL FORMS OF GAMBLING in clubs and pubs within Waipa.
 - Studies quoted within the assessment, but figures are ignored include TDB Advisory Ltd, Gambling In NZ: A national wellbeing analysis and state “1 in 10 adults play pokies; 1 in 10 play TAB. Other studies state 98% of the population experience no harm, 4.6% low risk gamblers experience little harm(report states 2.9%). 1.8 % moderate risk plus 0.2% problem gamblers, a total of 2% (1.6% stated in report) experience harm (and may have lost control of their behaviour)”.

Yours sincerely



Te Awamutu & District Memorial RSA Incorporated

9 Cambridge Cricket Association

Received 24 August 2023

From: "info@waipadc.govt.nz" <info@waipadc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thu, 24 Aug 2023 13:24:43 +1200
To: "Submissions" <submissions@waipadc.govt.nz>
Subject: External Sender: Gambling Review Submission Form
Categories: [REDACTED]

CYBER SECURITY WARNING: This email is from an external source - be careful of attachments and links. Please follow the Cybersecurity Policy and report suspicious emails to Servicedesk

Full Name: [REDACTED]
Organisation (if applicable): Cambridge Cricket Association
Physical Address: [REDACTED]
Email: cambridgecricketassociation@gmail.com

Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:

Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society:

- 1. Total number of pokies.** Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
- 2. Number of new TAB venues.** Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- 3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.** Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- 4. Relocation policy.** Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

Please see attached document

[CCA - Gambling Venues Policy Review.pdf](#) (130 kb)



Cambridge Cricket Association - Gambling Venues Policy Review

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Cambridge Cricket Association delivers cricket opportunities for all ages across the Cambridge community – Primary, Intermediate, Secondary, Seniors, Business House and Masters.

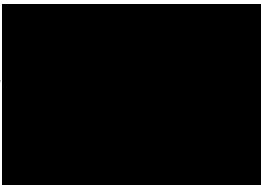
We have seen significant growth over the last 5 years of cricket within our community with over 100% growth in player numbers during this time. Growing our junior base to 450 players, development of our youth programme (u14s, u16s and u19s) as well as increasing participation in both Men’s and Women’s senior players. We are reversing the trend of participation in Cricket and are now the largest Cricket Club in the Waikato.

This has been built on investment in paid coaching roles, where Cambridge now employs a full time Director of Cricket as well as seasonal coaches to delivery support and development for all volunteer coaches and players in juniors, youth and senior cricket. We have also invested significantly in facilities with the expansion of the Cambridge Community Pavilion, 4x new artificial pitches at John Kerhforf Park as well as repairs and maintenance of our playing and practice facilities.

We have been able to maintain positive relationships and two key providers – GrassRoots Trust and Trillian Trust and, in fact, without their support we would not be able to delivery the extend of community cricket programmes that we do. They have been significant supporters of the Cambridge Cricket Association and enable us to continue to delivery programmes at low cost levels and ensure participation is accessible to all within Cambridge.

We fully support maintaining the status quo when you complete your review of your Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy. Please do not hesitate to give me a call to discuss, we will also appreciate the opportunity to speak to our submission at the appropriate time.

Kind Regards



Cambridge Cricket Association



10 The Home of Cycling Charitable Trust

Received 24 August 2023

From: "info@waipadc.govt.nz" <info@waipadc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thu, 24 Aug 2023 14:04:39 +1200
To: "Submissions" <submissions@waipadc.govt.nz>
Subject: External Sender: Gambling Review Submission Form
Categories: [REDACTED]

CYBER SECURITY WARNING: This email is from an external source - be careful of attachments and links. Please follow the Cybersecurity Policy and report suspicious emails to Servicedesk

Full Name: [REDACTED]
Organisation (if applicable): The Home of Cycling Charitable Trust
Physical Address 15 Hanlin Road, Cambridge 3283
Email: [REDACTED]
Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: No
If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:
Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? No
If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society:

- 1. Total number of pokies.** Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
- 2. Number of new TAB venues.** Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- 3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.** Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- 4. Relocation policy.** Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

[WDC Review of Gambling Policy Aug 2023 - Support Letter.pdf](#) (364 kb)

21 August 2023

Waipā District Council
Private Bag 2402
Te Awamutu 3840

Subject: Support for The Grassroots Trust and Community Funding

Dear Waipā District Council

I am writing on behalf of The Home of Cycling Charitable Trust to express our support for The Grassroots Trust and its invaluable contributions to our community. The Grassroots Trust Board of Directors has been a supporter of our organisation for many years, providing much-needed funding that has enabled us to make a positive impact on the Waipā communities we serve.

In the financial year ending March 2023, The Grassroots Trust demonstrated its commitment to community well-being by distributing over \$29 million in community grants across New Zealand. This remarkable achievement has empowered education, community, and sporting groups, like ours, to continue serving our communities effectively. These grants are not merely financial assistance; they are lifelines that allow us to thrive and, in many cases, to survive.

As a Class 4 Gambling Trust, The Grassroots Trust (as do all Gaming Trusts) operates in a highly regulated environment, placing Harm Prevention and Minimisation at the forefront of its mission. We recognise the critical role that the trust's venues and the individuals who engage with its gaming machines play in making these funds available to our community. Without their continued support, our shared goals of community development and well-being would be severely compromised.

However, we must also acknowledge the ongoing challenges that community funding faces. The Waipā District Council's review of their Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy is a critical juncture for the sustainability of organisations like ours. We understand that the council is seeking feedback on several aspects of their policy, and we urge you to consider the funding received from The Grassroots Trust is pivotal to our operation. As both a high-performance centre of excellence and a vibrant hub for community engagement in fitness and well-being activities, our achievements and impact would not have been possible without the generous support of Grassroots Trust funding.

We implore the council to recognise the indispensable role that The Grassroots Trust play in maintaining the fabric of our communities. The grants they provide uplift our initiatives, enhance our capabilities, and ultimately contribute to the betterment of society. We ask the council to ensure that the policy framework nurtures and sustains these partnerships for the greater good of all.

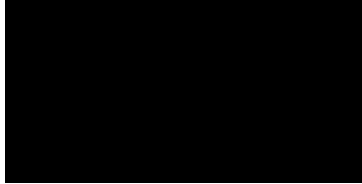
Home of Cycling Charitable Trust
A 15 Hanlin Road, Cambridge
P O Box 919, Cambridge 3450, New Zealand
P 07 823 1421 | 0800 VELODROME
E reception@velodrome.nz
www.velodrome.nz





In conclusion, we are grateful for The Grassroots Trust's commitment to our organisation and the wider communities. We believe that their contributions, along with the support of the council, are fundamental to the prosperity and well-being of the Waipā District. We trust that the council will consider and continue to enable The Grassroots Trust's vital contributions to our shared vision to inspire activity and wellness across our community.

Sincerely,



The Home of Cycling Charitable Trust

Home of Cycling Charitable Trust
A 15 Hanlin Road, Cambridge
P O Box 919, Cambridge 3450, New Zealand
P 07 823 1421 | 0800 VELODROME
E reception@velodrome.nz
www.velodrome.nz



11 Cambridge Committee of Social Services

Received 24 August 2023

Cambridge Committee of Social Services (CCOSS)

Submission to

Waipa District Council

Gambling Policy Review 2023

Submitted to: Waipa District Council
Gambling Policy Review
via email to [REDACTED]

Submitter: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (on behalf of CCOSS)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Physical Address 193 Shakespeare Street
Leamington
Cambridge 3432

Date of Submission 24 August 2023

CCOSS Submission on Waipa District Council Gambling Policy_2023-08-24

Recommendations and Submission

1. Total number of pokies.

CCOSS supports a change to a **sinking lid policy**, with the aim of reducing the number of machines over a period of time, as businesses close down.

Availability and access to gambling opportunities is linked to higher prevalence of problem gambling and gambling harm. A sinking lid policy is the best public health approach available to councils wishing to prevent and minimise gambling harm in their communities.

According to the Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand website:

- Nationally, \$1,014,581,834 was the total amount of money lost by gamblers in pokie machines in 2022. Already in 2023, this number is creeping up to over \$600,000,000.
- In the Waipa District, approximately \$10.3 million was lost on pokies in pubs, clubs, and TABs during 2022. That is about \$28,184 each day. Compared to 2021, the amount lost on pokies increased by around \$2 million.
- 12 out of the 15 venues are in the most deprived communities - that's 80% of venues.

2. Where pokies venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

CCOSS supports **putting additional restrictions** on where venues can be located. The further restriction on the location of pokie machines, so they are not near wider community facilities, where many of our Maori, Pasifika, Asian and young people congregate (churches, marae, health facilities, youth centres, sports clubs), is a positive move.

Access to gambling venues disproportionately impacts those living in areas of high deprivation. In the Waipa district, 12 out of 15 Class 4 venues are located in deciles 7-8.

Gambling harm is an equity issue that disproportionately impacts Māori, Pacific peoples, Asian peoples, and young people/rangatahi. These population groups have been identified in the Ministry of Health's Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25 as bearing a burden of harm that greatly outweighs that being experienced by other groups.

3. Relocation policy.

CCOSS supports the **removal** of the relocation policy.

CCOSS Submission on Waipa District Council Gambling Policy_2023-08-24

Allowing a venue to relocate simply moves gambling around and may introduce new people to gambling harm.

4. Number of new TAB venues.

CCOSS supports having **no new TAB venues** in the Waipa district.

Additional comments

With an ever-increasing amount of money lost on pokie machines, coupled with the rising cost of living and link to both family violence and mental health conditions, more care needs to be taken when considering the future of gambling, and in particular the number and location of pokie machines in our Waipa communities.

Problem Gambling and the Connection to Family Violence

Research conducted by Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre and Interdisciplinary Trauma Research Centre in association with three national problem gambling treatment providers, showed that gamblers underestimated the negative effects of their gambling on family/whānau members, children and home life, which included financial problems, reduced quality of relationships, relationship strain and break-up, negative health effects, negative emotions, social deprivation and neglect. This research has shown that family/whānau violence and abuse is common in people seeking help for their own or for someone else's gambling.

The Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand supports this thinking, noting that harmful gambling can cause stress-related physical and psychological ill health. Other adverse effects include family breakdown, family violence, criminal activity as a result of gambling-related debt or needing to fund gambling, disruption to or loss of employment and social isolation.

Approximately 90% of those experiencing harmful gambling have at least one other mental health diagnoses and approximately 30% have three or more diagnosis, the most common being substance disorder, antisocial personality disorder, alcohol use disorder, and depression.

Even if the gambling problem has been resolved, a person may still experience impacts such as gambling-related debt, relationship issues, loss of employment and poor physical and mental health.

The Salvation Army are also concerned with Oasis Director, Lisa Campbell stating that their service helps people who are in the grips of a gambling addiction, many to pokie machines. "Every day we see people who have turned to pokie machines in a desperate attempt to claw their way out of poverty. These people are not playing the pokies for fun; they see it as the only way out for themselves." She goes on to state

CCOSS Submission on Waipa District Council Gambling Policy_2023-08-24

that, “our clients have lost jobs, businesses, their homes and even their families because of addiction to these machines. The gambling industry appears to want to wash its hands of this harm.”

The Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand stresses that the wider impacts of harmful gambling to whānau cannot be ignored. According to the 2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey (HLS), 4.5% of respondents (183,000 New Zealanders aged 16 years and older) had reported that they either: 1) had an argument about time or money spent on gambling, or 2) had to go without something they needed or bills not being paid because too much money was spent on gambling by another person. Family violence is also a concern for whānau experiencing gambling harm. One study from New Zealand revealed that more than 50% of people in counselling reported being a victim of family violence, and 44% reported committing violence or abuse at least once in the past 12 months.

Reliance on Funding

While there is an understanding of the financial benefit to struggling clubs, medical services, cultural groups, social services, schools, etc through grants attained from pokie monies, it is wrong that the main source of funding for these important, grassroots, and even life-saving work by New Zealand’s charitable organisations and clubs comes at the expense of a small vulnerable group of problem gamblers, whose addictions harm not only themselves but many others.

Why should we use proceeds from an addictive activity that delivers quantifiable harm to fund activities that lie at the heart of our neighbourhoods? How is it that the poorest people unintentionally support, in large part, the needs of the rest of us? As a country, we need to rethink how we fund the lifesaving, life-enriching work of our communities, without relying on a dangerous addiction to pay for it.

While we are not completely rejecting the use of gambling for fun and entertainment, those most at risk of addiction are often the least able to fund this and we see compounding social issues as a result. If the percentage of proceeds from pokie machines were more fairly distributed to those groups/organisations who work with the most deprived communities, this would be a more balanced approach.

For example, in the 2022 calendar year, Grassroots Trust Limited distributed \$1,573,754.80 funds through grants to applicants in the Waipa district, or who offer services in the Waipa district. Of this, 75% (\$1,180,305.81) is directly distributed to those in the ‘sports’ category, with a further 8% (\$127,119.37) distributed to those on other categories, eg; education and community, but for which the funds are being sought to purchase sports related items. This leaves 17% of the funds available for community groups or organisations who work with our most vulnerable and high need individuals and families/whanau. A higher percentage of distributed funds should be retained for these groups.

Perhaps the auditing completed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) on those who gather and distribute the granted funds should include **some criteria to increase the distribution percentages** as above.

New Regulations

We commend the government announcement of new regulations around the Gambling Harm Prevention and Minimisation Amendment Regulations 2023, designed to ensure venues and gambling societies meet their responsibilities to prevent problem gambling. These include changes to advertising and branding regulations, establishing clearer procedures to enable the identification of problem gamblers through strengthening monitoring practices. They also establish a number of infringement offences for breaches of these requirements. However, they do not assist local council in reducing the volume of outlets/machines in our most vulnerable communities, increasing support services for those affected by gambling, or consider alternative options for funding for those community groups reliant on these grants to survive. There is an undeniable need for stronger regulations at a national level.

This is our chance to stand up locally, support the direction of reputable organisations like the Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand and the Salvation Army and provide a strong voice for our most vulnerable communities.

12 Asian Family Services

Received 24 August 2023

From: info@waipadc.govt.nz
To: [Submissions](#)
Subject: External Sender: Gambling Review Submission Form
Date: Thursday, 24 August 2023 7:21:36 pm

CYBER SECURITY WARNING: This email is from an external source - be careful of attachments and links. Please follow the Cybersecurity Policy and report suspicious emails to Servicedesk

Full Name: [REDACTED]
Organisation (if applicable): Asian Family Services
Physical Address 128 Khyber Pass Road, Grafton, Auckland 1023
Email: [REDACTED]
Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: No
If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:
Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? No
If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society:

1. Total number of pokies. Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.

2. Number of new TAB venues. Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located. Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)

4. Relocation policy. Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

A sinking lid policy is among the most effective measures to reduce gambling losses and harm. Allowing Class 4 venues to relocate undermines this approach, shifts gambling, and offers little protection to those vulnerable to harm. A no-relocation sinking lid policy aligns with Council's community well-being goals.

We urge councils to examine the link between harmful gambling, social inequality, and a flawed funding model. Relying on our lowest-income households to fund communities through gaming machines is both unethical and unjust. Concentrating Class 4 venues in socially deprived areas disproportionately affects Māori and Pasifika communities.

Additionally, AFS supports the submission made by PGF Group on Waipa District Council's Gaming Policy Review 2023.

[Waipa District Council Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venues Policy Review 2023.pdf](#) (220 kb)

24 August 2023
Waipa District Council
109 Anglesea Street

Re: Submission for Waipa District Council's Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venues Policy Review 2023

Asian Family Services (AFS) has supported Asian communities living in Aotearoa, New Zealand, since 1998. Our organisation is a charitable trust and is New Zealand's only service provider for people of Asian backgrounds affected by mental health issues and gambling harm. Ours preventing and minimising gambling harm services are delivered under a Te Whatu Ora (Health NZ) contract and funded from the gambling levy. Our national service operates in three areas: the Asian Helpline, clinical intervention, and public health work.

Enhancing Gambling Harm Reduction Through Sinking Lid Policy

A sinking lid policy is among the most effective measures to reduce gambling losses and harm. Allowing Class 4 venues to relocate undermines this approach, shifts gambling, and offers little protection to those vulnerable to harm. A no-relocation sinking lid policy aligns with Council's community well-being goals.

We urge councils to examine the link between harmful gambling, social inequality, and a flawed funding model. Relying on our lowest-income households to fund communities through gaming machines is both unethical and unjust. Concentrating Class 4 venues in socially deprived areas disproportionately affects Māori and Pasifika communities.

Additionally, AFS supports the submission made by PGF Group on Waipa District Council's Gaming Policy Review 2023.

The Negative Impact of Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) on Society

Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs), commonly known as pokies, have been the subject of extensive research in various countries, focusing on understanding their effects on society. Numerous studies have shed light on the detrimental consequences of EGMs, particularly regarding gambling harm and its broader impact on individuals and communities.

The Productivity Commission of Australia's comprehensive report 2010¹ revealed that a significant portion of revenue from EGMs is derived from people with severe end of gambling-related harm. The social cost of gambling harm was substantial, affecting not only the gamblers themselves but also their families and communities.

¹ Productivity Commission (Australia). (2010). Gambling Inquiry Report.

A study by the UK Gambling Commission² found that problem gambling was more prevalent among EGM players compared to those engaged in other forms of gambling. Similarly, New Zealand's Health Survey in 2018/19³ indicated that EGMs were the most common form of gambling in the country, with the highest levels of gambling-related harm observed among EGM users.

Research by Heather Wardle and colleagues in England and Scotland in 2017⁴ also highlighted that the likelihood of experiencing gambling harm was higher among those who played EGMs. Moreover, a study conducted in the Netherlands in 2018⁵ demonstrated a significant association between EGM use and gambling harm, reinforcing the notion that EGMs pose a higher risk of gambling-related harm.

The European Commission's report in 2012⁶ further supported this finding, revealing that EGMs were associated with higher rates of problem gambling compared to other forms of gambling. Similarly, the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) 2018⁷ identified EGMs as a key contributor to gambling harm in Canada.

While research acknowledges that some individuals engage with EGMs purely for entertainment without developing gambling harm, the evidence overwhelmingly suggests that EGMs can have a profoundly negative impact on vulnerable individuals. Gambling harm not only leads to financial hardships but also affects mental health, relationships, and overall wellbeing.

The Relationship between Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) and Suicide Risk

Numerous research studies have consistently demonstrated a significant correlation between gambling-related harm and suicidal risk among individuals engaging with EGMs. A systematic review conducted by Kasperski, Bischof, and Rumpf, 2012⁸ compiled the results of various empirical studies and identified a higher prevalence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts among those with gambling-related harm behaviours. The findings suggest that EGM use, often associated with gambling-related harm, may pose an elevated suicide risk for affected individuals.

² UK Gambling Commission. (2019). Gambling Participation in 2019: Behaviour, Awareness, and Attitudes.

³ New Zealand Ministry of Health. (2019). New Zealand Health Survey.

⁴ Wardle, H., Moody, A., Spence, S., Orford, J., Volberg, R., Jotangia, D., Griffiths, M., Hussey, D., & Dobbie, F. (2017). Gambling Behaviour in England and Scotland.

⁵ Netherlands Gaming Authority. (2018). Study on Gambling and Problem Gambling in the Netherlands.

⁶ European Commission. (2012). Gambling Participation in Europe.

⁷ Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research. (2018). Canadian Problem Gambling Index.

⁸ Kasperski, S., Bischof, A., & Rumpf, H. J. (2012). Suicide risk among problem gamblers: A systematic review of empirical studies.

In addition to the heightened suicidal risk, Petry, Stinson, and Grant’s investigation, 2005⁹ into the comorbidity of pathological gambling, which frequently involves EGM gambling and psychiatric disorders, yielded crucial insights. Their research revealed that individuals with pathological gambling tendencies were more likely to have comorbid mood and anxiety disorders. These co-existing conditions are significant contributing factors that could amplify the propensity for suicidal tendencies in problem gamblers, especially those drawn to EGMs.

The prevalence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts was also evident among individuals seeking treatment for gambling problems, including EGM addiction. Rodda, Lubman, and Dowling’s study, 2018¹⁰ emphasised this alarming trend, suggesting that the severity of gambling-related issues, coupled with EGM engagement, may escalate the risk of suicidal behaviour among affected individuals.

Nower and Blaszczynski’s research, 2008¹¹ on the relationship between youth gambling and mental health outcomes further underscored the vulnerability of young individuals to the negative consequences of EGM gambling. Their findings revealed a heightened risk of suicidality and depression among youth with gambling problems, highlighting the urgent need to protect this age group from the potential harms associated with EGMs.

Asian Population in Waipa District

According to the 2018 Census data, there are 4.3% of the Asian population in the Waipa District.

Table 1: Asian population in , 2006, 2013, and 2018

	2006 (%)	2013 (%)	2018 (%)
Asian population	1.7	2.7	4.3

(Data resource: Stats NZ, <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-place-summaries/hamilton-city>)

As the Asian population in Waipa District is growing steadily, we recommend that the Council consider Asian voices at the policy level and adopt a sinking lid policy to protect Asian people from gambling harm.

Asian Gambling Behavior

⁹ Petry, N. M., Stinson, F. S., & Grant, B. F. (2005). Comorbidity of DSM-IV pathological gambling and other psychiatric disorders: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.

¹⁰ Rodda, S. N., Lubman, D. I., & Dowling, N. A. (2018). Prevalence of suicidality in individuals accessing gambling treatment services.

¹¹ Nower, L., & Blaszczynski, A. (2008). Suicidality and depression among youth gamblers: A preliminary examination of three studies.

Sobrun-Maharaj, Rossen, and Wong, 2012¹² identified that one of the contributing factors to mental health issues for Asian people is problem gambling.

Analysis of data from the Health and Lifestyles Survey over several years shows that, after adjusting for a range of socio-economic factors and gambling predictors when compared to European/Other, Asian people's risk for individual gambling harm was 9.5 times higher¹³. Furthermore, pokies players were more than twice as likely to be at risk of some level of gambling-related harm compared to other gamblers.

Further research indicates that some aspects of Asian culture (e.g., yin-yang in Chinese culture) encourage Asian people to take greater risks on low-probability games than Europeans, making Asian people more susceptible to gambling harm¹⁴.

Over the past 12 months, AFS provided 4664 counselling sessions to more than 1,447 gambling clients around Aotearoa. Our problem-gambling clients were afflicted with co-existing issues such as suicidal ideation, financial hardship, domestic violence, and severe depressive and anxiety symptoms due to problem gambling.

As per the findings of the New Zealand Asian Responsible Gambling Report, 2021¹⁵, carried out by Asian Family Services, it was revealed that within the past year, 74.7% of Asians participated in various gambling activities. Among this group, 41.5% chose to gamble at Class 4 venues. Moreover, among those who engaged in gambling at these venues, a concerning 16.5% were identified as experiencing gambling-related harm. Furthermore, the study found that Asians who gambled at Class 4 venues were more likely to be male, younger, and have lower incomes compared to those who did not gamble at such venues. Unfortunately, due to being either new to the country or unfamiliar with the health system and services in New Zealand, many who experienced gambling harm did not seek early intervention. The delay in seeking help was partially due to a lack of understanding of behavioural addiction concepts. Often addiction is only understood as a substance abuse issue. The report also indicated that 78.7% of Asian gamblers identified stigma as one reason preventing them from early help-seeking.

The main Asian groups who are most vulnerable to the harm of pokies

¹² Sobrun-Maharaj, A., Rossen, F., & Wong, A, S, K. (2012) The Impact of Gambling and Problem Gambling on Asian Families and Communities in New Zealand. Centre for Asian & Ethnic Minority Health Research, University of Auckland.

¹³ Ministry of Health. (2019). Progress on Gambling Harm Reduction 2010 to 2017: Outcomes report – New Zealand Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

¹⁴ Dai, Z. (2012). Delay discounting, probability discounting, reward contrast and gambling: a cross-cultural study. Unpublished PhD's thesis, University of Canterbury.

¹⁵ Asian Family Services & Trace Research Ltd. (2021). New Zealand Asian Responsible Gambling Report 2021. Auckland, New Zealand. Asian Family Services.

During the past 25 years, AFS has seen many Asian clients addicted to pokies. We particularly find that the groups below are most vulnerable to gambling harm from pokies:

- Restaurant workers (chefs, kitchen hands, baristas, etc.);
- Cleaners;
- Builders/construction workers;
- Older people;
- International students;
- Work visa holders.

The main reasons that Asian peoples play pokies

The most common reasons why Asian people play pokies are because:

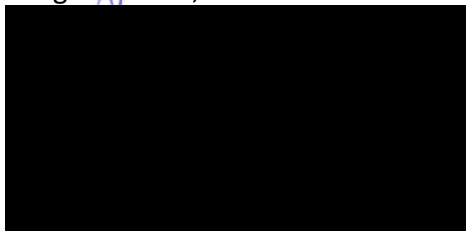
- Low-barrier game: No English requirement, easy to go and play solo;
- Emotional escape (release stress, run away from conflict with others, etc.);
- Combatting loneliness;
- Making easy money;
- Addiction-driven playing: to win back lost money.

Sinking Lid Policy

As the Marlborough Council reviews its Class 4 and TAB policies, the findings from these research studies assume a pivotal role in formulating responsible gambling measures and safeguarding individuals from the adverse effects of Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs). Striving for a delicate balance between entertainment and potential harm, addressing the negative impact of EGMs on society becomes imperative to foster a safer and healthier gambling environment for all stakeholders involved. We urge the Council in adopting a sinking lid policy with no relocations or venue mergers permitted.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit.

Ngā mihi nui,



13 Raleigh St Christian Centre

Received 24 August 2023

From: info@waipadc.govt.nz
To: [Submissions](#)
Subject: External Sender: Gambling Review Submission Form
Date: Thursday, 24 August 2023 10:49:54 pm

CYBER SECURITY WARNING: This email is from an external source - be careful of attachments and links. Please follow the Cybersecurity Policy and report suspicious emails to Servicedesk

Full Name: [REDACTED]
Organisation (if applicable): Raleigh St Christian Centre

Physical Address [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:

Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society:

- 1. Total number of pokies.** Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
- 2. Number of new TAB venues.** Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
- 3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.** Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
- 4. Relocation policy.** Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
- 5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?**

[Gambling in Waipa Submission.docx](#) (172 kb)

Gambling in Waipa – Policy Review

For each question, tick which option you prefer. Please only tick one option for each question.

1. Total number of pokies.

- Keep as is** – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
- Have a sinking lid** – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
- Allow more pokies** – Have no limit on the number of pokies.

2. Number of new TAB venues.

- Keep as is** – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- Limit the number of new TAB venues** – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

- Keep as is** – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- Allow venues to be located anywhere** – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
- Put more restrictions on where venues can be located** – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)

4. Relocation policy.

- Keep as is** – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
- Remove relocation policy** – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

5. Additional comments

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Church Elders of Raleigh St Christian Centre to express our deep concern regarding the proliferation of pokie machine gambling in our community. We appreciate the opportunity to submit our views to the Waipa Council as you deliberate on matters that have a significant impact on the well-being and moral fabric of our society.

As Christians we believe that we have a responsibility to steward our God-given resources in a way that promotes human flourishing. This is why our scriptures teach consistently that to take advantage of the poor and vulnerable is harmful for the individuals involved and the communities that they are part of e.g. Isaiah 58:3-7.

Our Christian faith community has been a part of this community for over 125 years. We are involved in community work including youth work in local schools, food rescue and re-distribution and many programs for families. We witness firsthand the adverse consequences of pokie machine gambling on individuals and families, and it is our moral duty to advocate for change. We firmly believe that restricting or even eliminating pokie machine gambling in our community is a necessary step towards fostering a healthier and more responsible environment for our residents.

Here are some of the key reasons for our opposition to pokie machine gambling:

Social and Family Harm: Pokie machine gambling is a known contributor to social problems, including addiction, financial ruin, and family breakdowns. Families in our community have suffered the consequences of problem gambling, leading to broken homes, increased crime rates, and a heavy burden on social support services.

Economic Impact: While pokie machines generate revenue for operators, they drain resources from local households. This money is often diverted away from essential needs such as housing, education, and healthcare, leading to economic instability in our community.

Vulnerable Populations: Pokie machine venues tend to cluster in areas with vulnerable populations, making it easier for those already at risk to fall into the trap of addiction. We believe that it is our duty to protect the most vulnerable among us and not subject them to such harmful influences.

Ethical and Moral Concerns: Pokie machines are designed to exploit human psychology, leading individuals into a cycle of continuous loss. We find this exploitative and contrary to the values of fairness, responsibility, and compassion that our community upholds.

Community Well-being: A community thrives when its members are healthy, prosperous, and engaged in positive activities. Pokie machine gambling detracts from these goals and undermines the overall well-being of our community.

We encourage you to read the Problem Gambling Foundation website which has resources that show the size of the problem in our local communities.
<https://www.pgf.nz/>

We urge the Waipa Council to consider the following actions as part of its review:

Increased Support for Problem Gamblers: Allocate resources to support services for problem gamblers and their families to ensure they have access to help when needed.

Community Education: Launch public awareness campaigns to educate our residents about the dangers of gambling addiction and its impact on individuals and families.

Explore Alternative Revenue Sources: Encourage the development of alternative sources of revenue that do not rely on the exploitation of vulnerable individuals.

We understand that there may be economic considerations, but we believe that the well-being of our community and the protection of our vulnerable members should take precedence. We request that the Waipa Council take our concerns into serious consideration and work towards reducing the negative impact of pokie machine gambling in our community.

Thank you for your attention to this pressing issue. We look forward to a future where our community is free from the harmful effects of pokie machine gambling.

Sincerely,



Raleigh St Christian Centre
On behalf of the Church Elders

14 Grassroots Trust Limited

Received 24 August 2023

From: info@waipadc.govt.nz
To: [Submissions](#)
Subject: External Sender: Gambling Review Submission Form
Date: Thursday, 24 August 2023 11:14:19 pm

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Full Name: [REDACTED]
Organisation (if applicable): Grassroots Trust Limited
Physical Address PO Box 9019, Waikato Mail Centre, Hamilton 3240
Email: [REDACTED]
Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: No
If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:
Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? Yes
If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society: Grassroots Trust Limited

- 1. Total number of pokies.** Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
- 2. Number of new TAB venues.** Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- 3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.** Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- 4. Relocation policy.** Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

Please see Submission Document attached.

[Grassroots Trust Limited Submission to Waipa District Council.pdf](#) (382 kb)

[Waipa District Approved Grants from 1 June 2022 to 31 July 2023.pdf](#) (152 kb)

**Waipa District Council**

Private Bag 2402
Te Awamutu 3840

Email:

Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy Review**Introduction**

Grassroots Trust (Grassroots) is supportive of positive legislation changes within the industry and all efforts to further minimise harm that is caused from gambling. Our systems, and harm prevention & minimisation training are considered industry leading, and we pride ourselves in ensuring we use the latest technology available to the industry.

This submission is in response to the Waipa District Council's review of their Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy. Council is asking for feedback on four areas of which Grassroots would like to respond to the first three:

1. How many pokie machines we should allow in our district.

Grassroots **supports** a status quo policy, keeping the current capped policy at 232 gaming machines. A capped policy contains any growth in gaming machine numbers, meanwhile the Waipa District's population continues to grow at a rapid rate. The number of gaming machines per 1,000 adult residents continues to decline at the growth rate that the Waipa District is experiencing. Currently there is approximately 5 gaming machines per 1,000 adult residents in the Waipa District which will only continue to decrease as the population increases. By 2050 the Waipa District is expected to have a population of 75,000 residents, which then we would expect to be a less than 4 gaming machines per 1,000 adult resident.

2. Where pokie machines can be located in the Waipa.

Grassroots **supports** a status quo policy, ensuring no new venues are allowed to be located to, or across the road from any school or licensed early childhood centre.

3. Whether or not we should allow pokie machines to be relocated.

Grassroots **supports** the retention of Waipa District Council's current policy regarding Class 4 Venue relocations. Venue relocations should be considered by Councils as a positive move and a good thing for communities. Often these relocations are to newer, smaller, modern, and more vibrant premises that create a positive entertainment precinct, supporting the local economy and encouraging tourism to the area. Applying further restrictions only entrenches venue operators in premises that may be a health and safety risk. Permitting venues to relocate can also have some harm minimisation benefits such as relocating venues from high deprivation areas to low deprivation areas assisting to minimise risk of gambling harm in the Waipa District.

About Grassroots Trust

The Grassroots Group is the fourth largest Class 4 Operator in New Zealand and largest in the North Island. Grassroots operates 108 gaming machines at 7 venues across both Te Awamutu and Cambridge areas:

- 5 Stags Leaminton – 18 Gaming Machines
- Joy’s Place – 18 Gaming Machines
- Oval Sports Bar – 9 Gaming Machines
- Prince Albert Olde English Pub – 18 Gaming Machines
- Star Tavern – 18 Gaming Machines
- The Clubhouse Sports Bar & Café – 9 Gaming Machines
- The Firkin Sports Bar & Café – 18 Gaming Machines

Grassroots is governed by a dedicated and professional Board of Directors who are all passionate about supporting local communities. The Board of Directors are Executive Chairman, Martin Bradley (Lawyer); and Directors, Kevin Burgess (Pharmacist); Jeremy O’Rourke (Managing Director); Tracey Gunn (Barrister); Gary Troup, ONZM (Company Director) and Fraser Lellman (Accountant).

As a Class 4 Operator licensed under the Gambling Act 2003, Grassroots generates funding for the community through the supply and operation of gaming machines in bars and pubs. Class 4 Venues enable extremely valuable funding to be provided to a large range of local community groups.

Grant Funding

Many organisations throughout New Zealand including the Waipa District have benefited from Grassroots Trust grant funding. For the year ending March 2023, Grassroots was extremely proud to return **43.06% to community organisations**, exceeding the minimum regulatory requirement to return 40% of gross proceeds to authorised purposes. It is Grassroots intention to distribute funds back to the community that it was generated from - across the sport, community, and education sectors.

The Department of Internal Affairs now provide access to grant funding through their Granted website (www.granted.govt.nz), which is widely used by stakeholders. The data is falling short of recognising the correct funding TLA, due to reporting on the applicant’s selection of funding TLA rather than recognising the correct funding TLA as applied by the Society.

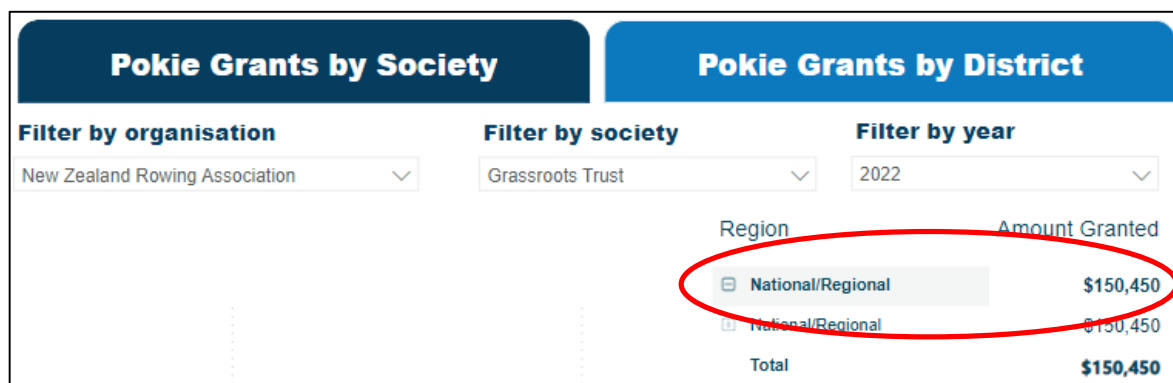
Philips Search & Rescue is a good example of an organisation that were approved funding of \$99,326.56 and selected multiple TLAs as benefiting from this funding.

011 - Thames-Coromandel District, 012 - Hauraki District, 013 - Waikato District, 015 - Matamata-Piako District, 016 - Hamilton City, 017 - Waipa District, 019 - South Waikato District, 020 - Waitomo District, 024 - Rotorua District

The Granted website has only reported on the first TLA selected being Thames-Coromandel District. Grassroots has however applied this funding over multiple TLAs of which \$14,189.50 was allocated out of funding generated from the Waipa District. No funding was allocated out of the Thames-Coromandel District as reported by the Department of Internal Affairs.



The Granted website also fails to recognise National / Multi-Regional organisations where funding approved is split across multiple TLA's. The New Zealand Rowing Association is a great example of an organisation that has received funding of \$150,450 from Grassroots, however \$25,000.00 was allocated out of funding generated from the Waipa District, as shown on page 2 of the approved grants report accompanying this submission.



Class 4 Gaming Venues enable extremely valuable funding to be provided to a large range of local community groups. Approximately \$300 million in gaming machine funds is provided to over 9,500 community organisations each year across New Zealand. Our funding turnaround is quick, with grant decisions being made monthly and the application process for community groups is simple, completed online via our website.

During the 12-month period ending 31 July 2023, Grassroots has **contributed an incredible \$2,370,636.58 in grants to a staggering 61 organisations who provide essential services to and within the Waipa District** – see the full list of funding provided for the year ending 31 July 2023 which accompanies this submission. Funding that has gone back into organisations that provide arts & culture, community, health & welfare, research & education, and sport, benefiting and making a massive difference directly to the Waipa communities.

Class 4 Gaming Societies are the only gambling operators that focus on supporting grassroots community organisations. No other gambling provider provides this level of support for grassroots organisations. Grants make a positive difference to many community organisations, which would struggle to survive without this funding. There is no easy substitute for these funds. Funding received by community organisations is critical to their ongoing sustainability.

The Lottery Grants Board makes a small number of large grants to large organisations. The New Zealand Racing Board predominately uses the funds from race and sports betting to support the racing industry. The profits from the six commercial casinos are paid out to their commercial shareholders (save for a token amount in community grants). No grant money is paid by offshore-based online gambling providers.

Sinking Lid Policies, Machine Numbers and Gambling Harm

Sinking Lid Policies are ineffective and despite the intention that reducing gaming machines would reduce gaming machine expenditure, like many other regions in New Zealand this is just not the case. In fact gaming machine expenditure continues to rise regardless of the decline in gaming machine numbers nationally.

There is no evidence to support the notion that taking Gaming Machines out of our communities will reduce problem gambling. In fact, **the problem gambling rate in New Zealand continues to plateau and remains low at 0.2% of New Zealand's adult population**. The Problem Gambling Rate is for all forms of gambling, not just gaming machine gambling.

A reduction in gaming machines is also only going to accelerate the migration to online gambling where there is absolutely no control. In April 2020, the Health Promotion Agency released a Report on the Impact of COVID-19¹ on Alcohol Consumption, Smoking, Gambling and Health & Wellbeing. The Health Promotion Agency reported that 1190 New Zealanders over the age of 18 took part in the online survey, which took place during days 13 – 19 of the Covid Level 4 Lockdown Period. The report found that:

- 20% of the respondents were either gambling more than usual online or gambling for the first time online; and
- Of those respondents that reported increased online gambling, 51% advised that the reason for this was *“I can't go to my usual places to gamble or to buy tickets so I have switched to gambling online for now”*.

The Waipa District's problem gambling rate is considered low. As at 24 February 2023, the National Database of Exclusion Orders showed that there were only **41 individuals** that had excluded themselves from Class 4 Venues in the Waipa District. The Waipa District's problem gambling rate is therefore **very low**, when considered against a rapidly growing population estimated to be now approximately 53,600 residents.

Ministry of Health figures have shown that 75% of adult New Zealanders regularly participate in gambling for entertainment, including Lotto, gaming machines, horse and dog racing, sports betting and casinos. About 33% of those enjoy playing licensed gaming machines. On average, for every dollar that is played in a gaming machine, 91 cents of that dollar is paid out in prizes. This is the highest rate of return for any form of legal gambling in New Zealand.

Reducing machine numbers has been tried as a tool to address gambling-related harm but it has not worked as there is no link between gaming machine numbers and harm caused. It merely reduces community funding and accelerates the migration of gambling to online providers where there is zero return to the community.

¹ <https://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications/the-impact-of-lockdown-on-health-risk-behaviours>

Harm Prevention & Minimisation - Support & Systems

Excellent harm prevention & minimisation practices is Grassroots' number one strategy and remains a high priority within our operations. Class 4 Gaming Operators are heavily regulated by the Department of Internal Affairs and are socially responsible and very committed to excellent harm prevention & minimisation. Grassroots and its member venues are committed to excellent host responsibility for their gamblers; and operate within a comprehensive society and venue Harm Prevention and Minimisation Policy. It is Grassroots expectation that venue management support their staff to become Responsible Gambling Hosts. Grassroots aims to provide an environment that supports Responsible Gambling and understands that although for some people gambling is a form of entertainment for others there are some harmful effects.

Regulations around harm minimisation have recently been reviewed and released to the Class 4 Sector. The Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Amendment Regulations 2023 is currently being enforced in three parts and will be in full effect by 1 December 2023. These new regulatory requirements are already forcing Class 4 Operators and Venues to review their current harm minimisation systems and practices and to make improvements where necessary.

The regulations require staff and managers of Class 4 Gaming Venues to be trained in how to monitor and recognise problem gamblers; and how to intervene appropriately to ensure that they seek help and support for their problem. This, in our view, is the most effective way of helping the very small proportion of people who have a problem to manage that, whilst leaving the greatest proportion of people to fulfil their legitimate desire to gamble responsibly.

Grassroots, like all other Class 4 Societies provide significant funding to the Ministry of Health through an annual Problem Gambling Levy of over \$20 million, to help those at risk from their gambling. This funding assists problem gambling support services in the Waipa District, the wider Waikato Districts and national treatment providers such as the Problem Gambling Foundation, The Salvation Army and the Gambling Helpline.

On top of this Class 4 Operators across New Zealand spend in excess of \$3-4 million each year on Harm Prevention & Minimisation initiatives such as training, compliance assessments and administering the Exclusion Process, and this is only set to increase with the recent change in regulation.

Grassroots also provides significant on-going training to venue management and staff on identifying the general and strong signs of problem gambling, information on the problem gambling services available, and the exclusion order process. Dedicated and experienced field staff are available at any time to provide Harm Prevention & Minimisation Training and support to venue management and staff. Grassroots encourages their member venues to attend initiatives such as the Harm Minimisation Leadership Programme delivered by Hospitality New Zealand, aimed at enhancing Venue Management practices with Harm Prevention & Minimisation.

Grassroots provides the following resources to venues:

- Grassroots Trust Venue Harm Prevention & Minimisation Policy;
- Full Health Promotion Agency Gamble Host Packs including Quick Reference Guides to help identify Problem Gamblers, Posters and Training Tips;
- Problem Gambling Pamphlets;
- Daily Gaming Diary and Problem Gambling Observation Pad to record any problem gambling observations and action staff may take;
- Exclusion Order Books and an Exclusion Order Process;
- Signage to display in and around the gaming room.

Example Venue Resources to assist with problem gambling provided by Grassroots:

Grassroots and its member venues fully support the Multi-venue Exclusion (MVE) & National Database Program (CONCERN), which operates across New Zealand and is administered by The Salvation Army; providing Problem Gamblers with the option to exclude themselves from multiple venues at once.

Harm Prevention & Minimisation Technology - Facial Recognition

Facial Recognition is now widely used by Class 4 Gaming Societies providing huge positive benefits to the Class 4 Industry and assists Class 4 Venues with supervision and monitoring of gaming rooms. Grassroots is a big believer in staying up to date with the latest technology offered in the industry and is currently rolling out this technology across all member venues in New Zealand. Currently all but one of the Grassroots venues operating in the Waipa District are using this technology. Our aim is to have this technology operating at every venue in the Waipa by 30 September 2023.

Facial Recognition systems enhance our commitment to providing good host responsibility and a culture of care at venues. The technology uses high-definition cameras in the gaming room as a fully integrated solution for recognising registered excluded problem gamblers as they enter and move around a gaming venue, and to also record 'time on site' data measuring individuals time in the gaming area.

The system sends alerts to staff through their front of house management systems, which then prompts staff to actively approach individuals to offer problem gambling information, information regarding the venue's harm minimisation policy, problem gambling service provider contact details and educating patrons on the Exclusion Order Programme available to them.

This system has huge positive advantages to the Class 4 Industry including helping to reduce problem gambling relapse amongst individuals, but it is expensive. In the absence of Ministry of Health funding towards technology improvements, the purchase of Facial Recognition by Societies can become cost prohibitive.

Unintended Consequences – Increase in Internet and Mobile Phone Gambling

It is imperative to recognise that any reduction in local gaming machine offering will only lead to further increased activity through online gambling (gambling spend to offshore internet and mobile-based offerings). While it is illegal to advertise overseas gambling in New Zealand, it is not illegal to participate in gambling on an overseas-based website or mobile phone application.

Since 2019, SkyCity has offered online gambling services New Zealanders through their SkyCity Online Casino (<https://www.skycitycasino.com/>), operated by an overseas provider. These offshore providers are not regulated by New Zealand law and are not subject to the New Zealand Problem Gambling Levy or other forms of New Zealand tax.

On average it is expected that already \$750m is lost to online gambling every year. It now takes only a simple search and a few minutes to download to your computer, tablet or mobile phone any type of casino game you desire, including an exact replica of the gaming machine programs currently available in New Zealand venues.



Offshore-based online gambling, however, poses considerable 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 online gamblers are often encouraged to gamble more by being offered inducements or by being offered the opportunity to gamble on credit. For example, many overseas sites offer sizable cash bonuses to a customer's account for each friend that they induce to also open an account and deposit funds.

Any reduction in gaming machines only redirects gamblers to offshore-based internet gambling, there is no harm minimisation advantage in that strategy. Reducing the number of class 4 gaming venues, only actually drives gamblers away from the controlled environment of a gaming lounge, to an uncontrolled environment of online gambling which cannot be monitored at all.

In addition, there are further disadvantages in the fact that no community funding is generated for New Zealanders, no tax revenue is generated for the New Zealand Government and no contributions are made via the New Zealand problem gambling levy.

Conclusion

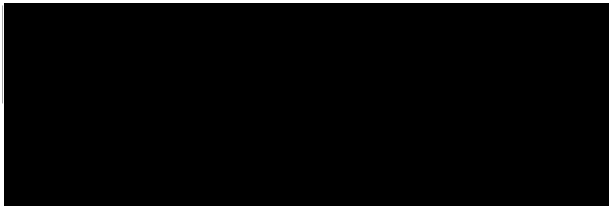
Grassroots has always enjoyed a partnered approach with the Waipa District Council, together supporting fantastic community facilities benefiting the Waipa community. One of these facilities is the Grassroots Trust Velodrome, now considered a world class facility, located right in the heart of the Waipa, 'Home of Champions' territory. This facility has played a huge role in encouraging tourism to the area.

We believe that by mutually supporting the Waipa community together, we are improving hospitality precinct offerings, together ensuring harm minimisation remains a high priority and benefiting the Waipa community in many ways.

Finally, Grassroots looks forward to continuing its support of the Waipa community, ensuring that sport, education, and community organisations in the region continue to receive the valuable support that they all require.

Kind regards

On behalf of the Grassroots Trust Board of Directors



Grassroots Trust Limited
Approved Grants - Waipa District
 Reporting Period: 1 June 2022 to 31 July 2023



Between the period 1 June 2022 to 31 July 2023, Grassroots Trust contributed **\$2,370,636.58** to sport, education and community groups within Waipa District.

Below is a breakdown of these very worthwhile causes:

Approval Date	App No.	Organisation Name	Category	Approved Specific Purpose	Approved Amount
29/06/2022	GA220517-526E	Waikato Rugby Referees Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Referee Administrator from 1 July to 31 December 2022	\$3,473.40
29/06/2022	GA220520-5551	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Program Facilitator, Club Coordinator, Community Sport Director and General Manager from 4 July to 25 September 2022, and towards the costs associated with Physiotherapy services from 1 July to 30 November 2022, and indoor centre lease from 1 July to 31 October 2022, and purchasing medical supplies	\$58,990.98
29/06/2022	GA220524-5868	Puahue Hall Association 1985 Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with refurbishing the wastewater system	\$43,280.00
29/06/2022	GA220527-6199	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for July 2022, and purchasing community medals	\$21,311.66
29/06/2022	GA220530-6468	Te Awamutu Golf Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with feasibility study for development plans and golf course expansions	\$20,000.00
29/06/2022	GA220531-670B	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses, vehicle leases, and salary and contract costs from 1 July to 31 August 2022	\$1,831.62
27/07/2022	GA220530-6503	Life Education Trust Waipa King Country	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the salary costs of two Educators from 27 July to 9 October 2022	\$10,000.00
27/07/2022	GA220602-708F	Central North Island Kindergarten Trust	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing seven play cubes for Kihikihi Kindergarten	\$3,500.00
27/07/2022	GA220607-7229	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Technical Director from 1 August to 30 November 2022	\$13,333.33
27/07/2022	GA220629-861F	Heartsafe Cambridge Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing eight lockboxes AEDs in Cambridge	\$7,160.00
27/07/2022	GA220629-8684	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for August 2022, purchasing medical supplies and bus hire from 30 July to 3 September 2022	\$19,691.32
27/07/2022	GA220629-8693	Te Awamutu Tennis Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with tennis coaching from 17 October 2022 to 3 April 2023	\$5,520.00
27/07/2022	GA220629-8793	Armistice In Cambridge Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with event expenses (public liability insurance, programme printing and re-enactment demonstrations) for the 80th Anniversary of US Troops in NZ in WW2 to be held from 5 – 6 November 2022	\$8,250.00
27/07/2022	GA220630-8971	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Development Officer Waikato, Development Officer North Waikato, Pathway & Talent Coach and Competition and Tournament Manager from 1 August to 31 October 2022, and towards the costs associated with District Associations delivering game development and pathway programs in Counties and audit fees	\$7,030.46
31/08/2022	GA220709-9442	Waikato Community Hospice Foundation	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a property at 342 Cobham Drive, Hamilton	\$50,000.00

31/08/2022	GA220713-964D	Te Rahu District Hall Society Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing security cameras at the Te Rahu Hall	\$2,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220714-9778	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing eight senior team uniforms	\$13,241.60
31/08/2022	GA220715-9831	Te Awamutu Intermediate School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing turf	\$50,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220719-0003	Cambridge School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing PE and sports equipment	\$5,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220721-028F	Central Bowling Club Cambridge Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a greens mower	\$5,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220721-0292	Te Awamutu Brass Band Incorporated	Arts And Culture	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing three toilets and two vanities for the bathroom upgrade	\$3,938.00
31/08/2022	GA220726-061F	Stragglers Rod and Kustom Club Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with hosting the Stragglers Car Show at Lake Karapiro on 22 November 2022, including venue hire, radio advertising, signage, sticker printing, newspaper advertising, photography, hiring a band and poster printing	\$10,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220729-099E	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of four Netball Development Officers from 1 September to 31 October 2022 and operational expenses from 1 September to 31 October 2022	\$1,283.02
31/08/2022	GA220729-1123	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for September 2022, and with hosting the Waikato Legends V South Africa VX festival on 26 November 2022	\$21,605.87
28/09/2022	GA220822-2521	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing turf on the bowling green	\$10,000.00
28/09/2022	GA220829-3418	Waikato Valley Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of four Coaches from 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023, and towards the costs associated with tournament fees, accommodation and van hire from 26 November to 16 December 2022	\$4,212.72
28/09/2022	GA220831-377F	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for October 2022	\$15,676.03
28/09/2022	GA220831-3940	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 October to 31 December 2022 and purchasing uniforms	\$21,829.16
28/09/2022	GA220831-3962	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the two Community Pathway Coach's from 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023	\$12,730.80
26/10/2022	GA220829-3463	Cambridge B.M.X. Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing LED floodlights	\$6,010.32
26/10/2022	GA220912-4495	Waikato Rugby Referees Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with a fitness programmes for active referees from 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023	\$1,654.00
26/10/2022	GA220922-5177	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Senior Mens Coach and Player Development, Program Facilitator, Community Sports Deliverer and General Manager from 7 November 2022 to 26 February 2023 and the costs associated with indoor centre lease for six months, purchasing playing uniforms and equipment and field maintenance expenses	\$87,108.18
26/10/2022	GA220922-5233	Leamington Rugby Sports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing rugby uniforms and equipment	\$22,340.00
26/10/2022	GA220926-5414	New Zealand Rowing Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the GM Community & Development and the costs associated with fuel and vehicle lease from 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023	\$25,000.00
26/10/2022	GA220927-5483	Ohaupo School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing Chromebooks, iPads with accessories and a basketball hoop tower	\$10,000.00

26/10/2022	GA220928-5683	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Pathway and Talent Coach - Bays, Development Officer - North Waikato, Development Manager - Waikato, Diversity and Inclusion Officer & Competition and Tournaments Administrator and Pathway and Talent Coach - Waikato from 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023, and towards the costs associated with District Associations delivering game development and pathway programs in Northland from 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023	\$7,447.35
26/10/2022	GA220930-602B	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for November 2022	\$15,815.83
26/10/2022	GA220930-6050	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses, vehicle leases, salary and contract costs from 1 November to 31 December 2022, venue hire, entry fees, physio support and purchasing medical supplies	\$4,871.75
30/11/2022	GA220914-4582	Cambridge High School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a double boat	\$19,450.00
30/11/2022	GA221011-6517	Waikato Touch Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Touch Development Officer from 9 January to 31 December 2023	\$50,000.00
30/11/2022	GA221023-7094	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Technical Director from 1 December 2022 to 31 March 2023	\$13,333.33
30/11/2022	GA221025-7199	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing turf on the bowling green	\$10,000.00
30/11/2022	GA221027-7489	Cambridge Community House Trust	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the Counsellor from 1 March to 30 June 2023	\$10,000.00
30/11/2022	GA221027-7604	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for December 2022	\$17,464.57
30/11/2022	GA221030-7854	Philips Search and Rescue Trust	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing an Axnes Wireless Communication Unit and a DZMx Communications Unit for the Waikato Westpac Rescue Helicopter	\$14,189.50
21/12/2022	GA221031-7961	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards salary and contract costs from 1 January to 28 February 2023, vehicle lease, operational expenses, training venue hire, playing dresses and accommodation, airfares and vehicle hire for coaches to attend the Otaki Preseason Tournament to be held in Wellington from 17 - 19 February 2023	\$1,507.80
21/12/2022	GA221102-8262	Waikato Hockey Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a scoreboard	\$10,000.00
21/12/2022	GA221109-884E	Te Awamutu Youth Development Trust	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a large mirror and two cross trainers	\$10,874.33
21/12/2022	GA221109-8949	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a cricket roller	\$32,000.00
21/12/2022	GA221110-900D	Swim Waikato Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the CEO and Finance and Administration Manager from 1 January to 31 March 2023	\$6,250.00
21/12/2022	GA221110-901E	Riverside Golf Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with building a covered driving range	\$20,000.00
21/12/2022	GA221115-9478	Waikato Rugby Referees Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing Referee Jerseys, Mileage Costs from 1 January to 31 December 2023, and Referee Administrator costs from 1 January to 30 June 2023	\$4,962.00
21/12/2022	GA221116-9634	Waikato Golf Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Office Administrator and Golf Development Officer from 1 January to 30 June 2023	\$7,032.80
21/12/2022	GA221116-9778	Sport Waikato	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with artificial turf study services for sport fields across Central Waikato region	\$13,750.00
21/12/2022	GA221119-0301	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for January 2023	\$24,182.65

21/12/2022	GA221119-0324	Pokuru School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing sports uniforms	\$17,310.00
21/12/2022	GA221120-0363	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 January to 31 March 2023	\$5,214.38
25/01/2023	GA221202-1115	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing portable goals for senior and junior teams	\$20,000.00
25/01/2023	GA221206-123B	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with installation of a bowling green surface	\$5,000.00
25/01/2023	GA221206-1275	The Home of Cycling Charitable Trust	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the General Manager from 25 January to 31 December 2023 and the costs associated with insurance & electricity expenses for 2023	\$115,000.00
25/01/2023	GA221212-1517	Kihikihi School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing multi use turf for the netball court	\$51,340.00
25/01/2023	GA221220-2087	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Development Officer - Western Bay of Plenty, Development Activator - Programmes, Development Manager - Waikato, Diversity and Inclusion Officer & Competition and Tournaments Administrator, Pathway and Talent Manager from 1 February to 30 April 2023 and towards the costs associated with vehicle lease from 1 February to 30 April 2023 and expenses associated with District Association Grants	\$8,385.62
25/01/2023	GA221222-2248	Waikato Rodeo Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with event expenses for the Waikato Rodeo to be held at Kihikihi Domain on 18 February 2023 (steer & bull hire, ambulance, toilet hire, temporary fencing, sound system and cartage bulls)	\$14,592.06
25/01/2023	GA221227-2432	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for February 2023	\$22,931.02
25/01/2023	GA221228-246D	Cambridge Cycling Festival Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with holding the Cambridge Cycling Festival on 25 April 2023	\$30,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230111-2862	Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust	Environment And Animals	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing Biosecurity Stations for Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari	\$25,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230121-343A	Te Awamutu Association Football Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing football equipment and playing uniforms for the junior team	\$7,325.74
22/02/2023	GA230123-3475	Te Awamutu Marist Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing field lights and two marquees	\$35,123.92
22/02/2023	GA230125-368A	Citizens Advice Bureau Cambridge Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the Manager from 1 April to 30 June 2023	\$7,150.00
22/02/2023	GA230126-377B	Cambridge High School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing rugby uniforms and equipment	\$18,710.00
22/02/2023	GA230126-3916	The Order of St John Central Region Trust Board	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a Gen4 Ambulance for Te Awamutu	\$204,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230127-4063	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of three Netball Development Officers, WBOP NNL Team Physiotherapist and WBOP NNL Team Strength & Conditioning Coach from 1 March to 30 April 2023 and the costs associated with operational expenses (MYOB licence fee & fuel) and National Netball League team costs (video analyst, resilience video, venue hire, physio and strength and conditioning services) from 1 March to 30 April 2023	\$1,235.27
22/02/2023	GA230128-415B	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for March 2023	\$16,395.44
22/02/2023	GA230128-416B	Kihikihi Rugbysports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing playing/training equipment and uniforms	\$14,175.42
22/02/2023	GA230131-431E	Stewart Alexander Golf and Country Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Club Manager and Course Superintendent from 6 March to 29 May 2023	\$25,000.00

22/02/2023	GA230131-442E	Pirongia Rugby And Sports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing playing uniforms and equipment	\$35,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230201-463D	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of two Development Officers, Development Manager, Diversity & Inclusion Officer & Tournaments Administrator, Competitions & Tournaments Manager and the Pathway & Talent Manager from 1 May to 31 July 2023 and towards the costs associated with vehicle lease from 1 April to 31 July 2023 and expenses associated with District Association Grants	\$10,596.62
29/03/2023	GA230219-5260	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Technical Director from 1 April to 31 July 2023	\$13,333.33
29/03/2023	GA230221-5390	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of Program Facilitator, Club Coordinator, Community Sport Director, General Manager and the Director of Rugby from 3 April to 30 July 2023 and the costs associated with field maintenance, lease expenses, event costs for the Te Awamutu Sports Cycling Te Awamutu Tour to be held from 13 - 14 May 2023 and purchasing uniforms and netballs	\$124,482.75
29/03/2023	GA230227-625A	Kihikihi Rugbysports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with reroofing the clubrooms	\$29,661.82
29/03/2023	GA230227-6312	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for April 2023	\$21,707.51
29/03/2023	GA230227-6321	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the General Manager, Coaches and Trainer from 1 April to 31 August 2023 and the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 April to 30 June 2023 and purchasing a van	\$39,213.41
30/03/2023	GA230228-6617	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing an outfield mower	\$2,751.00
26/04/2023	GA230306-700D	Te Awamutu Association Football Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing two portable goals	\$7,053.88
26/04/2023	GA230308-7175	Te Awamutu College	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing uniforms and equipment for various sporting codes	\$20,000.00
26/04/2023	GA230321-8083	Te Awamutu Marist Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with repainting the exterior and interior toilets of the club rooms	\$20,000.00
26/04/2023	GA230323-8390	Te Awamutu Netball Centre Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with stadium hire for the reserve and premier netball competitions for the 2023 season	\$5,791.34
26/04/2023	GA230324-845A	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Director of Cricket from 1 August to 30 November 2023	\$20,000.00
26/04/2023	GA230327-8774	Cambridge Racquets Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing squash and tennis balls	\$1,839.86
26/04/2023	GA230330-920B	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Strength & Conditioning Coach and NNL Physiotherapist from 1 - 31 May 2023, and the costs associated with operational expenses (NNL Video Analyst for May 2023 and fuel expenses from 1 May to 30 June 2023), court hire from 5 - 12 May 2023 and purchasing two laptops and accessories	\$644.08
26/04/2023	GA230330-9223	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for May 2023	\$18,709.20
26/04/2023	GA230330-931D	Kihikihi Rugbysports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing sports equipment (goal posts & scrum machine)	\$19,960.00
23/05/2023	GA230320-7930	Citizens Advice Bureau Te Awamutu Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the Manager from 1 July 2023 to 1 December 2023	\$5,000.00
23/05/2023	GA230322-830A	Waikato Hockey Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with the monthly management fee for the turf and facility hire from 1 June to 31 July 2023	\$7,122.01
23/05/2023	GA230411-004F	Te Kopua Marae Committee	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a AED defibrillator	\$3,662.75
23/05/2023	GA230425-0762	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for June 2023 and purchasing three laptops	\$17,306.57

23/05/2023	GA230426-082F	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with field lighting upgrades to Luminaires Albert Park, Te Awamutu	\$100,000.00
23/05/2023	GA230427-1024	Waikato Hockey Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing a LED scoreboard	\$5,045.52
23/05/2023	GA230427-104C	M S Waikato Trust	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the salary costs of the Client Services Coordinator and Client Services Manager from 7 June to 7 July 2023	\$1,000.00
23/05/2023	GA230428-117F	Cambridge Badminton Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing 150 shuttles	\$5,400.00
28/06/2023	GA230519-2744	Te Awamutu Golf Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with conducting a feasibility study of the redevelopment and expansion of the golf course	\$20,000.00
28/06/2023	GA230522-2965	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with Physiotherapy Services for the senior teams from 1 July to 30 November 2023	\$4,581.03
28/06/2023	GA230524-3218	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 July to 30 September 2023, physiotherapy services from 1 July to 30 November 2023 and Insurance from 6 July 2023 to 6 July 2024	\$38,394.79
28/06/2023	GA230526-3477	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Director of Cricket from 31 December 2023 to 31 March 2024	\$25,000.00
28/06/2023	GA230527-3646	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with civil construction, labour & materials to lay the bowling green	\$15,000.00
28/06/2023	GA230529-3966	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for July 2023 and purchasing two laptops	\$17,249.92
28/06/2023	GA230529-397E	The Kids In Need Waikato Charitable Trust	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a ute	\$57,240.00
28/06/2023	GA230530-4178	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the NWBOP Performance Squad Level 3 Umpire Coach and Talent Spotter from 1 July to 31 August 2023 and the costs associated with various operational expenses from 1 July to 31 August 2023 and purchasing IT equipment and various accommodation for Tournaments between 1 July and 2 September 2023	\$958.62
26/07/2023	GA230519-2778	Cambridge B.M.X. Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing an 8-rider safety start gate (excluding car rental, accommodation, food and airfares)	\$20,000.00
26/07/2023	GA230609-4802	Te Awamutu Squash Rackets Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with renovating the changing rooms	\$40,000.00
26/07/2023	GA230616-5020	Cambridge Community Garden Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing timber to build two raised beds for the community garden	\$1,343.22
26/07/2023	GA230628-622B	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for August 2023	\$22,822.44
26/07/2023	GA230629-6400	Stragglers Rod and Kustom Club Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with event expenses (venue, sound equipment and band hire, marketing, advertisement and printing expenses) for the Stragglers Community Car Show Day to be held at Lake Karapiro on 26 November 2023	\$11,061.40
26/07/2023	GA230629-643B	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of three Development Officers (North Waikato & Counties Manukau), Pathway & Talent Coach - Northland and two Development Managers (Waikato & Counties Manukau) from 1 August to 31 October 2023 and the costs associated with vehicle lease from 1 August to 31 October 2023 and an annual audit fee	\$7,680.26
26/07/2023	GA230629-657F	Cycling New Zealand-Waikato Bay of Plenty Cycling Centre Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with track hire from 1 August 2023 to 31 March 2024	\$15,000.00

TOTAL AMOUNT APPROVED: \$2,370,636.58

APPENDIX 4

Feedback Form Comments

Responses to “Are there any other comments you would like to make?”

1. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Most pokie machines & players are located in poor areas. That means that those who contribute most money to the community can least afford to do so. Gambling is a blight on our communities and we must do all we can to restrict it.	

2. Mana Whenua Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
A reduction is required for future generations. Otherwise we are cycling them into a colonial system of failure, debt, depression and it impacts the whole community.	

3. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
This is being completed online on my behalf by my daughter. Not enough money from the pokie machines is coming back to the places like Te Awamutu where it is spent. Thank you for making this an easy process.	

4. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Pokies are clearly a problem for communities, let’s find better ways to create revenue that doesn’t negatively impact the poor.	

5. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
WDC should set a reducing limit of pokies every 5 years if reduction due to sinking lid policy does not drop the number of pokies in a suitable amount of time. If there is 232 pokies (2023) by 2028 there should be 10% less. If this is not achieved by 2028, when a Class 4 venue reapplies for their licence they must remove x number of pokies to renew their license.	

6. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Problem gambling, involving local pokie machines, destroyed my marriage and changed my childrens lives. Not something I would want for others.	

7. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>Gambling is recognized as a huge cause of negative personal and wider whanau issues</p> <p>Gambling addiction is like any addiction and the loss of control over amounts spent/ not kept for whanau rent/ mortgage/ food / electricity etc impacts severely on the person addicted and the wider whanau and society</p> <p>Addiction support costs community's in social and monetary terms and is a drain on the community as a whole</p> <p>A reduction and eventual banning of pokies is a good goal to have in the harm reduction arena</p> <p>Pokies serve no admiral community purpose and the allocation of "pokie funds" would be available from other sources as is the case in the prohibition of tobacco sponsorship in sport</p> <p>Waipa District Council has a great opportunity to show community leadership in applying a sinking lid to the numbers of pokies in the district</p> <p>There is certainly no "value" in the availability of pokies and studies would back up and support the Council in adopting the phasing out option</p> <p>Nga mihi nui [REDACTED] Kihikihi</p>	

8. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Waipa cannot be the “home of champions” or a national sports hub if this community cannot provide the facilities for this to occur. Our sporting organisations rely on pokies to be able to exist!	

9. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
We do not want to go down the Australian NSW path - pokies everywhere, gambling ads everywhere. Huge clubs (Eg RSL) with big gaming rooms. And the latest, sports betting on amateur football. Gambling is a massive ornament in NSW and a very visible one. We need to reduce gambling in Waipa and certainly not add more	

10. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
For question 1, I’d prefer that existing pokies get phased out over a period of time until there are none.	

11. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
There are way too many pokie machines in our district already. At least with TAB it is generating livelihoods and supporting the economy through an industry that includes multiple industries ie vets, stock agents, pasture maintenance specialists, fert suppliers and spreaders, track riders, trainers, groundskeepers, administrators the list is enormous.	

12. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
If we slowly get rid of them a lot of the community groups would suffer as funding is already quite limited. There are already things put in place to assist with people who have addictions. Alcohol and food are addictive too and also cost money, not everyone is terrible with their money some use them appropriately	

13. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
None thank you	

14. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Pokies cause too much damage due to addictions they also create an addiction.	

15. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? My preference is that all TAB locations and ponies machines be removed from Waipa	

16. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Pokies are a legal way of taking from the poor to enhance the coffers of the rich. Preying on people's addiction. They are NOT a necessary evil. Get rid of them any way possible	

17. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Policy should outline merger of venues particularly what will happen if two business or club decides to merge together as merger can create major venues with biggest number per business creating more harm and what happens if business needs to relocate due to exceptional circumstances such as building safety, fire, affected by natural disasters etc. My view is the approval for such relocation should be restricted to Council approval.	

18. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
“ In the first half of 2022 (six months only) \$4.8 million was spent on pokies in the Waipā district. Just under 10 per cent of that (nearly \$483,000) came back to the local community in the form of community grants.”	
Web site says that. So why don't we have laws to enforce it ? Only should be donated to local charities/community.	

19. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>I understand that with some of the profits of the pokies are reinvested into the community, but this cheap type of gambling backfires pretty quickly by impoverishing the poor and improving criminality, i've seen the majority of people that get dragged into the gambling addiction, they are poor and desperate, often addicted to not just gambling. They need help not more temptation. Forbidding them to play is not the solution, but the places that hosts those services need to be reorganised. instead of shoving those people in a black room, illuminated only by the tempting lights of those machines, far from the "decent " folk's eyes, where they can drown in their own misery without ruining the mood of the place. Well instead of that there should be a more supervised place where we don't just check if they steal or hit the machines but we can monitor the people using them and have more control on how to help them. A bit more like having a pharmacy giving drugs rather than the pusher in the dark alley .</p>	

20. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>My preference is for no pokies and no TABs. I have a family member with problem gambling and it's impact is widespread. The fact they fund community groups is a separate problem- it doesn't make it ok.</p>	

21. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
I believe there should be more pokies permitted in the region. As a past convenor of funding for a local sports club, the "pokie" trusts and there grants are the only reason many clubs have not folded. These clubs are of an immense value to the community and their presence and positive contribution, especially for thousands of children (but not only) as they develop through their formative years, would far out way any potential harm to the odd individual.	

22. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
I think that at least 50 of funds should be given out to the community. I think more than 1.8% from government should be spent on rehabilitation and education of those with addictions of gambling. I think the government and those that own pokies should share the other 50% with both putting a percentage towards addiction and education.	

23. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Pokies are a net negative for the community, and I would like to see less in place. The feel good if the donations from revenue is not enough to offset the harm caused.	

24. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
We should be getting rid of them. Clearly the money that is meant to be going back to the community (40%) is not and they only cause harm.	

25. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
There is far to much money spent on pokies by people who can't afford to do so, children suffer because parents have pokie habits	

26. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Gambling destroys lives.	

27. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Reduce community harm, reduce pokies. Same answers above applies to liquor outlets. Pokies may bring in revenue and community donations however, I believe it is like covering a cyanide tablet with pink sugar. Might look and taste good short term but it will still do lasting irreversable damage.	

28. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Let's end gambling, it is an addiction that is causing harm to our community and those hours can be spent filling roles and uplifting the community.	

29. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Gambling has been making it very hard for Families to survive especially when a member of their families has gambling trouble, Have very little of these machines around town so families are not short of money, By a person spending their money gambling, Also have a age restriction so no school age person cannot waste their money on these machines.	

30. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
I don't care how much money goes back into the community, gambling facilities are bad and should be made harder to access. New sports equipment or uniforms are not more important than the well being of those affected by problem gambling - particularly the children of problem gamblers.	

31. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
It is interesting to note that while 40% of pokies takings should be granted back to the local community, less than 10% was in the last six months. Encouragement local community groups should be made to ensure the funds are applied for. Many groups are probably not aware they can apply for these grants	

32. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
No	

33. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
We need to gradually reduce the number of pokies but keep TAB as is	

34. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
I do not have any issue with pokies, but I do know they are a problem for some people. I do not want to encourage their use. The policy is fine, but I wanted to ensure that they don't "grow" due to apathy. Thanks	

35. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
The grants made by the trusts that own the pokies are important to community organisations and reducing the number of pokies will not reduce problem gambling but may reduce the amount of grants available in our community. If a person with a pokies addiction wants to do so and can't find one locally, they will go somewhere else, meaning the money will go to another community.	

36. Leamington Croquet Club Inc.

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
The Leamington Croquet Club has three lawns that need annual renovation and maintenance work and regular mowing. The lawns are the club's main asset and greatest cost to the club. It is because we are able to apply and receive grants from organisations such as Pub Charity Ltd. that we are able to have lawns that are of a high standard and nice to play on. The club's income mainly comes from subscriptions and income from tournaments which is sufficient to cover general club expenses but to cover the cost of lawn mowing and maintenance we need to be able to supplement our income with grants and donations. In 2022 we were able to afford to pay a contractor to mow the lawns weekly and have since then purchased our own new greens lawn mower which can be used by members to mow the lawns and save the club money. All resulting from the club having successfully applied for funds generated from pokie machines and put to a use that benefits the members of the club and local community.	

37. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
No. Gambling is an addiction and unhealthy. The fewer the access the better	

38. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
1. Total number of Pokies - have a target to reduce the number by at least 10% every year with a goal of 0 pokies by 2050. If a company wants to keep their pokie license, they need to prove they are not causing community harm.	
2. Aim for reduction in TAB venues over time.	
3. Pokie/TAB venues cannot be located in areas of high socioeconomic deprivation where problem gambling would cause the most social harm.	
4. Carry out more detailed analysis around clustering of gambling venues and social harm associated with gambling in Waipa	

39. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Restriction and removal of pokies would remove gambling & therefore gambling issues	

40. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? People not clubs the problem. Responsible management of venues. The money is invaluable for our communities	

41. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Don't change a thing.	

42. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? These machines need to go. They a drag on society taking from those who can least afford.	

43. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? No thanks	

44. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Regardless of where the revenue goes, be it charitable organizations or commercial interests, I think any type of gambling causes more harm than it does good. So the more limits placed on gambling venues and machines, the better.	

45. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
The policy should be focused on limiting and reducing harm caused by gambling in the community.	

46. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Gambling is very harmful to our society and causes more poverty to our vulnerable citizens	

47. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
There should also be a reduction of Lotto outlets. Gambling of any sort is very harmful to our society.	

48. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Gambling is addictive and can cause more poverty and family violence	

49. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Decrease and remove police machines	

50. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
I would prefer the Waipa to be gambling and alcohol free. None in Waipa please.	

51. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Given the known harm from gambling, it should be restricted as much as possible.	

52. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? While all forms of gambling can be a problem for some, Pokies appear to cause the most damage due nature of gambling and repetitive style and sit still locations, and TABs should be restricted to the race venues themselves and not in town centres, unless the town doesn't have any racecourses then restrict to one central location,	

53. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? We don't need pokies in the waipa, I understand we can't just get rid of them but if we can slowly decrease the number it would be good for our community. In a cost of living crisis people shouldn't be using them.	

54. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

Not enough is being done to control gambling level.

1 - This council and it's staff and previous councils do not seem to understand the harm gambling machines do to this and other communities.

2 - it is unprofessional to call them "Pokies" they are complicated machines designed to take money from people.

3 - Limits should be placed on how long a gambler may occupy a machine or premises housing those machines e.g. No more than one hour per day per person.

4 - People using these machines should be "logged" in and recorded to ensure "safe" (ha) or minimal use.

5 - This council should require records from gambling machine places to evidence actual extent of harms to communities as these should be audited to ensure legitimate returns to charitable organisations do support this community.

6 – You know as well as I do that gambling organisations are a sham as they do not do what they are supposed to do and they treat the law as a joke.

7 – This council should be pro-active in controlling every aspect of gambling machines and should ensure it and it's staff are not "paid off".

Notes: Comments are transcribed from handwritten note – all efforts have been made to keep the transcription true to the original.

55. Individual

1. Total number of pokies. Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.

2. Number of new TAB venues. Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located. Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

4. Relocation policy. Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?
 I work with in the field of addiction, including problem gamblers. For the percentage of gamblers who seek support, there are many more battling their addiction to Pokies. I witness those who have no food in their cupboards for their children/are neglecting children, become violent toward partners and children, are unable to pay rent/lose their homes through not paying mortgages, commit crimes to obtain money to play Pokies, clean out elderly relative's bank accounts, become suicidal due to associated debt/relationship breakdown/constant relapse to gambling, feelings of shame and guilt and many more negative consequences. In my many years of working in the field of addiction the harm associated with problem gambling including suicidal ideation/attempts at suicide, far exceed that of any other addictions. We don't need more machines in Waipa District - we need less or ideally none. Interestingly, this morning's Breakfast TV show (10.08.23) informed that pubs and clubs can survive without Pokies machines, as stated by an Australian owner.

56. Individual

1. Total number of pokies. Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.

2. Number of new TAB venues. Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located. Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

4. Relocation policy. Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?
 Ideally Pokies would cease to exist right now. I support the strongest restriction decision that is possible to deliver.

57. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Pokies are terrible for society and using the money to fund community spaces is exactly the same as narcos do with cocaine and poor communities. It is just washing the wrong they do on a community. Imagine the amount of gamble that actually paid for the huge pool in Cambridge. That alone shows you the scale of the problem	

58. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
The argument that pokies help communities by putting money back into clubs and other organisations doesn't work for me. Too much money filters out of the community and into the hands of the pokies owners.	

59. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
I agree with placing further restrictions on pokies and the TAB in Waipā district. The perceived benefit to the community is very small. There are still plenty of opportunities for people who wish to gamble these days online. By making things just a little bit harder may help some vulnerable people in the community who are most at risk from problem gambling.	

60. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

Pokies fund a lot of community projects that would not be able to function/ operate without their input. E.g. Health Shuttle.

Notes: Comments are transcribed from handwritten note – all efforts have been made to keep the transcription true to the original.

61. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
This is policy the community needs to keep under control	

62. Mana Whenua Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
I think pokie and TAB machines should not be allowed within [insert number] metres of a libraries, churches, marae, or health facilities. However existing venues already within [insert number] metres of the restricted places would maintain their approved status.	

63. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Horse racing is a very large employer in Waipa directly & indirectly utilising a large number of other businesses for supplies & services. All of the revenue to provide stakes etc primarily comes from the TAB so need to be encouraged not restricted.	

64. Mana Whenua Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Nil	

65. Te Awamutu Rugby Sports & Recreation Club Inc*

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Our Multi Sports Code Club would find it very difficult to continue to offer sports and recreation to our local and wider communities without the support of Gaming funding. We have received funding for sports uniforms and replacement of our outdoor cricket wicket matting which is available to anyone wanting to use this facility.	
There are good processes in place in the Class 4 Venues for problem gambling. Adults should be able to make a choice as to their interests and past times.	

*Notes - Te Awamutu Rugby Sports & Recreation Club Inc’s preference for Question 2: Number of new TAB venues is **Keep as is**.



66. Individual

Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.

Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.

Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.

2. Number of new TAB venues.

Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.

Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)

4. Relocation policy.

Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

Remove relocation policy*

*If that venue / operator complies with location guidelines they may reapply for a license to operate. Not a given right.

Notes: Comments are transcribed from handwritten note – all efforts have been made to keep the transcription true to the original.

67. Individual

1. Total number of pokies. Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.

2. Number of new TAB venues. Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located. Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.

4. Relocation policy. Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?
Stop wasting ratepayers money with unnecessary requirements

68. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Pokies are a scourge on society and prey on the weak and vulnerable. They destroy families and ruin lives. Get rid of them.	

69. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Gambling is detrimental to our whānau. Slowly eradicate pokie machines just like we are doing with smoking	

70. Te Awamutu Brass Band

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? As an organisation we have been extremely grateful for funding allocated to us but overall the health of the nation is paramount. We would certainly applaud alternatives to pokie machines as a source of funding in the future but at the moment we are satisfied with the status quo with a general move towards phasing them out and replacing with another avenue for funding application.	

71. Central Bowling Club Cambridge Inc

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
With limited income the availability to grow and extend Bowling Club facilities to the retired population does require financial assistance. Grants from the gaming trusts are important avenues of funding which is not otherwise available..	
The Waipa area has grown immensely over the past 5 years. The number of machines per head of population has decreased and the policy of no new venues should be the considered result.	

72. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
many sporting organisations will suffer if you reduce the funding that comes to them through the likes of grassroots trust - less sporting opportunities for our kids will equal more mental health problems in the long run	

73. Waikato Touch Association

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	

74. Kihikihi School

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>As a school we have received funding from Grass roots to support projects that we would otherwise not be able to afford. These projects have a direct benefit to our students as well as the wider community. We would struggle to find the funding elsewhere if we weren't able to access this or the pool of available funds were made smaller.</p> <p>The population is growing and the increase in online gambling means our local community loses the funds that would normally be available if people choose to gamble online instead. With venues being available as they are, there is a better opportunity to control the gambling odds as opposed to online where limits per bet may be a lot higher and no one benefits.</p> <p>Our school has improved facilities as a result of the funding grants available which means our entire community receives the rewards. We rely on these funds and hope it remains at its status quo.</p>	

75. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Pokies harm families so the less the better for all of us.	

76. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? TAB creates jobs, massive industry. Pokies are detrimental to our communities, they should be banned from our country	

77. Kihikihi Rugby Sports Club

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make? Being a community club, which relays heavily on grants to keep our small club going. cutting the machines would have a massive impact on our club. we would no longer have the opportunity to apply to grassroots for funding as there wont be enough funds in our area to divide.	

78. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
By limiting these even further you will severely impact sports and arts and places that are able to apply for funding to continue to provide service to the community that council do not or cannot cover! As this town grows more and more pressure is put on these organisations to cater to our youth and their needs!	

79. Care Team, Cambridge Baptist Church

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
There is so much harm in all areas of our society from gambling, so the council should restrict as much as possible the gambling machines in the area.	

80. Te Awamutu Tennis Club

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Without support from grants our organisation would not be able to operate the community programs that we do. They are essential for our community. We ask that you don't change this.	

81. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Addictive gambling destroys families so hopefully things do get stricter for all those children in our community whose lives are affected by the ongoing effects of gambling.	

82. Te Awamutu Intermediate School

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	

83. MKTR (Mana Whenua Group)

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Does this review include places with TAB/betting machines only or are they included as part of the TAB venue license as well. Can someone explain the difference between TAB and a betting machine (if there is one)..thanks	
ITEM 4. firstly; Why can't those pokies be put back into a pool for an application for use by others, and Secondly; Does Council have a limit on the number of pokies that any venue may have, and if not, why not. The problem is the number of machines and not the number of venues, if the number of machines were restricted for each venue with a maximum total of machines for the district (I think that this would move the focus back to the problem... "the machines".. rather than focussing on the venue..	

84. Mana Whenua Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Pokie machines have a negative impact on whaanau who generally are on the lower scale of income. For many compulsive gambling is an addiction.	

85. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
What good do pokies do for our community? Not much/any. What positive impact do they have on our children? None. This is why we don't need them in our community. The negative outweighs the positive.	

86. Cambridge BMX Club

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
As a sports club that provides a community service, we feel it is critical that the status quo is maintained as it is difficult to obtain grants to support our Club. We would like to support more of the profits from local gambling get channelled back into our local community.	

87. Trillian Trust LTD

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	

88. Sports club

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
If the WDC and other organisations force the removal of the pokie machines I hope they have a large fund pot to replace the 29 million that grassroots redistribution through clubs and organisations as it is a life line to a lot of them and without funding the doors will close and how's that going to help the people of the Waipa	

89. Individual

<p>1. Total number of pokies.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.</p>	
<p>2. Number of new TAB venues.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.</p>	
<p>3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)</p>	
<p>4. Relocation policy.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.</p>	

DON'T HAVE SIGNS THAT STATE RULES IN POKIES AREAS THAT ARE MADE UP BY THE VENUE

Notes: Comments are transcribed from handwritten note – all efforts have been made to keep the transcription true to the original.

90. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

None

Notes: Comments are transcribed from handwritten note – all efforts have been made to keep the transcription true to the original.

91. The WaterBoy

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Our community groups who do amazing work, rely on this model for the work they do.	
Whilst not the perfect model, the benefits to the community, far outweigh the negative impacts and there is little/no alternative for community groups. Without that support, the charities and clubs that do so much community good, and rely on pokies for their existence would fall over.	
In my opinion, we need to put more emphasis on harm minimization if people of the opinion that the harm is getting too large. In my opinion, the benefits far outweigh any harm.	

92. Cambridge Racquets Club

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
We appreciate that pokies aren't ideal, but believe that their positive of giving back to the communities who host them is more beneficial.	

93. The Kids in Need Waikato Charitable Trust

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>The Kids in Need Waikato Charitable Trust supports any child being raised by someone other than their biological parent and their caregivers. This is a vital source of funds for our Charitable Trust which is based in the Waipa District. Whilst as a Charitable Trust we are concerned at the level of gambling and the effects we believe it is far preferable that gambling is in a controlled environment and where funding can be returned to the community as opposed to pushing it online and not being available. The funding we receive enhances the targeted support that we provide to some of our most vulnerable children and is made possible with the vital grant funding that we receive from a Class 4 Gambling Trust. (Grassroots Trust)</p>	

94. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>The contribution of Class 4 Gaming revenue into impacts in and for the Waipa Community is significant - such as Grassroots Trust ie amount granted Jan - Dec 2022 \$1,335,070 and the 6 month period March 2023 - end June 2023 is \$1,335,070.</p> <p>Some of the organisations supported :</p> <p>Kids in Need Waikato, Hautapu and Leamington Rugby Clubs, Cambridge High School sports of rugby and rowing,Cycling NZ - based in Cambridge ,Rowing NZ - based in Cambridge,Hospice Waikato, Cambridge Citizens Advice, Cambridge Soccer Club, Interlocknz Trust, Cambridge Cricket Association, Life Education, Armistice in Cambridge, Maungatautari Ecological Trust, Cambridge Bowling Club,Cambridge BMX and the Cambridge Cycling Festival</p> <p>I understand Grassroots Trust to have best practice in place for identifying and assisting problem gamblers including facial recognition for excluded gamblers.</p> <p>A lot of the organisations - who contribute significantly to the Waipa and wider communities on multiple levels above would find it tough to do what they do and delivery and create value in our community without grants from Class 4 gambling.</p>	

95. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Pokie machine funding is vital to the very survival of most community sporting facilities/entities. I believe the regulatory framework we currently have in place provides the right balance around promoting the many positive outcomes society gets from organized sport and ensuring that levels of addiction etc do not increase. There are already a number of initiatives Community Trusts have in place to promote harm minimization,	

96. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
The community is growing and there is significant benefits of the community funding that comes from these machines. A shrinking lid policy could be to the detriment of the community	

97. Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club Inc

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>We are a sports club that facilitates sport (Rugby, Hockey, Netball, Touch) for over 1300 active participants ranging in age from 5 years to 40 +; during winter and summer. If we were to lose funding in no way we would be able to function the way we do and provide the facilities, uniforms, coaches/managers & volunteer base, to support to manage junior sport. If we were to lose the level of funding currently received from gaming trusts, the likelihood is that we would not have the financial capacity to sustain support, and would have no option but to withdraw from administering and supporting junior sport in Cambridge, that Primary Schools no longer deliver.</p> <p>Hautapu Sports strongly advocates to "keep as is" the current gambling policy.</p> <p>████████████████████ Hautapu Sports</p>	

98. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
<p>There are a large number of sporting organisations, schools and charitable organisations that would not be able to offer the services or events they can do at present without grants from gaming trusts. An example of this would Hospice Waikato who provide numerous services, not only onsite but also in patients homes for families who are dealing with family members who are dying.</p> <p>Whilst in a perfect world this funding would not be needed, unfortunately our world is not that & it would indeed be devastating to see this funding no longer be available for those organisations who use it so effectively.</p>	

99. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	Many organisations would not exist if it were not from the funding from gaming trusts. I'm appreciative of all the work the trustees do for this communities.

100. Member of a Group

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	I truly believe the system currently operating works really well. Many many sports organisations survive purely on the support. It would be the end of sport in many ways if things changed and the kids would be the ones to miss out. Please keep as is and we are so thankful for your support

101. Cycling NZ

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Class 4 Community Grants make a very real and practical difference to community services, to community events, the supply of equipment, and a wide range of support to NFP groups. The grants assist in the daily operational costs of many groups, all of whom pay-it-forward in their delivery of positive community outcomes and initiatives.	
Please retain status quo on Class 4 gaming.	

102. MWWLKPKO/ Te Paarihe o Rongiaowhia

1. Total number of pokies.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

Teena ra taatou,

Kia hangaia te titiro ki ngaa wero nui i te whaanau, paakake taiohi, tamariki mokopuna kohungahunga. Kore putea, kore kai, kore tuanui.

Piki ake te whakamoomori ki te rohe o Waipaa.

Ngaa manaakitanga nui Apakura, Hinetuu

Notes: Comments are transcribed from handwritten note – all efforts have been made to keep the transcription true to the original.

Translation -

Greetings to everyone,

Let there be focus on the many challenges faced by families, adults, youth, children, grandchildren and babies. No money, no food, no roof (no house). Suicide is on the rise in the Waipā District.

Acknowledgments from (Ngāti) Apakura, (Ngāti) Hinetū.

103. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.

Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.

Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.

Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.

2. Number of new TAB venues.

Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.

Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)

4. Relocation policy.

Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

Actively engage on our community's behalf with organisations like Ministry of health and Department of Internal Affairs re pokies, vape stores and online gambling - all far to easy to access.

104. Interlock NZ Trust

1. Total number of pokies. Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.

2. Number of new TAB venues. Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located. Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.

4. Relocation policy. Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?
As a charitable trust providing services for people with disabilities and receiving no government financial support, we are very reliant on the Grassroots Trust to continue offering our services.

105. Vestry of the Parish of St Andrews Cambridge

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	

106. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Gambling is a destructive habit for the gambler and his/her family. I believe we must limit the amount of gambling venues	

107. Home of Cycling & Aadastra Foundation

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
While appreciating the potential risks of all kinds of gambling, the status quo for Class 4 Gaming in Waipa is well managed, and on balance through community granting returns significantly more benefit to the community than harm. Through organisations such as Grassroots Trust, Lion Foundation, Trillian and others, each year millions of dollars are returned to the community for wellbeing-focused projects. Such "Home of Champions" landmarks as the Velodrome, Don Rowlands Centre, NZ Rowing HP Centre, and the Te Awa River Ride would not exist without the multimillions such community funds have been able provide for both regional and national impact. Moreover, the majority of community clubs, kids assistance and life education programmes, ecological initiatives, and events would be jeopardised if funding decreased. Respecting the current management of gaming locations, these benefits far outweigh the need to reduce the number of pokies, including acknowledging the initiatives the Trusts undertake to mitigate gambling risk, such as identifying and assisting problem gamblers, including facial recognition at venues.	

108. Te Awa River Ride, Brian Perry Charitable Trust

1. Total number of pokies.	Keep as is - Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
4. Relocation policy.	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
Grassroots, Lion and other gaming trusts have been major contributors to the organisations, destinations and social fabric of Waipa “Home of Champions”. Multi-million dollar contributions that I am personally aware of include; Don Rowlands Events Centre, NZ Rowing HP Centre, Grassroots Velodrome (formerly Avantidrome), Te Awa River Ride, and Cycling New Zealand. Significant contributions help to support and underwrite Waipa based events such as Cambridge Cycling Festival, Ride Gran Fondo, Cycling and Rowing World Cups / World Championships, Canoe racing, swimming and dozens of smaller annual community and club events. While it should be acknowledged that all forms of gambling (including Lotto) can have harmful effects, Community Gaming has considerably greater positive community benefits than all other forms of gambling.	

109. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
2. Number of new TAB venues.	Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.
3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.	Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)
4. Relocation policy.	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.
5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?	
We have too many problem gambling all situated in our most vulnerable areas in Te Awamutu. It should go along side Waipa District Councils Alcohol Policy.	

110. Individual

1. Total number of pokies.	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
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4. Relocation policy.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

THANKS FOR THE OPORTUNITY TO HAVE A WRITTEN OPINION

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111. Individual

<p>1. Total number of pokies.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.</p> <p>2. Number of new TAB venues.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.</p> <p>3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)</p> <p>4. Relocation policy.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.</p>

Fullfilling a need in the community. I like the idea that funds are returned to the community. This could be increased.

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112. Individual

<p>1. Total number of pokies.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Have a sinking lid – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Allow more pokies – Have no limit on the number of pokies.</p> <p>2. Number of new TAB venues.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limit the number of new TAB venues – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.</p> <p>3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Allow venues to be located anywhere – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Put more restrictions on where venues can be located – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)</p> <p>4. Relocation policy.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep as is – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Remove relocation policy – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.</p>

APPENDIX 5

Late Feedback Submissions

1 Grassroots Trust

Late Submission - supplementary information to feedback

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sat, 26 Aug 2023 11:22:30 +1200
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fwd: External Sender: Fwd: Waipa District - Class 4 Gambling
Attachments: Waipa District - Notes re Article.pdf, Waipa District Approved Grants from 1 January to 31 December 2022.pdf, Waipa District Approved Grants from 1 January to 30 June 2023.pdf

FYI

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, August 26, 2023 10:52:15 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: External Sender: Fwd: Waipa District - Class 4 Gambling

CYBER SECURITY WARNING: This email is from an external source - be careful of attachments and links. Please follow the Cybersecurity Policy and report suspicious emails to Servicedesk

Hi [REDACTED]

I have forwarded you some information below on ACTUAL grants from Grassroots Trust to the Waipa Community. This is to help Councillors decide if Waipa District Council will retain the status quo on Class 4 gambling.

This information is up to date with the full 2022 year, and 1 Jan 23 to 30 June recorded. This is considerably different to the misguided amounts recently provided to the public. Note it does include funds that contribute to the rowing and cycling community that comes from our National pool (not fair if all of it came from Waipa)

It also includes (on a population) basis Waipa's share of funds granted to Waikato Rugby Union, Netball Waikato BOP, Hospice Waikato etc (again it would be unfair for it all to come out of Hamilton's grants)

Happy to discuss further.

Regards,

[REDACTED]
-Grassroots Trust

----- Forwarded message -----

From: [REDACTED]
Date: Fri, 30 Jun 2023 at 10:52
Subject: Waipa District - Article Notes
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Hi [REDACTED],

Attached are some notes regarding the article that featured recently for Waipa.

I know Monique is working on the National Pool of grants and benefits to the Waipa District.

Hope this is helpful.

Thanks



[REDACTED]
P. 07 847 0312 • [REDACTED] • W. www.maxserv.co.nz

WAIPA DISTRICT – BULLET POINTS RE ARITCLE

Waipā limits the number of gaming ‘pokie’ machines to 232 at 15 venues and in sites where the primary activity is not gambling.

Key Stats

	VENUES	EGMS	EXPENDITURE	ESTIMATED POPULATION
MARCH 2016	15	225	\$7,752,256.04	52,200
MARCH 2017	14	221	\$8,136,493.49	53,700
MARCH 2018	15	228	\$8,256,424.99	55,000
MARCH 2019	15	228	\$8,462,824.58	56,400
MARCH 2020	15	228	\$8,559,459.34	58,500
MARCH 2021	15	228	\$8,446,405.94	59,800
MARCH 2022	15	228	\$8,151,195.68	60,500
MARCH 2023	15	228	\$10,706,196.49	

Non-club venues - split between Cambridge and Te Awamutu:

LOCATION	VENUES	GAMING MACHINES	NOTES
Cambridge	5	72	Grassroots operates the gaming machines at 3 of these venues – 45 Gaming Machines
Te Awamutu/Kihikihi	6	88	Grassroots operates the gaming machines at 4 of these venues – 63 Gaming Machines

Revenue for Waipa District generated by Grassroots venues:

Period	Revenue (Exc GST)
1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022	\$5,220,458.54
1 January 2023 – 30 June 2023	\$2,936,080.38

Comments

- By 2050 it is estimated that Waipa District’s population will be at 75,000 residents.
- Currently only 14 venues operating in the Waipa District - The Masonic Hotel is closed and therefore a further 18 gaming machines are non-operational.
- Total number of operating gaming machines in the Waipa District is now only 210 gaming machines.
- Gaming Machine Numbers are capped with no growth possible. Waipa’s population however continues to grow at a rapid rate. The number of gaming machines per 1,000 adult residents continues to decline at the growth rate that Waipa District is experiencing.
- Approximately 5 gaming machines per 1000 adult residents in the Waipa District which will continue to decrease as the population increases in the district, expected to be less than 4 gaming machines per 1,000 adult residents in 2050.
- The Gambling Act 2003 states that the primary activity must not be gambling.

It allows existing venues to transfer their machines to a new venue, but they cannot be next to a school or licensed early childhood centre.

Comments

- Venue transfers or relocations as they are more commonly referred to should be considered a positive change in any District.
- Often these relocations are to newer, smaller, modern, and more vibrant premises that create a positive entertainment precinct, supporting the local economy and encouraging tourism.
- Without the ability to relocate, health and safety issues may be created for hospitality venues. Relocation provisions in Council policies allow venue operators to move out of earthquake prone, dangerous, and insanitary premises - the recent weather events in the Hawke's Bay, Auckland and Northland Regions are all examples of situations that could lead to a venue needing to exercise this provision.
- Removing the option to relocate would only entrench venue operators in premises that may be a health and safety risk.
- Permitting venues to relocate can also have some harm minimisation benefits such as venues relocating to more desirable locations.

The top five Waipā organisations to get a share of \$481,028 in community grants this year from class four gambling profits in the district are the Puhue Hall Association (\$108,380), Te Awamutu Youth Development Trust (\$78,706), Cambridge Jockey Club (\$40,000), Waikato Water Polo Club (\$27,460) and Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust (\$25,000).

Comments

- The information regarding grants has been taken from DIA's www.granted.govt.nz website. The article quotes the \$481,028 in community grants for this year however this figure only represents **6 months – 1 January to 30 June 2022**.

Actual Benefit to Waipa District – Grassroots Trust

Period	Approved Grants	%
1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022	\$1,573,754.80	30.15%
1 January 2023 – 30 June 2023	\$1,335,070.50	45.47%

- The figures above exclude benefit to Waipa District from National Pool of grants

Key infrastructure and facilities encouraging tourism, sports etc for Waipa were funded by Grassroots:

- Waipa District Council's New Community Indoor Pool located in Cambridge.
- Home of Cycling / Grassroots Trust Velodrome located in Cambridge – a world class indoor cycling facility.

About 16 per cent of people gambling on pokies present for counselling and the foundation had 48 people who had “self-excluded” themselves from Waipā venues, three in the last year and six in total.

The foundation called for a sinking cap – no relocations or club mergers – because there was evidence it reduced problem gambling expenditure by 13 per cent.

Just over half of the country’s 65 councils have the policy, she said.

Comments

- Sinking Lid Policies do not work! The number of gaming machines operating in NZ continues to naturally decline without the need for Council’s to impose stricter policies.
- Despite over half of the country’s 65 council’s having a sinking lid policy gaming machine expenditure continues to rise. A reduction in gaming machine numbers does not mean a reduction gaming machine expenditure. It does however mean a reduction in funding to NZ communities and will only accelerate the migration to gambling online where this is no return back to our communities and an environment that has no control or monitoring over problem gambling.
- The migration to Online Gambling is now recognised as becoming an increasing problem in New Zealand.
- Any reduction in the local gaming machine offering in New Zealand will only lead to further increased activity in online gambling – gambling expenditure to offshore internet and mobile based offerings. This was evident through the Covid Lockdown Periods.
- While it is illegal to advertise overseas gambling in New Zealand, it is not illegal to participate in gambling on an overseas-based website or mobile phone application. Offshore-based online gambling is highly accessible to New Zealanders, being offered 24 hours a day from the comfort and privacy of a person’s home, has no restriction on bet sizes and is not monitored for problem gamblers.
- Class 4 Gaming Societies are heavily regulated by The Department of Internal Affairs and very committed to Harm Prevention & Minimisation.
- The industry pays a problem gambling levy of over \$20 million to the Government each year.
- Societies spend approximately \$3-4 million each year on harm prevention and minimisation initiatives.
- Grassroots like all societies has a comprehensive Society and Venue Harm Prevention & Minimisation Policy and aims to provide an environment that supports Responsible Gambling.
- Grassroots provides all venue management and staff with unlimited Harm Prevention & Minimisation Training, ongoing education on identifying the general and strong signs of problem gambling, information on the problem gambling services available, problem gambling resources such as a daily gaming diary, signage, and pamphlets.
- Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Amendment Regulations 2023 put further operating restrictions on the sector.
- A national database of problem gambling exclusion orders (CONCERN) is operating within the Class 4 Gaming Industry and is administered by the Salvation Army.
- As at 24 February 2023, **only 41 individuals** had excluded themselves from Class 4 Venues in the Waipa District.
- The Waipa District’s problem gambling rate is very low, when considered against a population of approximately 53,600 residents.
- New Zealand’s problem gambling rate is very low at 0.2% of the adult population.

Facial Recognition Technology

- Facial Recognition Technology is now widely used by Class 4 Gaming Societies, providing huge positive benefits to the Class 4 Industry, and assists Class 4 Venues with supervision and monitoring of gaming rooms.
- Grassroots is currently rolling this technology out across all venues with all but one venue now installed in the Waipa District.
- Facial Recognition Technology enhances our commitment to providing a Culture of Care at venues.
- This technology uses high-definition cameras as a fully integrated solution for recognising registered excluded problem gamblers as they move around the gaming area and also has the ability to monitor non-registered patrons time on site.
- The system has the ability to send alerts to staff through their front of house management systems, which then prompts staff to actively approach individuals to offer problem gambling information, information regarding the venue's harm minimisation policy, problem gambling service provider contact details and educating patrons on the Exclusion Order Programme available to them.

Grassroots Trust Limited
Approved Grants - Waipa District
 Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2022



Between the period 1 January to 31 December 2022, Grassroots Trust contributed **\$1,573,754.80** to sport, education and community groups within Waipa District
 Below is a breakdown of these very worthwhile causes:

Approval Date	App No.	Organisation Name	Category	Approved Specific Purpose	Approved Amount
28/01/2022	GR24919	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sports	Funding towards the salary costs of the Community Pathway Coach from 1 February to 1 April 2022	\$4,500.00
28/01/2022	GR24800	Kihikihi School	Education	Funding towards the costs associated with sandblasting and resurfacing the pool and purchasing a pool cover	\$14,612.01
28/01/2022	GR24740	Puahue Hall Association 1985 Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with design, consents and construction for a new ablutions block	\$65,100.00
28/01/2022	GR24787	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a laptop and accessories	\$1,789.43
28/01/2022	GR24773	Te Awamutu Squash Rackets Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with repairing and painting the courts	\$11,370.00
28/01/2022	GR24892	Te Awamutu Youth Development Trust	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing lockers and boxing gloves	\$12,193.11
26/01/2022	GR24897	Waikato Community Hospice Foundation	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a property at 108 Howell Avenue, Hamilton	\$50,000.00
28/01/2022	GR24898	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for February 2022	\$14,151.89
28/01/2022	GR24700	Waikato Valley Cricket Association Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with shared administration and financial services, purchasing a gazebo and umpire expenses	\$10,000.00
23/02/2022	GR25089	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses, vehicle leases, and salary and contract costs from 1 March to 31 May 2022	\$4,440.70
23/02/2022	GR24975	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the salary costs of the Development Manager, Development Officer, Pathway and Talent Manager and Pathway Manager from 1 March to 30 April 2022, and the costs associated with District Development Grants from February to April 2022 and vehicle lease from 1 March to 30 April 2022	\$8,489.43
23/02/2022	GR25120	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for March 2022	\$18,205.16
30/03/2022	GR25423	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with refurbishing the grass cricket block at Victoria Square, Cambridge	\$52,130.31
30/03/2022	GR25304	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the salary costs of the Technical Director from 1 April to 31 July 2022	\$13,333.33
30/03/2022	GR25452	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sports	Funding towards the salary costs of the Premier Coach, Senior Assistant Coach, Development Team Coach, Colts Coach, Colts Assistant Coach and Senior Squad Fitness Trainer from 1 April to 31 August 2022, and towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 April to 30 June 2022	\$36,927.90
30/03/2022	GR25084	Kihikihi Rugbysports Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing rugby shorts	\$1,800.00

30/03/2022	GR25424	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the salary costs of the Development Manager Waikato, Development Officer North Waikato, Pathway and Talent Manager and Competition and Tournament Manager from 1 May to 31 July 2022, and towards the costs associated with District Associations delivering game development and pathway programs in Counties and Northland from 1 May 2022 to 31 July 2022	\$8,842.50
30/03/2022	GR25168	Te Awamutu Association Football Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing two portable football goals	\$9,200.00
30/03/2022	GR25229	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sports	Funding towards the salary costs of the Director of Rugby from 1 April to 24 May 2022 and the General Manager from 4 April to 1 May 2022	\$10,000.00
30/03/2022	GR25290	Te Awamutu Squash Rackets Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the cost associated with installing an infinity gas system	\$10,056.01
30/03/2022	GR25332	True Colours Children's Health Trust	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the CEO/Nurse Specialist, Psychotherapist, Nurse and Counsellor from 4 April to 17 July 2022	\$20,000.00
30/03/2022	GR25289	Waikato Rugby Referees Association Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing tracksuits	\$2,400.78
30/03/2022	GR25380	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with field line markings and purchasing a PA system	\$455.02
30/03/2022	GR25341	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for April 2022	\$14,174.08
30/03/2022	GR25340	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards quarterly costs including fuel, medical insurance, road user chargers and printing costs from 1 April to 30 June 2022	\$1,654.00
26/04/2022	GA220304-022E	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing line marking paint to mark the senior and junior fields for the 2022 season	\$3,838.40
26/04/2022	GA220304-024C	Te Awamutu College	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing team uniforms, sports equipment and first aid kits	\$7,924.34
26/04/2022	GA220307-0338	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for May 2022 and a financial audit	\$17,838.14
26/04/2022	GA220316-085F	Te Kopua Marae Committee	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing two marquees	\$8,813.60
26/04/2022	GA220316-087B	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Director of Rugby from 25 May to 18 December 2022, and Community Sports Director, Club Coordinator, Programs Facilitator and General Manager from 2 May to 26 June 2022, and towards the costs associated with leasing the Albert Park Indoor Centre from May to June 2022, purchasing rugby training equipment and rugby and hockey uniforms	\$64,631.31
26/04/2022	GA220325-161B	Te Awamutu Group Riding For the Disabled Association Incorporated	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing 10 helmets	\$629.91
26/04/2022	GA220331-2290	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing office equipment including two heat pumps, operational expenses, vehicle leases, and salary and contract costs from 1 May to 30 June 2022	\$2,644.85
23/05/2022	GA220329-1978	Te Awamutu Youth Development Trust	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a van	\$66,513.00
23/05/2022	GA220404-2608	Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust	Environment And Animals	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a Can Am side by side	\$16,000.00
23/05/2022	GA220414-318B	Te Awamutu Gymsports Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing gymnastics equipment	\$10,000.00
23/05/2022	GA220421-3482	Citizens Advice Bureau Cambridge Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the Manager for June 2022	\$2,383.33
23/05/2022	GA220427-3974	Te Awamutu Marist Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing sports equipment	\$10,000.00
23/05/2022	GA220428-406A	Interlocknz Trust	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with providing a Power Point presentation and a social media campaign from 1 June to 30 November 2022	\$4,958.80

23/05/2022	GA220428-4078	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for June 2022	\$14,281.26
23/05/2022	GA220429-4217	Waikato Valley Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with shared services fees from 1 June to 31 August 2022	\$4,992.00
23/05/2022	GA220429-426E	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 July to 30 September 2022 and purchasing uniforms	\$24,821.44
29/06/2022	GA220517-526E	Waikato Rugby Referees Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Referee Administrator from 1 July to 31 December 2022	\$3,473.40
29/06/2022	GA220520-5551	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Program Facilitator, Club Coordinator, Community Sport Director and General Manager from 4 July to 25 September 2022, and towards the costs associated with Physiotherapy services from 1 July to 30 November 2022, and indoor centre lease from 1 July to 31 October 2022, and purchasing medical supplies	\$58,990.98
29/06/2022	GA220524-5868	Puahue Hall Association 1985 Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with refurbishing the wastewater system	\$43,280.00
29/06/2022	GA220527-6199	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for July 2022, and purchasing community medals	\$21,311.66
29/06/2022	GA220530-6468	Te Awamutu Golf Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with feasibility study for development plans and golf course expansions	\$20,000.00
29/06/2022	GA220531-670B	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses, vehicle leases, and salary and contract costs from 1 July to 31 August 2022	\$1,831.62
27/07/2022	GA220530-6503	Life Education Trust Waipa King Country	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the salary costs of two Educators from 27 July to 9 October 2022	\$10,000.00
27/07/2022	GA220602-708F	Central North Island Kindergarten Trust	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing seven play cubes for Kihikihi Kindergarten	\$3,500.00
27/07/2022	GA220607-7229	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Technical Director from 1 August to 30 November 2022	\$13,333.33
27/07/2022	GA220629-861F	Heartsafe Cambridge Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing eight lockboxes AEDs in Cambridge	\$7,160.00
27/07/2022	GA220629-8684	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for August 2022, purchasing medical supplies and bus hire from 30 July to 3 September 2022	\$19,691.32
27/07/2022	GA220629-8693	Te Awamutu Tennis Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with tennis coaching from 17 October 2022 to 3 April 2023	\$5,520.00
27/07/2022	GA220629-8793	Armistice In Cambridge Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with event expenses (public liability insurance, programme printing and re-enactment demonstrations) for the 80th Anniversary of US Troops in NZ in WW2 to be held from 5 – 6 November 2022	\$8,250.00
27/07/2022	GA220630-8971	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Development Officer Waikato, Development Officer North Waikato, Pathway & Talent Coach and Competition and Tournament Manager from 1 August to 31 October 2022, and towards the costs associated with District Associations delivering game development and pathway programs in Counties and audit fees	\$7,030.46
31/08/2022	GA220709-9442	Waikato Community Hospice Foundation	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a property at 342 Cobham Drive, Hamilton	\$50,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220713-964D	Te Rahu District Hall Society Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing security cameras at the Te Rahu Hall	\$2,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220714-9778	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing eight senior team uniforms	\$13,241.60

31/08/2022	GA220715-9831	Te Awamutu Intermediate School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing turf	\$50,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220719-0003	Cambridge School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing PE and sports equipment	\$5,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220721-028F	Central Bowling Club Cambridge Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a greens mower	\$5,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220721-0292	Te Awamutu Brass Band Incorporated	Arts And Culture	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing three toilets and two vanities for the bathroom upgrade	\$3,938.00
31/08/2022	GA220726-061F	Stragglers Rod and Kustom Club Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with hosting the Stragglers Car Show at Lake Karapiro on 22 November 2022, including venue hire, radio advertising, signage, sticker printing, newspaper advertising, photography, hiring a band and poster printing	\$10,000.00
31/08/2022	GA220729-099E	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of four Netball Development Officers from 1 September to 31 October 2022 and operational expenses from 1 September to 31 October 2022	\$1,283.02
31/08/2022	GA220729-1123	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for September 2022, and with hosting the Waikato Legends V South Africa VX festival on 26 November 2022	\$21,605.87
28/09/2022	GA220822-2521	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing turf on the bowling green	\$10,000.00
28/09/2022	GA220829-3418	Waikato Valley Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of four Coaches from 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023, and towards the costs associated with tournament fees, accommodation and van hire from 26 November to 16 December 2022	\$4,212.72
28/09/2022	GA220831-377F	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for October 2022	\$15,676.03
28/09/2022	GA220831-3940	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 October to 31 December 2022 and purchasing uniforms	\$21,829.16
28/09/2022	GA220831-3962	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the two Community Pathway Coach's from 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023	\$12,730.80
26/10/2022	GA220829-3463	Cambridge B.M.X. Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing LED floodlights	\$6,010.32
26/10/2022	GA220912-4495	Waikato Rugby Referees Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with a fitness programmes for active referees from 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023	\$1,654.00
26/10/2022	GA220922-5177	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Senior Mens Coach and Player Development, Program Facilitator, Community Sports Deliverer and General Manager from 7 November 2022 to 26 February 2023 and the costs associated with indoor centre lease for six months, purchasing playing uniforms and equipment and field maintenance expenses	\$87,108.18
26/10/2022	GA220922-5233	Leamington Rugby Sports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing rugby uniforms and equipment	\$22,340.00
26/10/2022	GA220926-5414	New Zealand Rowing Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the GM Community & Development and the costs associated with fuel and vehicle lease from 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023	\$25,000.00
26/10/2022	GA220927-5483	Ohaupo School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing Chromebooks, iPads with accessories and a basketball hoop tower	\$10,000.00

26/10/2022	GA220928-5683	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Pathway and Talent Coach - Bays, Development Officer - North Waikato, Development Manager - Waikato, Diversity and Inclusion Officer & Competition and Tournaments Administrator and Pathway and Talent Coach - Waikato from 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023, and towards the costs associated with District Associations delivering game development and pathway programs in Northland from 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023	\$7,447.35
26/10/2022	GA220930-602B	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for November 2022	\$15,815.83
26/10/2022	GA220930-6050	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses, vehicle leases, salary and contract costs from 1 November to 31 December 2022, venue hire, entry fees, physio support and purchasing medical supplies	\$4,871.75
30/11/2022	GA220914-4582	Cambridge High School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a double boat	\$19,450.00
30/11/2022	GA221011-6517	Waikato Touch Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Touch Development Officer from 9 January to 31 December 2023	\$50,000.00
30/11/2022	GA221023-7094	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Technical Director from 1 December 2022 to 31 March 2023	\$13,333.33
30/11/2022	GA221025-7199	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with supplying and installing turf on the bowling green	\$10,000.00
30/11/2022	GA221027-7489	Cambridge Community House Trust	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the Counsellor from 1 March to 30 June 2023	\$10,000.00
30/11/2022	GA221027-7604	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for December 2022	\$17,464.57
30/11/2022	GA221030-7854	Philips Search and Rescue Trust	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing an Axnes Wireless Communication Unit and a DZMx Communications Unit for the Waikato Westpac Rescue Helicopter	\$14,189.50
21/12/2022	GA221031-7961	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards salary and contract costs from 1 January to 28 February 2023, vehicle lease, operational expenses, training venue hire, playing dresses and accommodation, airfares and vehicle hire for coaches to attend the Otaki Preseason Tournament to be held in Wellington from 17 - 19 February 2023	\$1,507.80
21/12/2022	GA221102-8262	Waikato Hockey Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a scoreboard	\$10,000.00
21/12/2022	GA221109-884E	Te Awamutu Youth Development Trust	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a large mirror and two cross trainers	\$10,874.33
21/12/2022	GA221109-8949	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a cricket roller	\$32,000.00
21/12/2022	GA221110-900D	Swim Waikato Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the CEO and Finance and Administration Manager from 1 January to 31 March 2023	\$6,250.00
21/12/2022	GA221110-901E	Riverside Golf Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with building a covered driving range	\$20,000.00
21/12/2022	GA221115-9478	Waikato Rugby Referees Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing Referee Jerseys, Mileage Costs from 1 January to 31 December 2023, and Referee Administrator costs from 1 January to 30 June 2023	\$4,962.00
21/12/2022	GA221116-9634	Waikato Golf Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Office Administrator and Golf Development Officer from 1 January to 30 June 2023	\$7,032.80
21/12/2022	GA221116-9778	Sport Waikato	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with artificial turf study services for sport fields across Central Waikato region	\$13,750.00

21/12/2022	GA221119-0301	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for January 2023	\$24,182.65
21/12/2022	GA221119-0324	Pokuru School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing sports uniforms	\$17,310.00
21/12/2022	GA221120-0363	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 January to 31 March 2023	\$5,214.38
					<u>\$1,573,754.80</u>

Grassroots Trust Limited
Approved Grants - Waipa District
 Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2023



Between the period 1 January to 30 June 2023, Grassroots Trust contributed **\$1,335,070.50** to sport, education and community groups within Waipa District
 Below is a breakdown of these very worthwhile causes:

Approval Date	App No.	Organisation Name	Category	Approved Specific Purpose	Approved Amount
25/01/2023	GA221202-1115	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing portable goals for senior and junior teams	\$20,000.00
25/01/2023	GA221206-123B	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with installation of a bowling green surface	\$5,000.00
25/01/2023	GA221206-1275	The Home of Cycling Charitable Trust	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the General Manager from 25 January to 31 December 2023 and the costs associated with insurance & electricity expenses for 2023	\$115,000.00
25/01/2023	GA221212-1517	Kihikihi School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing multi use turf for the netball court	\$51,340.00
25/01/2023	GA221220-2087	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Development Officer - Western Bay of Plenty, Development Activator - Programmes, Development Manager - Waikato, Diversity and Inclusion Officer & Competition and Tournaments Administrator, Pathway and Talent Manager from 1 February to 30 April 2023 and towards the costs associated with vehicle lease from 1 February to 30 April 2023 and expenses associated with District Association Grants	\$8,385.62
25/01/2023	GA221222-2248	Waikato Rodeo Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with event expenses for the Waikato Rodeo to be held at Kihikihi Domain on 18 February 2023 (steer & bull hire, ambulance, toilet hire, temporary fencing, sound system and cartage bulls)	\$14,592.06
25/01/2023	GA221227-2432	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for February 2023	\$22,931.02
25/01/2023	GA221228-246D	Cambridge Cycling Festival Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with holding the Cambridge Cycling Festival on 25 April 2023	\$30,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230111-2862	Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust	Environment And Animals	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing Biosecurity Stations for Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari	\$25,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230121-343A	Te Awamutu Association Football Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing football equipment and playing uniforms for the junior team	\$7,325.74
22/02/2023	GA230123-3475	Te Awamutu Marist Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing field lights and two marquees	\$35,123.92
22/02/2023	GA230125-368A	Citizens Advice Bureau Cambridge Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the Manager from 1 April to 30 June 2023	\$7,150.00
22/02/2023	GA230126-377B	Cambridge High School	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing rugby uniforms and equipment	\$18,710.00

22/02/2023	GA230126-3916	The Order of St John Central Region Trust Board	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a Gen4 Ambulance for Te Awamutu	\$204,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230127-4063	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of three Netball Development Officers, WBOP NNL Team Physiotherapist and WBOP NNL Team Strength & Conditioning Coach from 1 March to 30 April 2023 and the costs associated with operational expenses (MYOB licence fee & fuel) and National Netball League team costs (video analyst, resilience video, venue hire, physio and strength and conditioning services) from 1 March to 30 April 2023	\$1,235.27
22/02/2023	GA230128-415B	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for March 2023	\$16,395.44
22/02/2023	GA230128-416B	Kihikihi Rugbysports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing playing/training equipment and uniforms	\$14,175.42
22/02/2023	GA230131-431E	Stewart Alexander Golf and Country Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Club Manager and Course Superintendent from 6 March to 29 May 2023	\$25,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230131-442E	Pirongia Rugby And Sports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing playing uniforms and equipment	\$35,000.00
22/02/2023	GA230201-463D	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of two Development Officers, Development Manager, Diversity & Inclusion Officer & Tournaments Administrator, Competitions & Tournaments Manager and the Pathway & Talent Manager from 1 May to 31 July 2023 and towards the costs associated with vehicle lease from 1 April to 31 July 2023 and expenses associated with District Association Grants	\$10,596.62
29/03/2023	GA230219-5260	Cambridge Soccer Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Technical Director from 1 April to 31 July 2023	\$13,333.33
29/03/2023	GA230221-5390	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of Program Facilitator, Club Coordinator, Community Sport Director, General Manager and the Director of Rugby from 3 April to 30 July 2023 and the costs associated with field maintenance, lease expenses, event costs for the Te Awamutu Sports Cycling Te Awamutu Tour to be held from 13 - 14 May 2023 and purchasing uniforms and netballs	\$124,482.75
29/03/2023	GA230227-625A	Kihikihi Rugbysports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with reroofing the clubrooms	\$29,661.82
29/03/2023	GA230227-6312	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for April 2023	\$21,707.51
29/03/2023	GA230227-6321	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the General Manager, Coaches and Trainer from 1 April to 31 August 2023 and the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 April to 30 June 2023 and purchasing a van	\$39,213.41
30/03/2023	GA230228-6617	Northern Districts Cricket Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing an outfield mower	\$2,751.00
26/04/2023	GA230306-700D	Te Awamutu Association Football Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing two portable goals	\$7,053.88
26/04/2023	GA230308-7175	Te Awamutu College	Research And Education	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing uniforms and equipment for various sporting codes	\$20,000.00
26/04/2023	GA230321-8083	Te Awamutu Marist Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with repainting the exterior and interior toilets of the club rooms	\$20,000.00
26/04/2023	GA230323-8390	Te Awamutu Netball Centre Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with stadium hire for the reserve and premier netball competitions for the 2023 season	\$5,791.34
26/04/2023	GA230324-845A	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Director of Cricket from 1 August to 30 November 2023	\$20,000.00

26/04/2023	GA230327-8774	Cambridge Racquets Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing squash and tennis balls	\$1,839.86
26/04/2023	GA230330-920B	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Strength & Conditioning Coach and NNL Physiotherapist from 1 - 31 May 2023, and the costs associated with operational expenses (NNL Video Analyst for May 2023 and fuel expenses from 1 May to 30 June 2023), court hire from 5 - 12 May 2023 and purchasing two laptops and accessories	\$644.08
26/04/2023	GA230330-9223	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for May 2023	\$18,709.20
26/04/2023	GA230330-931D	Kihikihi Rugbysports Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing sports equipment (goal posts & scrum machine)	\$19,960.00
23/05/2023	GA230320-7930	Citizens Advice Bureau Te Awamutu Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the salary costs of the Manager from 1 July 2023 to 1 December 2023	\$5,000.00
23/05/2023	GA230322-830A	Waikato Hockey Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with the monthly management fee for the turf and facility hire from 1 June to 31 July 2023	\$7,122.01
23/05/2023	GA230411-004F	Te Kopua Marae Committee	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a AED defibrillator	\$3,662.75
23/05/2023	GA230425-0762	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for June 2023 and purchasing three laptops	\$17,306.57
23/05/2023	GA230426-082F	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with field lighting upgrades to Luminaires Albert Park, Te Awamutu	\$100,000.00
23/05/2023	GA230427-1024	Waikato Hockey Association Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing and installing a LED scoreboard	\$5,045.52
23/05/2023	GA230427-104C	M S Waikato Trust	Health/Welfare	Funding towards the salary costs of the Client Services Coordinator and Client Services Manager from 7 June to 7 July 2023	\$1,000.00
23/05/2023	GA230428-117F	Cambridge Badminton Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing 150 shuttles	\$5,400.00
28/06/2023	GA230519-2744	Te Awamutu Golf Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with conducting a feasibility study of the redevelopment and expansion of the golf course	\$20,000.00
28/06/2023	GA230522-2965	Te Awamutu Rugby Sports And Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with Physiotherapy Services for the senior teams from 1 July to 30 November 2023	\$4,581.03
28/06/2023	GA230524-3218	Hautapu Sports and Recreation Club (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with operational expenses from 1 July to 30 September 2023, physiotherapy services from 1 July to 30 November 2023 and Insurance from 6 July 2023 to 6 July 2024	\$38,394.79
28/06/2023	GA230526-3477	Cambridge Cricket Association (Incorporated)	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the Director of Cricket from 31 December 2023 to 31 March 2024	\$25,000.00
28/06/2023	GA230527-3646	Cambridge Bowling Club Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the costs associated with civil construction, labour & materials to lay the bowling green	\$15,000.00
28/06/2023	GA230529-3966	Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the fixed costs associated with salaries and operational expenses for July 2023 and purchasing two laptops	\$17,249.92
28/06/2023	GA230529-397E	The Kids In Need Waikato Charitable Trust	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing a ute	\$57,240.00
28/06/2023	GA230530-4178	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Incorporated	Sport	Funding towards the salary costs of the NWBOP Performance Squad Level 3 Umpire Coach and Talent Spotter from 1 July to 31 August 2023 and the costs associated with various operational expenses from 1 July to 31 August 2023 and purchasing IT equipment and various accommodation for Tournaments between 1 July and 2 September 2023	\$958.62

\$1,335,070.50

2 Te Awamutu Rugby Sports & Recreation Club Incorporated Late Submission

Give us your feedback

We want to know what you think about four specific issues, before we decide whether or not to change our existing Gambling Policy. Those issues are set out clearly below, with further information provided.

You can:



Have your say online at:
waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview



Fill out the submission form below and over the page and drop it to:
Council offices or libraries

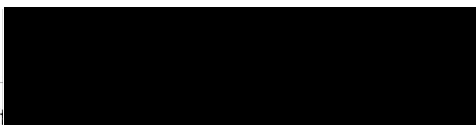
If you wish to make comment, but need help to do so, please contact us on 0800 924 723 or call into a Council office.

We need to hear from you by noon on Friday, August 25, 2023. We'll be considering all feedback and making a recommendation to Council later this year on whether or not to change the current Gambling Policy.

If elected councillors decide our current Gambling Policy should change, another (more formal) consultation process will be undertaken. (This consultation is required by law). If that's the case, and as long as you've provided contact details, we'll advise you so you can be involved.

What's your view?

Full name:



Or I prefer

Organisation (if applicable):

Te Awamutu Rugby Sports & Recreation Club Incorporated

Postal address:

P.O. Box 365 Te Awamutu

Email:



Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: Yes No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:

Are you responding on behalf of a corporate society that owns pokie machines? Yes No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society:

For each question, tick which option you prefer. Please only tick one option for each question.

1. Total number of pokies.

- Keep as is** – Currently there are only allowed to be up to 232 pokies in Waipā District. There can be less than this but no more. If a new venue wants to have pokies, they have to wait for an existing venue to give up their pokie machines.
- Have a sinking lid** – This means that if for some reason pokies go out of circulation, such as a venue closes, those machines are lost and the 232 limit will slowly drop over time.
- Allow more pokies** – Have no limit on the number of pokies.

2. Number of new TAB venues.

- Keep as is** – Currently no total limit but no new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- Limit the number of new TAB venues** – Set a limit on the number of new TAB venues that can open in Waipā.

3. Where pokie venues and/or TAB venues can be located.

- Keep as is** – No new venues are allowed to be next to, or across the road from any school, or licensed early childhood centre.
- Allow venues to be located anywhere** – There will be no restrictions on where pokies can be located. But the building itself will still be required to meet requirements of the Waipā District Plan or have a resource consent.
- Put more restrictions on where venues can be located** – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)

4. Relocation policy.

- Keep as is** – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
- Remove relocation policy** – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

Our multi-sports code organisation runs successfully on a volunteer model. We have over 3500 members. We currently have 9 separate sports codes. Our other activities include the delivery of sports/recreational sessions to 10 of our local and rural schools. We also have multiple community user groups using our well maintained facilities.

Privacy statement: All submissions (including names and contact details) may be provided in full to elected members. Submissions (including names but not contact details) may be made available to the public. Your personal information may also be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by Waipā District Council, 101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu with submitters having the right to request access to and correction of their personal information.

Without gaming funding, participants would be charged significantly more. Operationally it would be a struggle continuing.



DISTRICT COUNCIL

Head Office 07 872 0030 • 101 Bank Street, Private Bag 2402, Te Awamutu 3840
 Cambridge Office 07 823 3800 • 23 Wilson Street, Cambridge
 0800 WAIPADC (924 723)
 waipadc.govt.nz

f /WaipaDistrictCouncil i /Waipa_NZ t /Waipa_DC

Gaming funding supports

many aspects of our organisation: Equipment, Apparel, Field maintenance, operations, to name a few.

3 Anonymous Late Submission

Give us your feedback

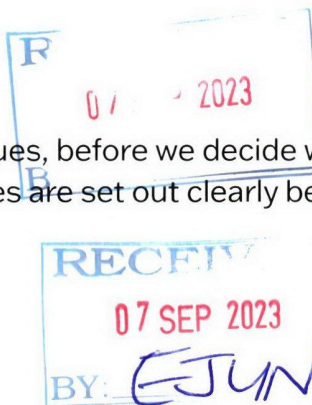
We want to know what you think about four specific issues, before we decide whether or not to change our existing Gambling Policy. Those issues are set out clearly below, with further information provided.

You can:



Have your say online at:

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Fill out the submission form below and over the page and drop it to:

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We need to hear from you by noon on Friday, August 25, 2023. We'll be considering all feedback and making a recommendation to Council later this year on whether or not to change the current Gambling Policy.

If elected councillors decide our current Gambling Policy should change, another (more formal) consultation process will be undertaken. (This consultation is required by law). If that's the case, and as long as you've provided contact details, we'll advise you so you can be involved.

What's your view?

Full name:

Or I prefer not to provide my name

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal address:

Email:

Are you responding on behalf of a Waipā Class 4 venue (a pub or club)?: Yes No

If yes (to above) what is the name of that Class 4 venue:

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If yes (to above) what is the name of that corporate society:

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- Put more restrictions on where venues can be located** – Further restrict venue locations so pokies cannot be near community facilities (libraries, churches, marae, health facilities etc.)

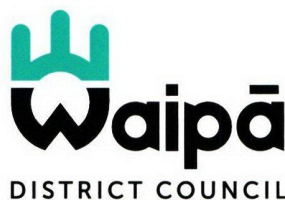
4. Relocation policy.

- Keep as is** – Currently, if a venue with pokies wants to move to a different location, they can keep their pokies provided the new location meets the locational requirements.
- Remove relocation policy** – When a venue with pokies moves, those pokies would be lost and not allowed to operate anymore.

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

*Huge amount of pokies - these must all be at clubs?
 More importantly focus should be on getting more of
 the community to spend time at these clubs for
 other benefits. Community spirit, wellbeing, togetherness
 - more people at clubs will make those using pokies stand
 out?*

Privacy statement: All submissions (including names and contact details) may be provided in full to elected members. Submissions (including names but not contact details) may be made available to the public. Your personal information may also be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by Waipā District Council, 101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu with submitters having the right to request access to and correction of their personal information.



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APPENDIX 6

Responses Received During Meetings

Meetings

Feedback was sought through a meeting and presentation with the Community Boards, Pirongia Ward Committee and Nga Iwi Toopū O Waipā. The direction given by these groups were as follows:

Cambridge Community Board (feedback received outside of engagement period on 21 July 2023 during meeting)

- Adopt a sinking lid.
- Limit number of new TAB venues.
- Further restrict venue locations – request that Council also considers restrictions in the following locations: marae and youth facilities.
- Remove relocation policy.

Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Community Board (feedback received outside of engagement period on 19 July 2023 via email)

- Keep the current cap.
- Keep no limit on number of new TAB venues.
- Further restrict venue locations – request that Council also considers restrictions in the following locations: places of worship and social services.
- Keep relocation policy.

Nga Iwi Toopū O Waipā

- No feedback received - As representatives of other entities who provided feedback, it was deemed unnecessary for Nga Iwi Toopū O Waipā to provide feedback as a group.

Pirongia Ward Committee (feedback received during engagement period on 9 August 2023 during meeting)

- First preference - keep the current cap, second preference adopt a sinking lid.
- Limit on number of new TAB venues to two (2).
- Further restrict venue locations – request that Council also consider restrictions in the following locations: community facilities, rehabilitation centres, marae and places of worship.
- Keep relocation policy.

APPENDIX 7

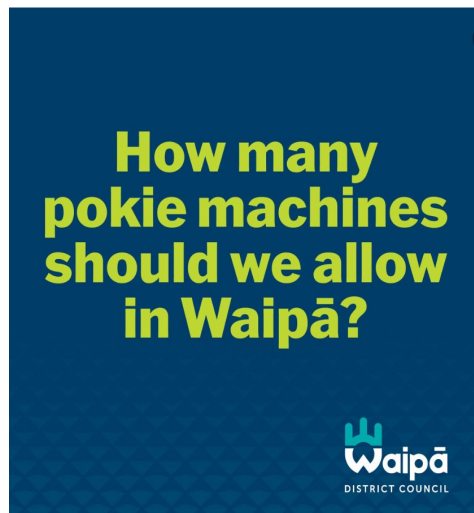
Facebook Posts

Facebook Engagement

The Waipā District Council Facebook page posted twice about the Gambling Policy being reviewed. The Facebook posts were primarily used to draw attention to the review and direct people to the feedback form. Council staff actively monitored the posts and encouraged people to provide their feedback on the feedback form.

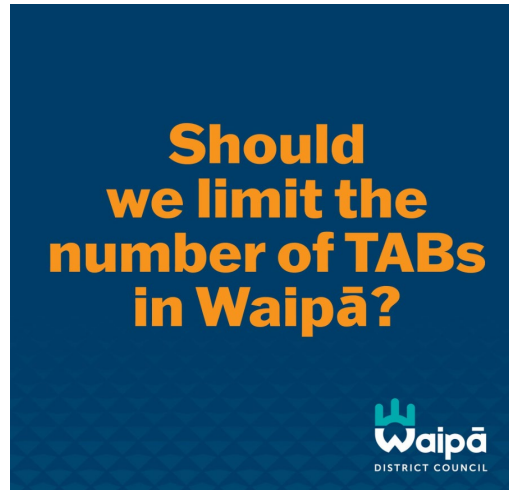
Included below are the questions used to instigate active discussion and the respective responses.

Post 1: 2 August 2023



Post content: "We're considering a possible change to our existing Gambling Policy. But before we decide we need your feedback on four specific issues! Please don't JUST comment on this post....it's important (and quick) to have your say by clicking on this link: waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview"

- 158 comments were made as at 25 August 2023.
- There were four main themes evident –
 - 58 people replied none, zero or sinking lid
 - 1 person replied stay the same / no more
 - 3 people replied more
 - The rest of the comments can be themed as "other"

Post 2: 21 August 2023

Post content: "Feedback on our existing Gambling Policy close at 12pm this Friday. Please head to waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview to have your say on these four specific issues:

- 👉 Should we limit the number of TABs in Waipā?
- 👉 Should we change where TABs and pokie venues can be located?
- 👉 Should we limit the number of new pokie machines?
- 👉 Should we change the current relocation policy?"
- 19 comments were made as at 25 August 2023.
- There were two main themes evident –
 - 4 people replied Yes or limit
 - 5 people replied No or leave it
 - The rest of the comments can be themed as "other"

APPENDIX 8

Newspaper Advertisements

Newspaper advertisements were placed as follows:



How many pokie machines should we allow in Waipā?

We're considering a possible change to our Gambling Policy. It's easy to have your say at:

-  waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview
- or by
-  **picking up information and a feedback form Council offices or libraries.**

We need to hear from you by 12pm, Friday August 25



Figure 14: Advertisement placed on 3 August 2023



Gambling in Waipā

Should we change our existing policy?

Have your say by 12pm, Friday August 25

waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview



Figure 15: Advertisement placed on 3 August 2023



Should we limit the number of TABs in Waipā?

We're considering a possible change to our Gambling Policy. It's easy to have your say at:

-  waipadc.govt.nz/gamblingreview
- or by
-  **picking up information and a feedback form Council offices or libraries.**

We need to hear from you by 12pm, Friday August 25



Figure 16: Advertisement placed on 10 August 2023

APPENDIX 9

Social Impact Assessment on Gambling in Waipā District April 2023
[ECM# 10951007]

Social Impact Assessment of Gambling in the Waipā District

April 2023

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.

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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 in the Local Government Act 2002.

Gambling in Aotearoa New Zealand Overview

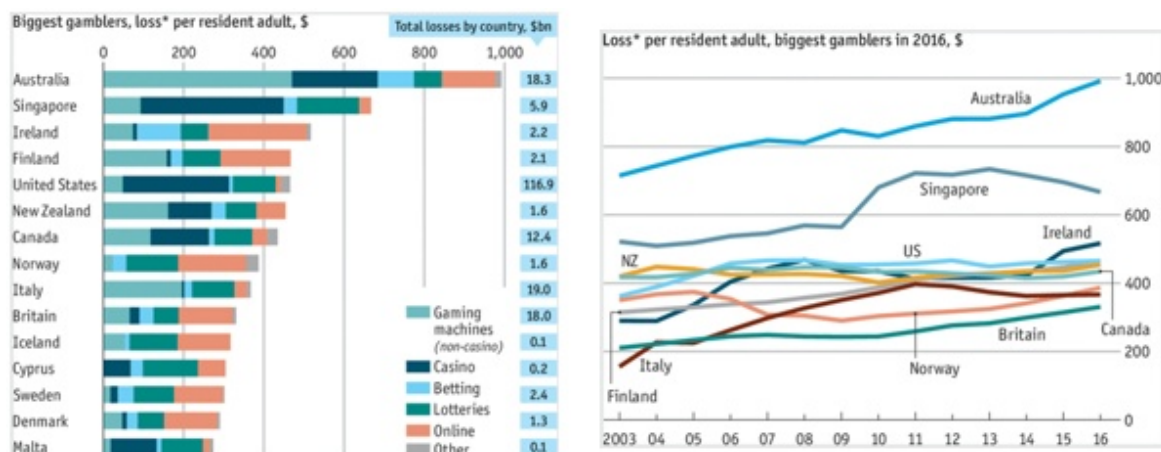


Figure 1: Biggest Gamblers around the world in February 2017².

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 Hiringa 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.

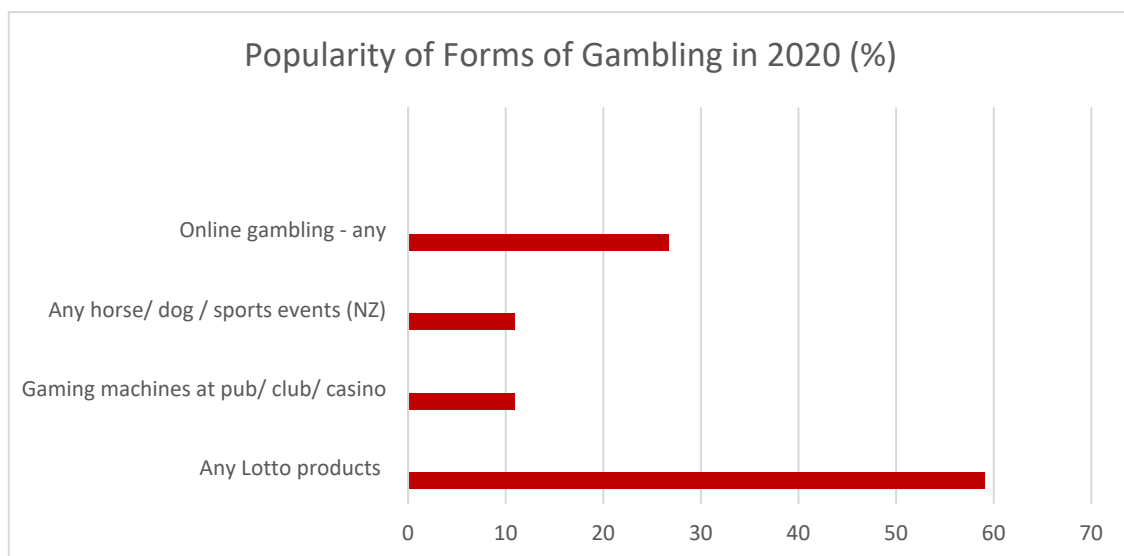


Figure 3: Most popular forms of gambling in 2020 in Aotearoa New Zealand (per centage who participated during the past 12 months).

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).

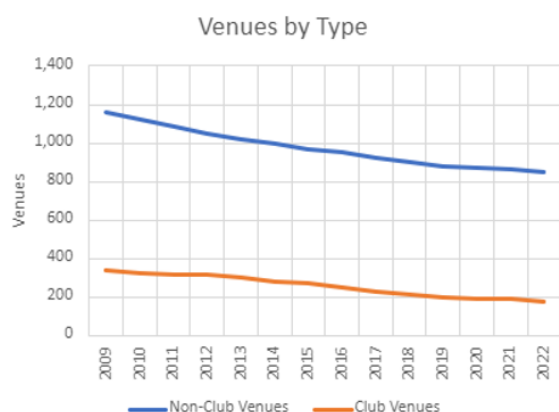


Figure 5: Number of Class 4 venues across Aotearoa New Zealand 2009 - 2022.

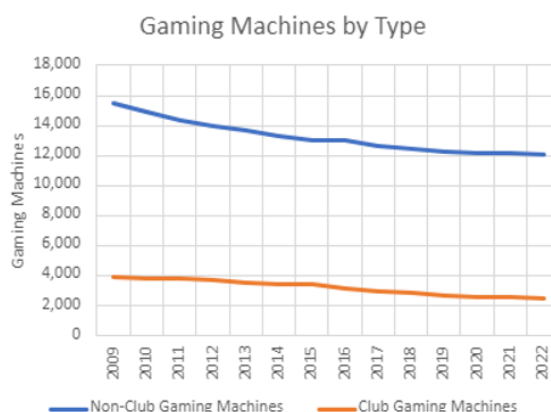


Figure 4: Number of gaming machines across Aotearoa New Zealand 2009 - 2022 .

⁵ Te Hiringa Hauora and Kupe (2020)

⁶ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2023c)

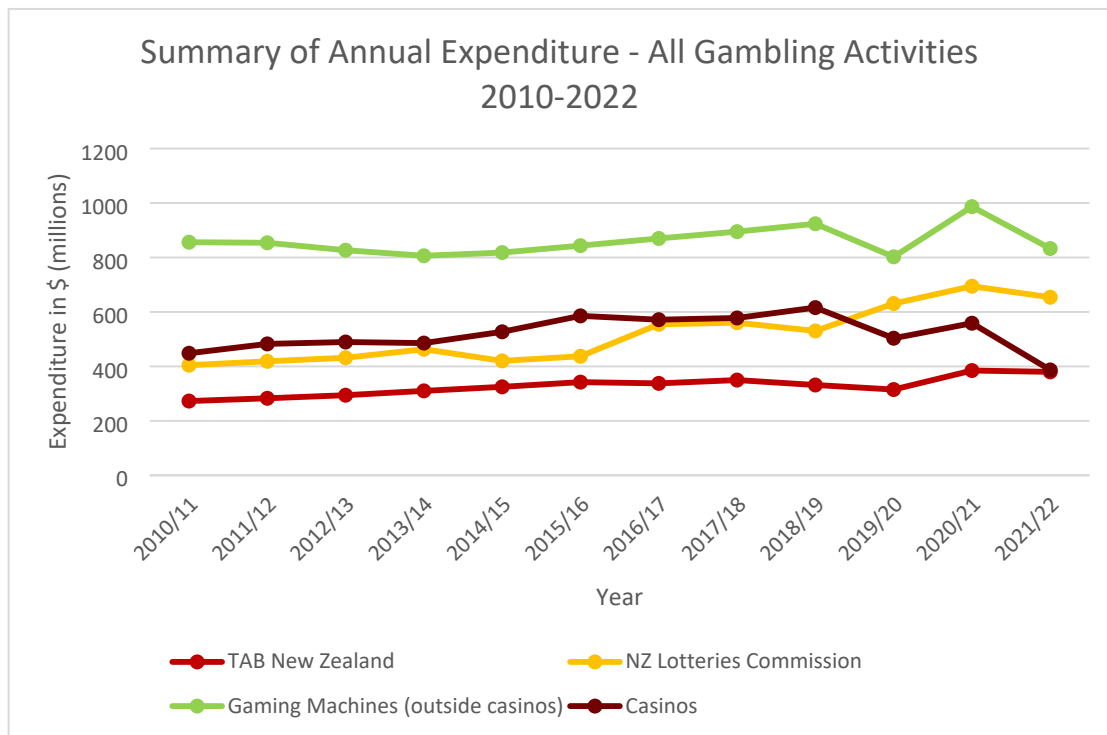


Figure 6: Summary of annual expenditure – all gambling activities. The table shows actual dollars (non-adjusted) for gambling operators' financial year-end⁷.

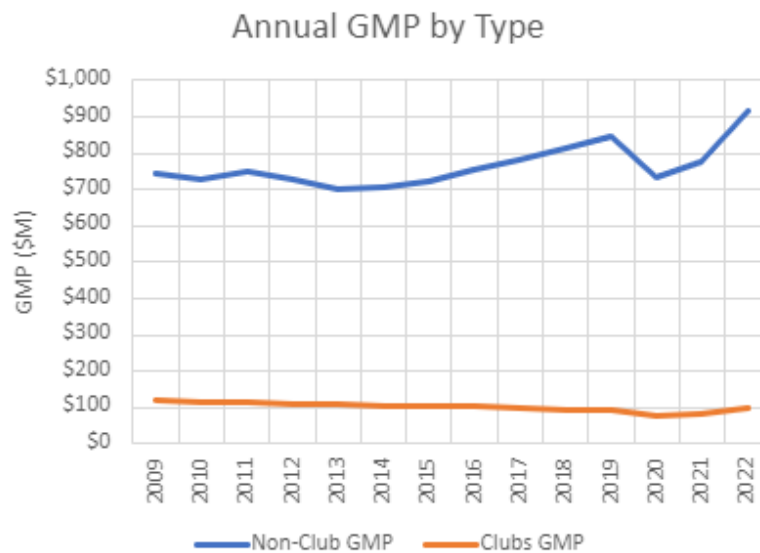


Figure 7: Gaming machine profits in all of Aotearoa New Zealand by corporate society type (2009 - 2022)⁸.

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 game 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)

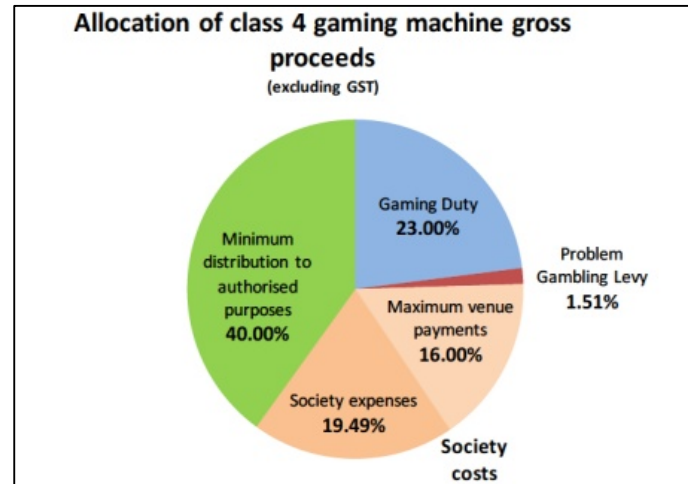


Figure 8: Allocation of Class 4 gaming machine gross proceeds (excluding GST)¹⁵.

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.)

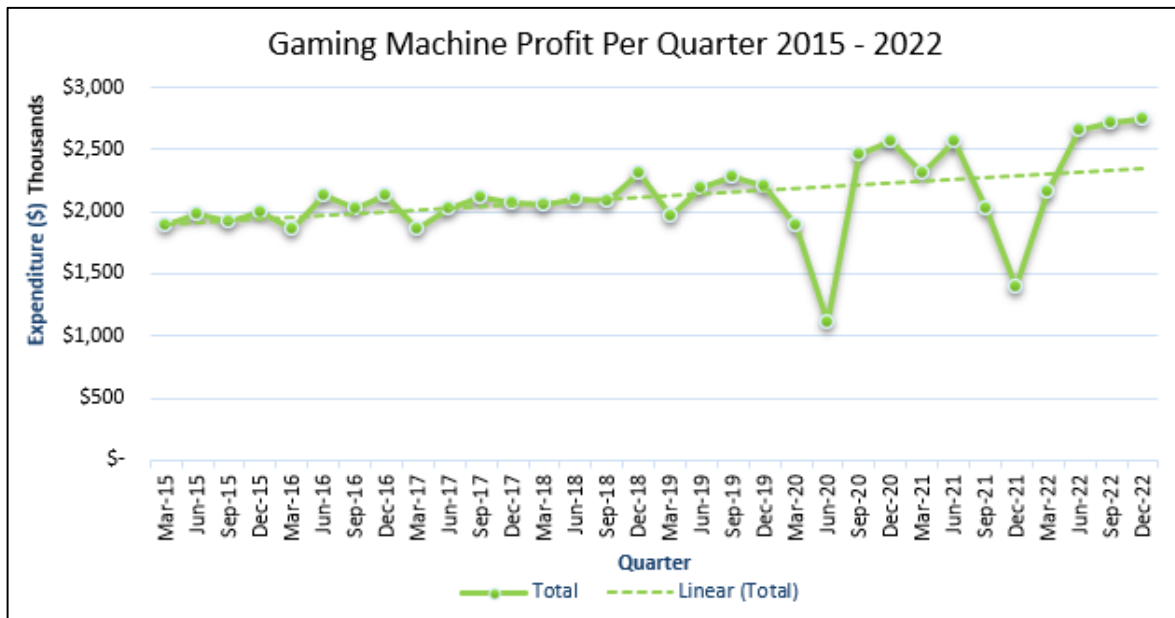


Figure 9: Quarterly Class 4 Gambling Expenditure in Waipā District (2015 – 2022)²³.

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.

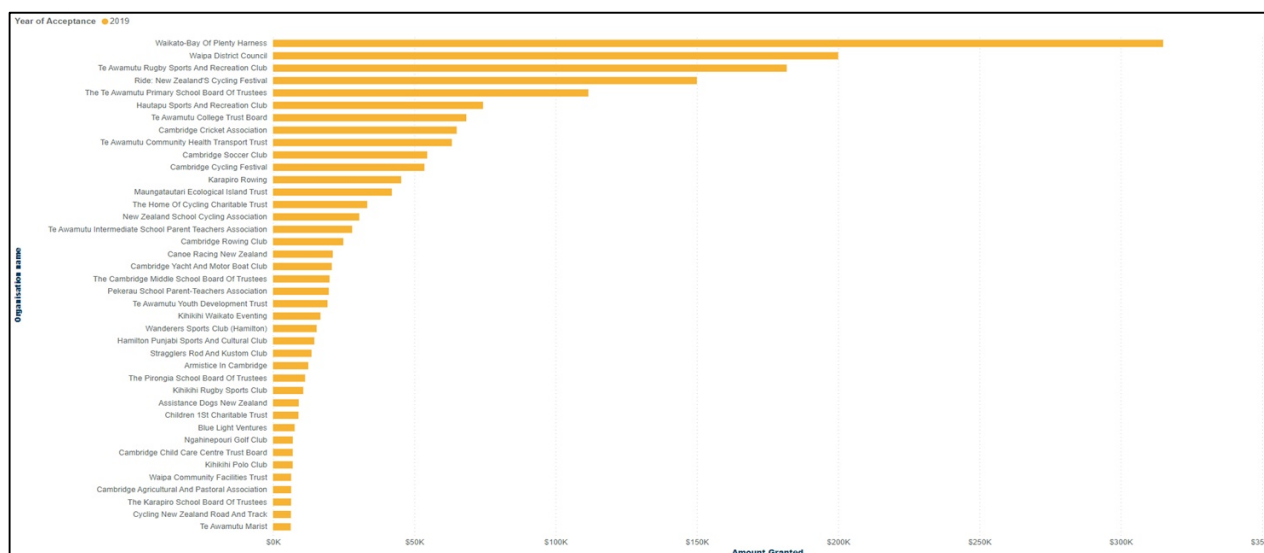


Figure 10: Amount Granted by Organisation in Waipā District 2019²⁴

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.

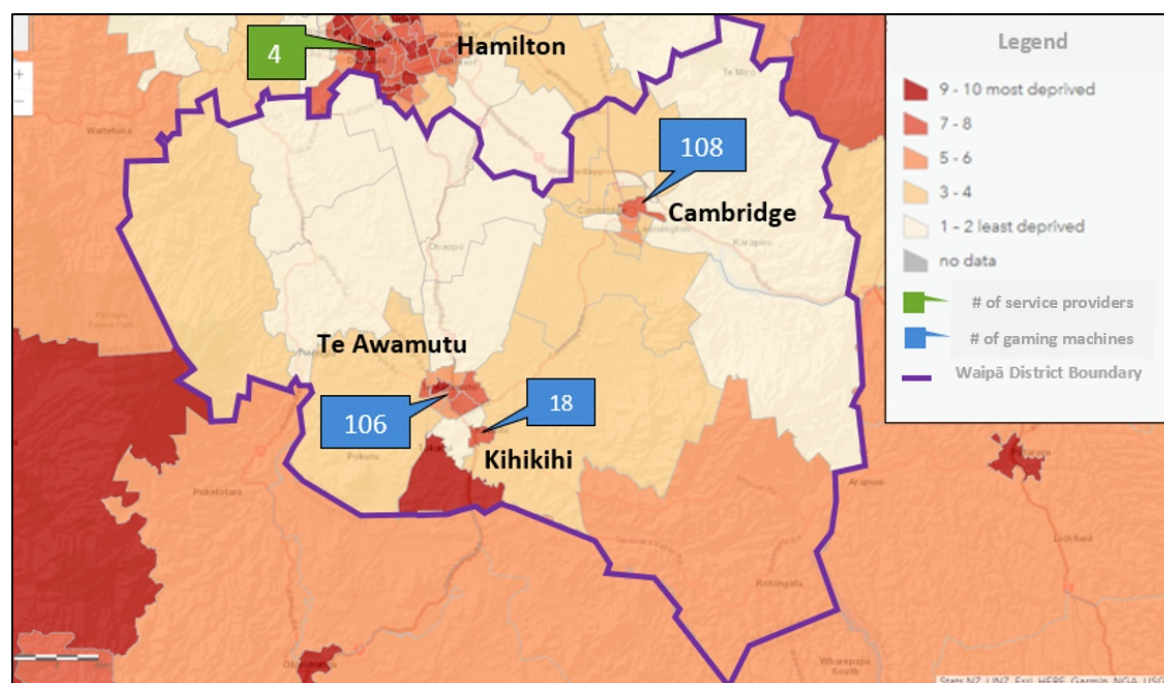


Figure 11: Map showing the Waipā district, New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep2018)²⁹ and the number and location of gaming machines and gambling venues.

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.

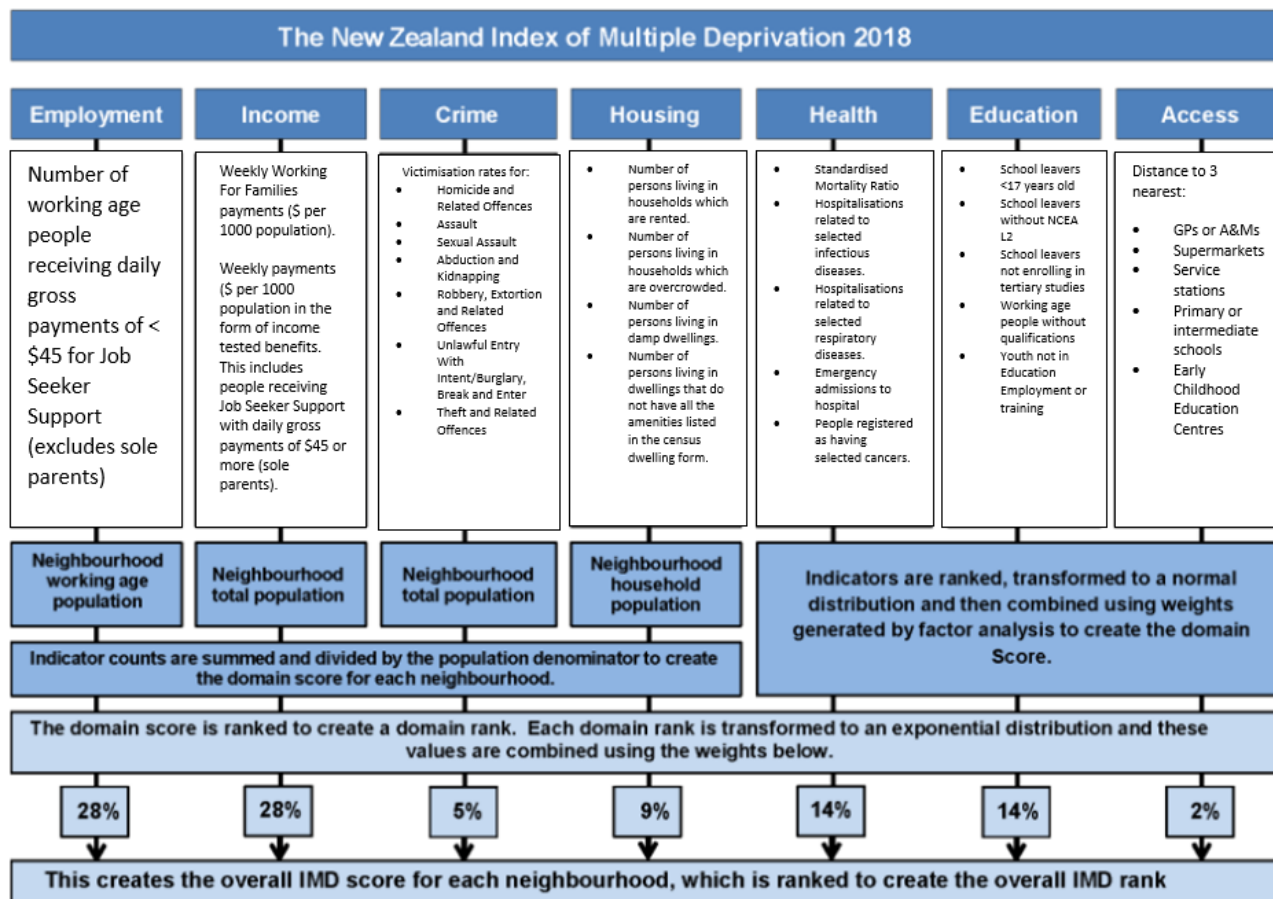


Figure 12: The New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation 2018³⁰.

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.)

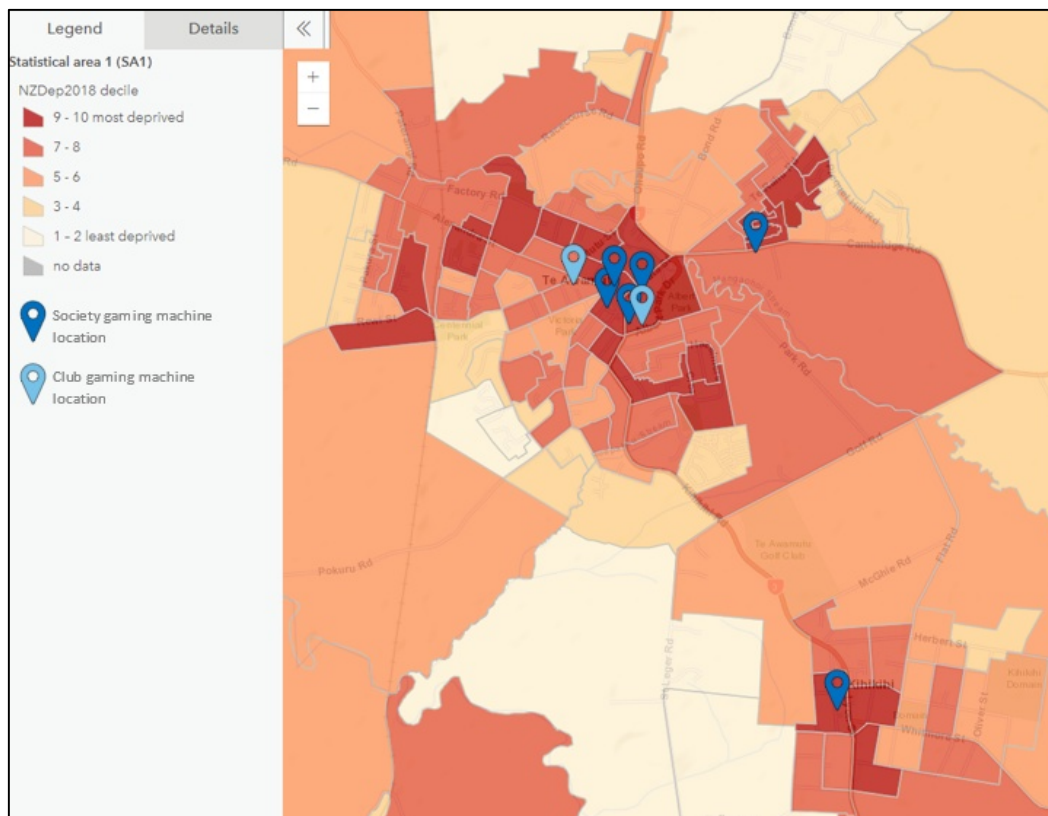


Figure 13: New Zealand Index of Deprivation, 2018 (NZDep2018) - Source: (Atkinson, Salmond, & Crampton , 2019)

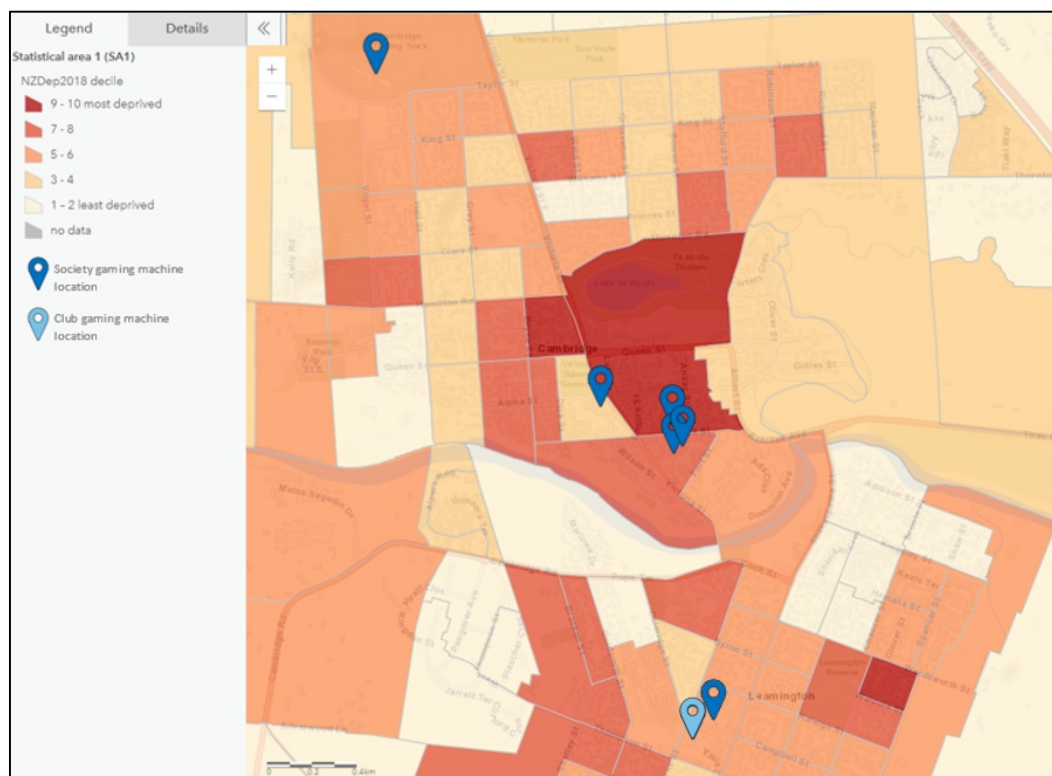


Figure 14: New Zealand Index of Deprivation, 2018 (NZDep2018) - Source: (Atkinson, Salmond, & Crampton , 2019)

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.

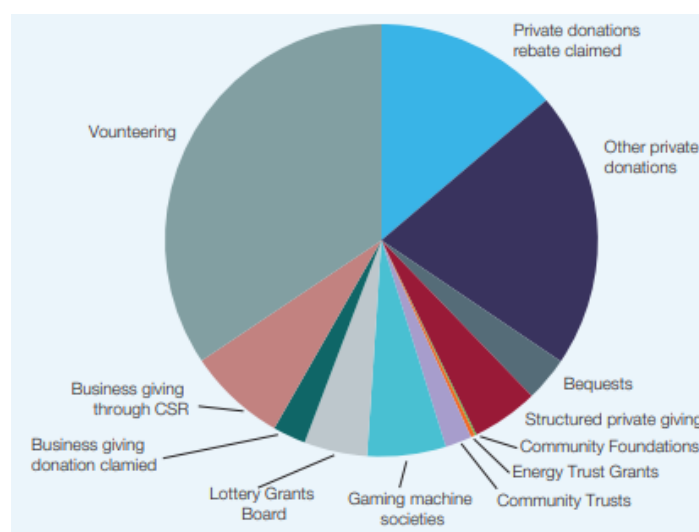


Figure 17: Value of volunteering and donor segments⁶⁰.

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

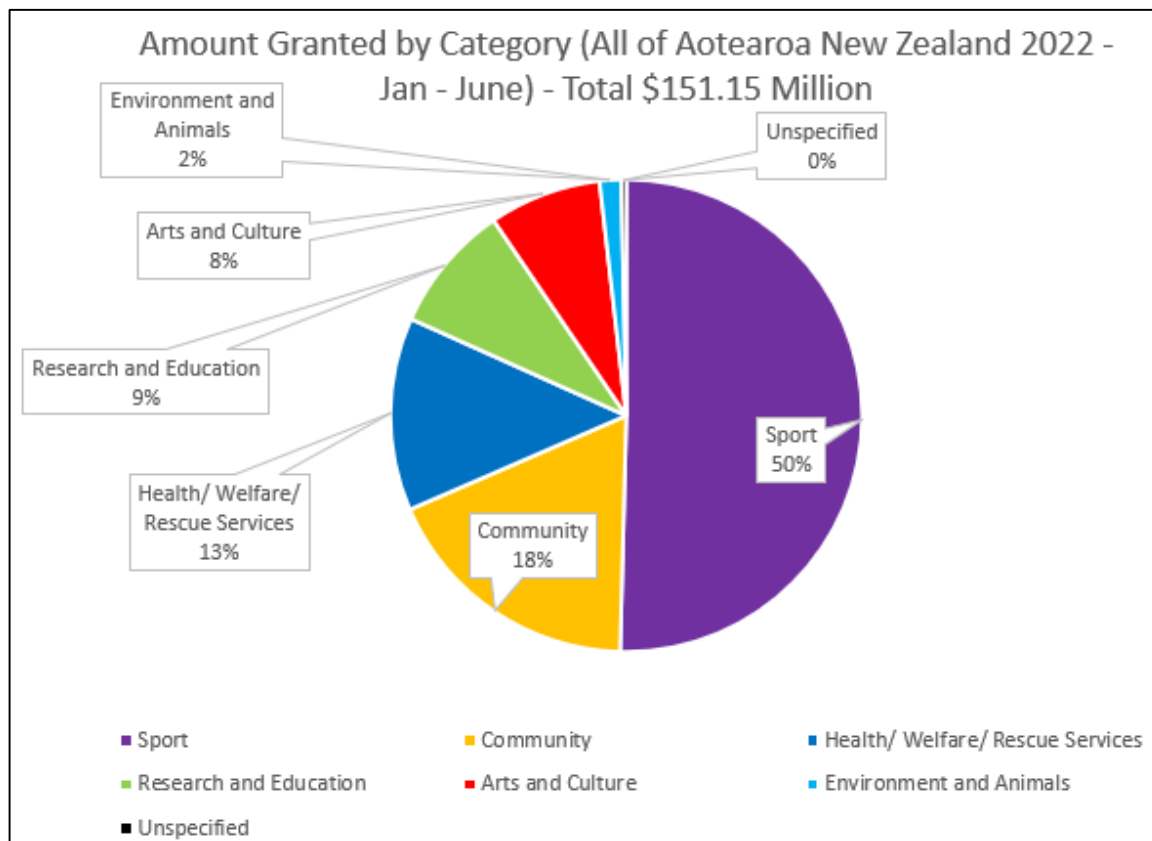


Figure 18: Amount granted by category in Aotearoa New Zealand in 2022 (Jan - June)⁶³.

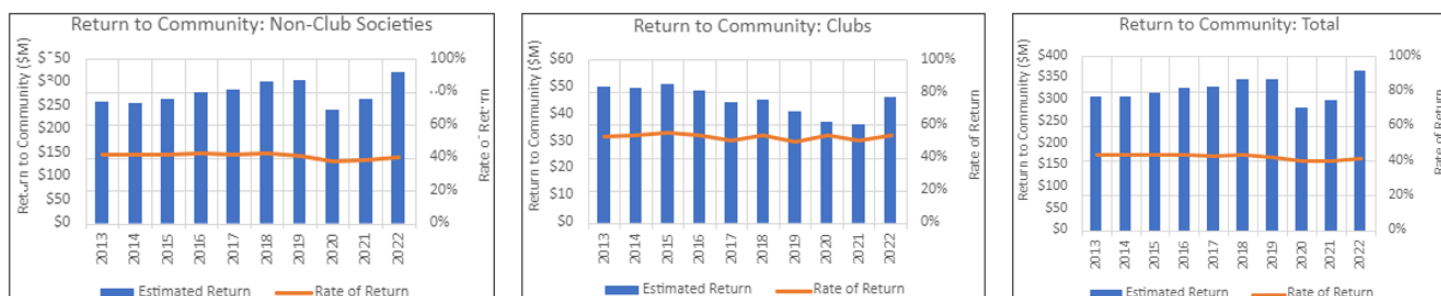


Figure 19: Gaming Machine Profit Returns to Community (All of Aotearoa New Zealand)⁶⁴.

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.

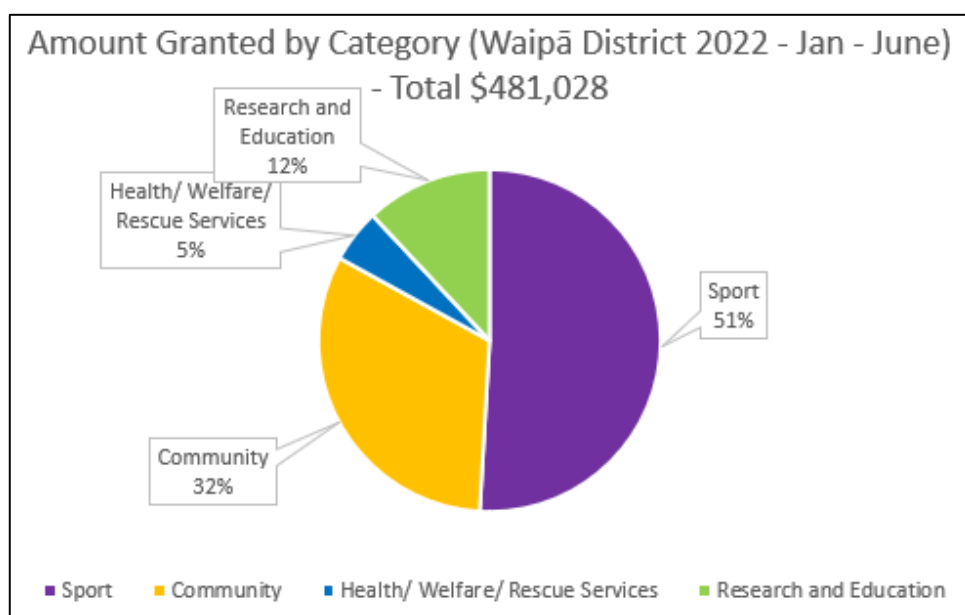


Figure 20: Amount granted by societies and TAB in Waipā District in 2022⁶⁷.

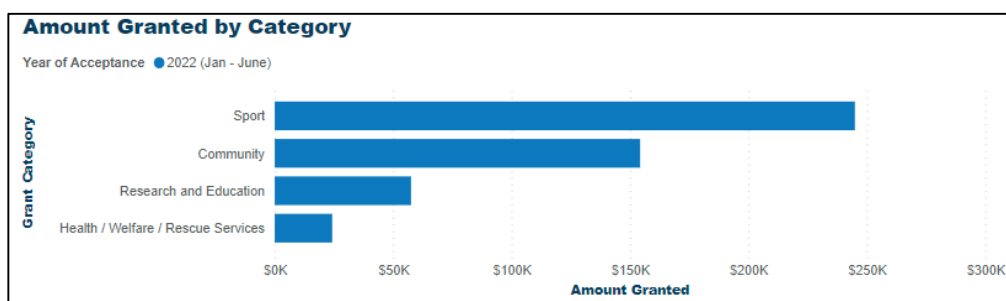


Figure 21: Amount Granted by Category in Waipā District in 2022 (Jan – June). Gaming machine money allocated to ‘Applied Funds’ from Class 4 Societies since 2020 is reported within this data⁶⁸.

⁶⁶ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

⁶⁷ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

⁶⁸ Te Tari Taiwhenua Internal Affairs (2022)

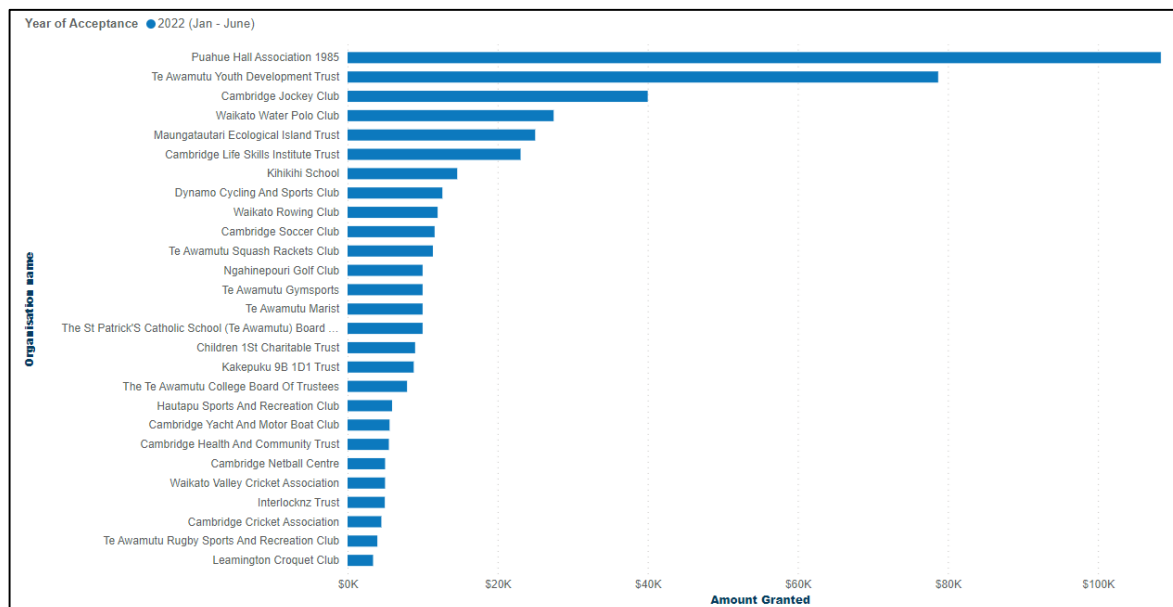


Figure 22: Amount Granted by Organisation in the Waipā District 2022 (Jan – June). **Note:** Not included in figure – Destination Cambridge, Citizens Advice Bureau Cambridge, and Riding For The Disabled Cambridge, all received less than \$10K.⁶⁹

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.

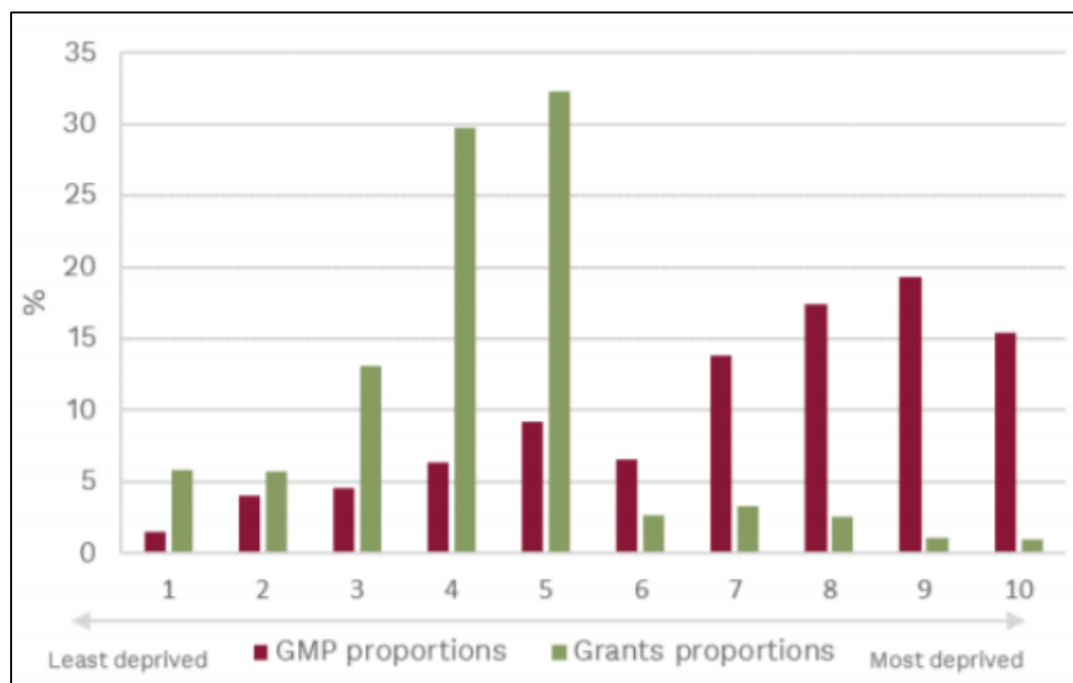


Figure 23: Origin of Gaming Machine Profit and destination of community and sports grants by deprivation⁷⁶.

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)

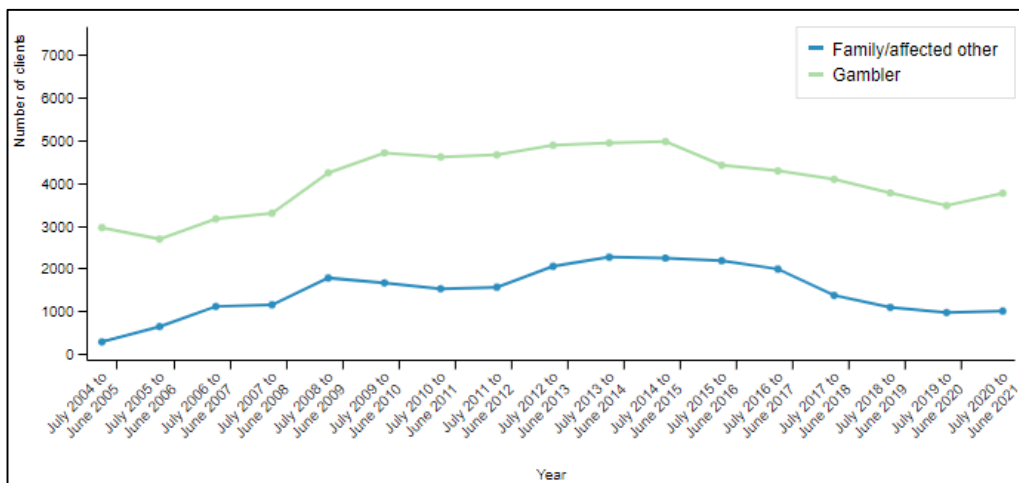


Figure 24: Clients Assisted in Aotearoa New Zealand, by Client Type (Excluding Brief Interventions)⁸⁶.

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)

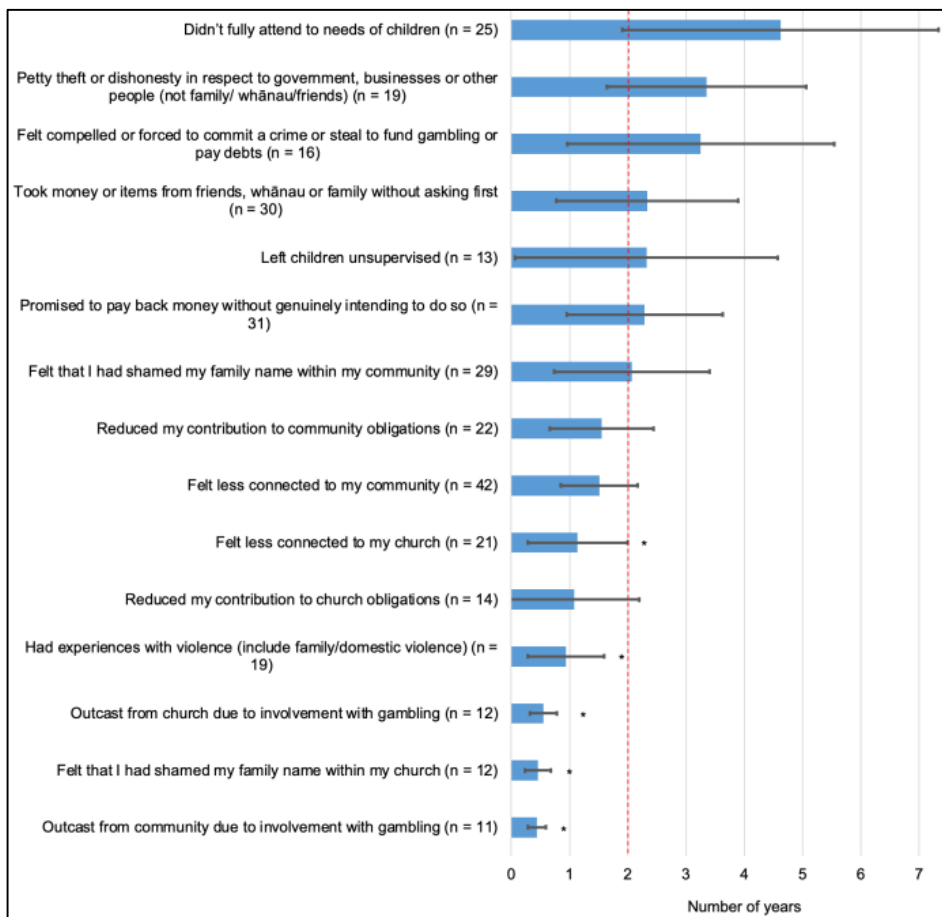


Figure 25: Mean number of years since most recent gambling issue was largely resolved for the field Other Harm. Note: The blue bar indicates the number of years since most recent gambling issue was resolved, red dotted line is the average number of years it took to resolve all the issues shown (2 years), 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)

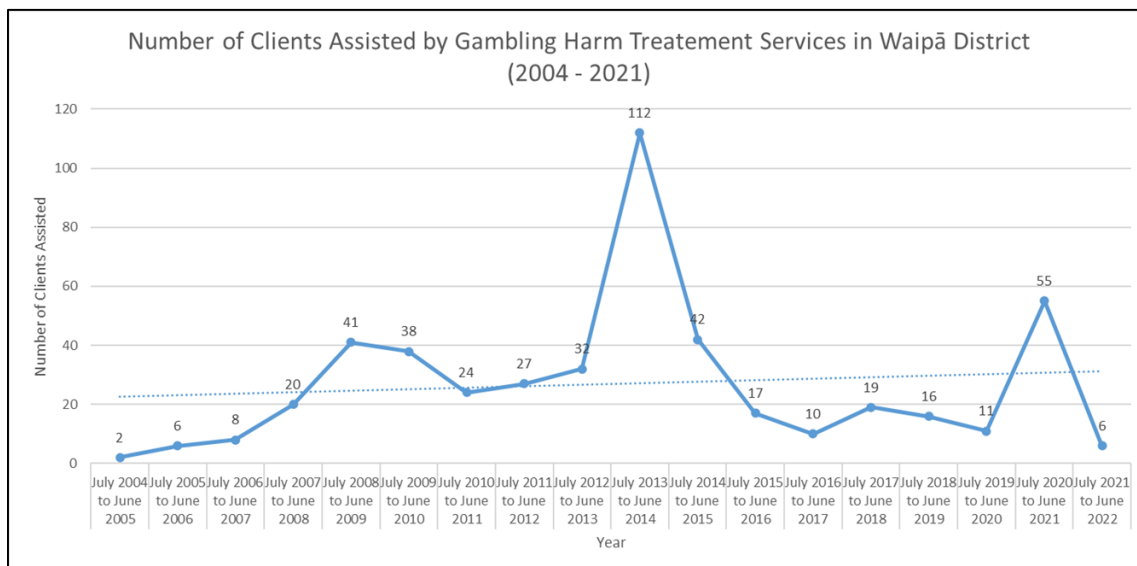


Figure 26: Total number of clients assisted by gambling harm treatment services in Waipā District throughout the year (2004 – 2021). Includes new clients and clients who first contacted a service in a previous year⁹¹.

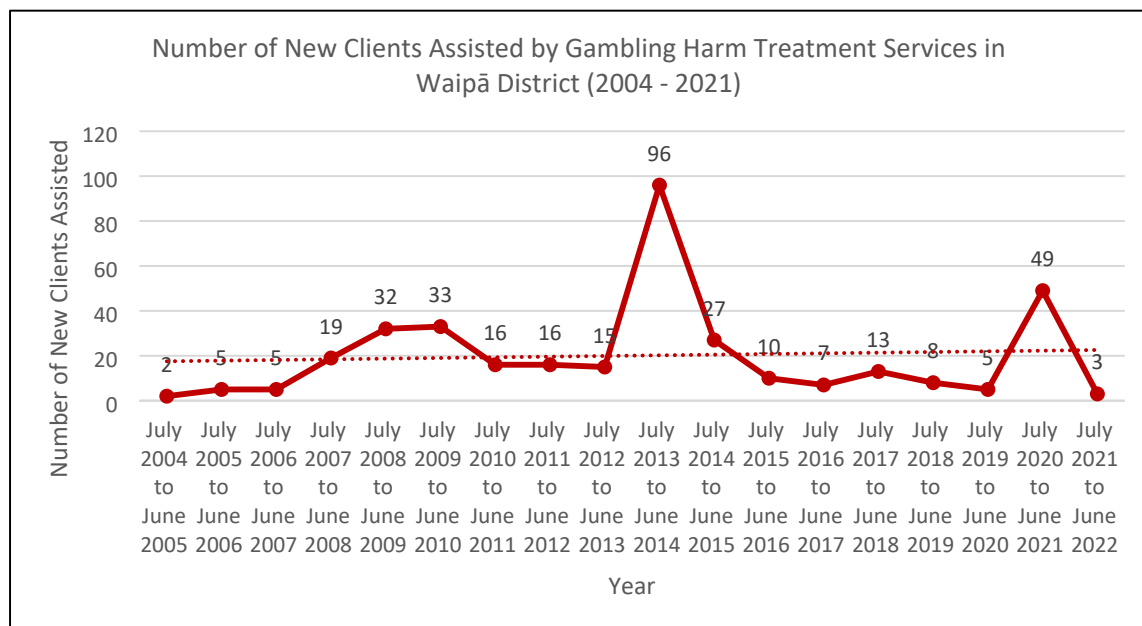


Figure 27: New Clients – The number of clients that have contacted an intervention service for the first time in the period for psychosocial support either by phone or face-to-face in the Waipā district.

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.

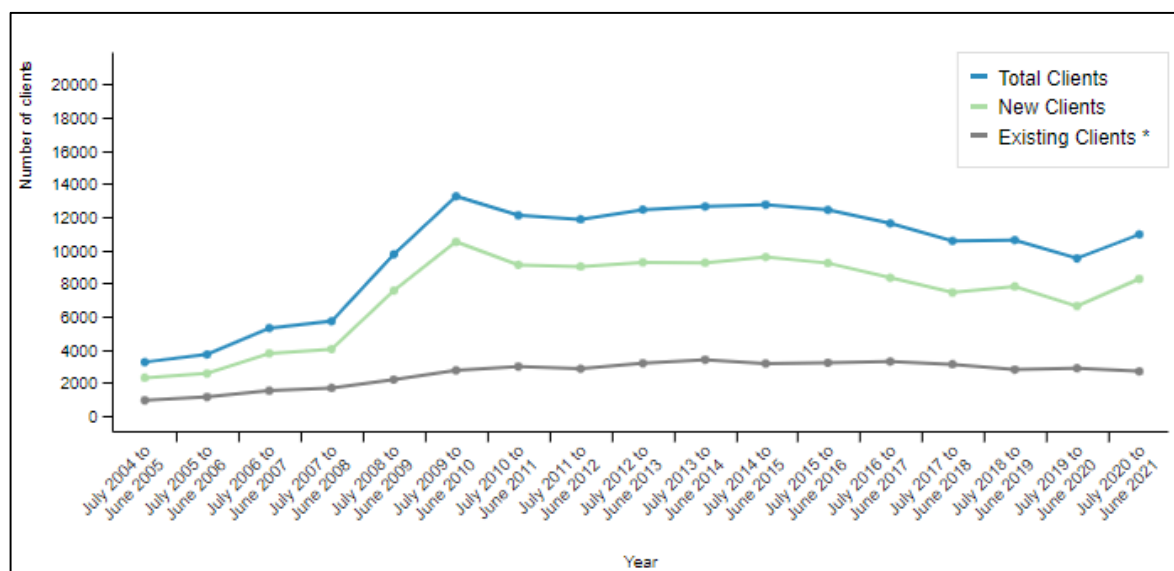


Figure 28: Clients Assisted by Gambling Treatment Services in Aotearoa New Zealand (2004 – 2021) - Total Clients Recorded (All Interventions)⁹⁵.

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.

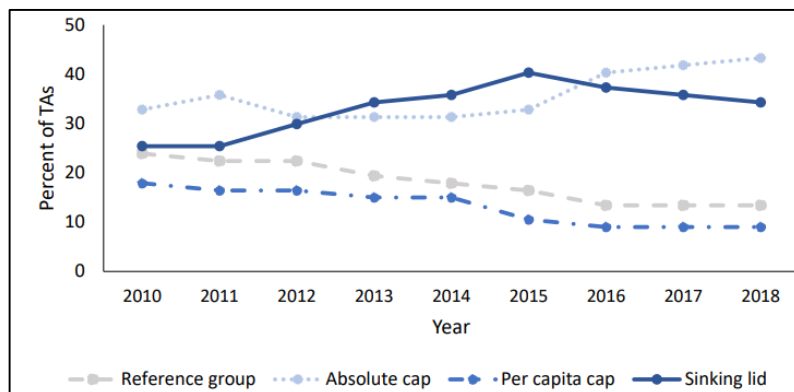


Figure 30: Class 4 gambling policy types adopted by councils in Aotearoa New Zealand, by year. Note: The reference group referred to are the councils that have policies that restate the minimum standards set out in the Gambling Act 2003¹¹⁰.

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>

Term	Definition
<p>Special Consultative Procedure</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

Term	Definition
	<p>ii. is informed about how and when he or she may take up that opportunity.</p> <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	GMP (\$)	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	\$373,058.37
Sep-15	\$ 1,914,450.13	(\$59,401.10)	\$ 8,471.02	15	0	226	0	2017	\$ 8,058,913.55	(\$90,904.99)
Dec-15	\$ 1,997,742.27	\$83,292.14	\$ 8,878.85	15	0	225	-1	2018	\$ 8,544,337.79	\$485,424.24
Mar-16	\$ 1,866,212.41	(\$131,529.86)	\$ 8,294.28	15	0	225	0	2019	\$ 8,636,009.28	\$91,671.49
Jun-16	\$ 2,130,043.61	\$263,831.20	\$ 9,638.21	14	-1	221	-4	2020	\$ 8,030,636.67	(\$605,372.61)
Sep-16	\$ 2,027,345.18	(\$102,698.43)	\$ 9,173.51	14	0	221	0	2021	\$ 8,292,650.39	\$262,013.72
Dec-16	\$ 2,126,217.34	\$98,872.16	\$ 9,620.89	14	0	221	0	2022	\$ 7,537,914.30	(\$754,736.09)
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			

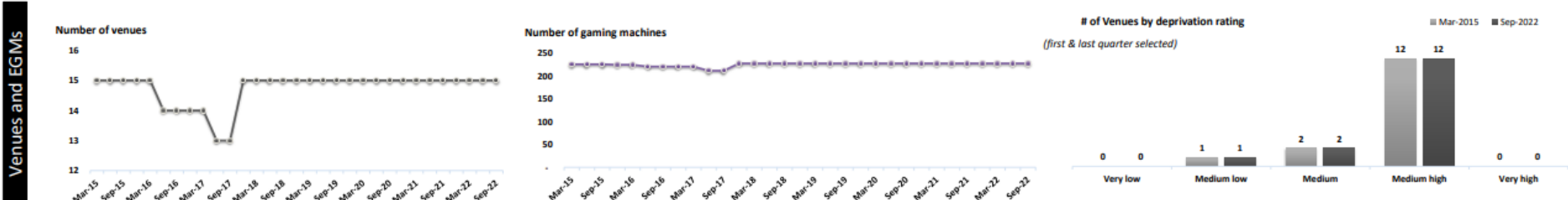
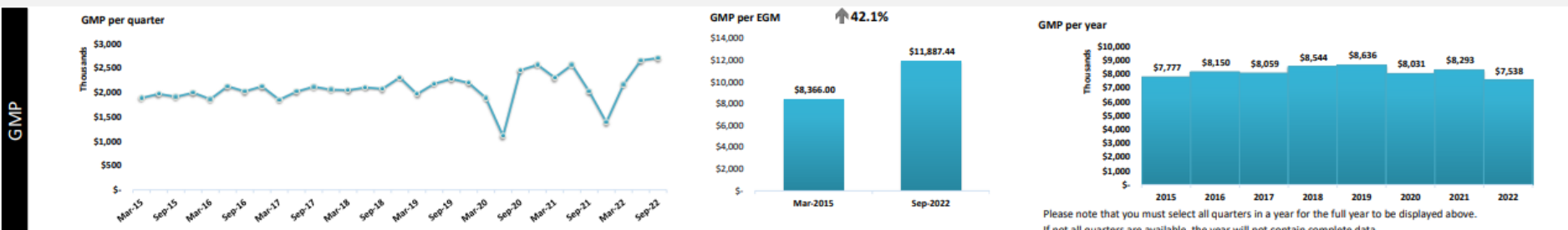
Mar-2015 to Sep-2022

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%	Difference \$819,619.31 ↑ 43.3%	0 → 0.0%	2 ↑ 0.9%



Overall

- 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.

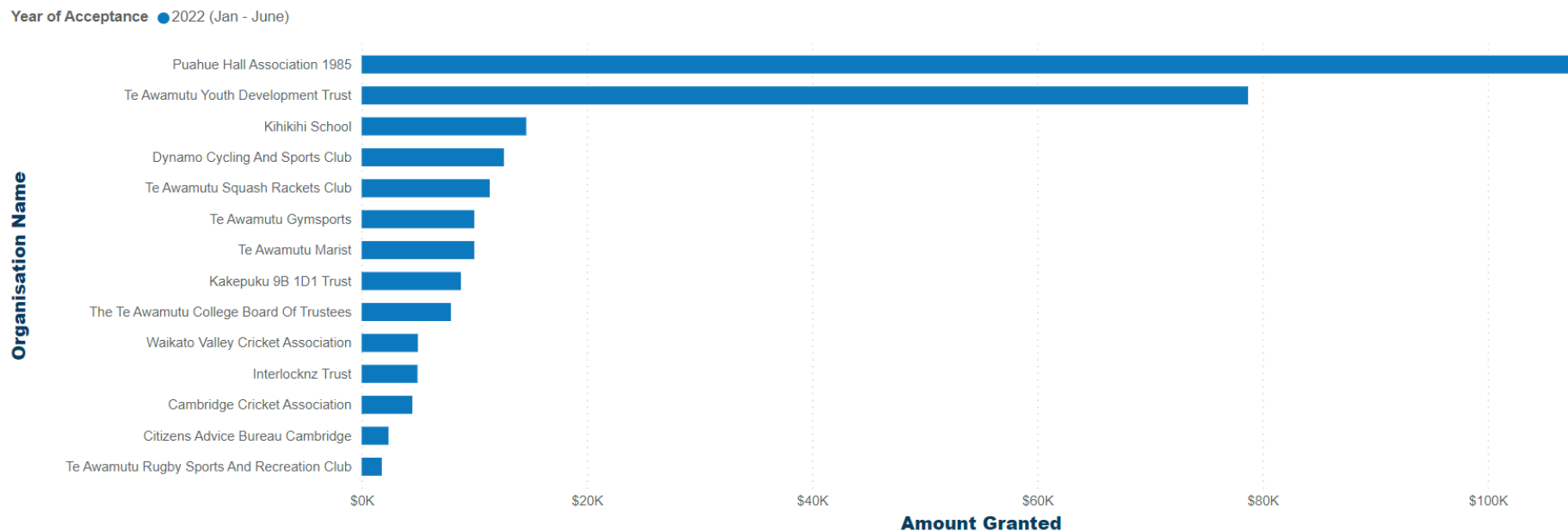
Comparison

- 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)

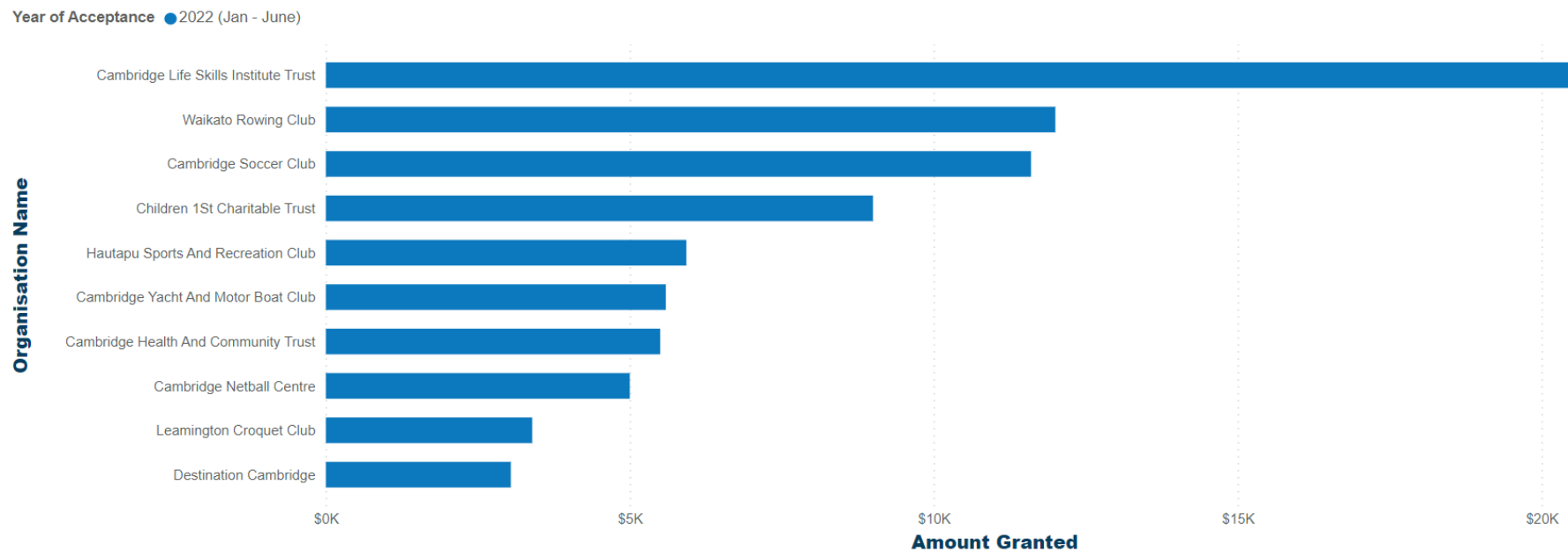


Appendix C: Grassroots Trust Grants in Waipā 2022 (Jan – June)



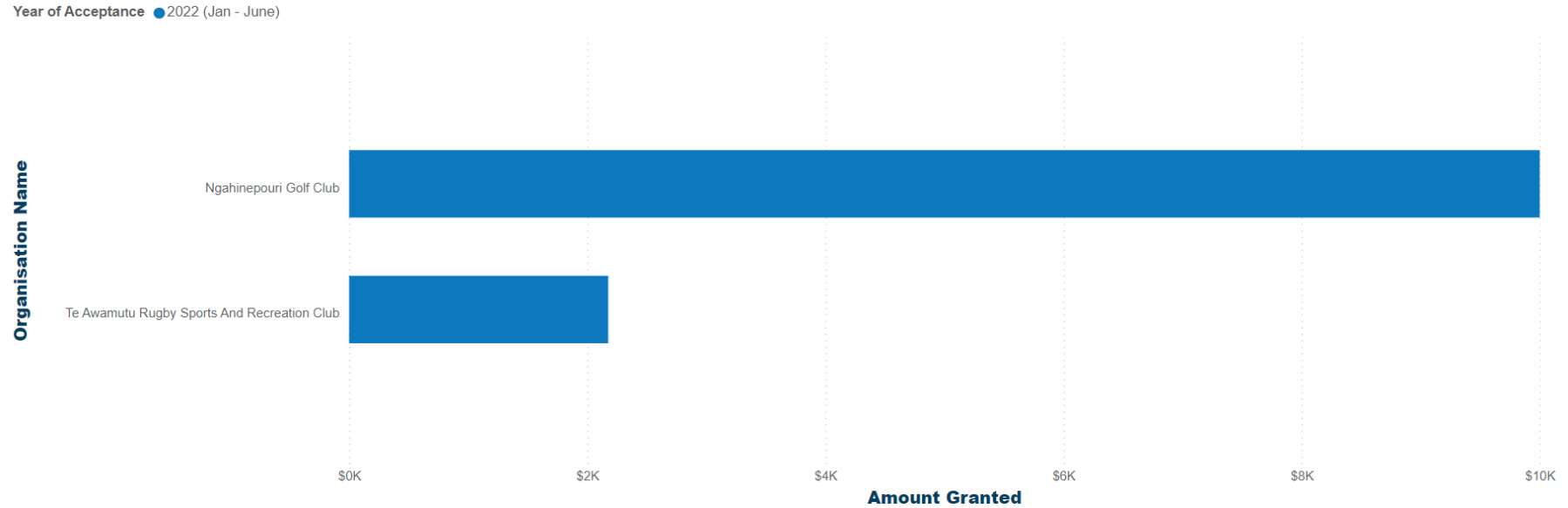
Source: <https://www.granted.govt.nz/dashboard.html>

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



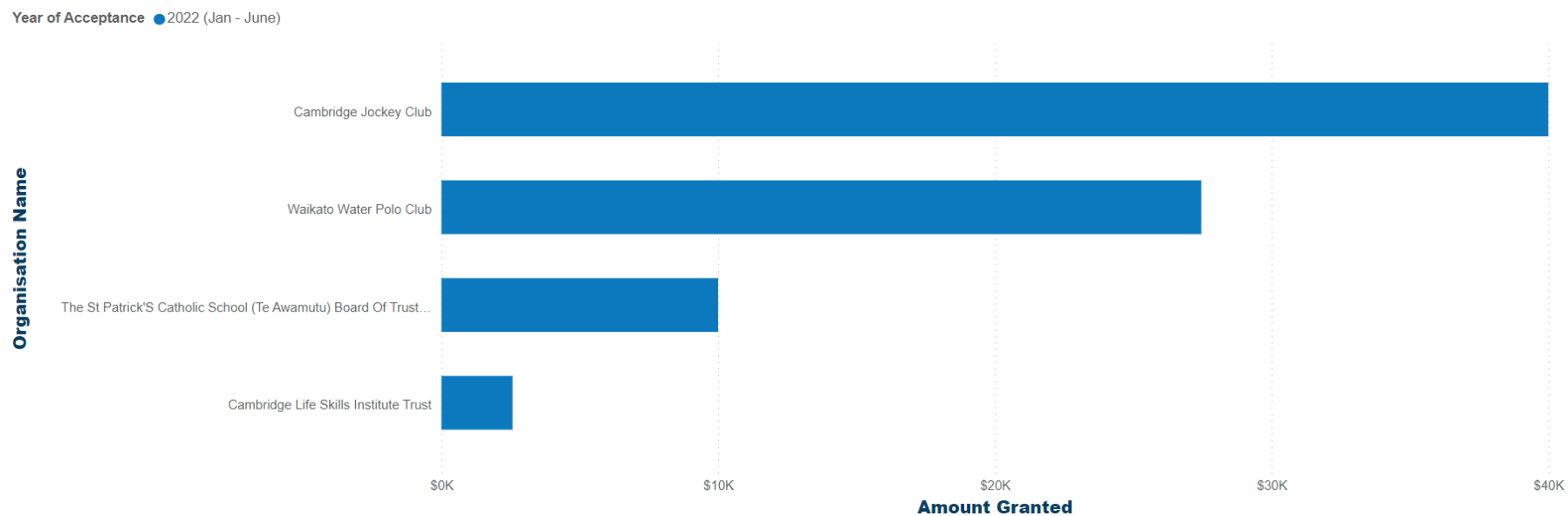
Source: <https://www.granted.govt.nz/dashboard.html>

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>

COMMITTEE REPORT



INFORMATION ONLY

To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Karl Tutty, Manager Compliance

Subject: **Councillors update – Vaping in Waipā**

Meeting Date: 3 October 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

At its meeting of 1 August 2023 the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee (“the Committee”) requested background information pertaining to the prevalence of vaping in the Waipā District. This report serves to summarize the current situation in Waipā, the controls in place, recent and upcoming amendments, and to explore how Waipā District Council could support the work of other agencies in this space.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

*That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee receive the report of Karl Tutty, Manager Compliance titled **Councillors update – Vaping in Waipā** (ECM number 11102181).*

3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

“The percentage of young people vaping daily has more than tripled between 2019 and 2021. Over the same period daily smoking rates have decreased significantly”¹

Protectyourbreath.co.nz identifies the following complexities:

- Daily vaping is increasing, but research doesn’t clearly conclude why.
- Incorrect information is everywhere, positive and negative.
- In some situations vaping can assist people give up smoking.
- Advertising often targets young people.
- Vaping products are readily available.

¹ ASH 10-year survey (2021)

- There isn't data on long term risks.
- Punitive approaches do not address the causes.
- Quit vaping programmes are not resonating with youth.

The situation in Waipā:

Health.nz records the following specialist vape retailers in the Waipā District.

Business	Premises Address	Town
Amardeep Enterprises Limited	24 Lyon Street	Kihikihi
PS & SS Limited	54 Lyon Street	Kihikihi,
Ecigdis Ltd	326 Alexandra Street	Te Awamutu
Mason Corporation Ltd	45 Alexandra Street	Te Awamutu
Smokos Discount Tobacco Specialist Limited Partnership	58 Jacobs Street	Te Awamutu
Cee Jae's Ltd	278 Shakespeare St	Cambridge
Mason Corporation Ltd	8 Anzac Street	Cambridge
X Factor NZ Ltd	86 Duke Street	Cambridge

At this stage there are no reliable records of 'general retailers' selling vape products, however from 1 October 2023 they are required to notify the Ministry of Health. However, the majority are known to Te Whatu Ora as they also sell tobacco.

Current controls:

The Smoke-free Environments Act 1990 was amended in November 2020 by the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020. The Act is now the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990 as it now applies to both tobacco and vaping products.

The Act attempts to strike a balance between ensuring vaping products are available for smokers who want to switch to a less harmful alternative and ensuring these products aren't marketed or sold to young people. It is generally accepted that vaping is less harmful than tobacco so is a valued alternative to tobacco smoking and is largely what lead to their development and introduction into New Zealand.

The Act has a number of requirements including²:

- All workplaces to be Smokefree and Vapefree, including restaurants and bars.
- buildings and grounds of schools, early childhood education and care centres to be Smokefree and Vapefree.
- Prohibits the sale of vaping products including non-nicotine vape liquid and toy vaping products to anyone under the age of 18 years.
- Prohibits the supply of vaping products directly or indirectly to anyone under the age of 18 years.
- Sets the requirements for vaping products safety standards that need to be met before the products can be sold.

² Vapingfacts.health.nz

Recent amendments:

Recent amendments to Vaping regulations coming into force between 1 August 2023 and March 2024 include:

- All vaping products will have removable batteries and child-safety mechanisms.
- New Specialist Vape Shops (SVRs) will not be able to set up within 300 meters of schools and marae.
- Vape products and their packaging will only be able to have generic flavour and bland descriptions.
- Maximum nicotine strength allowed in single-use (disposable) vapes to be reduced so they are less addictive.

Te Whatu Ora advise they visit all retailers of tobacco and vape products to complete education and compliance updates. These are followed up with Control Purchase Operations (CPO). Two CPOs were conducted between July 2019 and June 2023 comprising 40 premises visits. Two premises sold vaping products to a minor.³

Te Whatu Ora also follow up on complaints around tobacco and vape. They report that compliance is generally very high. However similar to the alcohol space minors can obtain vape products through other means.

There are also other consequences such as the waste created by single use vape products, which while being phased out is already reported as being significant⁴

Waipā District Councils role:

Council has no role in enforcing any of the vaping or tobacco restrictions applied by the Act. This role rests with Te Whatu Ora, Vaping Regulatory Authority and in very limited circumstances, the Police. Council has no powers of entry or other authority, formal or informal.

Council can apply some controls on retailers via the District Plan that limits commercial activities to the appropriate zones, but this is unlikely to extend as far as limiting the products sold in a commercial zone.

Councils Smokefree and Vapefree Policy 2021 restricts vaping in:

- All Council-owned and/or managed parks and reserves (including Council-owned playgrounds, skate parks, pump tracks, sports fields, camping grounds) and leased areas.
- All bus stops and shelters.
- All Council-owned public toilets.
- Council-owned or managed cycle trails.
- Outside the entrances/exits of all Council owned and operated buildings.

³ Te Whatu Ora Official Information Act response

⁴ Urban Miners press comments September 2023

- Outdoor public areas including roads, parks and reserves within the central business districts of Cambridge, Te Awamutu, Kihikihi, Ohaupo and Pirongia.
- All outdoor/footpath dining areas within the central business districts of Cambridge, Te Awamutu, Kihikihi, Ohaupo and Pirongia.
- All public car parks.
- Road corridors immediately adjacent to education providers.
- At Council sponsored or managed events.

Council previously considered supporting the policy with an enforceable bylaw, however primarily because the only enforcement tool under a bylaw is prosecution, education and promotion of vape-free provisions was the preferred option.

Initial research has not identified any formal work by other Councils outside of their smokefree polices, most likely as all Councils face the same jurisdictional challenges.

Discussion/options:

As Council has no legislative role, and therefore no supporting income from fees and charges, any specific work in this space would be public good activities funded by rates, however there is some opportunity to use existing processes and roles to support a reduction in vaping use.

There is evidence that vaping products are being sold on some alcohol-licensed premises, and whether the District Licensing Committee could restrict those sales may be examined as part of the Local Alcohol Policy review. However, as the main concern is vaping by youth the supply on premises where age restrictions are already in place may be an appropriate or additional control. The issue will be if mechanisms under the alcohol legislation can be applied to other products.

Council is charged under the Health Act 1956 to *improve, promote, and protect public health within its district*. It is generally accepted that a specific provision in a statute cannot be overridden by a general provision, so in that case advice is the Health Act 1956 cannot prescribe additional controls on vaping when that is subject to another specific Act. Council can only register and inspect premises prescribed by the Act, which does not include vaping. Council staff have made a general offer to Te Whatu Ora staff that if they identify areas where Council could assist, to advise accordingly.

It has been considered whether there is any value in Council visiting premises to gain a more accurate figure on the number of general retailers. This would be a significant body of work and there is limited benefit as essentially any retailer can sell these products, and the formal notification requirement will be in force from October. As mentioned previously if a premises sells tobacco it is highly likely they sell vaping products.

Council would be free to 'promote' public health initiatives, though this is largely achieved through the Smokefree policy. Council could actively promote and support the recent changes to the Smoke-free Environments Act 1990 through its various channels. This could potentially be incorporated into revised parks and reserves signage as it is rolled out.

There has also been a suggestion that this is a subject that a Youth Council or other youth focused forum could explore, and very early investigations into an initiative of this nature is already underway between relevant staff and organisations. While schools are implementing their own strategies community support and linkages will be important. There is also evidence of strong iwi-lead support for further restrictions as recently discussed by Nga Iwi Tōpu O Waipā. These forums could certainly promote non-regulatory steps such as education support in the absence of formal controls. Council could perform a co-ordination role.

Council could make a submission to the Ministry of Health on further controls it felt were appropriate. This could include advocating for a 'local policy' provision similar to what exists under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act and did under the Psychoactive Substances Act.

Council may have some ability to restrict sales on land it owns or manages, potentially including mobile sellers in public places which can be examined in the Public Places Bylaw review. A clause to limit the sale of age-restricted products is in the current proposed bylaw which would include vaping products. A separate bylaw related to Vaping is not seen as an option as bylaw provisions do not exist under the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990.

If could be examined as to whether requests for discretionary funding to Council or its Community Boards could be limited to events that are vape and smokefree and encourage organisations undertaking work in this space to apply for such funding.

Conclusion

If elected members are of the view that Council should be more actively involved in moves to reduce vaping use, more research will be required into some of the options outlined above, including:

- Assisting or supporting Te Whatu Ora in undertaking more monitoring operations
- Making a submission to the Ministry of Health on other initiatives
- Actively supporting, promoting and publicising vape free events
- Further investigation of a youth forum of some type
- Wider engagement with iwi groups
- Adding smoke and vape-free symbols to new signage.
- further publicise the new regulations that have come into force recently,

The current Waipā Smokefree Policy is due for review in August 2024 and likely provides the best opportunity to strengthen Council's role in this space.



Karl Tutty
MANAGER COMPLIANCE



Approved by Wayne Allan
GROUP MANAGER DISTRICT GROWTH AND REGULATORY SERVICES

COMMITTEE REPORT



To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Director Museums and Heritage

Subject: Council Public Art Collection

Meeting Date: 3 October 2023

1 PURPOSE - TAKE

The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee (the Committee) for the retention and removal of artworks contained in the Council Public Art Collection (the Collection) as outlined in the attached appendices.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

Waipā District Council (Council) owns a collection of over 270 pieces of public art which has been accumulated by various means over many years. This report references the 104 artworks that have the purpose of display within Council buildings. Following a review of the Collection in accordance with Council's Art Collection Management Plan (Plan), staff recommend 70 items are retained and 34 are removed. In accordance with the Plan, the approval of the Committee is required before any works are removed from the Collection.

3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

- a) **Receives** the report of Anne Blyth, Director Museums and Heritage titled *Council Public Art Collection (document number 11056619)*;
- b) **Agrees** to retain in Council's Public Art Collection the 70 works set out in *Appendix 1 to this report (document number 11056281)*; and
- c) **Recommends** to Council, *deaccession from Council's Public Art Collection, the 34 works set out in Appendix 2 to this report (document number 11056276)*.

4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

Arts Policy and Collection Management Plan

Council approved the Arts Policy (Policy) and Plan in 2018 (refer to Appendix 3 and 4 respectively). The Policy provides a framework for decision-making around public art and its acquisition. The Plan provides direction on the care and disposal of art. As outlined in the Plan the final decision regarding the deaccession of artworks is to be made by the Committee.

Collection Review

Council owns a collection of over 270 pieces of Public Art. “Public Art” is defined in the Policy as “any mural, carving, mosaic, painting, sculpture, photograph or other art medium that is owned by or on loan to Council and is accessible to the general public.” It excludes any works owned by the Te Awamutu Museum Trust Board.

This report references the 104 artworks that have the purpose of display within Council buildings. It does not include:

- The photograph collection of 137 photographs and a collection of digital images which will be the subject of a separate assessment.
- The collection of 29 outdoor art pieces such as sculptures and murals as there is no proposal to deaccession any of these works.

The care of this collection was transferred from Council’s Property team to the Museum and Heritage team circa 2017. Funding was secured in the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan (LTP) to undertake management of the collection. Work since then has included the following aspects for each item:

- Identifying all artworks in the collection, including conformation of current physical location
- Condition assessment
- Market valuation
- Researching the acquisition information
- Researching the provenance of each work/artist
- Making recommendations regarding retention or removal of artworks
- Developing a detailed management plan to care for the collection, including identifying any required conservation work and the appropriate display and storage methods.

Following the review of the collection it is proposed to review and update the Policy and Plan by June 2024. Anticipated improvements to the Policy and Plan mainly focus on streamlining the process for the installation of outdoor murals, and to add additional information regarding the care of the collection e.g., conditions of display such as length of time, light levels, use of security fastenings.

The Collection has not had considerable visibility in recent years. Therefore, to assist with decision making, two documents were developed (Please refer to Appendix 1 & 2);

- WDC artworks to retain
- WDC artworks to deaccession.

The council indoor art collection currently consists of 104 art works. Staff assessed each piece against the Plan's deaccessioning evaluation criteria of:

- Cost of maintenance and repair
- Duplication
- Irreparable damage or defacing by natural or human causes
- No longer meets the guiding principles of the Art Policy, which includes relevance to Waipā.

As a result, staff recommend retaining 70 works in the Collection, which have been assessed to have relevance to Waipā and be in a suitable condition.

The 34 works recommended for removal, have little or no relevance to Waipā and/or are in poor condition. They each have market values ranging from \$5 to \$200.

Suggested disposal methods for these works include:

- Donation to local charity shop
- Donation to other suitable organisations such as other museums, local sports clubs/organisations, local rest homes
- Return to family
- Destruction.

In addition to the staff assessment, in order to provide a local lens on the Collection, staff met with Cambridge Community Board member Sue Milner in August and Te Awamutu local art advocate Garth O'Brien in September who both supported the staff recommendations.

The recommendations were endorsed by the Executive Team on 7 September 2023.

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 the matter in this report has a low level of significance.

6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Option 1: Do nothing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further resource required to undertake the recommended disposal methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 works held in the collection will not be relevant to Waipā, will be unsuitable for display and education and will continue to take up space and resources to manage.
<p>Option 2: Adopt the recommendation to retain 70 artworks and remove 34 artworks from the collection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collection will be refined to have relevance to Waipā. Works in the collection will be suitable for display and education purposes. Storage space is not wasted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no perceived disadvantages.

The recommended option is Option 2. The reason for this is to refine the Collection's focus to those works that have significance to Waipā and to ensure the best use of resources available to manage the collection.

7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities

The Public Art Collection supports the Council's Community Outcomes by being:

- Socially resilient – providing a high quality of life for current and future generations.
- Cultural champions – promoting our culture and heritage.

Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that Option 2 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements. A decision from Council will be required before final disposal of assets can commence.

Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

- LTP allocation provides \$10,000 annually (2023-32) for the management and care of Council’s Collections, this includes both the Art and Archaeology Collections.
- There is no funding allocated for acquisition of new works for the collection.
- Future donations of works to the collection will be assessed for relevance and our ability to provide appropriate display and care.

Risks - Tūraru

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

Iwi and Mana Whenua Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ki ngā Mana Whenua

Various Taonga contained within the collection have significance to Iwi and Mana Whenua. As it is proposed to retain all these taonga within the collection, mana whenua haven’t been engaged in this process. Mana whenua will be engaged when the management plan is reviewed.

Climate Change

The proposal to retain and remove various artworks will not influence climate change.

8 NEXT ACTIONS

Action	Responsibility	By When
Report to Council for approval to dispose of assets.	Director Museums and Heritage	31 October 2023
Works approved for removal from the collection will be processed and disposed of according to the recommendations outlined in Appendix 2.	Director Museums and Heritage	March 2024
Review and update the Arts Policy and the Art Management Plan.	Director Museums and Heritage	June 2024

9 APPENDICES – ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	WDC artworks to retain (<i>ECM number 11056281</i>)
2	WDC artworks to deaccession (<i>ECM number 11056276</i>)
3	Arts Policy (<i>ECM number 6856685</i>)
4	Art Collection Management Plan (<i>ECM number 6515884</i>)

Anne Blyth
DIRECTOR MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE


Reviewed by Brad Ward
MANAGER COMMUNITY SERVICES


Approved by Sally Sheedy
GROUP MANAGER CUSTOMER AND COMMUNITY SERVICES


APPENDIX 1


WDC Artworks to Retain (document number 11056281)


Artworks recommended to retain:


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 2	Summer Day, Devonshire 1951 Angus Brent Oil on canvas (framed) 686 x 887mm	Very good	\$250	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Angus Brent presented this painting to the citizens of Cambridge on his 1951 tour to New Zealand.					
Provenance: Angus Brent (1903-2000) was an English painter specialising in landscapes. He studied at St Martin's School of Art and privately with Bertram Nicholls. He exhibited extensively in England including the Fine Art Society in London. In 1951 he travelled to NZ and exhibited with the Auckland Society of Arts.					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. Although the subject matter is not relevant, the provenance of Angus Brent presenting this painting to the citizens of Cambridge on his 1951 tour to NZ is significant. The artwork is also of a high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 13	The House Next To St Andrews Church 1950 Maud Bluck Watercolour (framed) 472 x 384mm	Excellent	\$30	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Donated by Mrs Elsie Smith, 7 Finch Street, One Tree Point, Roakaka.					
Provenance: Very little is known of NZ artist, Maud Bluck. There is reference to Bluck's living in the Cambridge area around the mid twentieth century - on the Papers Past NZ website, dated 21 May 1948, there is an article on Mr and Mrs Armstrong's wedding anniversary that mentions Maud Bluck as follows, "The Ladies guild of St Andrews Church presented Mrs Armstrong with a water colour painting of the church by Maud Bluck, as a token of appreciation for many years of her membership of the guild".					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The artist's personal connection to Cambridge and the relevance of the subject matter is significant. The artwork is also of a high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 26	Owls 1982 Les Finch Oil on canvas (framed) 725 x 610mm	Excellent	\$500	Storage	
Acquisition notes: Presented by the Te Awamutu Business and Professional Womens' Club for the Te Awamutu Borough Centenary in 1984.					
Provenance: Leslie Thomas Finch (1940-1983) was born in Te Awamutu and was part of a large farming family from Ohaupo. He was a self-taught artist who painted in both water colour and oil. Les exhibited in NZ and Australia. He was heavily involved with Te Awamutu and run a successful floristry business in town.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to Te Awamutu and the Waipā District. Although the subject matter is not relevant the relationship of the artist and the town is significant. This artwork is also of a high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 28	Kakepuku 1984 Marcia Barker Oil on canvas (framed) 600 x 1007mm	Very good	\$200	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Presented by the Waipā County Council on the occasion of the celebration of 100 years of Local Government in Te Awamutu 1984.					
Provenance: Marcia Barker was a very well respected local artist working in both oil and watercolours. Little is known about her life and career.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to Te Awamutu and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. The artwork is also of a very high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 46	Pirongia Between Ohaupo & Te Awamutu 1982 Fay Steel Oil on board (framed) 498 x 754mm	Excellent	\$200	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown					
Provenance: Attempts to research artist Fay Steel have been unsuccessful. It is assumed Fay was a local artist.					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a strong connection to Te Awamutu and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. The artwork is also of a very high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 50	Bush NZ 1972 Jan Lucas Oil on board (framed) 1315 x 1085mm	Very good	\$300	Storage	
Acquisition notes: Unknown					
Provenance: Jan Lucas (1936-) completed these Te Awamutu 'Bush Series' paintings and staged her first solo exhibition in 1972. She has since exhibited in many locations throughout NZ and lived locally in the Waikato. The reverse side of the painting reads "Benson & Hedges Art Award 1972".					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a medium connection to the Waipā, however it is of a very high calibre and condition. This large painting is the best example of abstract art within the Council Art Collection therefore it is recommended to be retained to help broaden the scope of the collection.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 52	Untitled 1998 Bernard Kowalak Oil on board (framed) 1465 x 2945mm	Excellent	\$600	On Display - CB Committee Room	
<p>Acquisition notes: This artwork was gifted from Senateur Maire Raoult and the people of Le Quesnoy, France. It was officially unveiled by the French Ambassador to NZ in the presence of the Governor General of NZ Sir Michael Hardy-Boys and the Mayor of Waipā, John Hewitt on 16 February 1999.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Bernard Kowalak (1951-) has been a professor of visual arts for more than thirty years at the Eugene-Thomas College in Le Quesnoy, France. He has presented his works internationally including here in NZ.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā. Le Quesnoy has a strong (active) relationship with Cambridge. The artwork is also of a very high calibre and condition.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 53	Ngaroma 1975 Wayne Sinclair Oil on canvas (framed) 589 x 755mm	Excellent	\$400	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Presented by Waipā County Councillors.					
Provenance: Wayne Sinclair is a self-taught local artist specialising in landscapes. He has won many major NZ Art Awards and his works are in collections around the world. Wayne was heavily involved in the local art scene in the Waipā, he opened his own art gallery in Cambridge in 1997.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to the Waipā District. While the subject matter isn't directly relevant to the area the relationship of the artist to Cambridge is significant. The artwork is also of a very high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 59	The Fugitives 1897 John Elder Moultray Oil on Canvas (Framed) 1110 x 1615mm	Very Good	\$20,000	Storage	
<p>Acquisition notes: The acquisition and ownership status of this painting has always been uncertain. The painting was originally on display at the Cambridge Library, and later the Cambridge Council Offices. During an inventory in 2003 it was assumed to belong to the Waipā District Council due to its display history. In 2023, the Cambridge Historical Society found their society minutes dated 19th May 1957, that records the gifting of a “painting” by Mr Wallace Rae to the Society. They believe the painting to be this one, however the minutes do name the painting or provide a description of it. Cambridge Museum advise it is not something they would be able to display within their current space. However, the Committee are keen that Waipā District Council do recognise it is part of the Historical Society collection, so they are informed of any future plans.</p>					
<p>Written label (in artist's hand) on stretcher reads: <i>“The incident depicts ____ the ____ trials that were undergone by the early settlers during the 'Native Rebellion'. During my tour of the N.Island Battlefields my guides, (who were invariably men who had taken an active part in the late war) described the thrilling incidents that occurred while settlers were being escorted into townships where redoubts had been built and the picture was compiled from these accounts, the scene depicted shows a settler with his wife and sister-in-law with their escort of three men having a skirmish with some hau-haus who were ultimately driven of although both sides suffered in the encounter.”</i></p>					
<p>Provenance: John Elder Moultray (1865-1922) trained as a painter in the Edinburgh School of Art. He arrived in NZ in 1883, settling in Dunedin with his father and brother. Exhibited with the Otago Art Society ca 1883-4, and again in 1911-1916. Exhibited with other New Zealand art societies in the interim. Known for history paintings, especially of the New Zealand wars. Nationally, his works can be found in the Hocken Library and Auckland Museum.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant to the local history. This artwork is also of a very high calibre and condition. Note: any future display would need to be carefully considered to ensure an appropriate display environment and associated interpretation.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 60	Cambridge Town Hall Date unknown Arthur Bibra Herrold Watercolour & ink on paper (framed) 235 x 429mm	Excellent	\$200	On Display - CB Library	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown.					
Provenance: Arthur Bibra Herrold, (1873-1943) is an Auckland Architect. He designed the Cambridge Town Hall which opened in 1909. Today, this Edwardian design building is registered by the New Zealand Historical Places Trust as a category Class II building.					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant - the town hall is an important building in the township. The artwork is also of a very high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 62	View of Maungakawa 1898 Clara Gordon Watercolour (framed) 255 x 370mm	Good	\$60	On Display – CB Library	
Acquisition Notes: Gifted by the artists' daughter, Mora Gordon.					
Provenance: Clara Gordon (nee Firth) married Trevor Gordon and lived in Cambridge. Clara was born in Auckland and was the daughter of well-known pioneer Josiah Clifton Firth from Auckland and Matamata. She was a gifted watercolour artist.					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter and artist's family history is directly relevant. The artwork is also of a high calibre.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 128	St Andrews 1976 Stephen Sims Oil on board (framed) 745 x 950mm	Excellent	\$500	On Display - CB outside Committee Room	
Acquisition Notes: Presented to Cambridge Library in 1977.					
Provenance: Australian artist Stephen Sims was known for his works in oils and acrylics. Not much is known about the artists career or his connection to the Waipā.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant and references an important building in the town. The artwork is also of a high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 300	Arapuni Cliff Face Unknown date J. Page Acrylic on board 606 x 962mm	Fair	\$30	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown - reverse side reads "Arapuni Cliff Face, J. Page \$40"					
Provenance: Attempts to research artist J. Page have been unsuccessful.					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter of Arapuni is relevant. Despite the artworks damage and fair condition, it is recommended to retain this work in the Council Art Collection.					


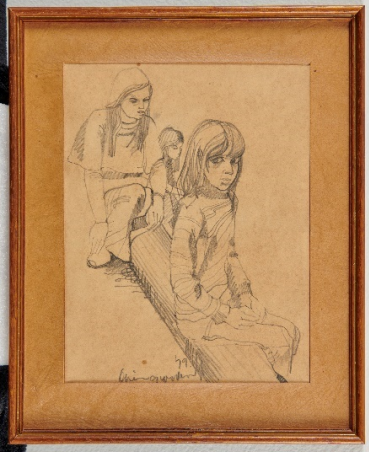
No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 304	Church of St. Andrews, Cambridge Circa 1980s Tony Lewis Print (unframed) 375 x 550mm	Fair	\$10	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown.					
Provenance: This print is a limited edition of 6/500 printed of the original watercolour painting by Tony Lewis. Tony Lewis (1986-) was born in England and moved to New Zealand in 1963 to work in the field of advertising. In 1975 he began painting professionally and in 1980 he travelled throughout the country as an art tutor. He is regarded as one of NZ's top watercolourists and his works are held in private collections around NZ and the world.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant and references an important building in the town. It is recommended to retain the work in the Council Art Collection.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 316	Majestic In Defeat Circa 1960s Pauline Smyth Oil on board (framed) 660 x 535mm	Fair	\$30	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: Unknown. The artist was married to the former mayor Jonas Smyth, this connection may be how the artwork was acquired by the Council.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Pauline Smyth is a local Te Awamutu artist. The Smyth family were well known timber merchants, owning Smyth Bros and Boryer's Te Awamutu. Pauline Smyth passed away in 2013. An oil painting by Pauline, titled Otawahao Mission House is held in the Te Awamutu Museum Collection.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a medium connection to the Waipā District. Although the subject matter is not relevant the relationship of the artist and the town is strong.</p>					

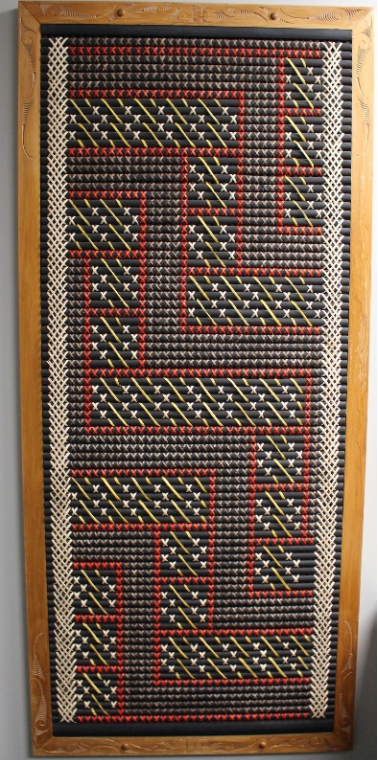
No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 338	Gustavus Von Tempsky, Cambridge Settlement NZ 1863 Print date unknown Reproduction print (framed) 250 x 430mm	Good	No valuation	On Display – CB Library	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown					
Provenance: Gustavus von Tempsky (1828-1868) was a member of the volunteer Forest Rangers in NZ during the Land Wars. He was also an amateur watercolourist who painted the New Zealand bush and the military campaign. This work is a reproduction print of the military settlement in Cambridge during the NZ land wars in 1863.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 348	The Auckland Regiment 1898-1998 Craig Primrose QSM Lithograph print (framed) 620 x 1110mm	Excellent	\$300	On Display - CB Committee Room	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown					
Provenance: Craig Primrose is known throughout the world for his skilful portraiture of sporting imagery and landscapes. He is still practicing today. This work is limited edition print, Number 31/200, copied from the original watercolour by Craig S. Primrose.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant as the Waikato region forms part of the Auckland Regiment. The text on the work also mentions the Waikato area and NZ Land Wars. The artwork is also of a high calibre and condition.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 140 / Z3	Coat of Arms Unknown artist 1984 Fabric and metal	Fair	No valuation	On Display - CB Committee Room	
<p>Acquisition Notes: In 1984 the Cambridge Borough adopted D-Company from the sixth Hauraki army regiment to acknowledge the help given at Anzac days. On this occasion, the regiment presented their crest to Cambridge.</p>					
<p>Provenance: This Coat of Arms of the Hauraki Crest is an important military commemoration for the recognition and the unity of the Sixth Hauraki army regiment with Cambridge.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This piece has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 138.1	Three Seated Figures Sculpture 1979 Brian Grouden Bronze and wood sculpture 530 x 730 x 140mm	Good	\$800	On Display – TA Library	
WDC 138.2	Three Seated Figures Drawing 1979 Brian Grouden Pencil on paper (framed) 206 x 159mm	Fair	\$100	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Gifted to the Library. Presented by Councillor Russell in 1979.					
Provenance: Brian Grouden is an acclaimed New Zealand sculptor. As early as the 1960's Grouden exhibited alongside Pat Hanly, Ralph Hotere and Colin McCahon. In the 1960's Grouden designed and made the dramatic cross which hangs above the alter of the Waipapu Cathedral, Napier.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a low connection to the Waipā District, however it is of high calibre and condition. Although the subject matter is not directly relevant, Brian Grouden's Three Seated Figures sculpture is a fine example of small scale 3-dimensional artwork. It is the only 3-D metal sculpture in the Council Art Collection, therefore it is recommended to be retained to broaden the scope of the collection. In addition, it is also recommended to retain the associated Three Seated Figures Drawing as this helps add further insight into the sculpture.					

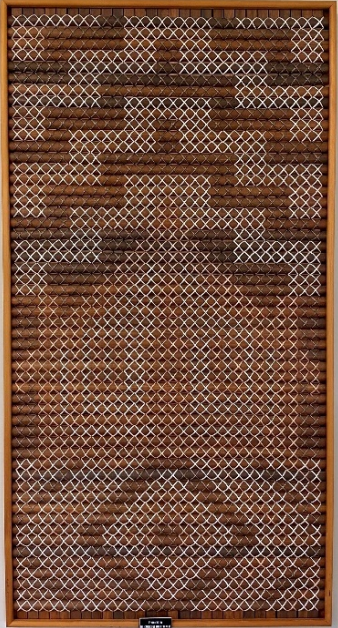
No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 143	Waiwaia Dr. Pakariki Harrison Circa 1980 Wood carving 1855 x 460mm	Very Good	\$15,000	On Display – TA Outside Council Chambers	
<p>Acquisition Notes: This taonga along with WDC 144 and WDC 145 were commissioned by Dr Rongo Wetere and gifted by Te Wananga O Aotearoa to the people of Waipā District. These taonga have graced the entry to the Council Chambers for some years.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Pakariki Harrison (b 1928) is regarded as one of New Zealand’s greatest carvers. In the 1980’s Paki lectured at the University of Auckland and was conferred an Honorary Doctorate of literature in 1991. In 1997 he received the 1997 Te Waka Toi Award in recognition for his lifetime achievements. He has shown his work in exhibitions nationally and in Italy, Japan, France, USA and Australia. Paki died in December 2008.</p>					
<p>“Waiwaia paenga rau - Waiwaia of many resting places” Waiwaia is a tupua (guardian being) of the waterways of Waipā District and beyond. The carved representation of Waiwaia is supported by stunning tukutuku (hand woven panels) on either side.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This taonga has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. The taonga were commissioned by Dr Rongo Wetere and gifted by Te Wananga O Aotearoa to the People of Waipā District which means it is important we continue to care for it.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 144	Poutama aratiatia Circa 1980 Te Wananga o Aotearoa Wood, natural fibres 1872 x 835	Very Good	\$3,000	On Display – TA Outside Council Chambers	
<p>Acquisition Notes: This taonga along with WDC 144 and WDC 145 were commissioned by Dr Rongo Wetere and gifted by Te Wananga O Aotearoa to the people of Waipā District. These taonga have graced the entry to the Council Chambers for some years.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Poutama aratiatia tukutuku panel is displayed on the left-hand side of Waiwaia. Poutama arataitai, depicts a stairway ascending and descending, connecting the realms of earth and sky.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This taonga has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. The taonga were commissioned by Dr Rongo Wetere and gifted by Te Wananga O Aotearoa to the People of Waipā District which means it is important we continue to care for it.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 145	Niho taniwha and kaokao Circa 1980 Te Wananga o Aotearoa Wood, natural fibres 1872 x 835mm	Very Good	\$3,000	On Display – TA Outside Council Chambers	
<p>Acquisition Notes: This taonga along with WDC 143 and WDC 144 were commissioned by Dr Rongo Wetere and gifted by Te Wananga O Aotearoa to the people of Waipā District. These taonga have graced the entry to the Council Chambers for some years.</p>					
<p>Provenance: This pattern derives its name from the triangular shapes representing taniwha niho (dragon's teeth). There is also symbolism of being under the protection of a sheltering arm. Niho taniwha and kaokao, tukutuku panel is displayed on the right-hand side of Waiwaia. The niho taniwha triangle patterns depict dragon's teeth and indicate strength. Kaokao is the armpit pattern, a sign of welcome and hospitality.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This taonga has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. The taonga were commissioned by Dr Rongo Wetere and gifted by Te Wananga O Aotearoa to the People of Waipā District which means it is important we continue to care for it.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 314	Water Water Everywhere, Not A Drop To Drink.. Circa 1980 Fred Graham Wood and Glass (framed) 2650 x 1290mm	Very Good	\$30,000	On Display – TA Outside Council Chambers	
Acquisition Notes: Gifted by the artist in 2018.					
Provenance: Fred Graham (Ngāti Koroki Kahukura/Māori Tainui/Waikato/Māori) was born in Arapuni in 1928. He is one of this country's most profound Māori artists, creating sculptural works using a range of media such as wood, stone and stainless steel. He is known for his contemporary Māori art sculptures that reflect current themes and draw upon Māori traditions. His public sculptures can be found in many places throughout New Zealand. Graham received the Te Waka Toi Te Tohu Aroha mo Te Arikiniui Dame Te Atairangikaahu Award. In 2018, he received the Arts Foundation Icon Award and was named an Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit in the New Year's Honours List for his services to Māori art.					
This sculpture was inspired by Graham's concern of the water being sold overseas and not for those who live here (water is for all/everyone).					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This taonga has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. The taonga was created by Fred Graham, one of the country's most profound sculptural artist. This sculpture is one of the most significant contemporary Māori artworks in the Council Art Collection therefore, it is strongly recommended it is retained.					

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 340	Untitled Date unknown Riki Tairi Wood carving 2720 x 2027mm	Fair	\$5,000	On Display – CB Entry Foyer	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown, however this large mural carving was most likely purposely assigned/commissioned for the foyer wall.					
Provenance: Riki Tairi was born in Cambridge and now days resides in the Bay of Plenty. This work depicts significant Cambridge locations such as; Maungatautari, Town Clock, Karapiro Dam, St. Andrews Anglican Church and Tauwhare Marae.					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This taonga has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. This carving is one of the significant contemporary Māori artworks in the Council Art Collection therefore, it is strongly recommended it is retained.					

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC Z39	Tukutuku panel Date unknown Cambridge Māori Women's Welfare League Wood, natural fibres (framed) 800 x 650mm	Very Good	\$2,000	On Display – CB Nga Hau e Wha Marae	
<p>Acquisition Notes: Gifted to the CB Library by the Cambridge Māori Women's Welfare League.</p>					
<p>In 2017 a member from Cambridge Māori Women's Welfare League viewed the tukutuku panel at CB Library and thought the taonga was not getting looked after appropriately. The decision was made to physically remove the tukutuku from the library and relocate it to the Nga Hau e Wha Marae where it can be appreciated by the local community. A five-year loan agreement was arranged by Waipā District Council (Te Awamutu Museum).</p>					
<p>Provenance: This tukutuku was a collaborative work completed by members of Cambridge Māori Women's Welfare League including Rae Nordstrom.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This taonga has a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. This taonga is one of the significant contemporary Māori artworks in the Council Art Collection therefore, it is strongly recommended it is retained.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 141	Whaia Te Matauranga, Seek Knowledge Date unknown Te Wananga (Unknown Carver) Wood carving 410 x 435mm	Poor	\$200	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: This carving was made especially for the Te Awamutu Library some years ago and presented by Te Wananga O Aotearoa.					
Provenance: Unknown - the name of the carver was not recorded. Previously, Library staff have approached Te Wananga staff regarding the provenance details of this carving and to date have not succeeded in finding any information.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This carving has a medium connection to the Waipā District. Without knowing who the carver is, it is hard to understand the carvings significance to the Waipā. However, the fact the carving was gifted to the Te Awamutu Library by the local Te Wananga provides some justification to retain it. This artwork is in poor condition due to a significant split in the wood. Conservation work to repair the vertical split is likely to be a significant cost. There may also be no guarantee repairing the split in the wood would make it suitable for display. It is recommended to obtain a written quote from a conservator, this may determine whether the work is then reconsidered as a deaccession candidate.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 359	Tapestry 1986 Cambridge Spinners and Weavers Club Wool on wooden board	Poor	\$100	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: Presented to the people of Cambridge on the occasion of the Borough Centenary, August 1986 by the Cambridge Spinners and Weavers.</p>					
<p>Provenance: The interpretation of woven panels (as written on accompanying panel); A – This panel represents the Wars B – This panel and its colours represent the conflict between the Redcoats and the Māori C – This panel represents a transformation into a tree form. The separate pieces off the main body of the design represent branches. A tree is a distinct feature in Cambridge. D – This panel represents unity. The colours are intermingled, showing togetherness of people.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork holds a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. However, this work is in poor condition with significant pest damage. The pest damage is prominent across the woollen surface – resulting in loss of fibres. It is recommended to approach the Cambridge Spinners and Weavers and/or obtain a written quote from a conservator to have this artwork repaired. This will help determine whether the work is then reconsidered as a deaccession candidate.</p>					

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 139	Tapestry Date unknown Chris Storey Wool 960 x 885mm	Excellent	\$400	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown. Artwork was previously on display at Te Awamutu Library suggesting it may have been gifted to the library.					
Provenance: Attempts to research artist Chris Storey have been unsuccessful to date. It is assumed Chris was a local artist, possibly with connections to the local Storey family.					
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a low connection to the Waipā District however it is of a high calibre and condition. This tapestry is the best example of textile art within the Council Art Collection therefore it is recommended to be retained to help broaden the scope of the collection.					



Christopher Aubrey Artworks




No.	Title/Date/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 54	A View Across Lake Te Koutu With Mangakawa Hill In The Distance Christopher Aubrey 1897 Watercolour (framed) 321 x 490mm	Very Good	\$15,000	Storage Artwork requires resting until June 2025	
WDC 55	A View Across Lake Te Koutu With Mangakawa Hill In The Distance Christopher Aubrey 1897 Watercolour (framed) 314 x 493mm	Very Good	\$15,000	Storage Artwork requires resting until June 2025	

<p>WDC 56</p>	<p>The View Of The Main Road South Out Of Cambridge, Showing The Bridge. Over The Karapiro Stream Christopher Aubrey 1897 Watercolour (framed) 309 x 491mm</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$15,000</p>	<p>Storage Artwork requires resting until June 2025</p>	
<p>WDC 57</p>	<p>The National Hotel Cambridge Christopher Aubrey 1897 Watercolour (framed) 310 x 487mm</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$15,000</p>	<p>Storage Artwork requires resting until June 2025</p>	




WDC 58	View Across Lake Te Koutu with The Church of England in the Distance Christopher Aubrey 1897 Watercolour (framed) 302 x 484mm	Excellent	\$15,000	Storage Artwork requires resting until June 2025	
<p>Acquisition Notes: Unknown. Correspondence shows these artworks were sent away for restoration in 1998 so they have been in the care of WDC for at least two decades.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Christopher Aubrey (1868-1906) was a prominent New Zealand artist who was active from the 1870s to 1905. He travelled extensively across the country painting and selling his works as he went. In 1897 he was in Cambridge and painted this series. His works are held in other museum collections throughout NZ such as Auckland Art Gallery and the National Library. These works are signed and dated by the artist and through research they appear to be the only publicly visible artworks by the artist depicting the Cambridge/Waikato area.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Retain in Council Collection</u> These artworks have a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. The artworks are also of a very high calibre and condition and hold a high monetary value.</p>					

The Brider Bequest Collection

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 3	<p>Still Life (Floral Study) Circa 1910 Catharina Klein Chromo lithograph (framed) 856 x 357mm</p> <p>Catharina Klein (1861-1929) was born in East Prussia and later lived in Germany. Working predominantly in watercolour or gouache her paintings of still-life and flowers were extremely popular in the late 19th and early 20th century. They became famous world-wide as lithographic prints.</p>	Fair	\$120	Storage	
WDC 5	<p>Interior Date unknown by Edith Boyes Watercolour (unframed) 330 x 240mm</p> <p>Edith Boyes (1886-1965) was born in Wellington, NZ. She exhibited frequently through the Auckland and Canterbury Society of Arts.</p>	Excellent	\$30	Storage	



WDC 6	<p>The Rivers Of Old Carthage Unknown date Gillian Puonni Oil on board (framed) 235 x 289mm</p> <p>Efforts to research artist Gillian Puonni were unsuccessful.</p>	Very Good	\$250	Storage		
WDC 7	<p>Early Morning On The Reef, Kingston, Norfolk Island 1949 Hugh Jenkins Watercolour (unframed) 295 x 400mm</p> <p>Efforts to research artist Hugh Jenkins were unsuccessful.</p>	Good	\$20	Storage		
WDC 8	<p>Sunset Over Emily Bay, Norfolk Island Circa 1950 Hugh Jenkins Watercolour (unframed) 308 x 423mm</p> <p>Efforts to research artist Hugh Jenkins were unsuccessful.</p>	Excellent	\$20	Storage		



WDC 9	<p>Hawkes Bay Circa 1930-40 Ivy Margaret Copeland Watercolour (unframed) 150 x 252mm</p> <p>Ivy Copeland (1888-1961) was born in Auckland, NZ. She began studying with artist, C. F. Goldie when she was 10 years old. She went on to study and teach extensively across NZ. Copeland is best remembered for her portrait paintings, although she also painted many still-life and landscapes.</p>	Excellent	\$250	Storage	
WDC 10	<p>Landscape With Figures Fishing From A Punt (Mt. Diablo) 1872 John Ross Key Chromo lithograph (unframed) 170 x 350mm</p> <p>John Key (1832-1920) is an American artist known for his frontier landscape paintings.</p>	Excellent	\$25	Storage	



WDC 11	<p>Blowing Bubbles Circa 1860 Le Bond & Co London Lithograph reproduction (framed) 212 x 157mm</p> <p>Le Blond & Co. were a printing company established circa 1840 based in London.</p>	Very Good	\$30	Storage		
WDC 12	<p>Southern Lake Scene Circa 1880 Louis Frank Oil on board (framed) 411 x 590mm</p> <p>Lois Frank (1830-1923) a Australian landscape artist who painted oil works with a European influence.</p>	Excellent	\$300	Storage		
WDC 14	<p>Still Life Flowers In A Bowl Date unknown Thomas Holloway Oil on board (framed) 383 x 480mm</p> <p>Thomas Holloway (1892-1947) was born in Hunterville, NZ. He worked with oil paints creating still life's and landscapes, many featuring flowers. His work is represented in the Sarjeant Gallery, Whanganui.</p>	Excellent	\$120	Storage		

<p>WDC 15</p>	<p>Flower Study Circa 1900 Jean Baptiste Robie Lithograph reproduction (framed) 386 x 488mm</p> <p>Jean-Baptiste Robie (1821-1910) was a Belgian painter best known for his still life works. Today, his works can be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, among others.</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$40</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 16</p>	<p>French Soldier Contemplating A Coastal View Date unknown Artist unknown Oil on canvas (framed) 271 x 370mm</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$80</p>	<p>Storage</p>	

<p>WDC 17</p>	<p>Portrait Of A Gentleman Date unknown Artist unknown Oil on canvas (framed) 747 x 612mm</p> <p>Assumed to be painted by a skilled, late 19th century artist.</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>\$800</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 18</p>	<p>Portrait Of A Lady Date unknown Artist unknown Oil on canvas (framed) 747 x 612mm</p> <p>Assumed to be painted by a skilled, late 19th century artist.</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$800</p>	<p>Storage</p>	



<p>WDC 19</p>	<p>New Zealand Bush Date unknown William Allen Bollard Oil on board (framed) 450 x 272mm</p> <p>William Bollard (1869-1941) was a NZ artist who studied and exhibited in Australia 1887-1900. His oil paintings are mostly of the southern lakes and mountains, the majority in oils. Today, his works are represented in the Hocken Library, Otago.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$80</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 20</p>	<p>Spring Blossoms (Pears Print) 1901 William Coleman Lithograph reproduction (unframed) 519 x 397mm</p> <p>William Coleman (1829-1904) was a English artist who mostly painted landscapes and figures in watercolour. The famous Pears Soap Company published a book featuring Coleman's prints. This work originally featured in the 1902 Pears Annual.</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>\$30</p>	<p>Storage</p>	


WDC 66	<p>The Pool Berkshire Date unknown Charles Duncan Hay Campbell Oil on canvas (framed) 380 x 551mm</p> <p>Charles Campbell (1867-1936) was an oil artist born in Edinburgh. He moved to NZ in 1915 to take up a position as art master at Wanganui Collegiate. He held this position until his retirement at the end of the 1929 school year. He was president of the Wanganui Arts & Crafts Society 1931-1936, painting mainly in the Wanganui and Taranaki region.</p>	Excellent	\$400	Storage	
WDC 67	<p>Snowy Winters Evening Date unknown Charles Duncan Hay Campbell Oil on board (framed) 475 x 360mm</p>	Excellent	\$300	Storage	

<p>WDC 68</p>	<p>Portrait of Mrs Estelle Brider Date unknown Charles Duncan Hay Campbell Oil on canvas (framed) 900 x 700mm</p> <p>Charles Campbell (1867-1936) was an oil artist born in Edinburgh. He moved to NZ in 1915 to take up a position as art master at Wanganui Collegiate. He held this position until his retirement at the end of the 1929 school year. He was president of the Wanganui Arts & Crafts Society 1931-1936, painting mainly in the Wanganui and Taranaki region.</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$800</p>	<p>On Display - CB outside Committee Room</p>	 <p>A portrait painting of a woman, Mrs Estelle Brider, wearing a purple dress with a white lace collar and a pink flower pinned to it. She is seated at a table with a large bouquet of flowers. The painting is enclosed in an ornate, gilded frame.</p>
<p>WDC 69</p>	<p>In The Glade Date unknown Charles Duncan Hay Campbell Oil on canvas (framed) 362 x 335mm</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$250</p>	<p>Storage</p>	 <p>A landscape painting titled 'In The Glade' showing a forest scene with several trees and a grassy ground. The painting is enclosed in a simple, dark wooden frame.</p>

<p>WDC 70</p>	<p>Freedom Date unknown Violet Emily Whiteman Oil on canvas (framed) 550 x 755mm</p> <p>Violet Whiteman (1873-1852) was born in England. She moved to Wanganui, NZ in 1926. Her paintings depict farm animals and pets, including foxes, dogs and horses. Today, her works are in the collection of Sarjeant Gallery, Whanganui</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>\$2,500</p>	<p>On Display - CB outside Committee Room</p>	
<p>WDC 71</p>	<p>Study of a Horse Date unknown Violet Emily Whiteman Charcoal, crayon and watercolour (framed) 305 x 217mm</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$500</p>	<p>On Display - CB outside Committee Room</p>	

<p>WDC 72</p>	<p>Double Teams Ploughing 1933 Violet Emily Whiteman Oil on canvas (framed) 760 x 1250mm</p> <p>Violet Whiteman (1873-1852) was born in England. She moved to Wanganui, NZ in 1926. Her paintings depict farm animals and pets, including foxes, dogs and horses. Today, her works are in the collection of Sarjeant Gallery, Whanganui</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$3,000</p>	<p>On Display - CB outside Committee Room</p>	
<p>WDC 73</p>	<p>Hereford Bull Date unknown Violet Emily Whiteman Oil on canvas (framed) 243 x 295mm</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>\$1,500</p>	<p>On Display - CB outside Committee Room</p>	
<p>WDC 74</p> <p>Page 42</p>	<p>At The Hunt Date unknown Violet Emily Whiteman Ink and watercolour (unframed) 225 x 283mm</p> <p>Violet Whiteman (1873-1852) was born in England. She moved to Wanganui, NZ</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$800</p>	<p>Storage</p>	 <p>56281</p>


	<p>in 1926. Her paintings depict farm animals and pets, including foxes, dogs and horses. Today, her works are in the collection of Sarjeant Gallery, Whanganui</p>				
<p>WDC 75</p>	<p>The Drover Date unknown Violet Emily Whiteman Oil on canvas (framed) 409 x 522mm</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>\$2,000</p>	<p>On Display - CB outside Committee Room</p>	
<p>WDC 76</p>	<p>Kowhai & Gorse Date unknown Violet Emily Whiteman Oil on board (framed)</p> <p>Violet Whiteman (1873-1852) was born in England. She moved to Wanganui, NZ in 1926. Her paintings depict farm animals and pets, including foxes, dogs and horses. Today, her works are in the collection of Sarjeant Gallery, Whanganui</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>\$600</p>	<p>Storage</p>	


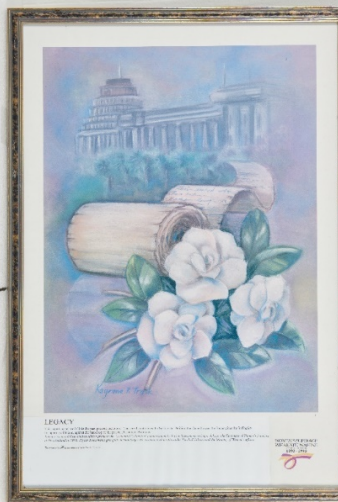
WDC 77	Portrait of Mrs Estelle Brider Date unknown Artist unknown Reproduction (acquisition unknown - not included in original bequest)	Excellent	\$30	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: These 27 artworks were gifted to the Cambridge Borough Council by the late Mrs Marianne Estelle Brider of Cambridge.					
<p>On 12/2/1960 the Waikato Independent reports: <i>“At Wednesday’s meeting of the Cambridge Borough Council It stated that Mrs Brider had made a bequest to the Council of several pictures and the sum of £500 as a nucleus towards establishing an Art Gallery in the Borough of Cambridge. The bequest was made in honour of the late Mrs Brider’s grandfather, Rev. Richard Davis, the first missionary in the district of Waimate North”</i></p>					
<p>Provenance: The Brider Bequest of twenty-seven artworks is the most significant collection within the Council Art Collection in terms of the number of artworks, the calibre of artists and the provenance coming all from one donor.</p> <p>The Brider collection artworks are from well-known NZ and international artists from the late 19th, early 20th century. Many of which the original artworks are held in high esteem in larger museum collections across the world.</p> <p>The Brider family have a significant connection to NZ history. Marianne Estelle was the granddaughter of Rev Richard Davis who had arrived in NZ with his wife and six eldest children 15 August 1824. He was brought out by the Church Missionary Society to become farmer to the Mission Station and lay missionary in the Bay of Islands. He was the first man ordained by Bishop Selwyn into the ministry of the Anglican Church and the only European invited to visit the deathbed of Hone Heke.</p>					

Estelle married to John Thomson and they had no children. As a widow she married again to a retired newspaper publisher Herbert Arthur Brier in Wanganui, 1944. They came to Cambridge where she was a keen member of the Historical Society, and resided in Thornton Road and then Bryce Street, and finally Estelle lived in Grey Street. Herbert died in Cambridge, February 1955 and Estelle on 26 December 1959. They are both buried at Hautapu Cemetery.

Recommendation: Retain in Council Collection

These artworks have a strong connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. Many of the artworks have relevant subject matter to the Cambridge area. Some of these artworks are also of a very high calibre and condition. Although some works have irrelevant subject matter and are in poor condition, it is recommended to keep the collection in its entirety. By retaining the collection as a whole it holds more significance due to its history of being collected by E. Brier and generously bequeathed to the Council.

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 129	Portrait of Kate Sheppard 1993 Kayrene R Trask Reproduction print (framed) 632 x 440mm	Fair	\$30	Storage	


<p>WDC 130</p>	<p>First Time 1993 Kayrene R Trask Reproduction print (framed) 632 x 440mm</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$30</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 131</p>	<p>Legacy 1993 Kayrene R Trask Reproduction print (framed) 632 x 440mm</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$30</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>Acquisition Notes: These works were likely donated or purchased by the Cambridge Library. This series of prints were issued by the Alexander Turnbull Library New Zealand in 1993, so it was most likely they were acquired at this time to mark the Centennial.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Kayrene Trask (1945-) is a NZ artist. These three prints are a series known as the “Centennial Collection” 1993. They were issued by the Turnbull Library to mark the achievement of suffrage campaigners, led by Kate Sheppard in 1891, 1892 and 1893. These works are numbered 25 of an</p>					

edition of 1000 printed – making them limited edition.


Recently, Sue Milner, Cambridge Community Board, displayed these works at the Women’s Suffrage Day get-together at the Cambridge Robert Harris Café on 19th September 2022.

Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection

These works have a low connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is not directly relevant, however they have strong display and educational potential. There is also community interest in the works.

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 339	Girl Reading - Mary Gow Fairy Tales Circa 2010 Charles Stewart Acrylic on board (framed)	Good	No valuation	On Display – CB Library	



Acquisition Notes: Gifted to Cambridge Library by artist circa 2016
Provenance: Charles Stewart is local Waipā artist. He exhibited in Te Awamutu Library in conjunction with Rosebank Art Centre in 2022. Charles Stewart is the husband of a Cambridge Library volunteer.
Recommendation: <u>Retain in the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has a low connection to Cambridge and the Waipā District. The subject matter is not directly relevant, however the artist is a local Cambridge resident and he personally gifted the painting to the Cambridge Library.


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 341	Aniwaniwa 2016 Henriata Nicholas Graphic design print on palight 2000 x 3000mm (estimated)	Excellent	No valuation	On Display – TA Library	
Acquisition Notes: This artwork was created as a temporary work to warm the space within the entry foyer of the new Te Awamutu Library in 2016. It has remained on display since.					

Provenance: Henriata Nicholas is a local, multi-disciplinary artist. She has a strong connection with Te Awamutu through working at Te Awamutu Museum. This artwork is designed as a reflection of the regions history, landscape and people. The tapu toru (triangles) depict the district's complex historical narratives woven together forming interesting landscapes of mountains, rivers and forests. The koru patterns are symbolic of the regions Māori culture depicting growth and development.

Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection

This artwork has a strong connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is directly relevant. It is also of a high calibre and condition.



No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 358.1	Teen Mural Project 2021 Teresa Siemonek and students Vinyl Wall Mural	Excellent	No valuation	On Display – TA Library	
WDC 358.2	Teen Mural Project 2021 Teresa Siemonek and students Acrylic on canvas	Excellent	No valuation	On Display – TA Library	



WDC 358.3	Teen Mural Project 2021 Teresa Siemonek and students Pencil on paper	Excellent	No valuation	On Display – TA Library	
Acquisition Notes: Funded by the National Library of New Zealand, the Teen Mural Project was initiated by Te Awamutu Library.					
Provenance: Teresa Siemonek is a local artist, who along with the Rosebank Art Centre provided the expertise and space for this work to be completed alongside young teenagers and students aged 11-17. The purpose of this work is enhance the library space, encourage reading for pleasure and inspire community wellbeing.					
Recommendation: Retain in the Council Art Collection This artwork has a strong connection to Te Awamutu and the Waipā District. This was a community project involving various local businesses and groups and led by the local Library.					



APPENDIX 2

WDC Artworks to Deaccession (document number 11056276)



Artworks to recommended to deaccession:**Royal Prints & Posters**




No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 37	H. M. Queen Elizabeth II, In the Robes of the Order of the Bath Circa 1970 Leonard Boden Reproduction print (unframed) 611 x 510mm	Fair	\$20	Storage	
WDC 39	The Queen Circa 1970 Leonard Boden Reproduction print (framed) 600 x 457mm	Poor	\$20	Storage	



<p>WDC 22</p>	<p>His Majesty King George V 1936 Unknown Poster (unframed) 505 x 373mm</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>\$10</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 357</p>	<p>His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh Circa 1970 Unknown Poster (unframed) 570 x 390mm</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$5</p>	<p>Storage</p>	



WDC 24	<p>Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh Circa 1970s Peter Grugeon Reproduction print (framed) 576 x 415mm</p>	Good	\$40	Storage	
WDC 351	<p>Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh Circa 1970s Peter Grugeon Reproduction print (framed) 576 x 415mm</p>	Good	\$40	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: Acquisition information for all these works are unknown.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Up until the 1990's framed portraits of the current monarchy were displayed in local government buildings in acknowledgement to the head of state. By the new millennium this practice was phased-out. As King Charles III is now head of State the above royal prints are now surplus to requirements.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from Council Collection</u> These artworks have no direct connection to the Waipā District. They are also of a poor quality.</p>					
<p>Recommended disposal method: <u>Donate</u> A suggested disposal method for these royal prints and posters is donation to a local charity shop.</p>					



Fine Art reproductions


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 1	<p>Taranaki 1951 Print date unknown Chris Perkins Reproduction Print (unframed) 503 x 637mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Auckland Art Gallery.</p>	Poor	\$5	Storage	
WDC 34	<p>Ohinekuku - Taupo Road 1976 Print date unknown Roland Hipkins Reproduction Print (unframed) 473 x 514mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Hawke's Bay Art Gallery and Museum.</p>	Fair	\$5	Storage	


WDC 35	<p>The Meeting of the Waipa and Waikato Rivers, 1912. Print date unknown Frank Wright Reproduction Print (unframed) 235 x 289mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Auckland Art Gallery.</p>	Fair	\$5	Storage		
WDC 35	<p>Mouillage de Korora Reka 1842 Print date unknown Louis Le Breton Reproduction Print (unframed) 440 x 590mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the National Library of Australia.</p>	Poor	\$5	Storage		
WDC 38	<p>Auckland Harbour 1873 Print date unknown Hugh Jenkins Reproduction Print (unframed) 486 x 640mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Auckland Art Gallery.</p>	Fair	\$5	Storage		



<p>WDC 40</p>	<p>Tongariro from the Lake Taupo 1878 Print date unknown Charles Decimus Barraud Reproduction Print (unframed) 485 x 640mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in a private collection.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$5</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 41</p>	<p>Doubtful Sound, 1887 Print date unknown Laurence William Wilson Reproduction Print (unframed) 502 x 637mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Christchurch Art Gallery.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$5</p>	<p>Storage</p>	


<p>WDC 42</p>	<p>Clearing up after rain, foot of Otira, 1887 Print date unknown John Gibb Reproduction Print (unframed) 487 x 641mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Christchurch Art Gallery.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$5</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 43</p>	<p>Lake Wakatipu Print date unknown John Clarke Hoyte Reproduction Print (unframed) 485 x 642mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in a private collection.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$5</p>	<p>Storage</p>	

<p>WDC 44</p>	<p>Pack Train, Ocean Beach Print date unknown James Peele Reproduction Print (unframed) 485 x 640mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Christchurch Art Gallery.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$5</p>	<p>Storage</p>	
<p>WDC 45</p>	<p>A Nook in Sandy Bay - Tasman Bay, Nelson, New Zealand Print date unknown John Gully Reproduction Print (framed) 480 x 732mm</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>\$30</p>	<p>Storage</p>	

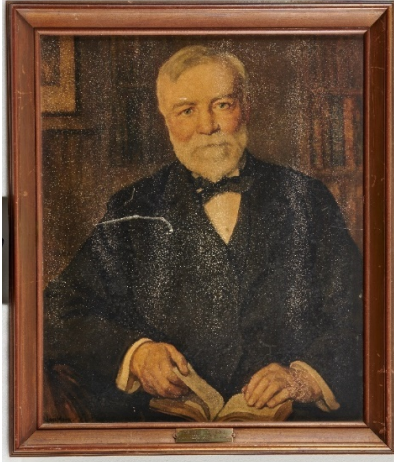
WDC 78	<p>Tarawera Coaling, Bay of Islands, 1886 Print date unknown John Gibb Reproduction Print (unframed) 485 x 640mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in a private collection.</p>	Fair	\$5	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: Acquisition information for all these works are unknown</p>					
<p>Provenance: In the 1970's -1980's reproduction prints of early New Zealand colonial paintings became hugely popular. By demand, museums and art societies set up contracts with printing companies such as Capper and Avon Fine Prints to produce high quality prints in large quantities from the original artworks.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> These artworks have no connection to the Waipā District. They are also in a poor condition as they all have a varying degree of fading, and some have been reduced to a single blue hue. Since the UV damage to these prints is irreversible and the subjects are not relevant, it is recommended the prints are removed from the Council Art Collection.</p>					
<p>Recommended disposal method: <u>Donate</u> A suggested disposal method for these art reproductions is donation to a local charity shop.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 301	<p>The Hunt Breakfast 1949 Date unknown Frank Moss Bennett Reproduction Print on board. 552 x 827mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in a private collection.</p>	Fair	\$10	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: Unknown</p>					
<p>Provenance: The work depicts the comradeship of huntsmen in England in late nineteenth century. It was originally painted by British artist, Frank Moss Bennett (1874 -1953).</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has no connection to Waipā District. The subject matter is not relevant, and it is not of a high calibre.</p>					
<p>Recommended disposal method: <u>Donate</u> A suggested disposal method for these art reproductions is donation to a local charity shop.</p>					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 64	<p>No 4 Auckland, New Zealand (from the new wharf) Original by Patrick Joseph Hogan Lithograph reproduction by Standidge & Co (framed) 290 x 423mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Auckland Art Gallery.</p>	Poor	\$100	Storage	
WDC 65	<p>No 3 Auckland, New Zealand (from Britomart Barrack) Original by Patrick Joseph Hogan Lithograph reproduction by Standidge & Co (framed) 290 x 423mm</p> <p>Original artwork held in the Auckland Art Gallery.</p>	Poor	\$100	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown					
Provenance: Patrick Joseph Hogan was a NZ 19th Century artist who was born in 1805. These works are lithographs produced by Standidge & Co.					
Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> These artworks have no connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is not relevant. They are also of a poor quality and condition.					
Recommended disposal method: <u>Donate</u> A suggested disposal method for these art reproductions is donation to a local charity shop.					



No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 350	Black Pelicans and the Outcast 1964 Ainslie Roberts Reproduction print (framed) 650 x 900mm	Fair	\$20	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: It is not known how this print came to be in the Council Art Collection. The work was part of a group of items that had been stored at the Cambridge Town Hall and moved to Cambridge Museum several years ago. They then were transferred to Te Awamutu Museum in 2023.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Ainslie Roberts was an Australia painter, photographer and commercial artist. He was best known for his interpretation of Aboriginal legends through his Dreamtime books. These books were written in collaboration with ethnologist/anthropologist Charles Mountford.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: Deaccession from the Council Art Collection This artwork has no connection to Waipā District. The subject matter is not relevant, and it is not of a high calibre.</p>					
<p>Recommended disposal method: Donate A suggested disposal method for this art reproduction is to gift it to a local charity shop.</p>					


Prints, Paintings and Textiles


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 63	Andrew Carnegie 1935 Francis Luis Mora Reproduction print on board (framed) 600 x 497mm	Poor	\$10	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: This portrait print was gifted to the Borough Council by the Carnegie Corporation, New York in 1935.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) was Scottish-American industrialist and philanthropist, with special emphasis on building libraries, world peace, education and scientific research. In 1911 the Waipā Borough Council placed a submission for a grant to the Carnegie Corporation America to fund a public library that would be added onto the Cambridge town hall. The Carnegie Corporation granted a generous donation of 1000 pounds. It was then the custom of the Carnegie Corporation to provide the institutions it endowed with lithographic reproductions of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: Deaccession from the Council Art Collection This artwork has a medium connection with Cambridge and the Waipā District. However, due to its poor condition and low calibre it is recommended to deaccession this work from the Council Art Collection.</p>					
<p>Recommended disposal method: <u>Transfer</u> A suggested disposal method for this artwork is to offer it to the Cambridge Historical Society to place in the Cambridge Museum social history collection.</p>					

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 217	An Introduction to Gaming 1989 Ruth Watson Lithograph print (unframed) 750 x 570mm	Excellent	\$150	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown					
Provenance: Ruth Watson (1962-) is a multi-media artist, specialising in cartography since the 1980s. She has lived overseas for some years, exhibiting internationally and winning several art awards. She now resides in Auckland as a senior lecturer at Auckland University. This is a limited-edition lithograph print, numbered 36 of 50 printed. Te Papa and Auckland Art Gallery both hold one of these prints in their collections.					
Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has no direct connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is not relevant. There is also no clear connection of the artist or artwork to the region.					
Recommended disposal method: <u>Transfer</u> A suggested disposal method for this artwork is to offer it to the Waikato Museum to add this print to their contemporary art collection.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 320	Spirit of Magic 2004 Shana Carlan-Riddell Reproduction Print (framed) 250 x 210mm	Excellent	\$10	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown, circa 2004					
Provenance: Shana Carlan-Riddell (1959-) was born in California and has lived in New Zealand since the mid 1980's. She has participated in numerous exhibitions in NZ and her work is also held in private collections in the United States, Hong Kong and Europe. In 2004 Shana was commissioned by the Magic Netball Team Franchise to paint 'Spirit of Magic' which was painted on a wooden panel. Each netball player was given a print reproduction of 'Spirit of Magic' at an opening netball event, many of which Shana signed at the time. This framed reproduction print is not signed or edition numbered.					
Recommendation: Deaccession from the Council Art Collection This artwork has some connection to the Waipā District.					
Recommended disposal method: Donate A suggested disposal method for this artwork is to offer it to people associated with the Magic Netball Team Franchise or gift it for display to a local organisation such as a sports centre so that the Waipā Community will gain some benefit from it.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 342	Magic Netball Team – We’ve got the Magic 2006 Reproduction on board 430 x 600mm	Fair	No valuation	Storage	
WDC 343	Magic Netball Team – We are Magic 2006 Reproduction on board 430 x 600mm	Fair	No valuation	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Unknown					
Provenance: The Magic Netball Team are the local Waikato/Bay of Plenty netball team. One of these boards is personally signed by the players in 2006. There is a connection to Waipā via Laura Langman growing up in Te Pahu and Amigene Metcalf coming from Cambridge.					
Recommendation: Deaccession from the Council Art Collection These are not artworks so should not be included in the Council Art Collection. The subject matter has some relevance to the district. They are relatively low quality.					
Recommended disposal method: Donate A suggested disposal method for these works is to offer it to people associated with the Magic Netball Team Franchise or gift the pieces for display to a local organisation such as a sports centre so that the Waipā Community will gain some benefit from it.					



No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 347	Portrait of Joshua Toms and Emily Toms (nee Hall circa 1870 Unknown date Unknown artist Paint on board 560 x 620mm	Fair	No valuation	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Had attached note when found in Museum storage “artwork dropped off by G. Dyet, came from old Plunket Rooms”					
Provenance: Joshua Toms was born in England, and moved to Rangitikei, NZ where he married Emily Hall in 1863. Efforts to understand the sitter’s connection to the Waipā have been unsuccessful. It appears that neither Joshua and Emily or any of their children ever lived here in Te Awamutu.					
Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> This artwork has no known connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is not relevant as the sitters are connected to the Rangitikei region.					
Recommended disposal method: <u>Return to family</u> A recommended disposal method for this artwork is return to a descendant of the sitters. Initial contact with the descendants indicates interest in its return.					


No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 61	Old Picton Boat 1998 Rev Les. Norwell Oil on canvas 605 x 755	Excellent	\$200	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: The artists wife, Ethelwyn Norwell donated this painting to the Cambridge library in 1998.					
Provenance: Rev. Les Norwell was a local hobbyist artist. Moving around the country as a reverend of the Methodist church, Les lived in Cambridge for a relatively short period of his life. In his retirement in 1974 he took up painting as one of his hobbies. He entered his paintings in many of the Cambridge Society of Arts exhibitions and won a number of awards.					
Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u>					
These artworks have no connection to the Waipā District. The subject matter is not relevant.					
Recommended disposal method: <u>Donate</u>					
A suggested disposal method is to donation of the painting to a local organisation such as a rest home so that the Waipā Community will gain some benefit from it.					

Sister-City related artworks

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 31	Landscape Gum Trees & Lake 1984 R. Smith Oil on Canvas 450 x 600	Excellent	\$80	Storage	
<p>Acquisition Notes: The painting was presented to the Borough Council and people of Te Awamutu by the Moree Shire Plains Council, NSW Australia on the occasion of the centenary of local government, 1984.</p>					
<p>Provenance: Attempts to research artist R. Smith have been unsuccessful. It is assumed they were a local Australian artist.</p>					
<p>Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> The connection of the artwork to the Waipā District was via the now lapsed Sister City relationship. The subject matter is not relevant to the Waipā. The Sister City relationship between the Moree Shire Plains and Waipā District Councils was founded in 1972. This relationship has not been maintained for some 20 years now. This provides further justification for its removal.</p>					
<p>Recommended disposal method: <u>Donate</u> A suggested disposal method is to donation of the painting to a local organisation such as a rest home so that the Waipā Community will gain some benefit from it.</p>					

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 79	Aboriginal Painting 2008 Dean Bahey Acrylic on canvas (framed) 434 x 524	Very good	\$20	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: This painting was presented to Waipā District Council on the 3 March 2008 from Moree Shire Plains Council, NSW Australia.					
Provenance: Attempts to research artist Dean Bahey have been unsuccessful. It is assumed they were a local Australian artist.					
Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> The connection of the artwork to the Waipā District was via the now lapsed Sister City relationship. The subject matter is not relevant to the Waipā. The Sister City relationship between the Moree Shire Plains and Waipā District Councils was founded in 1972. This relationship has not been maintained for some 20 years now. This provides further justification for its removal.					
Recommended disposal method: <u>Donate</u> A suggested disposal method is to donation of the painting to a local organisation such as a rest home so that the Waipā Community will gain some benefit from it.					

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC 353	Funeral of James Longergan, Mudgee 1914 Date unknown Artist Unknown Reproduction (framed) 440 x 540mm	Fair	\$20	Storage	
WDC 354	Mudgee Town Hall, During Centenary Celebrations 1921 Date unknown Artist Unknown Reproduction (framed) 440 x 540mm	Fair	\$20	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: It is not known how these works came to be in the Council Art Collection. The work was part of a group of items that had been stored at the Cambridge Town Hall and moved to Cambridge Museum several years ago. They then were transferred to Council in 2023.					
Provenance: Mudgee NSW Australia is the sister town to Cambridge NZ					
Recommendation: Deaccession from the Council Art Collection These artworks have a low connection to the Waipā. The sister city relationship between Cambridge and Mudgee is no longer active.					
Recommended disposal method: Disposal A suggested disposal method for these works is destruction. The work will be broken down and disposed of appropriately.					

No.	Title/Date/Artist/Medium/Size	Condition	Market Value (2023)	Current Location	Image
WDC Z38	Universal Mail New Zealand and New Zealand Mail 2008 Cambridge Regional Stamp Booklets Reproduction print on paper (framed) 321 x 245mm	Very Good	\$20	Storage	
Acquisition Notes: Proudly presented to His Worship, Mayor Alan Livingston and Cambridge i-SITE visitor centre on Tuesday 18th March 2008. Presented by Universal Mail NZ and NZ mail					
Provenance: Universal Mail New Zealand produced these Cambridge focused stamps, these are from the first day of issue in 2008.					
Recommendation: <u>Deaccession from the Council Art Collection</u> This is not an artwork so should not be included in the Council Art Collection. Although they are relevant to the area, they are better suited in a museum or archival collection.					
Recommended disposal method: <u>Transfer</u> A suggested disposal method for this artwork is to offer it to the Cambridge Historical Society to place in the Cambridge Museum social history collection.					

APPENDIX 3

Arts Policy (document number 6856685)

ARTS POLICY

MAY 2018



He mihi

Tuatahi, me wehi ki te Atua, te tīmatanga o ngā mea katoa.

Tuarua, me whakahōnoretia tō tātou Ariki Kīngi Tūheitia me

te whare kāhui ariki whānui tonu;

Pai mārīre ki a rātou.

Kia hoki ngā mahara ki ngā tini aituā; haere, haere atu rā!

Huri noa ki a tātou o te ao mārama,

Ki ngā tāngata o te rohe o Waipā, ko tēnei te mihi ki a koutou katoa.

Ko te pukapuka kaupapa here tēnei mō ngā kohinganga mahi toi o Waipā.

Nō reira, e ngā kaitiaki o ā tātou taonga me ā tātou mahi toi hoki, tēnā koutou katoa.

Āpiti hono, tātai hono; rātou kua wehi ki te pō.

Āpiti hono, tātai hono; tātou e tū ana i te ao mārama.

First, we honour the Creator, the originator of all things.

Second, we honour our King Tūhetia and his royal household;

Peace upon them all.

At this time we remember the many who have now passed on

and bid them farewell.

Let us return to the realm of light,

To the people of Waipā, here is our greeting to you.

This book of policy is for the collective artworks of Waipā.

Therefore, to the caretakers of our treasures and our artworks

we acknowledge you.

The lines are joined; those who are in spirit have departed to the night.

The lines are joined; we the living stand in the world of light.

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Arts Policy

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Arts Policy (“the Policy”) has been prepared by Council to provide a framework for decision-making around public art and its acquisition. Art management, such as care and disposal of art, is covered in the Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan.

2. Policy purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of Waipa District Council’s Arts Policy is to ensure that residents and visitors experience thought-provoking, culturally vibrant, enjoyable, challenging and inspiring art and public spaces that are distinctive and unique.
- 2.2 Waipa’s public art needs to celebrate the district’s residents’ creativity, reflect and express our heritage, history, stunning natural landscape and character of Waipa, generate pride and belonging, transform our public places and attract additional publicity.
- 2.3 Council’s public art activities should give expression to the place-making aspirations of our communities and groups. The activities include:
- (a) Integrating art into place making.
 - (b) Considering the integration of art in infrastructure delivery.
 - (c) Encouraging the development of all community arts.
 - (d) Planning for, acquiring, maintaining, and renewing public works of art.
 - (e) Preserving the integrity and security of public art.
 - (f) Re-siting and removing or disposing of works of art.
 - (g) Developing partnership projects (including gifted works and development of joint projects).
 - (h) Strengthening arts relationships with support organisations, government and individuals who wish to deliver public art or community art activities within the district.
 - (i) Considerations of cultural integrity and significance, relevance and connection to its location.
- 2.4 This policy provides alignment and transparency in Council activities to facilitate or provide community and public art. It also helps Council to bring clarity and cohesion to public art and public space delivery, and to care for and maintain the public art collection.

- 2.5 Council's role is to facilitate the public art activity through:
- (a) The 10-year plan, District Plan, Town Concept Plans, Activity Management Plans and public space designs.
 - (b) Planning, promoting, integrating, acquiring, installing, maintaining and managing public art.
 - (c) Supporting public art and public space design activities.
 - (d) Providing venues for staging temporary public art activities.
 - (e) Providing advice and support to build capability in the arts sector.
 - (f) Supporting community arts groups through the sharing of public facilities and/or buildings when the opportunity arises.
- 2.6 The Arts Policy reflects Council's long-term commitment to developing and supporting public art activities. This policy therefore articulates:
- (a) Why and how Council is involved in community and public art.
 - (b) What we want to achieve by supporting and investing in community and public art.
 - (c) The principles that guide our actions.
 - (d) The various roles we play.
 - (e) The context within which decision-making for public art takes place.

3. Policy Scope

- 3.1 The scope of this policy includes:
- (a) Art works on council-owned land, or in council buildings. This is for both art owned or produced by Council or by members of the public.
- 3.2 Excluded from the scope of this policy:
- (a) Art works on land not owned or cared for by Council.
 - (b) Te Awamutu Museum Trust Board Collection, and heritage items (such as historic memorials, military artefacts, heritage plaques and historic monuments).
 - (c) Other heritage or art work collections owned by a trust or private individual.
 - (d) Sister city gifts and other corporate memorabilia.
 - (e) Private architectural features, either incorporated as part of a larger project (a building or a landscape), or standalone elements (e.g. tiles created by a designer).
 - (f) Privately owned works of art on private property that simply happen to be visible or accessible to the public (unless they have been developed through, or directly benefited from any council-controlled public art incentive schemes).

- (g) Publicly owned works of art on Crown land (e.g. New Zealand Transport Agency initiatives on its own land), unless developed in partnership with Council, or covered by a standard loan agreement or memorandum of understanding with Council.
- (h) The support of individual artists.

4. Definitions

4.1 For the purposes of this policy the definitions in the table below shall apply.

Term	Definition
Bequeath	When a person leaves art work to Waipa District Council in their will.
Community art	All those activities based in a community setting which involve groups of people doing creative things together while emphasising community involvement and collaboration.
Council	Waipa District Council
Council's public art collection	All visual art assets owned by Council.
Deaccession	The formal process to permanently remove an object from the public art collection.
Gift / koha	An art work that is given to Waipa District Council willingly and without expectation of payment at any time.
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship. Ensuring the appropriate care, conservation and preservation.
Mana whenua	Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.
Mātauranga Māori	Literally translated Mātauranga Māori means Māori Knowledge. Mātauranga Māori is a collective, dynamic and evolving pool of knowledge drawn from the accounts of ngā atua o te pō (Māori gods) and the lived and ethereal experiences of tūpuna (Māori ancestors).
Mauri	The vital essence within all things that connects the spiritual to the physical.
Performing art	Types of art (such as music, dance, or drama) that are performed for an audience.
Public art	Any mural, carving, mosaic, painting, sculpture, photograph or other art medium that is owned by or on loan to Council, and is accessible to the general public.
Public space	A place that is under the control of Council and that is open to, or being used by, the public; whether or not there is a charge for admission.
Suitably qualified staff	Waipa District Council staff who have qualifications in art and/or collection management.

Temporary public art	Works of art intended as temporary, which may include performances, time-based sculptural installations, temporary installations of permanent works of art, light art, sound art, video projections, poster art, broadcast art and other media arts, flash mobbing and/or movable works of art.
Tikanga	Ensuring the appropriate process is applied to all artworks.

5. Our guiding principles

- 5.1 *Community art should emphasise community involvement* and collaboration and should involve some empowerment of the community members who come together to create and provide artwork/s with artists.
- 5.2 *Public art should delight, welcome, challenge and inspire.* It has a part in creating places that people recognise as their own and which reflect back to them their history, character, stories, sense of place and culture. However, art should not discriminate.
- 5.3 *Both community art and public art should generate emotions* - surprise, laughter, pride, awe or reflection. They have a role in challenging people's ideas, feelings and values. They may confront what we know, think and feel; they may create mystery or intrigue; they may engage and provoke thought and inspire debate.
- 5.4 *Community and public art should be memorable.* Whether familiar and reassuring or unexpected and challenging, it should enhance one's experience; or contribute to Waipa's attractiveness; or become a destination or place of enjoyment, and should contribute to uniqueness of the district.
- 5.5 *Artists will have access to a public space to display or perform their works.* Council will support artists as far as practicable and appropriate by providing or directing them to a public space to display or perform their works.
- 5.6 Recognise and respect the mauri held within the work and the role it plays as part of the enduring story of our district.
- 5.7 Ensuring kaitiakitanga (guardianship) is applied within the correct tikanga (process).

6. Policies

6.1 Acquiring art policies

- (a) From time to time Council may acquire gifted or bequeathed works of art, or purchase works of art. This process will be managed and recommendations made by a suitably qualified member of Council staff. Council will work carefully to ensure all offers of art gifts are considered in a fair, transparent and consistent manner (including assessment of the long term maintenance costs) in line with criteria in Appendix 2 of the Art Collection Management Plan.

- (b) Our public art commissioning process and the acceptance of art donations is governed by the Acquisition Criteria, contained in Appendix 1 of this policy and Appendix 2 of the Art Collection Management Plan.
- (c) Council does not generally acquire public works of art that are not site-specific (i.e. fixed in place), except in certain circumstances where the work of art:
 - Makes a significant contribution to Council's public art collection or a public event.
 - Is able to be installed and subsequently cared for and maintained within available resources for the duration of its intended lifespan.

6.2 Deaccessioning art policies

- (a) When the retention of public art is reviewed, the retention evaluation criteria upon which a final decision is made must include consideration of whether the decision to re-site or remove it has been:
 - Supported by the artist, or their heirs or legal representatives, and by the work of art donor, lender or any other parties directly involved in the original commission.
 - Supported by directly affected Mana Whenua.

6.3 Supporting art policies

- (a) Council staff will support, if possible, and within existing budgets, community arts groups to establish arts installations on existing Council infrastructure or facilities if the proposed art meets this Policy. For further details, refer to section 7.3(b) of this policy.
- (b) Council funds art projects either through the Creative Communities Scheme or on an as-needs basis, with Council's decision based on recommendations made by suitably qualified staff members. Staff members will use the Acquisition Criteria which is in Appendix 2 of the Art Collection Management Plan.
- (c) Council will partner with Mana Whenua when appropriate to use public art to enhance the visibility and celebration of local stories and histories, including valuing mātauranga Māori. Council will, in particular, consult with Mana Whenua at the earliest stages of planning relevant new projects to identify and work together on areas of shared interest.
- (d) Council will endeavour to support community arts groups within the constraints of existing budgets. This may include (as and when available/appropriate):
 - Assistance to access central government funding schemes such as the Creative Communities Scheme (funding allocations from Creative NZ) and others.
 - Involvement in the design of public space, infrastructure or facilities.
 - Public space in Council buildings for artists to show / perform their work.

6.4 Managing Art Policies

- (a) Council will ensure that all works of public art are cared for and maintained in accordance with the artistic and cultural protocols appropriate to their origin, intended purpose and location. This will be managed by nominated Council staff who are suitably qualified to do so. For further information on Council's art management refer to the Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan.
- (b) Suitably qualified Council staff will carry out operational maintenance on public art works on an annual basis.

7. Procedures

7.1 Acquiring art procedures

- (a) For a public art proposal to be considered, an Acquisition Proposal Form needs to be completed (see appendix 1 of the Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan). The proposed art will be assessed against the Acquisition Criteria set out in Appendix 1 of this policy and Appendix 2 of the Management Plan by a suitably qualified Council staff member. The art must meet a minimum scoring threshold to be considered further for acquisition.
- (b) The business case design briefs and project briefs for all Council public place development projects and major infrastructure projects will include consideration of integrating permanent public art.
- (c) Council's place-making teams engage collaboratively with third parties at the earliest stages in order to assess the strategic potential for integrating permanent public art. These include the following types of development projects:
 - Capital works place-making projects such as town concept plans, open space/reserve developments, new local facility projects (including, but not limited to, community centres, libraries, recreational facilities, swimming pools, service centres, museums, theatres and stadiums).
 - Town and village centres and major street upgrades or development projects.
 - Infrastructure projects funded by Council (including, but not limited to, pedestrian and transport bridges, cycleways and walkways).
 - Architectural projects where public space objectives or public art outcomes can be achieved through collaborations.
 - Park and landscaping developments where public space objectives or public art outcomes can be achieved through collaborations between artists, landscape architects and community funders.
 - Greenfield and brownfield developments funded by Council or where Council is a development partner.
 - Utility structures (e.g. working with telecommunications and energy distributors).

7.2 Deaccessioning art procedures

- (a) Evaluation criteria for deaccessioning of art can be found in section 4.2 of the Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan.
- (b) Information on the deaccessioning process can be found in section 4.3 of the Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan.

7.3 Supporting art procedures

- (a) The Creative Communities Scheme grants will be administered through two funding rounds each year, closing on the last working days of April and September. Creative Community Grants will be allocated by an assessment committee made up of members of the Community Arts Councils (Te Awamutu and Cambridge) and members of the public from local community arts and cultural groups.
- (b) As available / appropriate, publicly accessible parts of Council buildings will be available for artists to showcase their work. The Museum Exhibitions Coordinator is the point of contact. Duration of exhibitions is to be agreed between Council and the artist depending on availability and exhibition costs. All costs associated with an exhibition are the responsibility of the artist. Council staff can assist by providing advice and guidance for resources associated with the exhibition. All exhibition proposals will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

7.4 Managing art procedures

- (a) Permanent public works of art planned by others (external to Council) and located on Council-owned land requires prior approval from Council. Best practice will be followed; this process will be managed by the nominated, appropriately qualified and experienced Council team. Further information on the management of art can be found in the Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan.
- (b) Procedural resources available to Council staff will be shared by listing them in Schedule 1 of this Policy.

8. Legal and ethical guidelines

8.1 Legal guidelines

- (a) Any art acquired by Council must have clear legal title, documented by the appropriate records. The rights acquired with the art must be clearly spelled out in any records documenting the transaction. Council should not acquire any art that have been acquired in, or exported from, its country of origin in violation of that country's laws.

8.2 Ethical guidelines

- (a) Council should only acquire art that can be catalogued, maintained, stored or displayed, as appropriate, in a proper manner. In any case where a conflict of interest develops between the needs of an individual Councillor or staff member, those of the Council would prevail. Special care must be taken in considering any art offered for sale or donation to the Council by Councillors, staff, or their families. Councillors and staff cannot compete with the Council for art, nor can they take advantage of privileged information in acquiring art.

9. Schedule 1

9.1 List of procedural resources:

- (a) Art Collection Register (*document number 16096849*)
- (b) Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan (*document number 16111533*)
- Acquisitions procedure
 - Deaccessioning procedure
 - Loans
 - Art cataloguing
 - Collection care
 - Access, security and insurance
 - Conflicts of interest

Appendix 1 - Acquisition Criteria

The following table outlines the criteria against which art acquisition proposals will be assessed. Deaccessioning of art is done on a case by case basis. This is to ensure art work is considered objectively. Art will be scored according to how well it meets each criteria point – either low (doesn't meet criteria), medium (somewhat meets criteria) or high (meets criteria).

A proposal seeking Council support must gain a score of 26 or above to be considered for acquisition.

Criteria	Low (1 point each)	Medium (2 points each)	High (3 points each)	Score & Justification
Public art must respond to local character, including consideration of place, people and stories	Doesn't respond to local character	Somewhat responds to local character	Responds strongly to local character	
Where possible, public art is to be used to mark sites of significance and to honour our treasured memories	Doesn't mark a site of significance or link to local history	Marks a site of significance and / or has links to local history	Marks a site of significance and links strongly to local history	
Public art is to be placed where it will make the most difference to a public place, as it has a key place-making role	Lacks place-making role	Will somewhat play a place-making role	Will play a strong place-making role	
Public art ties in with capital works projects	Doesn't tie in with a capital works project	Ties in somewhat with capital works project	Ties in strongly with capital works project	
High-quality materials must be used in permanent works of art to ensure their robustness and durability	Art is made of materials unsuited to desired durability	Art is partly made of materials suited to desired durability	Art is made of materials highly suited to desired durability	
Art makes a significant contribution to Council's public art collection or a public event	Art does not make a significant contribution to Council's public art collection or public event	Art makes a contribution to Council's art collection and / or public event	Art does make a significant contribution to Council's public art collection or public event	

Criteria	Low (1 point each)	Medium (2 points each)	High (3 points each)	Score & Justification
Art is able to be installed and subsequently cared for and maintained within available resources for the duration of its intended lifespan	No	Possibly	Yes	
Cost – acquisition	Outside budget	Marginal	Within budget	
Cost – maintenance (per year)	Outside budget	Marginal	Within budget	
Art is a duplicate of an existing piece in Council’s collection	Yes	Possibly	No	
Art aligns with guiding principles outlined in Arts Policy (5.1 – 5.6)	Does not align with any of the guiding principles	Aligns with one or two of the guiding principles	Aligns with three or four of the guiding principles	
Art is relevant to Waipa	Art is not relevant to Waipa	Art is somewhat relevant to Waipa	Art is relevant to Waipa	
Art could be construed as offensive	Yes	Somewhat	No	
			TOTAL	

APPENDIX 4

Art Collection Management Plan (document number 6515884)

ART COLLECTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

MARCH 2018

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Issue	Reason for Issue	Author	Reviewer	Date
1				
2				

Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan

1. Purpose and scope

- 1.1. The aim of the Waipa District Council Art Collection Management Plan is to clearly outline processes and conditions for:
- (a) art acquisition; and
 - (b) art deaccession; and
 - (c) art loaned to Council by external parties; and
 - (d) care of art; and
 - (e) access, security and insurance; and
 - (f) conflicts of interest; and
 - (g) scheduling and management of art exhibitions when using Council premises.
- 1.2. This Art Collection Management Plan includes all art owned or loaned to Council; or art that is privately produced or owned; that is on public display on or within Council-owned land or buildings in the Waipa district with the permission of the artist.
- 1.3. Excluded from the scope of this Plan are artworks on private property and art piece(s) on public land that have not been loaned to or are not owned by Council.
- 1.4. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Waipa District Council Arts Policy (14159495), Art Collection Register (16096849), Condition Assessment Register (17025685) and Care Requirements Register (17025686).

2. Definitions

- 2.1. For the purposes of this Plan the following definitions shall apply:

Term	Definition
Bequeath	When a person leaves art work to Waipa District Council in their will
Community art	All those activities based in a community setting which involve groups of people doing creative things together while emphasising community involvement and collaboration
Council	Waipa District Council

Council's public art collection	All visual art assets owned by Council
Deaccession	The formal process to permanently remove an object from the public art collection
Gift / koha	An art work that is given to Waipa District Council willingly and without expectation of payment at any time
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship. Ensuring the appropriate care, conservation and preservation.
Mana whenua	Mana whenua means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area
Mātauranga Māori	Literally translated Mātauranga Māori means Māori Knowledge. Mātauranga Māori is a collective, dynamic and evolving pool of knowledge drawn from the accounts of ngā atua o te pō (Māori gods) and the lived and ethereal experiences of tūpuna (Māori ancestors).
Mauri	The vital essence within all things that connects the spiritual to the physical.
Performing art	Means types of art (such as music, dance, or drama) that are performed for an audience.
Public art	Means any mural, carving, mosaic, painting, sculpture, photograph or other art medium that is owned by or on loan to Council, and is accessible to the general public.
Public space	A place that is under the control of Council and that is open to, or being used by, the public; whether or not there is a charge for admission
Suitably qualified staff	Waipa District Council staff who have qualifications in art and/or collection management.
Temporary public art	Is defined as works of art intended as temporary, which may include performances, time-based sculptural installations, temporary installations of permanent works of art, light art, sound art, video projections, poster art, broadcast art and other media arts, flash mobbing and/or movable works of art
Tikanga	Ensuring the appropriate process is applied to all artworks

3. Acquisitions

- 3.1. For art to be purchased by or gifted to Council, it must first go through an acquisition process, which will ensure that the art is suitable for public display. First, an

Acquisition Proposal Form (see appendix 1) must be completed and returned to Waipa District Council. The proposal will be tested against acquisition criteria (set out in appendix 2) and suitably qualified staff will make an initial recommendation which will be considered by the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee. Council will send out written notification of the Committee's decision to the applicant within 10 working days.

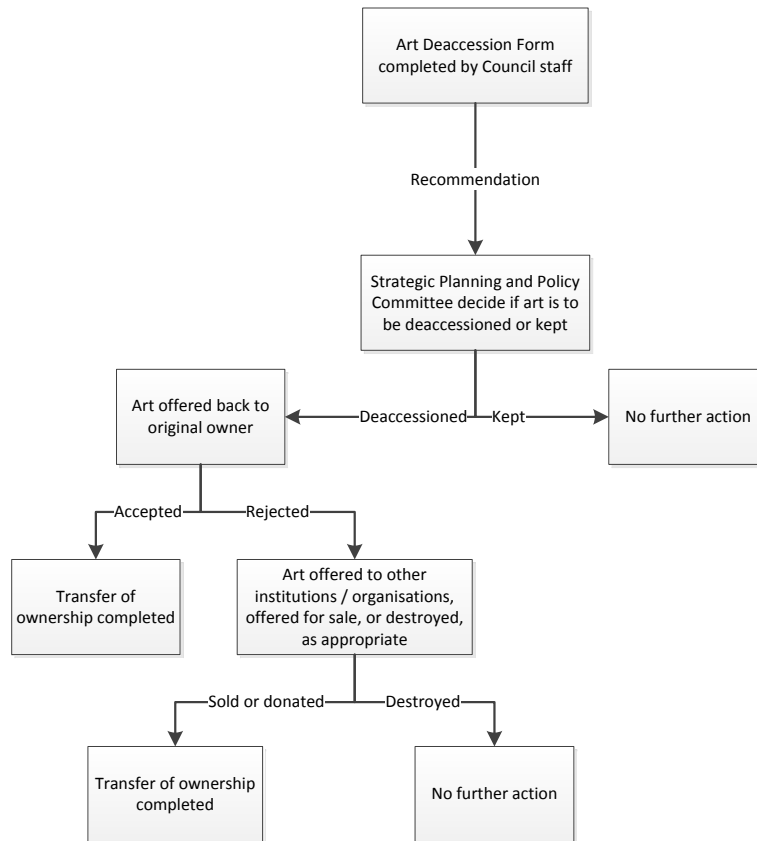
4. Deaccessioning

4.1. As outlined in section 7 of the Arts Policy, art retention is reviewed periodically. When art no longer meets evaluation criteria set out in 4.2 of this Plan, the deaccessioning process will commence.

4.2. Evaluation criteria:

- (a) Cost of maintenance and repair
- (b) Duplication
- (c) Irreparable damage or defacing by natural or human causes
- (d) No longer meets the guiding principles of the Arts Policy
- (e) Relevance

4.3. The deaccession process:



- Initially, a suitably qualified Council staff member will complete an Art Deaccession Form (appendix 4) for each public art piece that is being considered for deaccession.
- The Council staff member will make a recommendation whether the art should be deaccessioned or kept. The recommendation will be justified using the evaluation criteria as well as general observations.
- The recommendation from staff will be considered and decided upon by the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee.
- In the first instance, the art piece will be offered to the original owner or their family. If they refuse the offer, Council will offer the art to other institutions or organisations, offer the art for sale or destroy the art if appropriate. Note that art being deaccessioned from Council’s public art collection cannot be bought, gifted to or in any way acquired by a Council staff member or elected member.

5. Loans

- 5.1. The Loan Agreement Form can be found in appendix 3. This form is to be used when an external party wishes to loan art to Waipa District Council.

5.2. Terms and conditions of incoming loan agreement:

(a) Ownership

The art listed in the agreement is lent to Waipa District Council for the purpose and period specified in the Loan Agreement Form. Ownership and copyright is retained by the lender.

(b) Protection of borrowed items

Waipa District Council cannot guarantee against loss, damage or deterioration of art in an outdoor public space. The use of certain materials, the surrounding area, securing the art piece to immovable objects e.g. concrete slabs, appropriate lighting and physical barriers where appropriate can reduce the likelihood of loss, damage or deterioration of a public art piece.

Waipa District Council can take steps to reduce the likelihood of loss, damage or deterioration of art in an indoor public space. Such steps can include, but are not limited to, the use of UV filtered glass, placement of art, ensuring building security after hours and securing art to walls.

(c) Liability

Waipa District Council cares for borrowed items to the same high standard as it cares for its collections. However it is unable to accept financial liability in the event of damage or loss. The lender may arrange insurance coverage where appropriate for the period of the loan.

(d) Damage to borrowed items

In the event of loss or damage, Waipa District Council will notify the lender in writing as soon as practicable. A Damage Report will be completed and provided to the lender within 10 working days of the event of loss or damage.

(e) Conservation

Waipa District Council may not clean, treat or change art in any manner without first notifying and gaining written consent of the lender.

(f) Period of the loan

Waipa District Council will receive and return the borrowed art within the dates specified under 'Period of Loan' in the Loan Agreement Form. Any change or extension of the loan period must be approved in writing by the lender.

(g) Credit / Acknowledgements

Waipa District Council will acknowledge the loaned art in the manner specified under 'Credit' in the Loan Agreement Form.

(h) Copyright and reproduction

Photographing the art for the purpose of Council documentation and visitor interest is permitted. Permission for other reproduction and publication must be obtained in writing from the lender.

(i) Return of borrowed art pieces

Following deinstallation of art, borrowed art will be returned to the lender before the end of the loan period. Art will be packed by suitably qualified staff from Waipa District Council or contractors with the approval of the lender to ensure safe return to the lender, and any original packaging or object supports will also be returned.

6. Art cataloguing

- 6.1. Council will ensure that all public works of art are catalogued. Catalogues will include descriptive information such as the artist, what the work represents, location, ownership status and condition. The catalogues will be reviewed regularly and will also serve to inform maintenance records.

7. Collection care

- 7.1. Waipa District Council cannot guarantee against loss, damage or deterioration of art in an outdoor public space. The use of certain materials, the surrounding area, securing the art piece to immovable objects e.g. concrete slabs, appropriate lighting and physical barriers where appropriate can reduce the likelihood of loss, damage or deterioration of a public art piece. Waipa District Council will take all reasonable steps to reduce the likelihood of loss, damage or deterioration of art in an indoor public space. Such steps can include, but are not limited to, the use of UV filtered glass, placement of art, ensuring building security after hours and securing art to walls.
- 7.2. All art will have appropriate documentation completed when coming or going from the collection and records will be maintained and updated. Regular maintenance of the collection will be completed to ensure adequate care of all art. An ongoing inventory of the entire collection will ensure appropriate location, storage and care of art.
- 7.3. To maintain control of the collection, Waipa District Council will maintain a robust system of documentation. Copies of accession registers, condition reports, loan documents and acquisition paperwork will be kept in secure locations. There are digital copies of all condition reports, loan documents and acquisition paperwork.

Vernon Collection Management System is routinely backed up on the Waipa District Councils server. Collection information is consistently updated on Vernon.

- 7.4. Suitably qualified Council staff will carry out operational maintenance on public art works on an annual basis.

8. Access, security and insurance

- 8.1. Waipa District Council cannot restrict access to art in outdoor public spaces, but it will take all reasonable steps to ensure that art in outdoor public spaces is secure.
- 8.2. Waipa District Council can only restrict access to art in public buildings during closing hours. Council will take all reasonable steps to ensure that art in indoor public spaces is secure.
- 8.3. Art works will be considered on a case by case basis for inclusion as a listed item in Council's material damage insurance policy.

9. Conflicts of interest

- 9.1. In any case where a conflict of interest develops, the needs of the Council will prevail.
 - Waipa District Council staff and Council members involved in collecting art within the same areas as the Council will not use their Council affiliation to advance their personal art collecting practices.
 - Waipa District Council staff or Council members must not purchase, trade or receive into their personal ownership any deaccessioned art.
- 9.2. Waipa District Council staff and Council members will not compete with Council in the acquisition of art.

10. Exhibitions / performances in Council buildings

- 10.1. In the first instance, artists should contact the Museum Exhibitions Coordinator to discuss their exhibition / performance aspirations. Once the facility for the exhibition / performance has been determined, the manager of the facility will proceed as per their internal processes.
- 10.2. Council will not be held liable for any damage to or loss of artworks.

11. Appendices

- 11.1. Appendix 1. Acquisition Proposal Form
- 11.2. Appendix 2. Acquisition Criteria
- 11.3. Appendix 3. Loan Agreement Form
- 11.4. Appendix 4. Art Deaccession Form

12. Application and review

- 12.1. The plan will be reviewed as required, to meet the needs of the organisation and best practice.
- 12.2. 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:..... Date:.....

Anne Blyth
MANAGER – MUSEUMS & HERITAGE DIRECTOR (PLAN OWNER)

Signed:..... Date:.....

Garry Dyet
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Appendix 1. Acquisition Proposal Form

DETAILS OF SELLER / GIFTER	
Name	
Address	
E-mail	
Phone	

DETAILS OF ART			
Value	\$		
Name / Title			
Material(s) used			
Art type (e.g. sculpture)			
Life expectancy			
Connection to location, culture and history			
Alignment with Arts Policy guiding principles			
Artist CV attached	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Photograph of art attached	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred placement (e.g. name of park or building)			

STAFF ASSESSMENT			
Maintenance requirements			
Score from acquisition criteria			
Recommendation	Accept <input type="checkbox"/>	Justification	
	Decline <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name		Date	
Signed			

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY COMMITTEE DECISION			
Decision	Accept <input type="checkbox"/>	Justification	
	Decline <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name		Date	
Signed			



Appendix 2. Acquisition Criteria

The following table outlines the criteria against which art acquisition proposals will be assessed. This is to ensure art work is considered objectively. Art will be scored according to how well it meets each criteria point – either low (doesn't meet criteria), medium (somewhat meets criteria) or high (meets criteria).

A proposal seeking Council support must gain a score of 26 or above to be considered for acquisition.

Criteria	Low (1 point each)	Medium (2 points each)	High (3 points each)	Score & Justification
Public art must respond to local character, including consideration of place, people and stories	Doesn't respond to local character	Somewhat responds to local character	Responds strongly to local character	
Where possible, public art is to be used to mark sites of significance and to honour our treasured memories	Doesn't mark a site of significance or link to local history	Marks a site of significance and / or has links to local history	Marks a site of significance and links strongly to local history	
Public art is to be placed where it will make the most difference to a public place, as it has a key place-making role	Lacks place-making role	Will somewhat play a place-making role	Will play a strong place-making role	
Public art ties in with capital works projects	Doesn't tie in with a capital works project	Ties in somewhat with capital works project	Ties in strongly with capital works project	
High-quality materials must be used in permanent works of art to ensure their robustness and durability	Art is made of materials unsuited to desired durability	Art is partly made of materials suited to desired durability	Art is made of materials highly suited to desired durability	

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Criteria	Low (1 point each)	Medium (2 points each)	High (3 points each)	Score & Justification
Art makes a significant contribution to Council's public art collection or a public event	Art does not make a significant contribution to Council's public art collection or public event	Art makes a contribution to Council's art collection and / or public event	Art does make a significant contribution to Council's public art collection or public event	
Art is able to be installed and subsequently cared for and maintained within available resources for the duration of its intended lifespan	No	Possibly	Yes	
Cost – acquisition	Outside budget	Marginal	Within budget	
Cost – maintenance (per year)	Outside budget	Marginal	Within budget	
Art is a duplicate of an existing piece in Council's collection	Yes	Possibly	No	
Art aligns with guiding principles outlined in Arts Policy (5.1 – 5.7)	Does not align with any of the guiding principles	Aligns with some of the guiding principles	Aligns with all or the majority of the guiding principles	
Art is relevant to Waipa	Art is not relevant to Waipa	Art is somewhat relevant to Waipa	Art is relevant to Waipa	
Art could be construed as offensive	Yes	Somewhat	No	
			TOTAL	



Appendix 3. Loan agreement form

DETAILS OF LENDER	
Name	
Address	
E-mail	
Phone	

DETAILS OF BORROWER	
Name	
E-mail	
Phone	

DETAILS OF LOAN		
The art listed in the following schedule are borrowed in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in 5.2, and for the following purpose:		
Period of loan		from the date of this agreement
Schedule of art		
The art will be acknowledged in the following manner		

APPROVAL			
I have read and agreed to the terms and conditions set out in this document and certify that I have full authority to enter into this loan agreement.			
Name (lender)		Date	
Signed			
Name (borrower)		Date	
Signed			

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Appendix 4. Art Deaccession Form

DEACCESSION OF ART			
Art for consideration			
Reason(s) for deaccession Select all that apply	Cost of maintenance and repair	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Duplication	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Irreparable damage or defacing by natural or human causes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	No longer meets the guiding principles of the Arts Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Relevance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Recommended method of disposal	Note: art may not be disposed of to anyone employed by, or in a governance position at Waipa District Council.		
Legal ownership			
Interested parties			
Recommendation	Deaccession <input type="checkbox"/>	Justification	
	Maintain <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name		Date	
Signed			

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY COMMITTEE DECISION			
Decision	Deaccession <input type="checkbox"/>	Justification	
	Maintain <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name		Date	
Signed			

COMMITTEE REPORT



INFORMATION ONLY

To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Strategic Policy Advisor

Subject: **Neighbourhood Support Cambridge**

Meeting Date: 3 October 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

Neighbourhood Support Cambridge has requested an opportunity to address the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee at its meeting on 3 October 2023, regarding recent changes to their organisation, and their recent activities.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee receive the report of Graham Pollard, Strategic Policy Advisor, titled Neighbourhood Support Cambridge (ECM #11098681).

3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

Neighbourhood Support Cambridge is part of the Cambridge Safer Community Charitable Trust. It is a voluntary organisation whose purpose is to create safe and supporting communities and bringing neighbourhood people together.

Following recent changes within their organisation, the Trust has asked for an opportunity to address Elected Members.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G Pollard'.

Graham Pollard
STRATEGIC POLICY ADVISOR

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MRusso'.

Reviewed by Melissa Russo
MANAGER STRATEGY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Downey'.

Approved by Kirsty Downey
GROUP MANAGER STRATEGY

COMMITTEE REPORT



INFORMATION ONLY

To: The Chairperson and Members of the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee

From: Manager Strategic Partnerships

Subject: **Iwi and Mana Whenua engagement matters**

Meeting Date: 3 October 2023

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

This report provides an update on key projects and activities with Council's Iwi and Mana Whenua partners.

2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the Strategic Planning and Policy Committee receive the report of Gary Knighton, Manager Strategic Partnerships, titled "Iwi and Mana Whenua engagement matters", (ECM number 11055448).

3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

ENGAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIP

Work is underway on the project to 'Review and Implement the Tangata Whenua engagement model'. Initial Mana Whenua engagement is focussed on marae committee and/or marae trustee chairs and members, and Mana Whenua rūnanga. Discussions have commenced with marae leadership and are ongoing. These are the busiest of people who are often fully employed and managing everyday life scenarios as well as many dedicated hours to matters of the marae and hapū. Care has been taken not to over tax their time and energies unnecessarily. Some marae are likely to cluster for further discussions in the near future. Council must be cognisant that it is only one of many organisations, including other councils, vying for time and resources at marae level.

Each marae has its own set of challenges. The most common challenge is that of capacity. Critical to the initial Engagement & Partnership conversations, marae leadership are looking to identify what their interests, aspirations, and capacity are before formal discussions with Council. This is essential to enable productive formal discussions with Council.

Most marae committees meet once a month, and the marae trustees often meet less than that. It is through these meetings that the hapū will make reports, discuss, share thoughts, and make determinations about matters of interest for the hapū. Engagement and Partnership is one of many matters for discussion by marae.

The common points of the initial discussion thus far acknowledge the need for engagement, but common questions arise:

- What is the benefit of engagement?
- What does that engagement look like?
- Who benefits from engagement?

Discussions with marae leadership have also touched on the engagement mechanisms of the Iwi Consultative Committee (ICC) and Ngā Iwi Tōpū o Waipā (NIToW). Common to the discussions is that there is little knowledge of what the committee was or how effective it was. Ngā Iwi Tōpū o Waipā was also notable in the discussions with most marae having little engagement with this forum.

The topic of partnership raised some common questions much like those about engagement. Further to these are questions about Council's ability to provide mutually beneficial partnership. There is also the question of Council resourcing for engagement and partnership. In all discussions regarding partnership, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the principles of Partnership, Participation, and Protection are acknowledged as foundation for partnership.

These initial conversations have also given marae leadership some time to think about engagement and partnership and they have identified the need for a collective mana whenua/marae leadership hui for the purpose of sharing and discussing this amongst themselves with the possibility of forming a way forward. All who have been spoken with have expressed the need to gather their thoughts before meeting with us.

The initial Engagement & Partnership discussions have also provided the opportunity to introduce Council projects, such as Ahu Ake - Waipā Community Spatial Plan and Plan Change 23-Papakāinga. Both matters are of importance to Mana Whenua.

Staff will look to provide some cultural awareness training for Elected Members prior to attending marae for the intended future meetings.

It is proposed to establish a Project Control Group for this project to ensure proper project disciplines are maintained and ensure effective delivery of the desired outcomes.

Joint Management Agreement (JMA) Partner Updates

Raukawa

On 13 July Raukawa held an event in Tokoroa for JMA partner Councils "He Tiaki Tahī i te Whenua o Raukawa - Our collective responsibility to nurture, look after and conserve as one, the whenua (people, land, waterways and wellbeing) of Raukawa."

The overarching theme from Raukawa was to look to their relationships with council partners for shared solutions, opportunities and smarter efficiencies that will enable us to navigate the uncertainties with which we are faced and, together, protect and sustain our people and environment.

Her Worship the Mayor and two staff attended the event.

There have been few formal JMA meetings with Raukawa since the JMA was signed. It is hoped that now Raukawa has a full complement of staff a more regular engagement can be structured with Raukawa.

Te Nehenehenui

This relationship has primarily focussed on work to put a new JMA in place. This was considered by Council at its 26 September meeting.

Waikato Tainui

The Co-Governance committee continues to meet 3 times per year.

At the most recent meeting a draft work programme was agreed.

The elements of the plan are:

- Social Procurement
- Marae preparedness for emergency situations
- Education and Employment

Other topics of discussion have included Te Ara Wai, the development of the 2024-34 LTP, Ahu Ake and the application of a Te Ture Whaimana framework in policy decisions and reporting.



Gary Knighton
MANAGER STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS



Approved by Kirsty Downey
GROUP MANAGER STRATEGY