

# Council

## Open Agenda



Notice is hereby given that an ordinary meeting of Matamata-Piako District Council will be held on:

**Date:** Wednesday 15 May 2019  
**Time:** 9am  
**Venue:** Council Chambers  
35 Kenrick Street  
TE AROHA

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### Membership

#### **Mayor**

Janet E. Barnes, JP

#### **Deputy Mayor**

James Thomas, JP

#### **District Councillors**

Donna Arnold

Teena Cornes

Paul Cronin

Neil Goodger

Brian Hunter

Peter Jager

James Sainsbury

Ash Tanner

Kevin Tappin

Adrienne Wilcock

Phone: 07-884-0060  
Address: PO Box 266, Te Aroha 3342  
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Website: [www.mpdc.govt.nz](http://www.mpdc.govt.nz)

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**1 Meeting Opening**

**2 Apologies**

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

**3 Leave of absence**

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

**4 Urgent Additional Business**

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

- (a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and
- (b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-
  - (i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
  - (ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

- (a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-
  - (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
  - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”

**5 Declaration of interest**

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of the items on this Agenda.

**6 Confirmation of minutes**

Minutes, as circulated, of the Ordinary Meeting of Matamata-Piako District Council, held on 8 May 2019

**7 Matters Arising**

**8 Announcements**

**9 Notices of Motion**

# Submissions Hearing Report

Trim No.: 2134716

## Executive Summary

The consultation process whereby the public is invited to make submissions has been undertaken on ten documents has been completed.

Consultation on the General Policies Reserve Management Plan commenced on 20 February 2019 and closed on 22 April 2019, allowing for a two-month submission period as required under the section 41(6) Reserves Act 1977. Consultation on all other proposals opened on 20 March and closed 22 April 2019. Council has received 87 submissions, from 92 submitters, difference in numbers is due to some submitters making multiple submissions and multiple submitters using one submission form. Two late submissions have been received at time of writing report and will be included in the attached documents any other late submissions received will be circulated at the hearing. Graphs do not include any late submission details.

Council now needs to hear those who identified they wished to present their submissions, and consider all the submissions received. A number of comments were also received via Facebook, Council has previously decided that these would not be considered formal submissions but that the information would be available to Council when making decisions. These have been appended to the submissions document (see below).

The following documents have been circulated separately to this report, copies of the consultative documents have been circulated previously.

- Attachment 1 - Submissions
- Attachment 2 - Submissions Additional Information (large submissions replicated in full)
- Attachment 3 - Facebook Comments
- Attachment 4 - Hearing Schedule as at 7 May 2019 (a final copy will be provided on the day of the hearing if there are any changes).

Once Council has made decisions on the submissions, the documents will be amended based on the decisions made. Council may wish to adopt the proposals, subject to any amendments at this meeting.

With respect to the Annual Plan 2019/20 on 12 December 2018 the Corporate and Operations Committee resolved that the draft Annual Plan budget represents no significant or material difference from Year 2 of the 2018-2028 LTP, and in light of that it would not conduct formal consultation on the plan.

Therefore, the Annual Plan 2019/20 has not been consulted on, but was made available during the consultation period on Council's website for public information (as per Corporate and Operations Committee decision on 27 February). The Annual Plan will be adopted by Council at a later date.



### **Recommendation**

That:

1. The information be received.
2. The late submissions received are accepted.
3. Council hears all submitters who wish to be heard.

### **Recommendation**

That:

4. That pursuant to Clause 4.2 of Standing Orders, Council agrees to continue the meeting past the six-hour time limit.
5. Council has heard those submitters that wished to be heard and has considered all submissions received.

### **Recommendation**

That:

6. Decisions have been made and recorded in relation to each submission and the schedule of decisions is confirmed.
7. Council staff inform each submitter of the decision as per the schedule of decisions.

### **Recommendation**

That:

8. Council consider the Gaming Machine and Venue and Venue cap issues and options, as per the attached paper, and confirm its decision.
9. Council decisions be incorporated into the following documents/proposals:
  - a) General Policies Reserve Management Plan,
  - b) Wastewater Bylaw,
  - c) Land Transport Bylaw,
  - d) Public Safety Bylaw,
  - e) Dog Control Bylaw,
  - f) Legal Highs Policy,
  - g) TAB Board Venue Policy,
  - h) Gambling Venue Policy,
  - i) Earthquake-prone Buildings Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes – The maps from the Statement of Proposal illustrate which areas have been identified as having the potential to impede a transport route of strategic importance (in terms of an emergency response) if the building were to collapse in an earthquake.
  - j) Fees and Charges for 2019/20.
10. The documents/proposals, listed in number 9, above, be adopted, subject to any amendments necessary, to come into force on 1 July 2019.
11. Council staff be authorised to make any minor amendments needed prior to release of the adopted documents/proposals.
12. Council confirms its position regarding the cost of rubbish bags for 2019/20

## Content

### Background

The consultation process whereby the public is invited to make submissions has been undertaken on ten documents has been completed.

Consultation on the General Policies Reserve Management Plan commenced on 20 February 2019 and closed on 22 April 2019, allowing for a two-month submission period as required under the section 41(6) Reserves Act 1977. Consultation on all other proposals opened on 20 March and closed 22 April 2019.

Council has received 87 submissions, from 92 submitters, difference in numbers is due to some submitters making multiple submissions and multiple submitters using one submission form. Any additional late submissions will be circulated at the hearing.

Council now needs to hear those who identified they wished to present their submissions, and consider all the submissions received.

At the time of writing the report 18 people/organisations had requested to present their submissions at the hearing. The submissions cover a range of the documents Council submitted on. A breakdown of the submissions has been circulated separately.

Council is scheduled to undertake the Hearing and deliberations on Wednesday 15 May. Thursday 16 May 2018 was also booked for the hearing; however, it is now confirmed the number of submitters who wish to be heard can be accommodated on Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup>.

### Duration of meeting

Under clause 4.2 of Councils Standing Orders (adopted 14 November 2018) no meeting may continue for more than six hours or beyond 10.30pm, and any business on the agenda not dealt with must be adjourned to the next meeting or extraordinary meeting unless Council passes a resolution to continue.

The hearing will begin at 9am; with submitter presentations are scheduled until approximately 12:20pm. Council will likely need to make a resolution to continue the meeting beyond six hours if the meeting continues beyond 3.00pm.

### Documents consulted on

The following proposals have been recently consulted on:

- **General Policies Reserve Management Plan** - The changes proposed reflect updated legislation, agencies/department names as well as new issues that have emerged that need to be managed. One of the biggest changes we are proposing is to the overall layout of the RMP as we want to make it more user-friendly. The RMP also includes new sections, covering topics like freedom camping, remotely-piloted aircraft systems ('drones'), events, natural heritage and volunteers.
- **Wastewater Bylaw** - The Wastewater Bylaw amendment includes adding 'restricted activities' to protect infrastructure such as, not covering, removing or crushing infrastructure e.g. pipes and manholes and not excavating, piling or undertaking similar work close to infrastructure.

- **Land Transport Bylaw** - We are proposing to add 'shared pathways' which are pathways that can be shared by cyclists, pedestrians, mobility aids etc. an example of this is the Hauraki Rail Trail. There are also 15 bridges that have new weight restrictions for heavy vehicles as required by legislation.
- **Public Safety Bylaw** - Fire and Emergency New Zealand has taken over many of Council's responsibilities in relation to fires. Council wishes to retain the ability to deal with smoke nuisances and we are proposing to add this to the Public Safety Bylaw as the Fires in the Open Air Bylaw will be revoked.
- **Dog Control Bylaw** - We are proposing to add a new dog exercise area in Te Aroha on the corner of Spur Street and Stanley Avenue, called the Spur Street Reserve. Council is proposing that this new dog exercise area replaces the existing area at the Te Aroha boat ramp, currently used to exercise dogs.
- **Legal Highs Policy** - We are proposing minor changes to our existing policy for clarity.
- **TAB Board Venue Policy and Gambling Venue Policy** - Council is required by legislation to review these Policies. We are mainly proposing to leave both Policies as is with a few minor amendments. For the Gambling Policy, we are proposing to update the ratio of machines and venues to the 2017 population estimates to replace older population figures previously used, however, the actual number of machines and venues allowed will remain the same. The attached paper contains further details
- **Earthquake-prone Buildings - Identifying priority thoroughfares and strategic routes**
- Changes to legislation requires Council to determine if they have priority thoroughfares or strategic routes where earthquake-prone buildings need to be strengthened faster (in half the time) than other buildings in the District. Council has identified parts of the main streets of Matamata, Morrinsville and Te Aroha as priority thoroughfares. Maps are available online outlining the proposed areas to be included.
- **Fees and Charges for 2019/20** - The majority of the proposed Fees and Charges for 2019/20 have either remained the same or have increased by inflation. There are however a few exceptions including a new Aerodrome annual landing fee, new and amended cemetery fees to reflect actual costs and health licensing fees to reflect legislation changes.

The Statement of Proposal and draft documents set out the proposals in detail. These have been circulated previously to elected members.

## Analysis

### Options considered

Council should give consideration to all practicable options. Council staff have commented on submissions and options where possible within the submission document.

### Analysis of preferred option

There is no preferred option. Council should be aware that a significant departure from its existing proposals may trigger further consultation or an amendment to the Long-Term Plan at a later date, depending on the scale of the changes.

### Legal and statutory requirements

The Local Government Act 2002 requires most of the proposals must be consulted on in accordance with the principles of consultation (section 82) or the special consultative procedure (section 83) before being adopted by Council.

With respect to the General Policies Reserve Management Plan, section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 regulates the reserve management plan process and Section 119 prescribes the public notice requirements.

### **Impact on policy and bylaws**

The outcome of this process will result in new plans and policies for Council.

### **Impact on Significance and Engagement Policy**

The Significance and Engagement Policy provides guidance on how to determine significance, and the appropriate levels of engagement in proportion to the level of significance. In general, the more significant an issue is determined to be, the greater the need for community engagement. The Policy sets out the matters which must be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance;

- there is a legal requirement to engage with the community
- the level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision
- whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community
- the likely impact on present and future interests of the community
- recognising Māori culture values and their relationship to land and water through whakapapa
- whether the proposal affects the level of service of a Significant Activity
- whether community interest is high
- whether the likely consequences are controversial
- whether community views are already known, including the community's preferences about the form of engagement
- the form of engagement used in the past for similar proposals and decisions.

In this instance, the consultation was a requirement under legislation, due to the number of people potentially impacted or interested in the proposals the communication processes below were implemented.

### **Communication, consultation and decision making processes**

The community consultation proceeded in accordance with the communications plan that was discussed with Council in a workshop on the 30 January 2019.

Council staff informed key stakeholders and interest groups of the proposals during the consultation period. The supporting information was made available at Council offices, libraries (via the electronic kiosks and internet available), and on the Council website. Submissions could be made on-line through the website.

Council used several communication tools to encourage the community to take part in the consultative process including:

- Full 2-page newspaper advertisements on each of the key Consultation Document topics for the first week of the consultation period. Along with a reminder newspaper advertisement in the last week of consultation.
- Council Office and library displays showing 'Have Your Say' corflute boards.
- Use of Facebook, weekly posts highlighting different changes each week.
- Promotion on the Council website, with a banner on the home page for easy access.
- Conversation Café session in Te Aroha (where people could come and ask questions of Councillors and find out about the proposals).
- Attending Matamata and Morrinsville Market Days.

- Meetings with town business associations and community groups such as Grey Power Associations.
- Discussion with Te Mana Whenua Forum Mo Matamata-Piako at their meeting on 5 March 2019. Information sheets were offered to the Te Mana Whenua Forum members that they could display at their local Marae.
- Discussion with Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee at their meeting on 21 March 2019
- Letters sent to stakeholders such as community groups, service clubs, iwi, previous legal high submitters, property owners along the proposed dog exercise area and cycleway routes, environmental groups, Government entities (E.g. DOC, FENZ), Building owners in the main town streets, and grant recipients.

This consultative process now requires Council to hear and consider submissions. Once Council has made decisions on the submissions staff will write to each submitter and inform them of the decision.

Council's deliberations are as a result of a consultation process and communication of its decisions will be made individually as well as be available to the public. Any changes will be written into the final documents prior to them coming into force.  
A public notice of the adoption will be given.

#### Timeframes

Date	Key steps in the consultation process
20 February – 22 April 2019	Consultation period for the General Policies Reserve Management Plan
20 March – 22 April 2019	Community consultation for all other documents
15 May 2019	Council Hearing/Deliberations/adoption of proposals
1 July 2019	All plans and policies come into force

#### Contribution to Community Outcomes

The consultation process contributes to some of the community outcomes as set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-28.

Council has developed a vision for the Long Term Plan 2018-28 as: *Matamata-Piako – The Place of choice – Lifestyle. Opportunities. Home.* A set of Community Outcomes have been developed to support this vision.

The outcomes relevant to this process are:

##### Healthy Communities

We encourage community engagement and provide sound and visionary decision making.

##### Economic Opportunities

We provide leadership and advocacy is provided to enable our communities to grow.

Our future planning enables sustainable growth in our district.

##### Vibrant Cultural Values

We value and encourage strong relationships with iwi and other cultures, recognising waahi tapu and taonga/significant and treasured sites and whakapapa/ ancestral heritage.

Tangata Whenua with Manawhenua status (those with authority over the land under Maaori lore) have meaningful involvement in decision making.

## Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

## Signatories

Author(s)	Ellie Mackintosh <b>Graduate Policy Planner</b>	
	Niall Baker <b>Senior Policy Planner</b>	

Approved by	Don McLeod <b>Chief Executive Officer</b>	
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## Gambling Venue Policy consultation (20 March – 22 April)

### 7.3 Machine ratios

In Council's community consultation held to assist in the development of this Policy in 2007, a strong preference was expressed on the part of the three main towns of the district to maintain the status quo of machine density to the 2006 population size. Council is proposing to maintain the current cap set by ratios based on the 2006-2017 population estimates set by Statistics New Zealand. This will maintain the existing number of machines permitted to be operating whilst reflecting a more up to date population level for the district.

Currently 201 machines are permitted to operate in the district. Consent will not be granted to allow more than 201 machines in the district.

Each town unit is defined by the Statistics New Zealand area units, with Morrinsville being the sum of Morrinsville East and Morrinsville West and Matamata being the sum of Matamata North and Matamata South. The rural area is the sum of Tahuroa, Waitoa, Springdale, Waihou, Walton, Waharoa, Okauia, Te Poi, and Hinuera. Each town is defined by the Statistics New Zealand Statistical Area 2 (SA2), with Matamata being the sum of Matamata North and Matamata South; Morrinsville being the sum of Morrinsville East and Morrinsville West and Te Aroha being the sum of Te Aroha East and Te Aroha West. The rural area is

the sum of Tahuna-Mangateparu, Mangaiti, Tātuanui, Waihou-Manawaru, Tahuroa, Waitoa, Ngarua, Richmond Downs-Wardville, Waharoa-Peria, Hinuera Okauia and Te Poi. If any of these rural areas are developed beyond current population density consideration will be made at the time of the next gambling policy review in 2022~~49~~ to consider them as area units separate from the rural sum.

	Population <sup>1</sup> over 18 as at <u>2006</u> <del>2017</del> <u>census</u> <del>population</del> <u>estimates</u>	Ratio limit (gaming machines to people)	Number of machines permitted to be operating
Matamata	<del>4,849</del> 6,124	1: <del>61</del> <u>77</u>	80
Morrinsville	<del>4,804</del> 5,866	1: <del>86</del> <u>105</u>	56
Te Aroha	<del>2,929</del> 3,382	1: <del>59</del> <u>68</u>	50
Rural	<del>9,544</del> 10,940	1: <del>636</del> <u>729</u>	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>26,312</u></b>		<b>201</b>



## 7.4 Venue ratios

In the Council's community consultation held to assist in the development of this Policy in 2007, a strong preference was expressed on the part of the three main towns of the district to maintain the status quo of gambling venues to the 2006 population size. Recognising this preference, the ratio limits between gambling venues in each town and the town's population have been calculated to maintain the current density of gambling venues. The ratio is based on the 2017 population estimates set by Statistics New Zealand.

~~Each town unit is defined by the Statistics New Zealand area units, with Morrinsville being the sum of Morrinsville East and Morrinsville West and Matamata being the sum of Matamata North and Matamata South. The rural area is the sum of Tahuroa, Waitoa, Springdale, Waihou, Walton, Waharoa, Okauia, Te Poi, and Hinuera. Each town is defined by the Statistics New Zealand Statistical Area 2 (SA2), with Matamata being the sum of Matamata North and Matamata South; Morrinsville being the sum of Morrinsville East and Morrinsville West and Te Aroha being the sum of Te Aroha East and Te Aroha West. The rural area is the sum of Tahuna-Mangateparu, Mangaiti, Tatuanui, Waihou-Manawaru, Tahuroa, Waitoa-Ngarua, Richmond Downs-Wardville, Waharoa-Peria, Hinuera, Okauia and Te Poi. If any of these rural areas are developed beyond the current population density, consideration will be made at the time of the next gambling policy review in 2019-2022 to consider them as area units discrete from the rural sum.~~

	Population <sup>1</sup> over 18 as at <del>2006</del> <u>2017 population</u> <u>estimates census</u>	Ratio limit (venues to people)	Number of venues (rounded to nearest figure) permitted
Matamata	<del>4,849</del> 6,124	1: <del>970</del> 1225	5
Morrinsville	<del>4,804</del> 5,866	1: <del>1201</del> 1467	4
Te Aroha	<del>2,929</del> 3,382	1: <del>732</del> 846	4
Rural	<del>9,544</del> 10,940	1: <del>4772</del> 5,470	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><del>26,312</del></b>		<b>15</b>

### Number of Gaming machines

Town	Number allowed under current policy	Currently operating	Can increase by (maximum without MPDC approval)	Potential number of machines if existing venues use their maximum & new venues establish, where possible
Morrinsville	56	45	9	54 (can never reach 56 machines as no new venue permitted)
Te Aroha	50	39	3	51 (includes 1 new venue with 9 machines)
Matamata	80	60	2	71 (includes 1 new venue with 9 machines)
Rural	15	13	2	15 (Existing venues use maximum. No new venue permitted)
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>16</b> <b>=Total 173</b>	<b>191</b>  <b>+ 1 extra venue in Morrinsville (9 machines) = 200 machines total</b>  <b>Currently 201 machines is unachievable.</b>

\*allowing Morrinsville 1 more venue with 9 more machines would get us to 200 permitted machines (the allowable number is 201 which is rounded anyway) and would put Morrinsville in line with Matamata).

### Number of gaming venues

Town	Allowed	Currently operating
Morrinsville	4	4
Te Aroha	4	3
Matamata	5	4
Rural	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>

## **Discussion**

The current policy allows 201 machines.

Council has consulted on changing the population basis of the venue and machine cap (refer above).

If all venues operated at their legal maximum there would be 173 machines.

2 extra venues are permitted in the district (one in Te Aroha and one in Matamata).

Each new venue can have up to 9 machines.

We could have 191 machines operating if current venues go to their maximum with 18 machines across 2 new venues (i.e. 173 + 18 machines)

We can never reach 201 machines (current cap) as the number of venues is limited to just 2 extra.

If the cap was amended to provide for an extra venue in Morrinsville (bringing it in line with Matamata) we could have 200 machines which is close to the cap.

## **Options**

The options are:

1. Leave the policy as is - the number of machines vs. licences means that even though we have a cap of 201, we would only ever get to 191 machines based on the current number of venues permitted.
2. Reduce the cap on machines to 191 and leave the allowable venue numbers the same.
3. Increase the allowable venue numbers in Morrinsville or Rural by 1 and adjust the allowable machines to 200.

Previously Council has wished to stick with the status quo cap. If Council wishes to align the machine and venue caps then Options 2 or 3 as above should be considered.

It is considered if Council wishes to make a change to the Policy, as per the above options, it is relatively minor as the number of venues and machines permitted would still be within the overall cap.

Council could make a formal decision at the hearing (on 15 May).

**Polices and Bylaws – Submissions  
Draft Hearing Schedule – 15 May 2019  
Held at Council Chambers, 35 Kenrick Street, Te Aroha**

Sub No.	Page no.	Time	Submitter	Topic	Comments
38	14	9:10	Sandy Barnes	Dog parks	
17	14	9:00	Gillian Beath	Dog parks	
24	15	9:20	Vicki Black	Dog parks	
82	16	9:30	Nicola Read - Morrinsville dressage group	Funding request – Waihou recreation reserve ground levelling	
78	20	9:40	Anna Doerr	Aerodrome Fees and Charges	
65	22	9:50	Eric Pemberton	Aerodrome Fees and Charges	May not be able to come, will know closer to the time.
89	22	10:00	Angus Robson	Aerodrome Fees and Charges	
61	23	10:10	Tim Nicholson– Powerco	Future works and electricity supply to parks	Speaking on behalf of Simon Roche
41	23	10:20	Te ao o te rangi Apaapa	Te Weraiti Protection (Matamata)	
		10:30	Morning tea (20 mins)		
64	24	10:50	Alison Greenwell & David Williams – Railside by the green	Funding request, Parking in Matamata, green areas and fees and charges	
69	26	11:00	Hugh Vercoe – Morrinsville and District Senior Citizens association	Funding request – Morrinsville toilets	
6	27	11:10	John Dean	Trees/vegetation around Matamata	
57	28	11:20	Kay Kristenson – Waikato DHB	Gambling and community hazards	
35	30	11:30	Jarrold True - The Gambling machine association of NZ	Gambling and community benefits	
67	33	11:40	Martin Cheer - Pub Charity Limited	Gambling policy support	
81	38	11:50	Eru Loach – Problem gambling Nz trading as PGF group	Gambling and community hazards	Speaking on behalf of Tom Irwin
51	38	12:00	Tanya Piejus – NZ Community Trust	Gambling and community benefits	Conference calling in
86	39	12:10	Mike Gribble, Maureen Hodson – Morrinsville Grey Power	Bus services, roads and footpaths	
		12:20	Lunch		
			Deliberations		

33			James Imlach — Nz Motor caravan association	No longer wishes to speak	
75			Gloria Lawton	No longer wishes to speak	
10			Sharron Wooler and Max Dalrymple	No longer wishes to speak	
48			Michael Cullen — Nz Motor caravan association	No longer wishes to speak	
14			Bruce Church	No longer wishes to speak	
83			Harry Luteru — the salvation army oasis Hamilton	No longer wishes to speak	





# Consultation Documents

## Submissions

Hearing - 15 May 2019

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All Submissions ..... 41

Late Submissions ..... 89

Facebook Comments/Interactions – Attachment 3 ..... 901

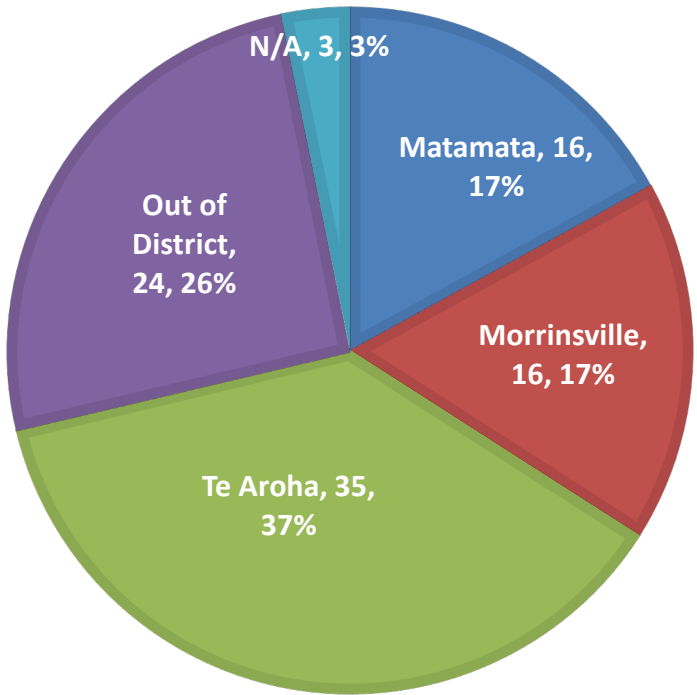


# Consultation 2019 – Submitter Statistics

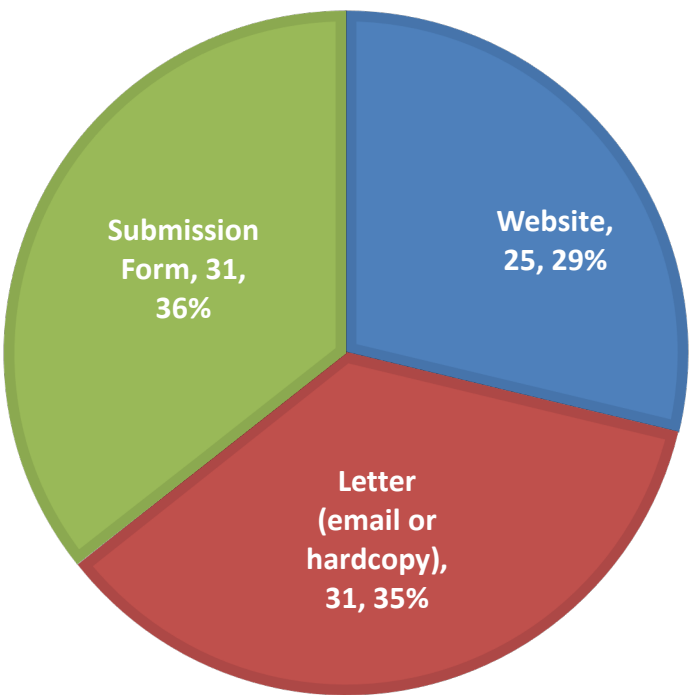
Total Submitters = 94 (89 Submissions)

\*Note – late submissions are not included in any of the graphs in this document.

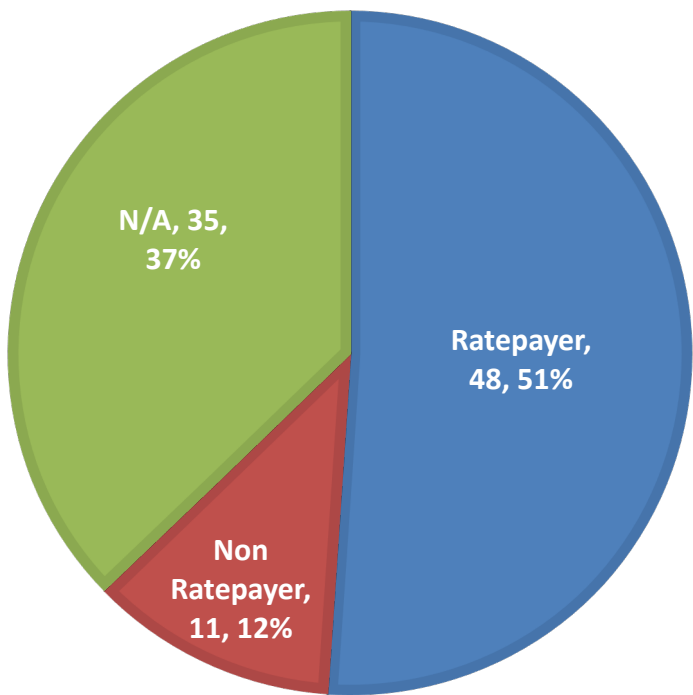
SUBMITTERS BY WARD



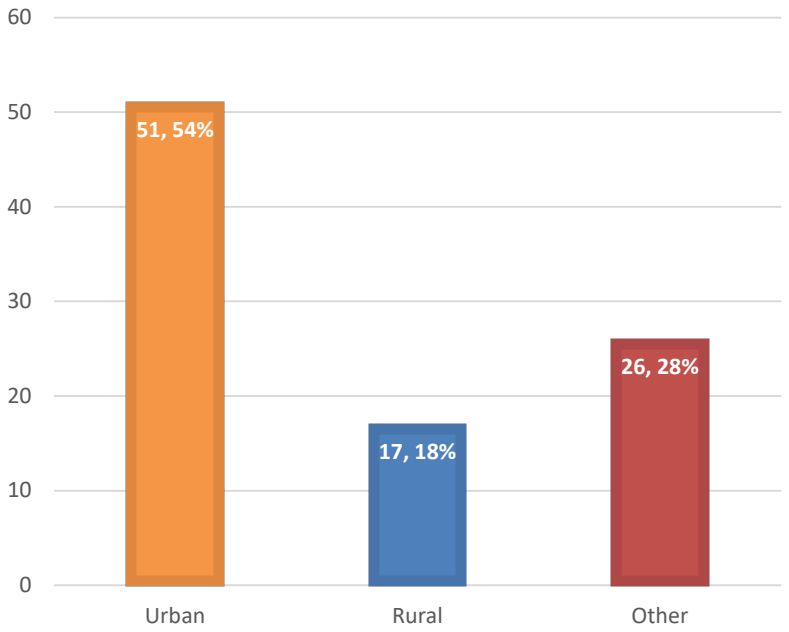
SUBMISSIONS BY METHOD



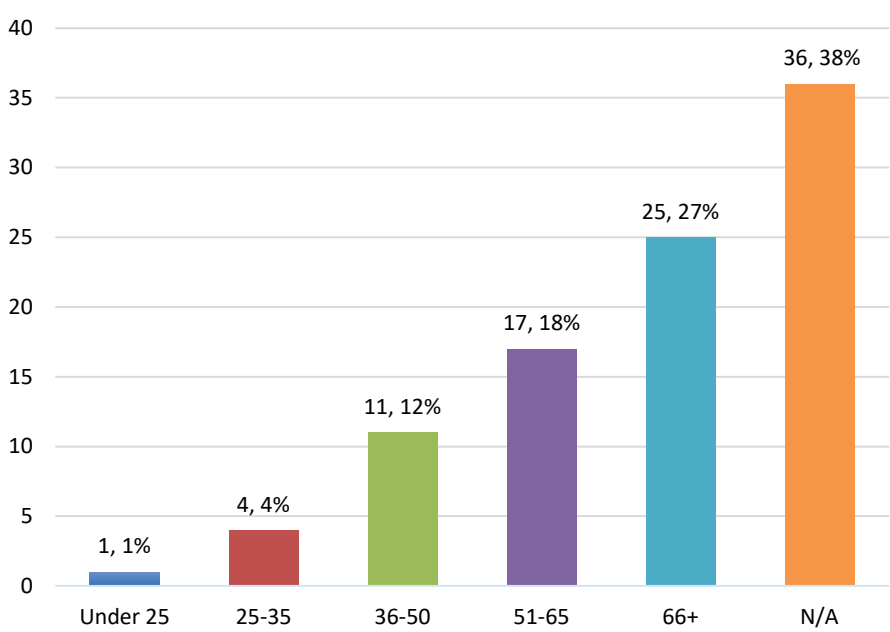
SUBMITTERS BY RATEPAYERS



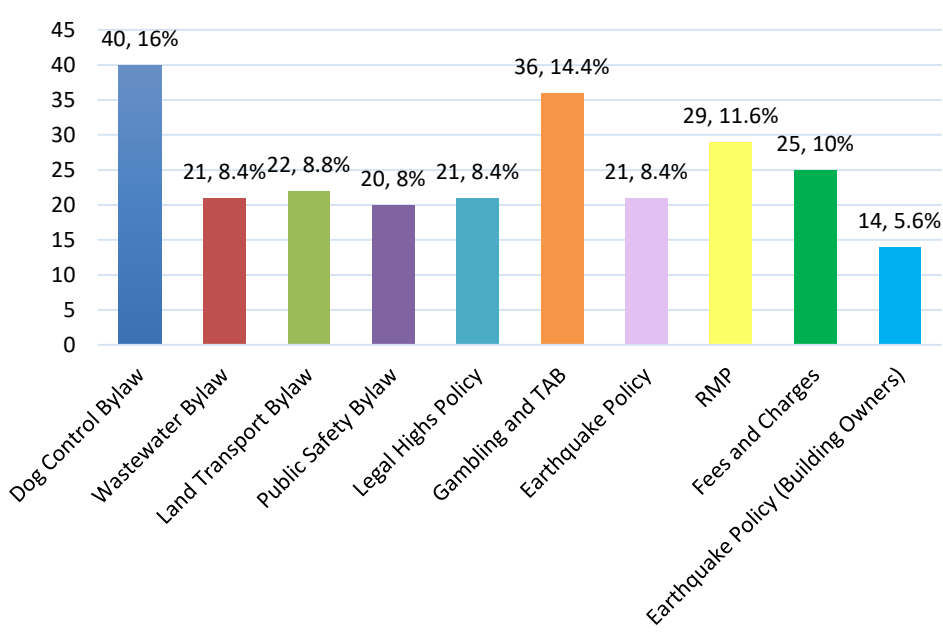
SUBMITTERS BY URBAN/RURAL



SUBMITTERS BY AGE



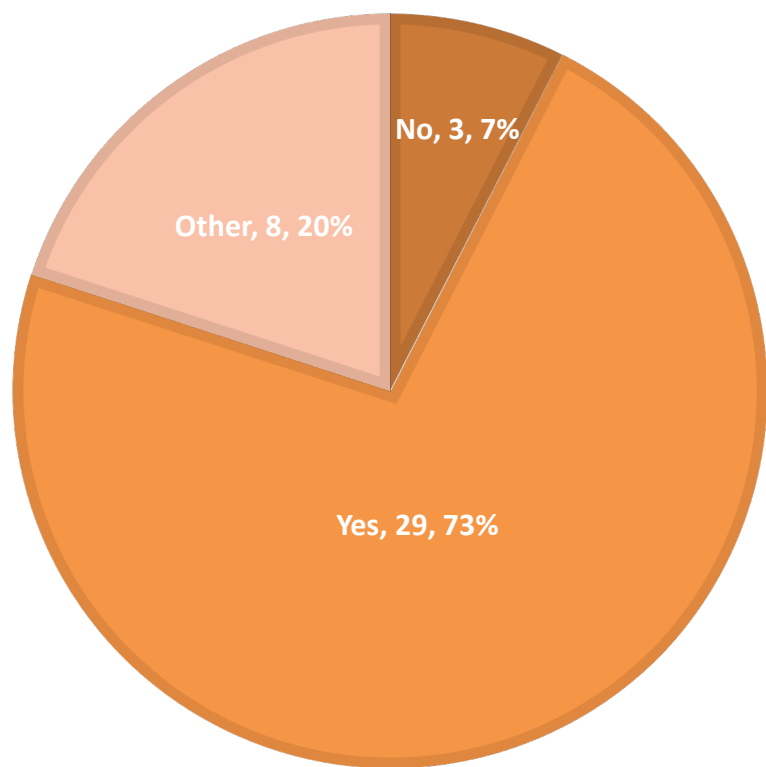
SUBMISSIONS BY TOPIC



# Dog Control Bylaw Summary

Total Submitters = 40

Do you agree with our proposed amendments to the dog exercise areas, to remove the Te Aroha Boat Ramp dog exercise area and replace it with the Spur Street Reserve, among other minor amendments?



## Overall comment

The major change proposed to the Dog Control Bylaw was to remove the dog exercise area known as the Te Aroha Boat Ramp (Boat Ramp) and replace it with a new dog exercise area on the Spur Street Reserve (on the corner of Spur Street and Stanley Avenue). Council proposed this amendment to allow for a change in dog exercise areas in Te Aroha where dogs can be off leash.

In addition, Council also propose to make three minor amendments to the bylaw to help provide clarity to the community. Firstly, adding a description to the current Spur Street Esplanade of 'adjacent to the Wetlands under the Te Aroha Footbridge'. The second amendment is to amend Schedule 1 which outlines the areas that are prohibited to dogs, under the title Matamata in Paragraph (a) change *Arawa Street – from Rawhiti Avenue to Tainui Street* to *Arawa Street – from Rawhiti Avenue to Tainui / Tamihana Street* for more clarity. The third minor amendment is to remove the definition of Urban Area and replace it with “refer to Introductory Bylaw for definition”. Currently the Bylaw’s definition of ‘Urban Area’ isn’t consistent with the Introductory Bylaw’s definition.

Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
Yes – General agreeance	4	No – No water available	1	Should keep Boat Ramp**	2
Yes – Keeps walkways free	1	No – Not big enough	1	Water/waste facilities should be provided**	1
Yes – but registered dogs only and water supplied	1			Agree with move, another area suggested	1
Yes – but bring to Matamata with water theme	1			Not relevant to them	1
Yes – but more enforcement and education	1			Believe suggestion wouldn't be heard	1
Yes – but adequate fencing and water and waste facilities	1			Size of park & irresponsible Dog Owners	1
Yes – and support Motor Caravan Association proposal	1				
Yes – but consider Wetlands as being “off leash”					
No specific comment	18	No specific comment	1	No specific comment	1

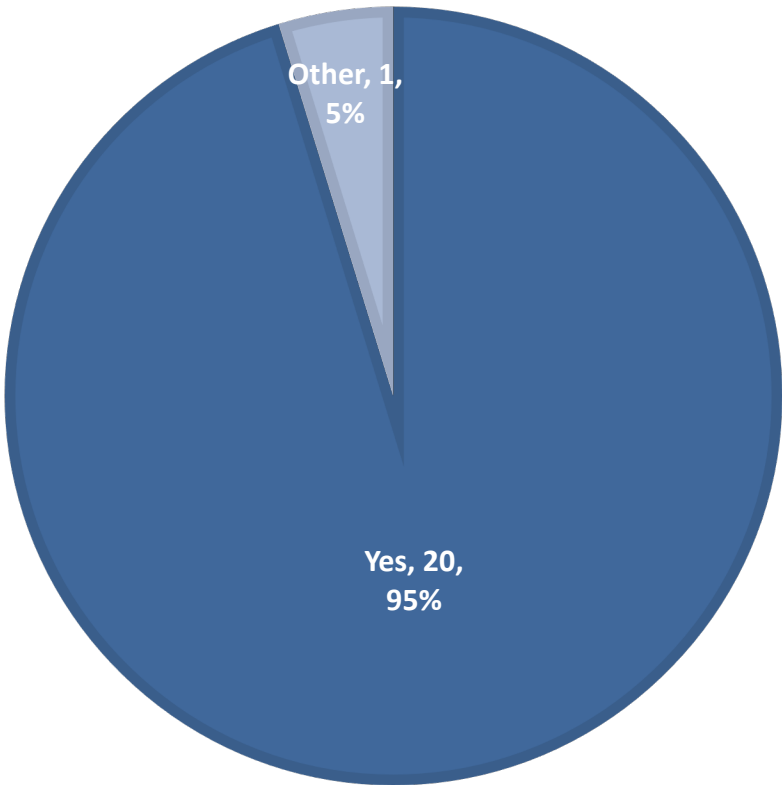
\*Same reason given for both yes and no

\*\*Same submitter said both comments

# Wastewater Bylaw Summary

Total Submitters = 21

Do you agree with our plans to amend the bylaw to protect Council owned wastewater infrastructure?



## Overall comment

Council staff have proposed this amendment to bring the Bylaw in line with the other water-based bylaws as the clause proposed was omitted at the last review. The minor change will provide clarity and consistency throughout the bylaws.

The Bylaw enables Council to protect people, property and the environment by minimising the impact of the disposal of wastewater drainage from domestic and Trade Premises to the sewerage system or private on site wastewater disposal systems. It also allows Council to protect the lifespan of its infrastructure.

The amendments are proposed because it is essential that the Council can restrict certain activities that have the potential to cause damage to the wastewater infrastructure. The controls also assist Council in maintaining the infrastructure for example by preventing the covering of a manhole.

Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
Yes but Morrinsville water supply needs improvement, broken pipes, restrictions	1			No specific comment	1
No specific comment	19				

\*Same reason given for both no and other

# Land Transport Bylaw Summary

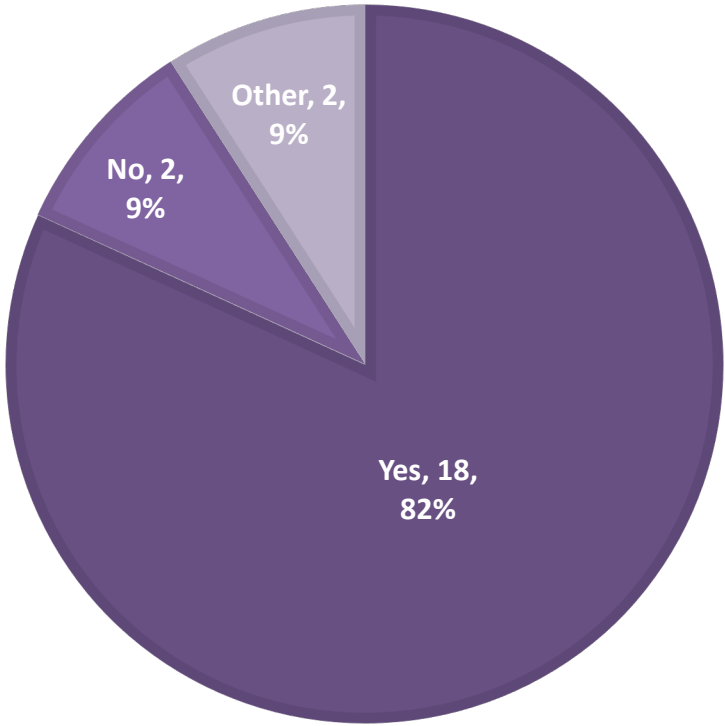
Total Submitters = 22

Do you agree with our plans to create a shared pathway for the purpose of the Hauraki Rail Trail and to update bridge weight restrictions?

## Overall comment

**Shared Pathway**  
Council staff have undertaken a review of the existing Bylaw and consider it remains generally fit for purpose. The change proposed would allow Council to implement shared pathways throughout the district where necessary. This will allow for the rail trail to be a shared pathway and enable Council to make any other additions they believe to be beneficial in the future. These shared pathways will have potential benefits such as attracting tourists, and improving the safety of all cyclists.  
The change proposed will allow the Hauraki Rail Trail extensions which were included in the Council’s 2015 Long Term Plan to be completed. Some sections of current pathways need to be widened and be transformed into shared pathways for pedestrians, mobility aids, cyclists and skating devices (except where restricted within Schedule 1 of the Public Safety Bylaw).

**Bridge Weight Restrictions**  
The reason for this amendment is to make sure that bridges can withstand the weight trucks repetitively put on them without creating any damage to the structural integrity of bridges. This amendment was required under the VDAM Rule 2016, where a legislative change required Council to re-evaluate the bridges in the district and see if new weight restrictions needed to be put in place. From this re-evaluation Council found 16 bridges that meet the new requirements.

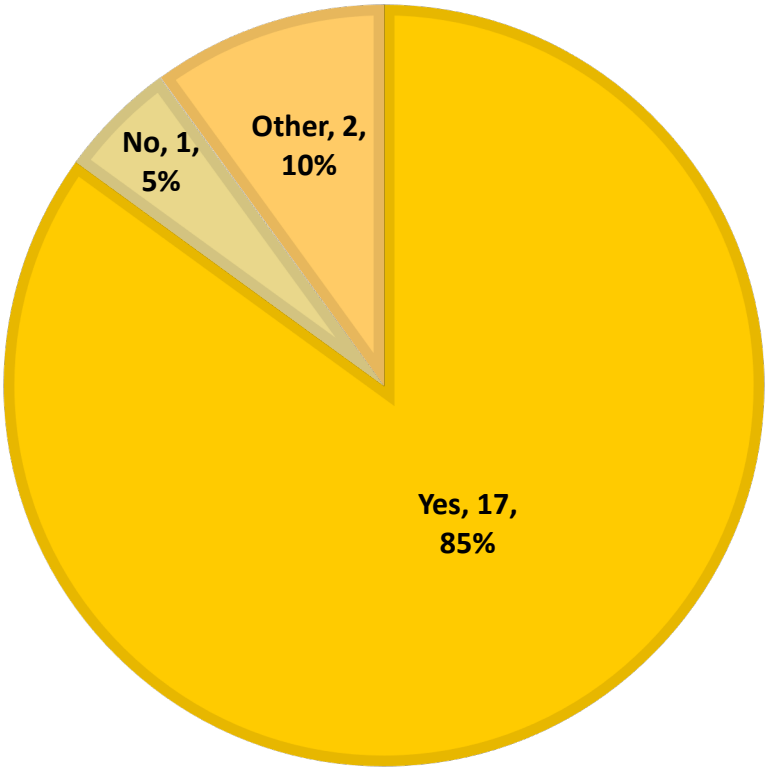


Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
Yes but must facilitate safe cycling and paths need to meet requirements	1	No as had frights from cyclists on footpaths	1	Other – With unrelated comment	1
Yes but ensure trails are maintained	1	No specific comment	1	Agrees with new bridge weight restrictions.	1
No specific comment	16				

# Public Safety Bylaw Summary

Total Submitters = 20

Should Council revoke the Fires in the Open Air Bylaw and relocate the powers not Covered by the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act to the Public Safety Bylaw.



## Overall comment

The reason for the revocation of the Fires in the Open Air Bylaw (Fires Bylaw) is due to the central government undertaking a review which resulted in the Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) Act. The Act amalgamated urban and rural fire services under one organisation called FENZ and reallocated a number of functions formerly covered by local government.

Council staff have proposed changes to the Public Safety Bylaw to allow Council to retain the same powers from the Fires Bylaw (which is proposed to be revoked if these changes are approved following consultation) permitting Council Enforcement Officers to be able to regulate and abate, if necessary, any nuisances from fires.

Minor changes are proposed for other parts of the Bylaw for mainly formatting reasons such as renumbering. The Public Safety Bylaw enables Council to ensure that the safety, convenience, visual amenity and civic values of the community are upheld. This may be done through the control of nuisances, alcohol premises and consumption, animals and premises food hygiene.

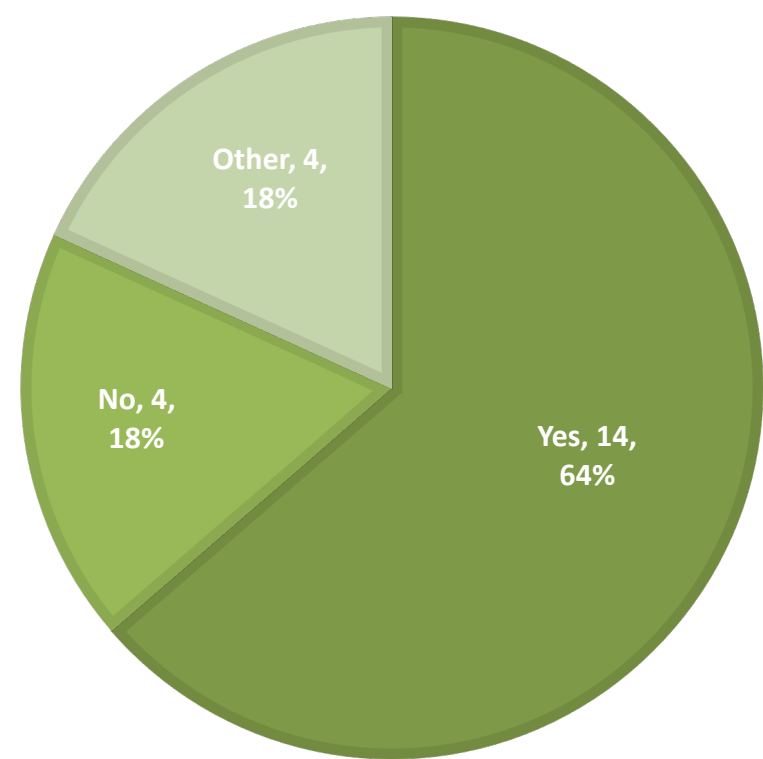
The amendment is proposed because it is important that Council has the ability to respond the nuisances that occur from fires whether that be ash debris or smoke. It also will allow Council to charge for the cost of having to abate a nuisance, from the occupier of the premise or the person who lit the fire.

Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
Yes and generally supportive comment	1	No specific comment	1	Other – “Not bothered”	1
No specific comment	16			No specific comment	1

# Legal Highs Policy Summary

Total Submitters = 22

Do you agree with our proposal to leave the policy as the status quo apart from some minor amendments to clarify some aspects and reflect information issued by the Psychoactive Substances Regulatory Authority?



## Overall comment

Council needs to review the Legal Highs Policy (Policy) which is required every five years under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2013 (Act). Council proposed to maintain the current Policy which is considered to be appropriate with minor changes to clarify some aspects.

key changes to the policy:

- Section 1 - Clarification of the statutory mandate for the policy
- Section 2 - addition of policy objectives
- Section 4 – clarification around the interpretation of definitions and the meaning of sensitive sites
- Section 6 – introduction of a clause to require retail premises to locate at ground level and face the road
- Section 7 – clarification that the clause applies to new retail premises, so when there is an existing premise it is not impacted by the grant of a new retail licence
- Section 8 – clarifying sensitive sites are only relevant at the time the licence application is made. This means if a premise has been issued a licence and a sensitive site moves close by, the retail store will be unaffected. Also including a reference that the sensitive site maps that are not included in the policy but available separately.

Continuing to have a Policy will help address community concerns regarding the location of the premises and the statutory requirements of the Act. Not having a Policy would mean that retailers of psychoactive substances could be located near sensitive communities or at inappropriate locations, such as near schools and residential areas.

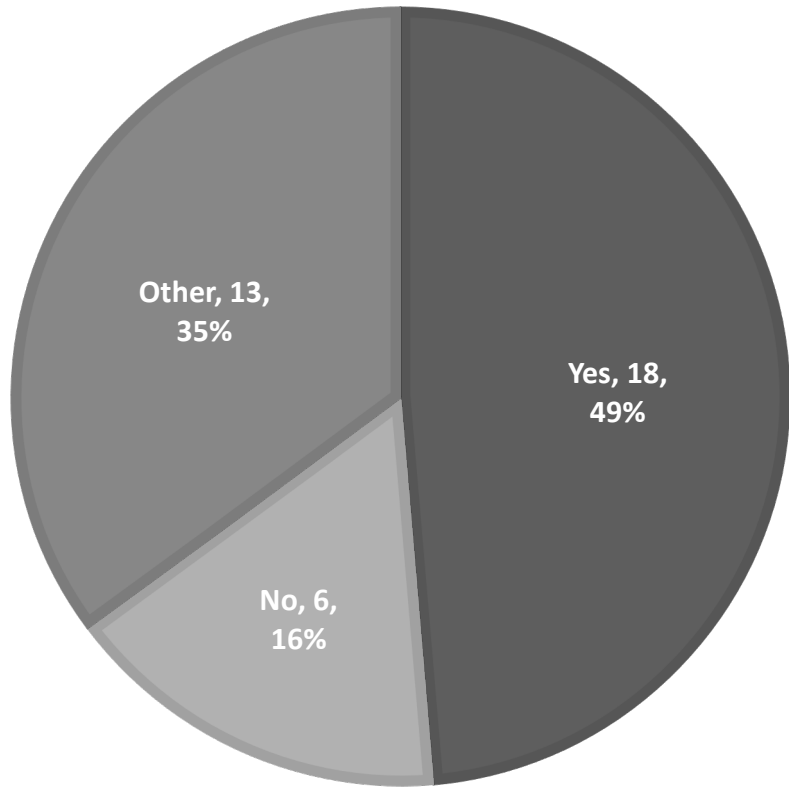
Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
No specific comment	14	No synthetics are dangerous	1	Should not be on main streets/public places	2
		"If we know it only causes social & personal harm why do we need to say OK?" *	1	Medical only	1
		No specific comment	2	"If we know it only causes social & personal harm why do we need to say OK?" *	1

\* Same submission had ticked both No and Other



# Gambling and TAB Board Venue Policies Summary

Total Submitters = 37



## Overall comment

We have the responsibility under the Gambling Act and Racing Act 2003 to develop policy to control the use, growth and any social impact gambling may cause in our district. This includes the number and location of machines within the district, any restrictions on the number of machines allowed to operate in a single class 4 gaming venue (pokie machines only) and the number of TAB board venues allowed to operate in our district.

### Gambling Venue Policy

It was proposed to mainly leave the Policy as is (status quo), apart from some amendments to update references within the Policy.

The proposed policy maintains the current cap (a maximum of 201 machines & 15 venues), however the population ratio has been changed to reflect a more up to date population for the district. The district currently has 157 machines operating.

In the draft policy, it was proposed to update the population figures reflect the 2017 population estimates set by Statistics New Zealand (being the latest publicly available data). The ratios of (number of machines and venues per person) have been adjusted to reflect the updated population figures, with the number of machines and venues permitted remaining the same, as per the existing policy.

Of the 13 gaming venues operating within our district 4 are permitted and operating in Morrinsville and 5 are permitted in Matamata with 4 venues currently operating. 4 venues are permitted in Te Aroha and 3 are currently operating. Two venues are permitted within the rural area, and two venues are currently operating. This means Morrinsville and the Rural area has reached its venue cap while Te Aroha and Matamata could have one more venue each. Each new venue may have up to 9 gaming machines.

Some submitters have sought a sinking lid policy be adopted. On the basis of the data, it may be difficult to show evidence for a sinking lid or reduction in the machine and venue cap. This is also so because the number of machines operating in the district is not at the maximum permissible level. In terms of the statistics, it could be said the district has a relatively low risk rating, with lower machine revenue, machine spend per head, density of machines, and problem gambling referrals, than neighbouring councils. The district has however seen an increase in gaming machine proceeds, and loss per head in recent years (2015-16 to 2017/18). New problem gambling referrals have increased from 2 in 2015/16 to 7 in 2016/17.

Submitters have also commented on the grants from gaming societies which are returned to the community. The contribution these grants make to local community organisations is acknowledged. The proposal to retain the existing machine and venue cap will allow the grant funding to be continued.

Council has proposed a relocation policy which allows gaming venues to relocate if they cannot continue to operate at the existing site in some circumstances, for example due to a natural disaster. The social impact of gambling on high deprivation areas will be taken into consideration. Preventing Council from considering relocations may not be appropriate as the relocation may be to areas of lower deprivation than where the venue is currently located, potentially creating a positive outcome. Maintaining the current relocation policy allows Council to use its discretion on a case by case basis. There is a separate process for merger of clubs, as detailed in the policy.

### TAB Board Venue Policy

A TAB board venue is a venue that's primary function is TAB gambling. Pubs and Bars that have TAB gambling facilities available but are not their primary function are not considered to be a TAB Bard Venue and therefore are not affected by this Policy. Few submitters commented directly on the draft TAB Board Venue Policy. The TAB Board Venue Policy sets a cap of one TAB board venue per township (Matamata, Morrinsville and Te Aroha). There are currently no TAB board venues located within the district. We are proposing to mainly leave the Policy as is (status quo), apart from some amendments to update references within the Policy.

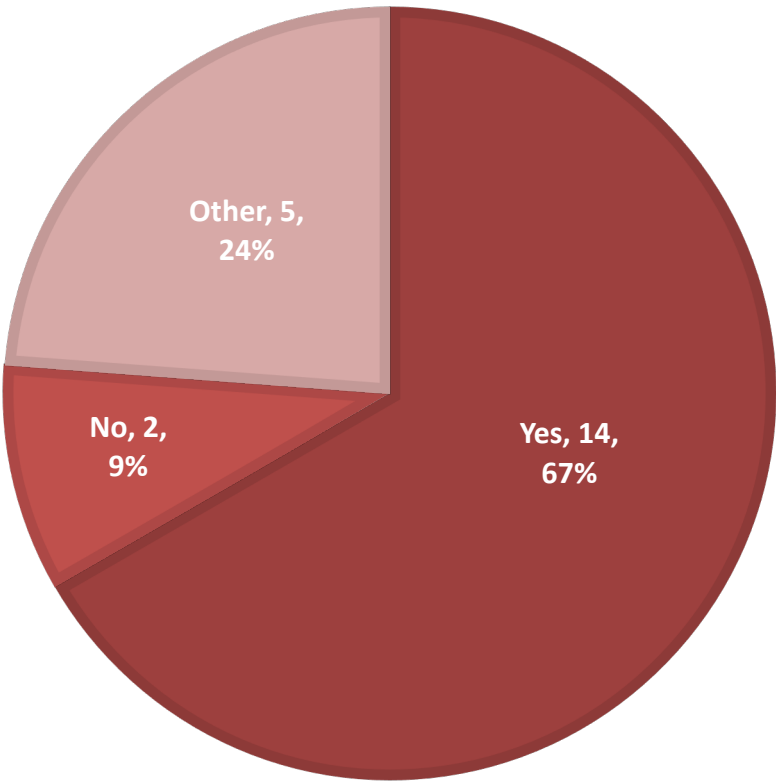
Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
No specific comment	15	No want less machines	1	General comment that either don't agree to an increase / want to stay at status quo.	8
General comment of agreeance	2	No specific comment	5	No relocations, No club mergers, A ban on any new venues	1
Yes because less machines would impact community and the funding they receive but it would not reduce problem gambling.	1			Adopt a sinking lid policy and prevent venues from merging	1
				Remain status quo but remove sinking lid policy	1
				Retain status quo but allow venues to relocate	1
				Adopt a sinking lid policy	1



# Earthquake Prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes Summary

Total Submitters = 21

Do you agree with the proposed areas Council has identified as priority thoroughfares and strategic routes for prioritisation?



## Overall comment

Amendments to the Building Act 2004 introduced the concept of ‘priority buildings’. These are certain types of buildings in high and medium seismic risk areas that are considered to present a higher risk to life or other property because of their construction, type, use or location. Priority buildings need to be identified and remediated within half the time allowed for other buildings in the same seismic risk areas.

The Matamata-Piako District has been categorised as a medium seismic risk area. This means that Council must identify priority buildings within 5 years and other potentially earthquake-prone buildings within 10 years. Affected building owners will be contacted by Council and must strengthen or demolish priority buildings within 12.5 years and other earthquake-prone buildings within 25 years.

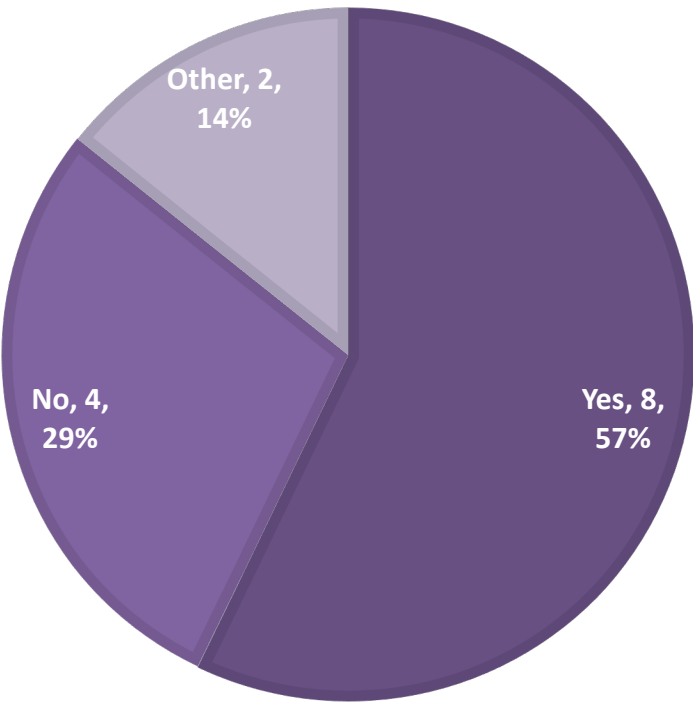
- To determine which buildings may be priority buildings, Council must identify:
- 1. Thoroughfares with sufficient vehicular or pedestrian traffic to warrant prioritising the identification of certain URM buildings and parts, if part of a building were to fall on to them in an earthquake.
  - 2. Transport routes of strategic importance that would be impeded if buildings collapsed onto them in an earthquake.

Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
No specific comment	14	No should between building owners and Insurance	1	Financially hard/unrealistic for building owners	1
		No specific comment	1	Agree but concerns on implications	1
				Concerns it could cause businesses to close	1
				Unsure	1
				General support but wants Council to work alongside affected building owners	1

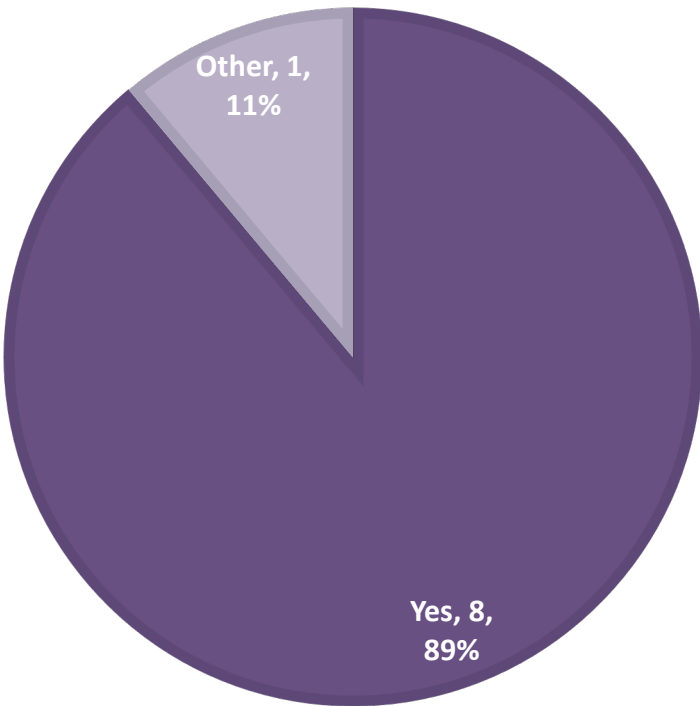
# Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes (Building Owners) Summary

Total Submitters = 14

**Q1:** Do you agree with the thoroughfares identified for prioritisation?



**Q2:** Do you agree that there are no routes within the district that should be identified for prioritisation?



## Overall comment

Amendments to the Building Act 2004 introduced the concept of 'priority buildings'. These are certain types of buildings in high and medium seismic risk areas that are considered to present a higher risk to life or other property because of their construction, type, use or location. Priority buildings need to be identified and remediated within half the time allowed for other buildings in the same seismic risk areas.

Matamata-Piako District has been categorised as a medium seismic risk area. This means that Council must identify priority buildings within 5 years and other potentially earthquake-prone buildings within 10 years. Affected building owners will be contacted by Council and must strengthen or demolish priority buildings within 12.5 years and other earthquake-prone buildings within 25 years.

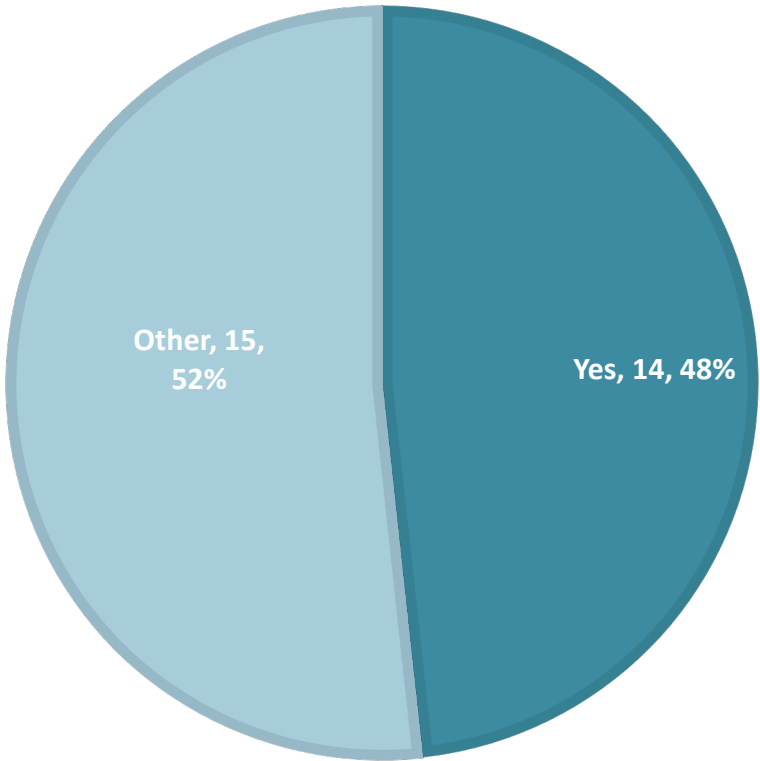
- To determine which other buildings may be priority buildings, Council must identify:
- 1. Thoroughfares with sufficient vehicular or pedestrian traffic to warrant prioritising the identification of certain URM buildings and parts, if part of a building were to fall on to them in an earthquake.
  - 2. Transport routes of strategic importance that would be impeded if buildings collapsed onto them in an earthquake.

Reasons for yes			Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
Q1	Yes – General agreeance	1	No should only include street wall, parapet and awning	1	There are back entry service lanes to most buildings, low population density, cannot use same scale as Hamilton or Cambridge.	2
	No specific comment	7	No Morrinsville is a small town, no high buildings.	2		
			No area 186-188 is low pedestrian flow	1		
Reasons for yes			Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
Q2	Yes – No specific comment	8			Rawhiti Avenue re ambulance station and hospital	1

# General Policies Reserve Management Plan Summary

Total Submitters = 29

Do you agree with the proposed updates to the General Policies Reserve Management Plan?



## Overall comment

The current General Policies Reserve Management Plan (RMP) was adopted by Council in 2009. Reserve management plans should be reviewed to take into account changing circumstances and new information. Council has started the process of comprehensively reviewing the RMP to ensure it is relevant and up to date and takes in the needs of our communities, now and into the future.

The RMP seeks to balance the protection of natural resources with the provision of appropriate recreational opportunities for the local and wider community. The RMP sets objectives and policies which apply to all reserves managed by Council. The RMP clearly how we will manage our reserves network and the factors considered when making management decisions.

The RMP is ten years old and some of the information may not be relevant, as our communities needs and expectations of our reserves may have changed in that time. We need to address some new issues like freedom camping, UAVs ('drones') and waste minimisation.

We also want to make some changes the layout of the document to make it more user-friendly and easier to understand. There are updates that are needed due to changes to legislation and the names of some government agencies that have happened during the ten years since the RMP was adopted. Also, where practicable, we want to avoid or reduce duplication with other Council policies and processes.

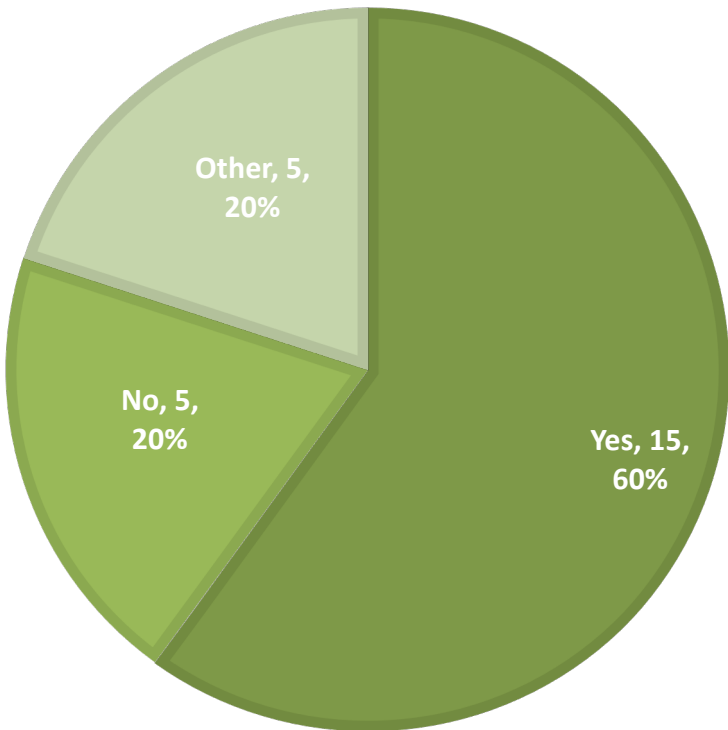
Reasons for yes		Reasons for other		Reasons for other	
Yes but want extended river walking tracks and river clean up*	1	Want extended river walking tracks and river clean up*	1	Generally agrees but wants affected groups to be consulted with	1
No specific comment	13	Need more dog waste disposal stations	1	Wants electrical assets are recognised, to enable ongoing requirements for the electricity network.	1
		The mountain Te weraiti is being quarried and should be turned into a park	1	General concerns about Parking, rubbish bins, general maintenance and toilet access	1
		Should allow children motorbikes/quads	1	Should be no parking provided or allowed in Pohlen Park	2
		General comment on protecting trees, planting and volunteer recognition.	2	General comment regarding camping on reserves	1
		Renaming Pentecost Reserve	1	No specific comment	1
		Proposed dog exercise area should be reserve status	1		

\*Same submitter for both yes and other

# Fees and Charges Summary

Total Submitters = 25

Do you agree with the proposed Fees and Charges set by Council?



## Overall comment

We review our fees and charges annually as part of our Annual Plan or Long Term Plan process. This ensures fees and charges are kept up to date and reflect actual and reasonable costs and to make sure additional processes and new costs are fully covered. By reviewing the fees and charges alongside the Annual Plan it enables us to consider the impact of any changes to fees and charges to our budgets.

We aim to recover some or all of the costs we incur when providing certificates, approvals, permits or consents, or carrying out inspections, where there is significant private benefit. If these costs are not charged to the user, the only other practicable option available is for us to recover the costs through general rates revenue, which is a charge on all ratepayers. We consider that seeking a reasonable fee or charge from the person who requires a specific service is the most appropriate option. We also need to pass on increases in our costs, and we generally rely on inflation data from Business and Economic Research Ltd (BERL) when looking at increases of this nature.

The majority of the Fees are proposed to remain the same or increase by inflation.

Reasons for yes		Reasons for no		Reasons for other	
Yes but \$6 pool entry is a lot to pay	1	Matamata Aerodrome Landing Fees are way too high for an unattended aerodrome	1	Pools fees should stay the same with more advertising on pool activities	1
No specific comment	14	Pool fees are too high	1	Need a separate fee so limited-service camping grounds	1
		Query regarding rates and why they're increasing.	1	The booking fee is unreasonable and excessive	1
				Separate landing fees for Matamata AeroClub members, nominal ground rental fees for not-for-profit societies & Landing fees for casual visitors set at maximum take-off weight of the aircraft.	1
		No specific comment	2	No specific comment	1

# Hearing Attendee Submissions – Wednesday 15 May

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council Decision
38	Sandy Barnes Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> I agree with moving away from the Boat Ramp but whatever area you replace it with needs to be fenced so we can allow our dogs to run free.</p> <p>Why has the reserve by the " Blue Bridge " (a local term) on Gilchrist Street never been considered? This would be a perfect area for dog walking - it's big, has a river and PLENTY of room for dogs to run.</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> Yes to the new bridge weight restrictions.</p>	
17	Gillian Beath Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p>Regarding the dog exercise area. I am hoping that council will be looking at dog parks in other communities.</p> <p>These areas need to be safe for dogs and their owners. Definitely well fenced so that no dog can escape onto the roads, with poo bins and bags provided and access to water.</p> <p>How about a card system given to all 'legal' registered dog owners that lets them into the area. This will keep the 'undesirable ' dogs and their owners out, making us all feel safer and more likely to use the area. This is not happening at the moment with dogs and their owners constantly being threatened. I wouldn't take my dogs to the wetlands or anywhere else in Te Aroha after the things I have heard. You can't even walk them safely around the streets.</p> <p>Dogs need to be able to run and explore and that releases tension and boredom, so less problematic habits at home.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
24	Vicki Black Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b></p> <p>The submitter does not support changes to the bylaw</p> <p>No Water availble for dogs –</p> <p>The Waihou River/TA Boat Ramp is nessesary to water &amp; cool off your Dog after exersize. Stgnent water around the wetlands is toxic with botolism at certain periods through the year &amp; not suitable for dogs to drink. Most people exersize thier dogs around the wetlands as it has trees for shade and is a flat pleasent place to walk your dog - plesant for the dogs &amp; also the owners</p> <p>Spur St Lacks water and Shade</p> <p>I have a big dog - mixing it in with little dogs is a recipie for disaster. small dogs have by nature a meaner disposition &amp; therefore if in with a large dog could get hurt/killed if in fight</p>	



Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
82(a)	Nicola Read - Morrinsville - Te Aroha Dressage Group  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Reserve Management Plan</b></p> <p>Submission on the 2019 Draft General Policies Reserve Management Plan by Morrinsville Te Aroha Dressage Group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) MTDG Generally agrees with concept of the Draft General Policies RMP.</li> <li>2) MTDG expresses concern that official, paying User Groups of MPDC Reserves who are listed in RMPs were not made aware that this Policy document was open for consultation. Especially when we have been in direct communication this year with the Parks and Facilities Planner with regard to the review of RMPs.</li> <li>3) "2.3.3.3 Long Term Plan and Annual Plan" refers to the superseded 2015-2025 LTP</li> <li>4) "7.4 Development Plans" - MTDG agrees with the concept of development plans for reserves where necessary and appropriate.</li> <li>5) "8.13 Recreational Activities" – MTDG agrees that RMPs, when properly consulted on and developed, are a good regulatory tool for the management of reserves.</li> <li>6) "8.13 Recreational Activities" &amp; "8.14 Sports – Objective D" – MTDG agrees with the urgent need for, and potential benefit of, a Council Booking System for reserves and facilities. This would add to the harmony and communication between users, the public and Council, particularly when it comes to use and events that may require exclusive use of reserves.</li> <li>7) "8.14 Sports – Policies 1-4" – MTDG agrees that reserve users would benefit from a booking system and some users &amp; reserves would benefit from formal agreements (or MOU's) that formalise regular use.</li> <li>8) "8.16 Remotely-piloted aircraft systems (including UAVs/Drones)" – MTDG agrees with the Objectives and Policies including in part 8.16.</li> <li>9) "9.1.5 Grazing or gardening of undeveloped reserves" – MTDG agrees that grazing of undeveloped reserves is appropriate, granted that grazed areas and paddock surfaces used by equestrian sports /or for vehicle access are kept in a safe and undamaged condition by the Lease holder or Licensee. E.g no sheep or bull holes are left exposed etc.</li> <li>10) "10.4 Community consultation" - MTDG would like an additional Policy included that states: "All recorded official Users: I.e. Sports groups and Users that pay an annual User Levy, or are listed in an existing Reserve Management Plan, will be invited directly by Council to participate in the writing of Reserve Management Plans. It is the responsibility of User Groups to provide Council with up to date contact information annually."</li> <li>11) "10.13 Park categories" – MDTG would like an additional Policy included that states: "All recorded official Users I.e. groups and users that pay a User Levy or are listed in an existing Reserve Management Plan, must be informed of and consulted on, the Park Categories allocation. It is the responsibility of User Groups to provide Council with up to date contact information annually."</li> <li>12) MTDG welcomes the opportunity to speak to this submission at a Council meeting or hearing if necessary.</li> </ol>	



82(b)	<p>Nicola Read - Morrinsville - Te Aroha Dressage Group</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p> <p>See also Attachment Document – page 64</p>	<p><b>Reserve Maintenance – Waihou Recreation Reserve Summary</b></p> <p>The Users of the Waihou Recreation Grounds are submitting on the Annual Plan 2019-2020 to request the inclusion of additional funding to allow for maintenance of the surface in the front paddock (levelling and re- sowing) to be completed in the Autumn-Winter-Spring period of 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levelling of the remainder of the front paddock will enable the equestrian users to continue to use the Waihou Recreation Ground to run practice days, club rallies, events and competitions in the front paddock as the surface will be safe, even and meet the necessary health and safety requirements for members, competitors and horse welfare. (Please see attached Equestrian Sports NZ competition surface information in Attachment 1 &amp; 2).</li> <li>• Waihou Recreation Grounds (WRG) is home to four non-profit sport groups: Morrinsville Te Aroha Dressage Group (MTDG), Te Aroha Hack &amp; Hunters, Te Aroha &amp; Districts Riding for the Disabled (RDA) and Waihou Rugby Club as per the MPDC Active Reserves Management Plan 2009. The grounds are also used annually by Waikato Mounted Games teams.</li> <li>• All four User organisations take great pride in the grounds and use them on a weekly or fortnightly basis.</li> <li>• The MPDC Active Reserves Management Plan 2009 contains the following objective with regard to the purpose of the "User Management Committee": (iv) To make recommendations to Council on desirable improvements to the reserve; on alterations required for the management plan or user agreements; and on other matters affecting the operation of the reserve (page 63/64).</li> <li>• The MPDC Draft General Policies Reserve Management Plan 2019 contains the Objectives and Policies to help manage reserves that are suitable for use with/by animals, including horses and develop reserves "mainly for the benefit of a particular sport or recreation involving animals.</li> <li>• Council has not done maintenance of the surface of the front paddock in the past 20 years – with the exception of mowing and the recent surface improvements on the rugby field area.</li> <li>• MTDG has been in communication with Council's Coordinator for Operations &amp; Projects for the last 18 months regarding concerns about the deterioration of the surface of the front paddock, in particular the increasing undulations and ineffective mowing schedule. Discussions held at the grounds, via email and mail have covered the issues with the surface, how the levelling of the ground should be funded and consultation with all Users. The outcome of these discussions was that it is agreed the grounds need levelling and re-sowing and submitting on the Annual Plan or LTP is the correct process to have the maintenance added to the appropriate budget.</li> <li>• This submission has been prepared by MTDG with the support of all four existing official users of the Waihou Recreation Grounds and in consultation with Council's Coordinator for Operations &amp; Projects and Equestrian Sports New Zealand.</li> <li>• MTDG welcomes the opportunity to speak to this submission at a Council meeting or hearing if necessary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefit to the Community</b></p> <p>MTDG believe that the Waihou Recreation Grounds are of great benefit to the community. Having four very active, non-profit sport based groups operating from the grounds contributes to health and well being of the community and wider district. It is of note that MPDC states the following in current Long Term Plan: "Recreation and leisure facilities that provide spaces for and encourage an active lifestyle. We have included \$5.75 million in our budgets for cycleway expansions, new indoor sports facility and investment in parks and open spaces across the district."(MPDC LTP 2018- 2028 38 Section 3 - Infrastructure strategy   Rautaki Hangarau).</p> <p>The Users of Waihou Recreation Ground agree that the maintenance of the surface being requested in this submission will contribute massively to the quality of the grounds, attract more casual users and allow the existing users to continue to grow their memberships, events and general use of the grounds. Benefits of having a good quality, well maintained Recreation Ground include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A quality outdoor recreation space will encourage both casual and competitive active recreation</li> <li>• It helps retain long term users who are committed to the care of the grounds</li> <li>• It helps retain long term users that encourage participation by children, families, amateur sports people and volunteers in outdoor sports and recreation</li> <li>• It helps retain long term users that work well together, sharing responsibilities and that are happy to help each other</li> <li>• WRG is a quality, picturesque recreation area all year round for both urban and rural communities</li> <li>• The quality and suitability of the Waihou Recreation Ground surface contributes greatly to the enjoyment and safety of equestrian, rugby and casual users.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reason for submission</b></p> <p>The reason for our submission is to request that additional funding is granted to the appropriate department of Council to allow for the front paddock of Waihou Recreation Grounds to be brought up to a safe and suitable standard.</p>	
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		<p>Decision Requested Council approves additional funding of approx. \$80,000 to enable the levelling of the area as described in the quote provided by Turf Consultants, following a site visit to the grounds in February 2019 (Attachment 3). We believe that this maintenance is aligned with the Reserve Management Plan, Long Term Plan 2018 2019 objectives and will be of benefit to the User Groups and wider community who enjoy the use of the Waihou Recreation Grounds.</p> <p>Signed by:      Date: H Young          N J Read Helen Young      Nicola Read MTDG President      MTDG User Group Delegate</p> <p>Additional information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MTDG believes that the Waihou Recreation Grounds is one of the most used recreation reserves in the district.</li> <li>• The soil type at the Waihou Recreation Ground is particularly well suited to equestrian sports &amp; rugby as it naturally drains well, is sturdy and handles vehicle access and parking almost year round.</li> <li>• MTDG hold Equestrian Sports NZ sanctioned competitions that requires the competition surface meets the necessary health and safety requirements for competitors and horse welfare. ESNZ competition surface information attached (ATTACHMENT 1 &amp; 2).</li> <li>• Regular maintenance carried out by all Users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Area around buildings &amp; wash bay are weeded/sprayed – all Users</li> <li>o Yards are maintained/cleaned and repaired after use – all Users</li> <li>o User groups ensure all horse dung and hay is removed from the grounds after all equestrian use.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each of the User groups have made voluntary improvements to the grounds in the last 5 years including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o MTDG and Waihou Rugby Club worked together to build additional yards and carry out maintenance of existing yards.</li> <li>o New wash bay overhead hose bracket installed in 2017 by MTDG</li> <li>o MTDG have installed a sheep-proof gate between the parking area and the front paddock</li> <li>o Hack and Hunters have invested in new outdoor seating</li> <li>o RDA have worked with MPDC to upgrade the driveway and parking area</li> <li>o RDA have painted the interior of the toilets</li> <li>o Current maintenance carried out by Council includes the upgraded driveway, mowing of the front paddock and improvement of the Rugby field surface (completed in 2017/2018).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>User Group Information: Four groups use the grounds with additional annual bookings from non-users Waikato Mounted Games teams use the grounds for one weekend per year Morrinsville Te Aroha Dressage Group information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group membership is 60 members for 2018/2019</li> <li>• Four ESNZ sanctioned competitions are held each year in front paddock (open to public), the back paddock is used for parking and warm up area. These events attract approximately 270 entrants and 60 volunteers in total.</li> <li>• Three or four practice dressage days are held in the front paddock (for club members) per year</li> <li>• Approximately 20 club days held each year in front paddock (for club members), generally fortnightly over Spring-Summer-Autumn.</li> <li>• Monthly meetings are held in the MTDG clubrooms located on the grounds</li> <li>o Waihou Rugby Club information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area used is mostly the area renovated in 2017/2018 – under lights</li> <li>• 2 training nights every week from March to September</li> <li>• Waihou Rugby Club members assist MTDG with setting up four or five competition arenas, four times a year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Te Aroha and District Riding for the Disabled information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50-80 riders (adults and children)</li> <li>• 30 volunteers</li> <li>• The front paddock area is used by volunteers to work horses on a weekly basis</li> <li>• Yards are used regularly</li> <li>• The small indoor arena and fenced outdoor area is used by RDA riders and volunteers</li> <li>• Several MTDG members are also RDA volunteers</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Hack and Hunters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Club membership is approximately 15</li> <li>• 5 Competitions are held each year, attracting approximately 80 entrants</li> </ul>
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Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 20 Club rallies held each year</li><li>• Area used is mostly the front paddock, back paddock used for warm up and an extra arena for competitions if necessary, all yards are used.</li></ul>	

78	<p>Anna Doerr - Matamata AeroClub</p> <p>Matamata Ward</p>	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b></p> <p>Dear Madam or Sir,</p> <p>We appreciate the opportunity to submit our input into the fee review for the General Policies Reserve Management Plan regarding the reserve management plan as well as charges for the use of the Matamata Aerodrome.</p> <p>The Matamata AeroClub is operating on a not-for-profit basis with no paid staff. The club has been operating since 1980 and has been an integral part of the air field community. We believe that any fees need to be reflective of this not-for-profit status of the aeroclub. We are an incorporated society, which requires transparency of our financial transactions including an annual review by a suitably qualified person.</p> <p>We provide training to local youth groups like Scouts or ATC Cadets at discounted membership rates, have advertised open days where members of the public can explore what the airfield and the AeroClub has to offer and fly at, again, discounted rates. We are also major supporters of the Walsh Memorial Scout flying School, which is the biggest non-profit of its type in New Zealand. We should be treated like any other "Community Group" as per the definition within the "Draft Fees and Charges" document providing sports or recreational activities that are beneficial to the community and our fees should be set accordingly. Recently the council had less expenditure compared to previous years by not paying for a caretaker and has additional revenues from increased flying activities by a large commercial operator as well as rents from the caretaker house, which should add up to a significantly positive position of the airfield books now compared to, say, 2 years ago of approximately \$50,000 or more. We believe that the council should share part of this financial benefits with the community users of the airfield.</p> <p>The Council should consider increasing revenues through additional aviation related activities like additional hangers, consider re-activating the camp ground to ensure costs for required maintenance is recovered from participant actually using these facilities, and explore other revenue streams to attract additional visitors including providing premises for a café.</p> <p>Submissions on specific fees and charges We wish to register our views on 3 types of charges:</p> <p>a) Landing fees for Matamata AeroClub members</p> <p>b) Ground rentals</p> <p>c) Landing fees for casual visitors</p> <p>and ask the Council to consider our views. We are happy to present our views to the Council or a nominated sub-committee in person.</p> <p>a) Landing fees for Matamata AeroClub members</p> <p>We, the Matamata AeroClub (MAC), are an incorporated, not-for-profit society, which has now operated for many years on a fully voluntary, not-for-hire-or-reward basis. Our trial flights are not a commercial activity contrary to incorrect statements in the previous reserve management plan but are carried out under CAA rules by qualified instructors and are accepted by the CAA as not for "hire or reward".</p> <p>The fees published within the current draft do not specify any bulk landing fees, neither for clubs nor for commercial operators.</p> <p>The proposed newly introduces fee of \$150/year for recreational/non-commercial users does not appear necessary, as the AeroClub is welcoming recreational/non-commercial members. Other aerodromes offering this fee do not have a local aeroclub who would cater for these pilots. The introduction of such a bulk fee would</p> <p>a) create additional administrative overheads for the Council who now would need to keep track of these individuals, invoice them, etc., and</p> <p>b) add some risk to the operation of the aerodrome by increasing the distance of pilots under this scheme from any processes and procedures the AeroClub has, who is an active member of the Aerodrome H&amp;S committee and user group.</p> <p>The AeroClub currently has approximately 48 members, many of them only fly very occasionally, a very small number flies a lot. We propose a bulk fee of \$25/member/year, invoiced by the Council annually, and paid for by the AeroClub. The AeroClub will update the Council of changes to the number of flying members after the MAC AGM in September as well as the changes of any planes owned and operated by these members.</p> <p>b) Ground Rentals</p> <p>The Matamata AeroClub is currently paying full commercial rates of \$5.40/m2 plus GST for the ground lease of its club-rooms as well as its club hangar.</p> <p>The AeroClub is not a commercial entity, and it is not equitable that it be treated as such. Following the Council's own definition, the Club is a "Community Group" and should be treated the same as any other sporting club within the district. What do cricket clubs pay for the ground-lease of their clubrooms? We propose that the council differentiates between commercial, non-commercial, and not-for-profit incorporated societies regarding ground leases, especially given a potential increase of activities – both commercial and non-commercial ones.</p>	
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Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>It is unacceptable that a “Community Group” subsidises the commercial activities at a Council Reserve. We propose that not-for-profit incorporated societies having Club facilities on the airfield are charged a nominal ground rent only, and in any case not more than \$2.00/m2.</p> <p>c) Landing fees for casual visitors</p> <p>Conversations with fellow aviators from other aeroclubs in the area have shown that landing fees of \$15 are regarded as excessive and are stopping visitors from coming to the airfield, even to events like fly-ins. Surely more frequent visitors paying a lower rate would be close to revenue neutral to fewer visitors at a higher rate.</p> <p>A recent trip around New Zealand has provided several club members with quite a broad spectrum of landing fees charged by a variety of operators for a variety of services. Landing fees ranged from \$0/landing via a majority of \$4-7/landing to \$ 14.66 at an airfield with sealed runways and an active tower with advisory service (happy to supply a more detailed list). Many are offering landing fees which differentiate between heavy aircraft, light aircraft, commercial users, private planes – technology allows for easy implementation of more differential charging systems which are reflective of the wear and tear different user categories are inflicting on the runway surface and resulting maintenance requirements. A consideration, which should be taken into account when setting fees for visitors is that a reduction of planes visiting the airfield and thus a reduction of turn-over of fuel might result in the fuel supplier pulling their services off the airfield.</p> <p>We propose that casual landing fees (incl. GST) per day are set per MTOW (Maximum Take-Off Weight) of the aircraft</p> <p>\$6.00 for less than 600 kg</p> <p>\$10.00 for 600 kg to 1500 kg</p> <p>\$15.00 more than 1500 k</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Delete the proposed charges of \$150 per year for recreational users</li><li>• Create a bulk scheme of landing fees for the Matamata AeroClub of \$25/year/flying member</li><li>• Introduce charging of ground rentals to reflect the difference between commercial users and members of not-for-profit organisations.</li><li>• Modify charges for itinerant light aircraft into a per landing charge reflecting the weight and/or commercial status of the visitor</li></ul> <p>Happy to discuss our views and potential options</p> <p>Regards,</p> <p>Anna Doerr</p> <p>Matamata AeroClub</p> <p>PRESIDENT</p>	



Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
65	Eric Pemberton  Matamata Ward	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b></p> <p>Matamata Aerodrome Landing Fees are way too high for an unattended aerodrome. Regarding Matamata Aerodrome Landing fees \$15. The landing fee is one of the highest in the country for a grass airfield. I think that the daily charge \$15 is reasonable for those who do multiple landings in a day. However \$15 for a one off landing is at least 50% more expensive than comparative council owned aerodromes and the invoicing fee is up to 400% higher than comparative airports. I recently fuelled up at Thames airport and there was a pilot filling up at the same time who had avoided refuelling at Matamata. There are plenty of similar stories and complaints and submissions have been made through the MAUG (user group) to the MDC representative.</p> <p>A quick fee comparison from some other comparable aerodromes. Thames, Pauanui, Raglan \$10 Raglan is \$10 including invoicing. New Plymouth, \$5 invoiced. Tokoroa \$10 per day \$25 invoiced. Taihape no charge. Te Kuiti \$10 honesty box. Fielding no charge. Warkworth \$10. Some airports such as Kaikohe and Wanganui charge on a weight basis \$5 for a 2 seater microlight \$10 for a 2 seater and \$15 for heavier etc.</p> <p>Also, the charge for go arounds or non-landings has been the topic of discussion by flying NZ who claim that this is unfair and illegal as no approach service is provided. I think that it would only be fair to charge for a go around if an ATC service had been provided. Otherwise this charge is unfair, and unprecedented.</p> <p>My background in making this submission is as the Aerodrome's longest serving member on the user committee and in my 15 years as aerodrome custodian I was in charge of collecting landing fees. I am also a member of the Matamata Aero club and a local ratepayer. It is not good to see these fees discouraging visitors to the Aerodrome.</p>	
89	Angus Robson  Matamata Ward	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b></p> <p>I have been in contact with MPDC for some time now over landing charges at the airfield. I was advised that there was agreement back in June for an annual charge for individuals, as was the case several years ago. Can you please tell me when this will go ahead, and how much it will be? I don't want to join the aero club (\$185 incl sub and joining fee), I just want to pay what they pay per member, and the sooner the better.</p> <p>For example I currently pay \$360 per year in landing charges to fly fortnightly, and an aero club member pays \$50. This is manifestly unfair.</p> <p>If the decision has already been made to introduce an annual fee I see no reason to delay the introduction of it. Bruce Langlands told me the only holdup is setting the fee, and that the time required to set the fee would be several months. I see no reason for this delay. May I suggest the fee be \$70 per year?</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
61	Simon Roche – Powerco Out of District	<p><b>Reserve Management Plan</b></p> <p>See Attachment Document - Pg 24</p>	
41	Te ao o te rangi Apaapa Out of District	<div> <div> <p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b></p> <p>The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b></p> <p>The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> </div> </div> <div> <div> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b></p> <p>The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b></p> <p>The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> </div> </div> <div> <div> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b></p> <p>The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b></p> <p>The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p> </div> </div> <div> <div> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b></p> <p>The submitter supports the proposal</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b></p> <p>The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p> </div> </div> <p><b>Reserve Management Plan</b> MMS (Jswaps) Quarry is destroying what could be Premier Park in Matamata. The Mountain being quarried is called Te weraiti. The quarry operates within an area of high cultural and historical importance to Matamata and could be a very lucrative Tourism destination, with stunning views and pristine native bush and significant waterways and a history that can be traced back 500 years to the original inhabitants. Please remove this area from being a quarry and create a park to be enjoyed by all.</p>	



64	Alison Greenwell – Railside by the Green Matamata Ward	<p><b>Various</b> Thank you for your correspondence advising that we have been awarded funding for the following year. The Board of Trustees for the Matamata Community Resource Trust would like to raise the following items for discussion:</p> <p>Reserve Management Plan Development In 2014 the Matamata Community Resource Trust facilitated a small meeting with interested people regarding a proposal for a full size statue of Wiremu Tamihana for the community.</p> <p>This was initiated because of Wiremu Tamihana's connection to the area, his qualities that he represents ie of peace, education, support &amp; development of people, his Christian beliefs within a traditional Maori framework. Also that so many people in the district have a connection to family ties.</p> <p>The board of trustees over the years have had informal positive discussions with interested parties.</p> <p>At the recent board meeting the Trustees decided to open the discussion further with future interested parties, and seek Council's interest and ideas concerning the development of the project of a full size statue of Wiremu Tamihana.</p> <p>Matamata BMX track. We are pleased that the trust can assist continue to help members of the community develop a committee to work with council for the up-keep and enjoyment for track users.</p> <p>Parking In Matamata and around Railside by the Green For many years Matamata has continued to have parking problems and with Matamata a destination for World Wide Travellers visiting the area the trust understand that a quick-fix approach is not a solution. Local Shop owners still require easy access to their businesses and the general public need close walking to retail outlets especially for the aged population, while travellers may not stop if they cannot find a place to park.</p> <p>The Railside Green and areas around Railside with places to park, are often taken. Visiting Railside customers often find it difficult to find a place to park. The Railside Trust would like the Railside Green to become better managed, mown and fertilised green area so that it is an added attraction in the centre of town. People that wish to play and sit in this space/park we believe it is not good for people and vehicles to be on it together. (KVS trucks are often parked on the Green as well as Campervans, Caravans and motor vehicles).</p> <p>We have written to Council about the speed of traffic around the Green road expressing that more signs be put up so traffic would slow down when going past the centre. To date we have had no more feedback after a road counter was put on road for approx. 2 weeks.</p> <p>Development of Green Area Rubbish bins. With the many buses that park around Railside, camper vans, tourists and general public we request that further bins be provided as they are often overflowing. The ideal bin would be those that are outside the area office/Memorial Centre or that are for Green Waste and General as often tourist wish to know where they can put there recycling.</p> <p>With the many tourists stopping in camper vans, holiday rental vans, cars etc the trust wonders if it is time to have an outdoor BBQ on the Green to cater for general public. A drinking fountain or tap would also be useful as there is no drinking water available.</p> <p>General Maintenance of Green Area. In Autumn the leaf and acorn fall and is untidy and a problem. We wonder if the acorns could be tidied more regulary on footpaths, and Stage Area. The Acorns become a hazard for people to walk on especially when wet.</p> <p>The leaves around Railside by the Green become troublesome especially in the Centre's V shape roof area. The trust provide regular maintenance and cleaning of leaves etc on the roof by a local firm. KVS picks up leaves on one side of the road but not the other ( ie. In front of Railside). The leaves block drains for free water flow off the Railside roof. With the design of the roof, leaves have to be closely monitored by contractor or else with leaves and heavy periods of heavy rainfall the centre has had water come into office rooms. Being a Council owned building this is a concern, as well as Railside Tenants, staff and Trustees.</p> <p>The Manager has had informal discussion with D Wigglesworth on Garden Areas upkeep and enhancement which has been appreciated and we hope that this relationship continues.</p>	
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Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>Fees and Charges Access to public toilets: While the board appreciate the cost of installing a system to charge all people for the use of these facilities could be expensive. In some towns they have created a donation system for people to offer to pay for the facility or a user pays. Donations could assist the expense it costs to run the facilities ie maintenance and up keep to a high standard or donated money could be given to a charity/community group.</p> <p>On the south facing wall of the Public Toilets we have requested the council put more signage as many tourists/people don't or can't see the small public toilet sign from the Railside side. Trees also prohibit small signs and when travelling through on Hetana Street it is often busy and congested with traffic. Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to Council response.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
69	Hugh Verco - Morrinsville & District Senior Citizens Association  Morrinsville Ward	<p><b>Morrinsville and District Senior Citizens Association – Toilet Upgrade grant</b></p> <p>Dear Mayor and Councillors</p> <p>On behalf of the Morrinsville and District Senior Citizens Association we hereby seek your financial support towards the upgrade of toilet facilities at the Association's complex in Canada Street Morrinsville.</p> <p>Last year the membership of the Senior Citizens Association voted at a Special General Meeting to wind up and disband, handing the complex over to council. Before this resolution was enacted a new committee was elected with the purpose of upgrading the facilities and marketing these for greater community use. Both the lounge and kitchen have now received a full makeover with a very generous grant from Morrinsville Rotary Club and increased revenue from community hire charges.</p> <p>The toilet facilities are old and grotty. There is no disabled facility, and they simply do not meet current health standards. We have, in conjunction with builders and plumbers, designed a new toilet facility which will provide modern men's and women's plus a disabled facility.</p> <p>Council provides modern community meeting facilities in Matamata with the new centre in Tainui Street as well as the Silver Ferns Centre in Te Aroha. Morrinsville has nothing in this regard, and when the previous Memorial Hall was converted into a council office and library many years ago no community meeting facilities have been available.</p> <p>The Senior Citizens complex by default is the only community meeting facility in Morrinsville.</p> <p>Current regular users include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morrinsville Rotary Club - who now have naming rights for the complex</li> <li>• Morrinsville Probus Club</li> <li>• Morrinsville Senior Citizens bowls and social clubs</li> <li>• Morrinsville Grey Power</li> <li>• Morrinsville Care and Craft Association</li> <li>• Morrinsville Country Music Club</li> <li>• Morrinsville Yoga Club</li> <li>• Morrinsville Sit and Be Fit Club</li> <li>• Morrinsville Walking Group</li> <li>• Morrinsville Toastmasters Association</li> <li>• Morrinsville Good Companions Club</li> <li>• Morrinsville Irish Dancers Club</li> <li>• Business Network International</li> <li>• Spiritualist Church</li> <li>• Morrinsville Maj Jong Club</li> <li>• Morrinsville Legacy</li> <li>• NZ Blood Transfusion Service</li> <li>• Morrinsville Horticulture Society</li> </ul> <p>Casual hirers include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matamata-Piako District Council</li> <li>• Thomas Family Reunion</li> <li>• Morrinsville Community House</li> <li>• Morrinsville News</li> <li>• Morrinsville Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• Private Wedding Reception</li> <li>• DHB Community Health Forum</li> <li>• DHB Breast Screening</li> <li>• Save The Children Soup Luncheon</li> <li>• Rotary District 9930 Conference</li> <li>• Fonterra Grade Free Dinner</li> <li>• Morrinsville Lions Club lone diners Christmas dinner</li> </ul> <p>The philosophy of the Management Committee is to upgrade the complex into a modern warm and welcoming facility. Both the lounge and kitchen have been brought up to reflect this standard . The toilets are the next priority for upgrading.</p> <p>The management committee also believes that community groups should be encouraged to use the complex for all their meeting and social needs, with priority to the elderly, and to pay an affordable rental reflective of their financial ability. The range of current users confirms that the community do view the complex as their community rooms and are making maximum use of it.</p> <p>We understand that Matamata-Piako District Council has adopted the 4 wellbeings and are responding by providing facilities in each of the three main towns. Morrinsville sometimes sees itself as the forgotten town. Council provides Boyd Park in Te Aroha to meet the community sporting needs. In Morrinsville Campbell Park is the main sports centre but this is owned and managed by a community Trust not Council. Indoor meeting facilities are provided by council in both Matamata and Te Aroha. Nothing in Morrinsville.</p> <p>We have costed the toilet upgrade and using maximum use of volunteer labour, discounted plumbing and builder's supplies, we are looking at \$76,000 plus GST to complete the upgrade.</p> <p>We wish to partner with council in this work and we are seeking a one-off grant of \$50,000 plus GST. We assume this request will be considered as part of your Annual Plan deliberations and if you will advise us the date and time for Council consideration we will be pleased to attend and answer any questions you may have.</p> <p>Regards, Hugh Vercoe President Morrinsville and District Senior Citizens Association.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
6	J.L. Dean Matamata Ward	<p><b>General Reserve Management Plan</b></p> <p>RMP General Policies</p> <p>1. Protected trees:- That the present system of designating only the largest trees for protection be abandoned. To be replaced with a system that protects, not only the largest trees or groups but those trees or groups of trees that enhance the district's environment, or rare or historic trees. That landowners be encouraged to nominate suitable trees, and future management of such protected trees to be a council-provided free service.</p> <p>2. As a Matamata resident I consider that the Centennial Drive-Tom Grant Memorial Drive be extended with a theme for each new section, eg. Native medicinal plants/Native timber trees/ new exotic varieties of ornamental trees/food providing trees/trees that provide tonic or health benefits for livestock/amenities-interest areas be provided</p> <p>3. Extending the present Matamata roadside plantings using interesting Oak varieties etc towards Waharoa and Tirau/Hinuera.</p> <p>4. Those residents who mow/maintain the grass road verges or help with maintaining reserves, be recognised by Council, with an annual reserves focused function.</p> <p>5. The gardens surrounding the new Matamata Council be re-designed so they are more in keeping with the flowering gardens of Broadway. I consider the trees planted at the Council Offices to have no cohesion with the building, the lawn installation to be substandard due to it's brown state during the last dry spell.</p>	

57	<p>Kay Kristensen – Waikato District Health Board</p> <p>Out of District</p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>1 Introduction 1.1 Waikato District Health Board (Waikato DHB) presents this submission through its public health unit. The Public Health Unit is the principal source of advice within Waikato DHB regarding matters concerning Public Health. Waikato DHB has a duty of care and responsibility under the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities. Additionally there is a responsibility to promote the reduction of adverse social and environmental effects on the health of people and communities.[1] With nearly 7000 staff, Waikato DHB delivers health services to a population of more than 400,000 people across the Waikato region. 1.2 Waikato DHB appreciates the opportunity to comment on Matamata-Piako District Council's draft Gambling Venue and TAB Board Venue Policies 2019. 1.3 Our organisation would like to commend Council for its well thought out draft policies consultation document and for providing the range of comprehensive options to comment on. In particular, we commend Council for their intention to collect information on gambling harm and engage with relevant stakeholders at the time of their review cycle. 1.4 Our organisation has reviewed the relevant documentation and makes the following recommendations and comments for your consideration.</p> <p>2 Waikato District Health Board's position 2.1 Waikato DHB continues to strengthen its position on gambling policy, advocating that the adverse impacts of gambling far outweigh the benefits. Our organisation has been most active in class 4 venue gambling policy at the local government level where we continue to support a true sinking lid policy approach and oppose all opportunities for class 4 venues to either relocate or merge. 2.2 We continue to advocate a shift towards reducing reliance on class 4 proceeds towards other models of sustainable community funding not built on harm. Through its Position Statement on Gambling adopted in September 2015[2] the Waikato DHB made a conscious decision not to support any Waikato DHB Charitable Trust or similar group operating under the Waikato DHB name to either apply for or receive funds derived from class 4 gambling. Those groups outside of the organisation that are funded by the Waikato DHB are encouraged to decrease their reliance on class 4 gambling proceeds where applicable. 2.3 Waikato DHB has a strategic imperative to achieve radical improvement in Māori health outcomes by eliminating health inequities for Māori.[3] Māori are over represented with respect to problem gambling and experience disproportionate levels of gambling harm; 6.2% of Māori adults are problem or moderate-risk gamblers compared with prevalence for the total New Zealand population of 2.5%.[4] 2.4 It is also important to note the link between socioeconomic deprivation and gambling harm and recognise the impact for both Māori and Pacific peoples who disproportionately reside in these areas.[5] 2.5 The Gambling Act 2003[6] mandates a public health approach, and this is articulated in the Act's purpose, definitions, and risk-based approach. A public health approach helps to better understand and consider the diverse range of gambling harms on the multiple domains of health and wellbeing.[7]</p> <p>3 Submission 3.1 Gambling Venue Policy 3.11 Waikato DHB supports both option 5 adopt a sinking lid policy and option 7 maintain, amend or remove the relocation policy. 3.2 Recommendation Waikato DHB recommends Matamata-Piako District Council adopts a true sinking lid policy and amends its current Relocation Policy to prevent class 4 venues from either merging or relocating. 3.2 TAB Board Venue Policy 3.2.1 Waikato DHB supports option 1 Status quo. The TAB Board Venue Policy would remain as is with a cap of one venue per town.</p> <p>4 Key information 4.1 Waikato DHB recognises that gambling behaviour is complex. Those adversely impacted by gambling are far greater than just the numbers accessing services. The extent of gambling harm, its causes and solutions often evokes polarised views and debates that can make robust decision making difficult. The over-reliance on gambling industry profits also conflicts with meaningful progress in reducing harm caused by gambling. 4.2 While most people in New Zealand do not experience harm from participation in a gambling activity, a significant minority of people gamble in a way that puts them and their families/whānau, friends at risk of harm, with the broadest level of harm occurring to the community.[7] 4.3 Gambling harm is therefore much greater than just the problem gambling end of the continuum. Harm at the individual and family/whānau level includes emotional and psychological stress, financial harm, reduced performance at work or education, relationship conflict, disruption and breakdown and criminal activity. [7] 4.4 Of particular concern, are the multiple forms of harm experienced by children under the care of those experiencing problems with gambling. Harm can include neglect; staying up late; losing sleep; missing school; being hungry; eating more take away or convenience foods, and potential vulnerability to abuse through lack of supervision.[8] 4.5 Gambling harm at the community level can impact directly through crime and disorder; and indirectly through the costs that gambling affected households impose on the community.[9] 4.6 Pokies are the major cause of gambling harm in New Zealand and the main gambling mode of problem gambling clients seeking help.[10] Gaming machines have been described as the 'crack cocaine of gambling' largely because gambling can and does occur in a continuous and prolonged manner. [11] 4.7 The prevalence of problem gambling is thought to increase with the increasing density of electronic gaming machines at a rate of 0.8 problem gamblers for each additional pokie machine. Restricting the per capita density of pokies has the potential to lead to reduced gambling opportunity and subsequent harm over time.[12] 4.8 There are plenty of opportunities for people to gamble across the Matamata- Piako district. Currently within the district, there are 157 gaming machines operating across 13 class 4 venues with a total annual spend (June 2017 to July 2018) of over \$6 million for the year. About \$1.332 million was granted back to the community in the same year. 4.9 In conclusion, our organisation asks that council consider the range of complex social and health issues associated with participation in class 4 gambling in its decision making. Yours sincerely Dr Richard Wall bMedical Officer of Health</p> <p>References [1] "New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000," ed. [2] Waikato District Health Board, "Position Statement on Gambling.," 2015. [3] Waikato District Health Board, "Healthy People Excellent Care. Waikato District Health Board Strategy.," 2016. [4] Problem Gambling Foundation, "Fact sheet - Gambling in New Zealand," Available: <a href="https://www.pgfnz.org/fact-sheet---gambling-in-newzealand.html">https://www.pgfnz.org/fact-sheet---gambling-in-newzealand.html</a>. [5] Ministry of Health, "Problem Gambling Geography of New Zealand 2005," Wellington2006. [6] "The Gambling Act 2003," Available: <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/113.0/DLM207803.html">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/113.0/DLM207803.html</a>. [7] Central Queensland University and Auckland University of Technology, "Measuring the burden of gambling harm in New Zealand.," Ministry of Health. Wellington2017. [8] M. Shaw, K. Forbush, J. Schlinder, E. Rosenman, and D. Black, "The effect of pathological gambling on families, marriages and children.," CNS Spectrums vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 615-622, 2007. [9] M. Wall, M. Peter, R. You, Mavoa, S., , and K. Witten, "Problem gambling research: A study of community level harm from gambling. Phase one final report: Prepared for Ministry of Health. Auckland: Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE)," 2010.</p>
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		[10] Gray R., "New Zealanders Participation in Gambling: results from the 2010 Health and Lifestyles Survey. Wellington: Health Sponsorship Council.," 2011. [11] Marshall D and Wynne H, "Fighting the Odds?," Statistics Canada, Perspectives Dec:5-13., 2003. [12] Storer J, Abbott M, and Stubbs J, "Access or adaption? A meta-analysis of surveys of problem gambling prevalence in Australia and New Zeland with respect to concentration of electronic gaming machines," International Gambling Studies, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 225-244, 2009.	



35	Jarrod True & Bruce Robertson - The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand  Out of District	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand’s Submission on Matamata-Piako District Council’s Gambling Venue Policy</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>1. The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand 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.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>2. The Association requests that the current caps (totalling 201 gaming machines and 15 venues) remain, given the Matamata-Piako District’s population growth and low risk rating.</p> <p>Statement of Proposal – Low Risk Rating</p> <p>3. The statement of proposal summarises the relevant research and data. The key findings of the report include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Matamata-Piako District has consistently lower gaming machine revenue than its neighbouring councils.</li><li>• The Matamata-Piako District gaming machine spend per head is consistently lower than neighbouring councils.</li><li>• The Matamata-Piako District has a lower density of gaming machines per head of population than the Hauraki District, Waipa District, South Waikato District and Thames-Coromandel District.</li><li>• The number of problem gambling referrals from residents within the Matamata- Piako District is low, compared to neighbouring councils. The Matamata-Piako District is also considered to have a low rate of gambling harm when compared to the national rate.</li><li>• The funding received by local community organisations is critical to their ongoing sustainability.</li></ul> <p>Gaming Machine Funding</p> <p>4. 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. Approximately \$300 million<sup>1</sup> in grants are made each year from non-casino gaming machines. In addition to the external grants, clubs such as RSAs and Workingmen’s Clubs receive approximately \$50 million each year in gaming proceeds to assist with meeting the clubs’ operating costs. This funding is crucial.</p> <p>5. The total authorised purpose funding (including the non-published club authorised purpose payments) received from Matamata-Piako District-based venues is over \$2.4 million annually. Examples of recent grants include:</p> <table><tr><td>• \$4,582.00 to Springdale School</td><td>• \$2,415.00 to Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Inc</td></tr><tr><td>• \$3,000.00 to Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust</td><td>• \$5,000.00 to Piako Gymnastics Club Inc</td></tr><tr><td>• \$7,000.00 to Te Aroha Playcentre</td><td>• \$5,300.00 to Waihou Rugby Football and Sports Club Inc</td></tr><tr><td>• \$13,974.87 to Te Aroha Business Association Inc</td><td>• \$5,000.00 to Te Aroha BMX Club Inc</td></tr></table> <p>6. The total grants amount quoted by the Problem Gambling Foundation is less than the \$2.4 million stated above, as the Problem Gambling Foundation’s data is gathered from society websites, and not all societies publish their authorised purpose payments. The funds applied and distributed by club societies, for example, are not published. Further, if the grant recipient’s name does not indicate that it is located within the territorial authority, the amount of that grant is not included in the Problem Gambling Foundation’s figures.</p> <p>Revenue Breakdown</p> <p>7. 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:</p> <p>Typical Distribution of Gaming Machine Profits</p> <table><tr><th></th><th><b>GST Inclusive</b></th><th><b>GST Exclusive</b></th></tr><tr><td>Government Duty</td><td>20%</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>GST</td><td>13.04%</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Problem Gambling Levy</td><td>1.31%</td><td>1.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Department of Internal Affairs’ Costs</td><td>2.9%</td><td>3.33%</td></tr><tr><td>Gaming Machine Depreciation</td><td>6.95%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs &amp; Maintenance</td><td>2.31%</td><td>2.66%</td></tr><tr><td>Venue Costs</td><td>13.9%</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>Society Costs</td><td>1.74%</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Donations</td><td>37.83%</td><td>43.5%</td></tr></table> <p>Gaming Machines – Key Facts</p> <p>8. 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 31 years ago.</p> <p>9. Gambling is a popular form of entertainment that most New Zealanders participate in. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015)<sup>2</sup> found that 75% of adult New Zealanders had participated in some form of gambling in the previous 12 months.</p>	• \$4,582.00 to Springdale School	• \$2,415.00 to Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Inc	• \$3,000.00 to Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	• \$5,000.00 to Piako Gymnastics Club Inc	• \$7,000.00 to Te Aroha Playcentre	• \$5,300.00 to Waihou Rugby Football and Sports Club Inc	• \$13,974.87 to Te Aroha Business Association Inc	• \$5,000.00 to Te Aroha BMX Club Inc		<b>GST Inclusive</b>	<b>GST Exclusive</b>	Government Duty	20%	23%	GST	13.04%	0	Problem Gambling Levy	1.31%	1.5%	Department of Internal Affairs’ Costs	2.9%	3.33%	Gaming Machine Depreciation	6.95%	8%	Repairs & Maintenance	2.31%	2.66%	Venue Costs	13.9%	16%	Society Costs	1.74%	2%	Donations	37.83%	43.5%
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		<p>10. Gaming machine numbers are in natural decline. In 2003, New Zealand had 25,221 gaming machines. In December 2018, New Zealand had 15,257 gaming machines. In 2003, the Matamata-Piako District had 200 gaming machines. The district currently has only 157 machines operating.</p> <p>11. New Zealand has a very low problem gambling rate by international standards. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015)<sup>3</sup> found the problem gambling rate was 0.2% of people aged 18 years and over. The problem gambling rate is for all forms of gambling, not just gaming machine gambling.</p> <p>12. 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 2017 to June 2018) shows that only 3 new persons from the Matamata-Piako District sought help for problem gambling.</p> <p>13. All gaming machine societies contribute to a problem gambling fund. This fund provides approximately \$18,500,000 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.</p> <p>14. 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).</p> <p>Existing Gaming Machine Safeguards</p> <p>15. The current caps are appropriate given the significant measures that are already in place to minimise the harm from gaming machines.</p> <p>16. 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.</p> <p>17. There is a statutory age limit that prohibits persons under 18 years of age playing gaming machines.</p> <p>18. 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.</p> <p>19. 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.</p> <p>20. Gaming machines in New Zealand do not accept banknotes above \$20 in denomination.</p> <p>21. ATMs are excluded from all gaming rooms.</p> <p>22. All gaming venues have a harm minimisation policy.</p> <p>23. All gaming venues have pamphlets that provide information about the characteristics of problem gambling and how to seek advice for problem gambling.</p> <p>24. 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.</p> <p>25. All gaming venue staff are required to have undertaken comprehensive problem gambling awareness and intervention training.</p> <p>26. Any person who advises that they have a problem with their gambling is required to be excluded from the venue.</p> <p>27. It is not permissible for a player to play two gaming machines at once.</p> <p>28. All gaming machines have a clock on the main screen. All gaming machines display the odds of winning.</p> <p>29. 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).</p> <p>30. It is not permissible to use the word "jackpot" or any similar word in advertising that is visible from outside a venue.</p> <p>The Current Caps are Reasonable</p> <p>31. The current caps are reasonable, given the current environment of high regulation and naturally reducing machine numbers.</p> <p>32. 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).</p> <p>33. The 2012 National Gambling Survey<sup>4</sup> 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:</p> <p>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</p>
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Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>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.</p> <p>34. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 3 (2014)5 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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>...gambling participation has decreased substantially in New Zealand during the past 20 years, and problem gambling and related harm has probably plateaued...</p> <p>35. 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 introduction of caps generally appear to have little impact on problem gambling rates. Professor Abbott noted:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>36. A more current restrictive cap is unlikely to reduce problem gambling, but will, over time, reduce the amount of funding available to community groups in the Matamata-Piako 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.</p> <p>Unintended Consequences – Increase in Internet and Mobile Phone Gambling</p> <p>37. 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.</p> <p>38. 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.</p> <p>39. SkyCity announced on 11 March 2019 that it would launch an offshore-based online casino by the end of 2019.</p> <p>40. Offshore-based online gambling, however, poses considerable risks because it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is highly accessible, being available 24 hours a day from the comfort and privacy of your home;</li> <li>• Has no restrictions on bet sizes;</li> <li>• Has no capacity for venue staff to observe and assist people in trouble;</li> <li>• Reaches new groups of people who may be vulnerable to the medium;</li> <li>• Provides no guaranteed return to players;</li> <li>• Is more easily abused by minors;</li> <li>• Has reduced protections to prevent fraud, money laundering or unfair gambling practices; and</li> <li>• 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 they induce to also open an account and deposit funds.</li> </ul> <p>41. The Problem Gambling Foundation shares our concern with the growth of online gambling. Below are some extracts from the Problem Gambling Foundation's media platforms:</p> <p>42. If a reduction in gaming machines only redirects gamblers to offshore-based internet gambling, there is no harm minimisation advantage in that strategy. 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.</p> <p>Oral Hearing</p> <p>43. Jarrod True, on behalf of the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand, would like to make a presentation at the upcoming oral hearing.</p> <p>1 <a href="http://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Gambits/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf">http://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Gambits/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf</a></p> <p>2 <a href="https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf">https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf</a></p> <p>3 <a href="https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf">https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf</a></p> <p>4 <a href="http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national_gambling_study_report_2.pdf">http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national_gambling_study_report_2.pdf</a></p> <p>5 <a href="http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national-gambling-study-final-report-report-no.5.pdf">http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national-gambling-study-final-report-report-no.5.pdf</a></p>	

67	<p>Martin Cheer - Pub Charity Limited</p> <p>Out of District</p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>Introduction Pub Charity Limited (PCL) currently operates 1 venue and 14 gaming machines in the Matamata-Piako District (MPDC) TLA. Between 2017 and year to date March 2019 PCL has distributed \$385,910.00 in 78 donations to local organisations.</p> <p>The MPDC is conducting the triennial review of its Class 4 and TAB Gambling Venue Policy for the period 2019-2021. This will be the Councils sixth opportunity to review this policy and Council staff are proposing to impose a sinking lid on future Class 4 venues and machine numbers from the 2019/2021 period.</p> <p>Current Class 4 gaming machine numbers at 157 in MPDC sits well below the permitted population- based cap of 173.</p> <p>This unutilised Class 4 capacity under Council policy has been a factor for a number of years and would appear to indicate that 'growth' is under control from existing regulatory measures.</p> <p>Council staff have adopted the policy proposal to retain the status quo with minor administrative changes and Pub Charity supports this proposal. We would like to speak to our submissions.</p> <p>It is useful that the Council have been so clear on their reasoning for the proposed policy and again it is supported with the following caveat.</p> <p>There is some concern expressed by the Council based on the assumptions that there is an immediate and linear relationship between exposure, that is the number of gaming machines per capita, and levels of problem gambling in a community.</p> <p>While the Council takes some comfort that the number of machines in the District, per person, sits below the average in the area empirical evidence shows that there is no direct correlation between the harm and exposure or in gambling opportunism and gaming venue numbers.</p> <p>The proposed policy does not cover;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lotteries outlets, which have doubled in recent years, associated with 10.8% of problem gambling help seeking annually</li> <li>• 'Other' forms of gambling like online, poker and housie, responsible for 7.8% of all problem gambling help seeking annually (and growing rapidly)</li> <li>• Internet based options including on line mobile and app based gambling products like LOTTO On-line, TAB racing and sports betting apps and accounts</li> <li>• On-line casinos and gaming machines</li> <li>• Overseas on-line casinos and sports betting agencies.</li> <li>• NZ Racing Board on track and mobile based sports betting, associated with 7.8% of problem gambling help seeking</li> </ul> <p>Sinking lids - Exposure Theory and the Prevalence of Problem Gambling</p> <p>Some submitters will suggest a sinking lid is required for the MPDC policy. The underlying reason for that policy position is again the belief that there is a linear relationship between exposure to gaming machines and levels of problem gambling in the community.</p> <p>There is no evidence that sinking lids have had any impact on total gambling spend or problem gambling prevalence a fact recognised by researchers over the years as a false premise.<sup>1</sup> The current gambling legislation that enables local Government gambling venue policies, was introduced in 2004 before the emergence of high-speed domestic internet or smartphone technology.</p> <p>At the time the main access to gambling opportunities was to physically visit a state licensed venue or retail outlet. It was intuitive to consider that limiting or controlling access to gambling venues was both a means of controlling the supply of gambling, gambling spend, and potentially reducing harm.</p> <p>Such thinking in 2019 is outdated. The empirical evidence does not support the argument that reducing Class 4 venues and machines is an effective means of reducing gambling spend or problem gambling prevalence.</p> <p>The imposition of sinking lids on community gaming machines in a number of jurisdictions, including Auckland and Christchurch, has led to a decline by over one third, or about 8,000 community gaming machines, from the New Zealand Market.</p> <p>Over that time total spending, in inflation adjusted terms, on community gaming machines fell by \$512M or 36% since 2004.</p> <p>Despite this reduction in Class 4 spending the total spending on gambling in New Zealand has actually increased by over \$300M annually.</p> <p>Some submitters will claim that reducing community gaming venues and machines leads to better health outcomes. This is not evident in Ministry of Health statistics for problem gambling prevalence rates on a national or local level.</p> <p>The problem gambling prevalence rate in New Zealand, already some of the lowest in the world, stabilised in the 1990's and have remained unchanged.</p> <p>After numerous and regular studies the NZ Ministry of Health states;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'From examination of the findings of other surveys, taking account of methodological differences and their likely impact, it is concluded that there has probably been no change in the prevalence of current problem and moderate-risk gambling since 2006.</li> <li>• Again adjusting for the likely impact of methodological differences, it is concluded that the prevalence of lifetime probable pathological and problem gambling have probably not changed since the last time a lifetime assessment was made in New Zealand (1999).</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From examination of previous New Zealand prevalence studies it is considered likely that the prevalence of problematic gambling, both current and lifetime, within the range assessed as pathological, problem and moderate-risk, reduced significantly during the 1990s and has since stayed at about the same level.</li> <li>The above conclusion is consistent with the findings of a recent meta-analysis of prevalence studies conducted world-wide since the late 1980s; in all major world regions examined prevalence increased in association with increased gambling availability, especially casino gambling and EGMs, then levelled out and declined.’<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p>If historical findings are considered it should not come as a surprise that enforcing sinking lids has not delivered. The only surprise is they keep getting endorsed by some Council staff.</p> <p>Long standing advice from local and international problem gambling clinicians and researchers indicated that imposing caps or sinking lids on gaming machine numbers in the expectation of a reduced incidence of problem gambling, has not been effective.</p> <p>‘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 gaming machines], prevalence rates [of problem gambling] have remained constant or declined. ...’ Professor Max Abbot, AUT, 2006</p> <p>‘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.’</p> <p>Study of the impact of caps on Electronic Gaming Machines; The South Australian Centre for Economic Studies; May 2006</p> <p>Help Seeking is not a Proxy for Harm</p> <p>The Gambling Commission has made it clear that presentation statistics are not a measure of the prevalence or incidence of harm.</p> <p>‘ ... presentations are not a sound proxy for gambling harm.’<sup>3</sup></p> <p>The Report initially agrees explaining the unreliability of the fluctuating help seeking statistics, which are for all forms of gambling not just class 4;</p> <p>‘There are difficulties in measuring whether the Policy has been effective in preventing and minimising harm caused by gambling.’</p> <p>‘This [increase in help seeking] may be the result of increased promotion for these services at particular times. There is some growth in the number of people seeking support, however this could be explained by increasing awareness levels about problem gambling, and associated support services.’</p> <p>The unutilised gaming capacity under the current policy and the evidence of low risk based on spending, density and problem gambling prevalence (help seeking) should give the Council some comfort a more restrictive policy approach is not required.</p> <p>The Benefit of Regulated Gambling Venues</p> <p>Community gambling will either be undertaken in controlled and supervised environments or uncontrolled and unsupervised places, like on-line.</p> <p>Rather than being something to suppress or prohibit, Class 4 venues represent a ‘best case’ scenario for the monitoring of intervention in gambling behaviour .</p> <p>Class 4 Games must be approved and meet specifications, bet sizes and prizes are limited, and the issuing of credit to gamble is prohibited.</p> <p>Staff in Class 4 venues are trained to a high standard to monitor and supervise gambling participants, intervening as required with information and, in extreme cases, exclusion from gambling.</p> <p>Since 2003 several Councils, on advice from anti gaming groups, imposed restrictions or sinking lids on future community-based gaming machine or venue numbers, encouraged in the belief that by simply reducing one point of access to gambling, as opposed to implementing measures which reduce the harm caused by problem gambling, that problem gambling would be reduced.</p> <p>That type of advice will no doubt be offered to the Council, again during this review.</p> <p>After 12 years of such policies, and a reduction of over 7,500 community gaming machines there is no evidence that this has had any impact on reducing the already very low prevalence rate of problem gambling in New Zealand.</p> <p>Rather than facing restrictions the NZ Racing Board recently announced an aggressive expansion of products and technology as have the Lotteries Commission.</p> <p>‘We are looking to attract more responsible gambling ... to double our active [TAB] accounts over the next couple of years.’<sup>4</sup> ‘Join TAB Now &amp; Get A Bonus \$20 When You Deposit \$10. Now You're In The Game. Live Odds Online. NZ's Only Betmakers. Multis Betting. Services: Sports Betting, Horse Racing, Multis Betting, Odds, Favourites.’</p> <p>TAB World Cup Promotion - ‘Sign-up a new TAB account with the promotion code GOAL and we'll load a \$20 bonus into your new account after you make your first deposit of at least \$10.</p> <p>Available to new digital account customers only. Promotion Code GOAL must be submitted at sign-up. Your \$20 Bonus will be released into new account after first deposit has been made.</p> <p>Limit of 1 new account bonus per participant. Offer applies to new TAB customers only. Full promotion terms and conditions available at <a href="http://tab.co.nz/depbonus">tab.co.nz/depbonus</a>. Please gamble responsibly.’</p>
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Reducing controlled and supervised community spaces for gambling, like Class 4 venues, will simply accelerate the existing trend for gambling to move to commercial, uncontrolled and unsupervised channels, a trend already causing a great deal of concern internationally.

‘Interactive and online gambling is having devastating consequences; new gamblers are more easily recruited online and gambling sites are accessible 24 hours per day.’ 5

The Purpose of Class 4 Gambling - Community Funding

Pub Charity Limited funding to organisations based in the MPDC area since the last review is attached. Funding contributions to national organisations like Starship Foundation and St Johns have not been listed here but can be seen at [www.pubcharitylimited.org.nz](http://www.pubcharitylimited.org.nz) if required.

In addition to these funding outcomes PCL pays 33% of gaming machine proceeds, or \$30.9M per annum to central Government in taxes and duties and \$1.2M annually towards the costs of problem gambling research, intervention and public awareness.

While these amounts were considered ‘lost to the community’ the benefits accrued through Government expenditure from the Consolidated Fund in which they are deposited. In fact, love them or loathe them the people of MPD directly or indirectly benefit from Class 4 gambling every day.

Summary

Empirical evidence contained in reports by the NZ Ministry of Health show that restrictive policies like sinking lids on class 4 gambling have had no impact on problem gambling prevalence in the community or on total gambling spend. What they have achieved is reduced community funding and encouraged the migration of spending to other gambling activities.

- 1 ‘Do Problem Gambling and EGM’s Go Together Like a Horse and Carriage’; Abbot, M; 2006
- 2 NZ Ministry of Health, NEW ZEALAND 2012 NATIONAL GAMBLING STUDY: GAMBLING HARM AND PROBLEM GAMBLING, REPORT NUMBER 2, Provider Number: 467589, Contract Numbers: 335667/00, 01 and 02, 3 July 2014, Authors: Professor Max Abbott, Dr Maria Bellringer, Dr Nick Garrett, Dr Stuart Mundy-McPherson
- 3 Regulatory Impact Statement: Problem Gambling Levy for 2016/17 to 2018/19, Department of Internal Affairs
- 4 NZ Racing Board CEO John Allen, Sunday Star Times, November 12, 2017

PCL supports the MPDC Gambling Venue policy as proposed.

Pub Charity Donations Matamata-Piako District 2017-2019 Year to Date

Date	Organisation name	Amount (\$)	Description of Purpose
27/01/2017	Te Aroha Playcentre	\$2,955.00	Cushion fall
27/01/2017	College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club	\$7,872.50	New playing jerseys, shorts and socks
27/01/2017	Tui Park Bowling Club Inc	\$2,000.00	Prizes for the community bowls tournament
24/02/2017	Piako Gymnastics Club	\$6,000.00	Rent Costs
24/02/2017	Te Aroha Swimming Club Inc	\$905.00	Accommodation
24/03/2017	Te Aroha Golf Club Inc	\$7,500.00	Sprays & fertilisers for the refurbishment of the greens & course
24/03/2017	Grand Tavern Hunting & Fishing Club	\$10,000.00	Prizes and trophies for the open annual hunting & fishing competition
24/03/2017	Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	\$7,000.00	Programme costs
24/03/2017	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn	\$4,150.00	Court hireage at Te Aroha events centre
21/04/2017	Te Aroha Angling Club	\$5,405.49	Take a kid fishing 2017 trip- Charters, bus & tapu store for meal
21/04/2017	Te Aroha Contract Bridge Club Inc	\$3,050.00	Venue hire & catering costs
21/04/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$1,396.10	Weed spray, brooms, wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, hoses with fittings & squidgy boards
21/04/2017	Te Aroha & District Museum Society	\$5,948.25	Part time paid Administrative Assistant wages for 22 weeks



		21/04/2017	St Josephs PTA	\$3,000.00	Numicon mathematics learning resource
		21/04/2017	Te Aroha College	\$11,578.26	x1 -CNC router
		21/04/2017	Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	\$6,804.00	Mentoring costs
		26/05/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$4,500.00	Concrete for ramp
		26/05/2017	Tui Park Bowling Club Inc	\$5,146.00	Sprays & fertilizers for the two greens
		23/06/2017	Te Aroha Group Riding for the Disabled Inc	\$595.13	Safety approved and compliant riding helmets
		23/06/2017	College Old Boys Rugby & Sports	\$5,000.00	Medical supplies and physiotherapy sideline services
		23/06/2017	Te Aroha Golf Club Inc	\$1,161.36	Replacement vacuum cleaner and 12 representative shirts
		23/06/2017	St Josephs PTA	\$792.00	12 New Netball Dresses and Bibs
		23/06/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$3,000.00	Replace alloy on the broken start gate.
		28/08/2017	Future Te Aroha	\$678.30	Plastic storage containers
		28/08/2017	Manawaru School BOT	\$10,000.00	Installation of fitness trail
		22/09/2017	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn	\$9,126.00	Accommodation
		22/09/2017	Te Aroha Free Kindergarten Assn Inc	\$887.60	Toys
		22/09/2017	Elstow Playschool	\$3,500.00	Prepare and repaint the playschool building
		22/09/2017	Te Aroha A P & H Assn	\$3,276.93	Prize ribbons and rental of a public sound system
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha Group Riding for the Disabled Inc	\$7,500.00	Employment related costs for the full-time Head Coach
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha & Districts Health Services Charitable Trust	\$5,322.00	Sit to stand hoist
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$964.00	Concrete cesspits
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha Primary School	\$4,626.96	School camp
		4/12/2017	Future Te Aroha	\$1,275.00	Christmas trees, lights and supplies
		4/12/2017	Te Aroha Springs Community Trust	\$2,318.34	Replacemnt toys
		4/12/2017	Te Aroha Scout Group	\$3,300.00	New equipment camping and outdoor activities
		1/02/2018	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Incorporated	\$25,312.50	
		1/02/2018	Te Miro Settlers Hall Incorporated	\$5,000.00	
		1/02/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$2,000.00	
		1/02/2018	Te Aroha Swimming Club Incorporated	\$1,340.00	
		1/02/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$1,300.00	
		7/03/2018	Grand Tavern Hunting & Fishing Club	\$10,000.00	Annual Open Hunting & Fishing competition held on 10th, 11th and 12th May 2018
		7/03/2018	Elstow-Waihou Combined School	\$2,000.00	Transport and accommodation

		28/03/2018	Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	\$10,000.00	Medical supplies and physiotherapy sideline services
		28/03/2018	Youth Empowerment Service	\$1,355.65	New computer
		24/04/2018	Charitable Trust Te Aroha and District Senior Citizens Association Incorporated	\$8,705.50	Sealing and painting of concrete block wall
		24/04/2018	Te Aroha Contract Bridge Club Incorporated	\$3,355.00	Venue hire and catering costs
		24/04/2018	Te Aroha and District Museum Society Incorporated	\$3,337.20	12 weeks salary for the Administrator Assistant
		24/04/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,414.60	Materials to connect cesspits
		29/05/2018	Te Aroha College	\$20,000.00	Classroom computers
		29/05/2018	Future Te Aroha	\$3,000.00	Film equipment
		29/05/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,669.80	Generator and compressor
		29/05/2018	Mangaiti Settlers Club Incorporated	\$1,618.04	Community Halls power usage and rates.
		26/06/2018	Piako Gymnastics Club Incorporated	\$5,000.00	Rent costs for the Power Board building
		1/08/2018	Te Aroha Dramatic Society Incorporated	\$6,500.00	Purchase and install a panasonic cassette unit 1400kw heatpump
		1/08/2018	Te Aroha Business Association Incorporated	\$5,160.00	Advertising, entertainment and prize equipment
		1/08/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club	\$5,000.00	Sprays and fertilizer for the refurbishment of the two greens
		29/08/2018	Te Aroha Golf Club Incorporated	\$7,500.00	Sprays and fertilisers for golf course
		29/08/2018	Te Aroha Springs Community Trust	\$4,136.00	Buses for 2018 Day Camp
		29/08/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$2,972.20	Retaining Wall
		27/09/2018	Te Aroha A P & H Association	\$2,767.70	Prize ribbons for Equestrian sections plus rental of a sound system and technician for annual event
		27/09/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,092.50	Club sign to go on start gate
		27/09/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$850.00	Growsafe and Certified Handlers Certificates
		2/11/2018	Te Aroha Domain Day Committee	\$11,575.49	Sound system for festival
		2/11/2018	St Joseph's School PTA	\$6,000.00	Climbing net for new playground
		2/11/2018	Walton Golf Club Incorporated	\$2,500.00	Contribution towards cost of chemicals required for golf course
		2/11/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$2,000.00	Chemist vouchers used for prizes for the ladies' two day tournament
		6/12/2018	Lakeview Archers Incorporated	\$4,670.00	Target butts, target frames on wheels and powerstops
		6/12/2018	Te Aroha And District Health Services Charitable Trust	\$4,655.85	Hot box for storing food for delivery of heated meals in hospital
		6/12/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$2,950.00	Contribution towards safety railing
		31/01/2019	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Incorporated	\$22,417.39	Hire of sports hall for 2019 activities
		31/01/2019	Te Aroha Playcentre	\$4,000.00	Contribution towards wall coverings

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments				Council decision
		31/01/2019	Te Aroha Golf Club Incorporated	\$3,477.00	Log splitter	
		1/03/2019	Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	\$10,000.00	Medical supplies, physiotherapy rehabilitation and sideline services	
		1/03/2019	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$1,940.00	Prizes for the club's community bowls tournament	
		1/03/2019	Te Aroha Swimming Club Incorporated	\$1,810.00	Flights and accommodation Division II Sim meet in Dunedin	
		1/03/2019	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,230.00	Plaques and engraving	
		28/03/2019	Te Aroha Angling Club Incorporated	\$5,763.01	Take a kid fishing 2019 costs	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>\$385,909.65</b>		
81	Tom Irwin, Eru Loach - Problem Gambling Foundation of NZ trading as PGF Group  Out of District	<b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i>  <i>See Attachment Document - Pg. 45</i>				
51	Tanya Piejus - New Zealand Community Trust  Out of District	<b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i>  <i>See Attachment Document - Pg. 1</i>				

86	<p>Mike Gribble - Morrinsville Grey Power</p> <p>Morrinsville Ward</p>	<p><b>Various</b></p> <p>Submission to Matamata Piako District Council from Morrinsville Grey Power Association 1/ Annual Plan Although the Council states that it is not consulting about the Annual Plan ( AP) because there are no significant changes to the Long term Plan(LTP) and then we find in the AP listed 15 major projects that are changed from the LTP Request: That as you are holding submission hearing you include Annual Plan submissions.</p> <p>2/ The Bus Service for Morrinsville We would like you, in conjunction with the Regional Council to provide a better service. Could you also including adding a new bus stop in the vicinity of the iSite with toilet included in the bus stop. The toilet would provide after-hours use for the people using the bus service and skate park. When a train service includes a stop at Morrinsville, the Lorne Street bus stop can be transferred to the Station with its car park and toilet. The Councils decision to route the new bus service from Matamata via Morrinsville is a good start to the improved service. Request: That you provide a bus stop shelter and toilet near the iSite in Thames Street.</p> <p>3/ Thames Street Pedestrian Crossing The crossing in Thames Street is not working in spite of being installed for a considerable time. The main reason being that the confusion by motorists with two types of crossing in Thames Street and the drivers giving away to the pedestrian.  Request: That you install traffic lights on the pedestrian crossing. That you include Grey Power in discussions about the changes needed to the Streetscape upgrade.</p> <p>4/ Pedestrian Safety The older people and infirm with disabilities and the young are more vulnerable to accidents with vehicles and need greater protection than the others. The following five reasons are why Council should improve pedestrian safety. Everyone feels welcome Streets must be welcoming places for everyone to walk, spend time and engage with other people. This is necessary to keep us all healthy through physical activity and social interaction. It is also what makes places vibrant and keeps communities strong. The best test for whether we are getting our streets right is whether the whole community, particularly children, older people and disabled people are enjoying using this space. People feel relaxed The street environment can make us feel anxious – if it is dirty and noisy if it feels unsafe if we don't have enough space if we are unsure where to go or we can't easily get to where we want to. All of these factors are important for making our streets welcoming and attractive to walk, cycle and spend time in. Easy to cross Our streets need to be easy to cross for everyone. This is important because people prefer to be able to get where they want to go directly and quickly so if we make that difficult for them they will get frustrated and give up. This is called 'severance' and it has real impacts on our health, on our communities and on businesses too. It is not just physical barriers and lack of safe crossing points that cause severance, it's fast-moving traffic too. Not too noisy Noise from road traffic impacts on our health and well-being in many ways, it also makes streets stressful for people living and working on them as well as people walking and cycling on them. Reducing the noise from road traffic creates an environment in which people are willing to spend time and interact.  Request: That you promote a policy that has the precedence of pedestrian safety over vehicular convenience taking into account the above factors. Amend the bylaw to reduce to speed limit to 30kph in Thames Street from Lorne Street to Canada Street</p> <p>5/ The Footpaths Because footpaths have become pathways they need to be wider than the majority of footpaths are at present. They need to accommodate walkers, mobile scooters, wheelchairs and powered wheelchairs. The meter wide footpaths of today are inadequate. While we accept the fact that they will be multi- users and that our members are a large user of mobile scooters there must be bylaws to regulate the speed and allocate lanes for pedestrians and others authorised users of the footpath. It is pleasing to note that NZTA has increased the subsidy for footpath maintenance and Council should take full advantage of the subsidy.</p>	
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Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>Request: That all new maintenance on footpaths increases the width and have lanes marked on them. That the long term planning and bylaws allow a separate lane for vehicles to use and where there are multiple users with pedestrians.</p> <p>6/ Parking There is a shortage of parking close to the shops and facilities in the CBD. It is rather silly that the new car park in Morrinsville has only two regular car parks in use during the weekdays. We would suggest that parking wardens are used in enforcing the time limits or that Council staff come up with some smart way of enforcing the time limits. We would be willing to discuss with them ways we think would help.</p> <p>7/ Feedback We would like to suggest that like the Regional Council, you reply to each submitter with the specific reasons why Council have or have not accepted their proposals.</p> <p>We wish to be heard at hearings to be held on 15 May 2019 Valerie Rodda Secretary Morrinsville Grey Power</p>	

# All Submissions

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
1	Mike Baker - Arawa Properties  Matamata Ward	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal	
2	Anita McQueen (Contact Robert McQueen)  Out of District	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter does not support the proposal  <b>Comment to Q1</b> 1) No prioritisation justified 2) Risk should be confined to front street wall, parapet and awning, not the overall building, including side & back walls	
3	S. Coombe  Te Aroha Ward	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal	
4	John Potter  Out of District	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal	
5	Sam Yuan  Location not specified	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal	
6	J.L. Dean  Matamata Ward  <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<b>Reserve Management Plan</b> 1. Protected trees:- That the present system of designating only the largest trees for protection be abandoned. To be replaced with a system that protects, not only the largest trees or groups but those trees or groups of trees that enhance the district's environment, or rare or historic trees. That landowners be encouraged to nominate suitable trees, and future management of such protected trees to be a council-provided free service.  2. As a Matamata resident I consider that the Centennial Drive-Tom Grant Memorial Drive be extended with a theme for each new section, eg. Native medicinal plants/Native timber trees/ new exotic varieties of ornamental trees/food providing trees/trees that provide tonic or health benefits for livestock/amenities-interest areas be provided  3. Extending the present Matamata roadside plantings using interesting Oak varieties etc towards Waharoa and Tirau/Hinuera.  4. Those residents who mow/maintain the grass road verges or help with maintaining reserves, be recognised by Council, with an annual reserves focused function.  5. The gardens surrounding the new Matamata Council be re-designed so they are more in keeping with the flowering gardens of Broadway. I consider the trees planted at the Council Offices to have no cohesion with the building, the lawn installation to be substandard due to it's brown state during the last dry spell.	



Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
7	Ken Pentecost  Location not specified	<p><b>Reserve Management Plan</b></p> <p>My submission for renaming the above is 'Pentecost Reserve'</p> <p>The Pentecost family have had a long association with Morrinsville starting in 1914 when our great grandfather Richard Pentecost retired to his daughter's farm in Maungateparu. He passed away in 1934 and is buried in the old Morrinsville cemetery.</p> <p>His two daughters, Emmie Kerr and Ollie Bloomfield are buried in the Seales Road cemetery alongside their husbands. Our father Stan Pentecost, worked horses and did general farm work on the Kerr farm and his parents, Victor Lyle Pentecost and Ellen Agnes Pentecost moved into Morrinsville in 1937. Stan also undertook drain cleaning work and other odd jobs in Morrinsville before signing up for WW2.</p> <p>After WW2 Stan returned to Morrinsville and started a house painting business with his brother Arthur. Stan's older brother Eddie worked for the Thompson Sack Company in Morrinsville. After a time, Stan worked for the Morrinsville Dairy Company painting the company houses until his retirement.</p> <p>Stan lived in 371 Thames Street for 62 years until he passed away at 97 in August 2017.</p> <p>He was a founding member of the original Morrinsville Fishing Club, and through this became a good friend of the late Lyn Oldham whose subdivision on Seales Road has streets named after Oldham family members.</p> <p>As children we went to school with the Oldham's and Lyn Oldham was my agriculture teacher at Morrinsville College.</p>	
8	M + E Maarhuis  Out of District	<p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b></p> <p>The submitter supports the proposal</p>	
9	K W Lee / H S Park  Out of District	<p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b></p> <p>The submitter does not support the proposal</p> <p>Have we had any Earthquake in Morrinsville before? Do we need to have thoroughfares? Morrinsville is Low Risk zone, very small town, no high building. My place Nailshop and Hiroba (small Donburi shop) no high traffic. don't have many clients all the time I. think we do not need to make thoroughfares in Morrinsville.</p> <p>EQ info issued 30/06/2010 New category : 3 (Low Risk) LOT 3 DP 14394 274 278 Thames st Morrinsville</p> <p>Once EarthQuake happen, Morrinsville whole town has to have thoroughfares through whole Rd not limit zone. I do not agree make throughfores at special limit zone. Apply whole town as thoroughfares, especially big bank &amp; shopping ctr like MITRE 10. Place Mmaker etc.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
10	Sharron Wooler and Max Dalrymple  Matamata Ward	<p><b>Reserve Management Plan</b></p> <p>The draft plan provides for some exclusive use of carparking on reserves (perhaps with payment): We are opposed to this aspect of the plan.</p> <p>Specific submission: our submission is that there should not be any carparking provided for or allowed on the reserve area in Pohlen Park where it adjoins Smith Street.</p> <p>Detail: This area where Pohlen Park provides access from Smith Street is occasionally used for parking by the Bowling Club and effectively privatises the public access area and makes it unsafe for general use by families and people walking dogs etc who have to walk through that narrow space in order to access the park land. As it is the access to the Park is already narrowed and circumscribed by the Bowling building and area. It makes it less of an open area and removes the sense of being public space.</p> <p>We own the house and land bordering this area and do not see why our house should look directly into a carparking area which reduces the sense of amenity and privacy, as well as peaceful enjoyment of the land. It is more than enough of an imposition that the land bordering the other boundary of our property is taken up by the bowling greens. It is unfair to further impose on the neighbours. The park was always a positive amenity but this is being eroded by excessive private use.</p> <p>The consent granted to occupy the public parklands did not provide for the reserve area to be used for parking – it was instead pointed out that there is ample parking by the Headon Stadium area of the park. There is also sufficient on-street carparking. This aspect has not been enforced and it appears that the Council ignores the constant use of the reserve for private parking purposes. We would like to see better enforcement of the conditions.</p> <p>We have been contacted by other neighbours who are also concerned by the current ad hoc use of the reserve area for carparking by members of the Bowling Club and who are opposed to this and want it stopped.</p> <p>Relief: we seek confirmation that this area will remain as intended which is for general public on foot access to the park land at Pohlen Park and that it will not be turned into an ad hoc carpark or allowed to be used for parking. Providing for privatisation and payment of fees for this as per the draft reserve management plan does not address our concerns in any way.</p>	
11	Michael Cullen - The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association  Out of District	<p><b>Members only parking adjacent to Boyd Park, Te Aroha</b></p> <p>See Attachment Document - Pg. 70</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
12	LP & GF Brewer Morrinsville Ward  See also attachment Document – page 69	<p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b>            This submission represents 205 - 232 and 248 Thames Street. Morrinsville all within the proposed shaded area.</p> <p>Morrinsville would be well serviced at a time of an emergency due to not only the main street access but also the back entry service lanes with access to most buildings.</p> <p>Areas identified as public high density areas are based on what formula?</p> <p>Matamata Piako District Council has three towns which would have lower high density figures compared to Cambridge or Hamilton yet are still covered by the same blanket cover scale and remedial dates</p> <p>At any one time chances of injury or death due to falling debris in the three M.P.D.C towns would be low due to the low public density in the proposed areas</p> <p>Not saying anything should not be done, but time frames based on an objective figure scale rather than a visual blanket cover would make sure the high density areas would be remedied first. This would also take pressure off the engineers and builders of which there are limited numbers who would possibly inflate the remedial price due to demand.</p> <p>X on the proposed map indicating faulty buildings is only going to create a major concern with the public. Central Business Retail is presently under great pressures due to the lack of customer support we don't need a knee jerk reaction to this document. Council would still be carrying out its Government obligation without creating fear in the community if it did not include the X's. Other regions have not identified specific buildings. (Enclosed Waipa map).</p> <p>The intro of the presentation quotes "it is important to note that Council is not stating that your building is an earthquake risk but that it is within an area proposed to be a priority area, so why the X's? The shaded identified streets are enough to advise the public that this is the area Council is investigating and assessing which buildings may require remedial works.</p> <p>With something as serious as this it needs to be supported by objective not a visual assessment to say the building is prone to full or part failure.</p>	
13	Patricia Shannon Morrinsville Ward	<div> <div> <p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b>            The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b>            The submitter does not support changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b>            The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b>            The submitter does not support the proposal</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b>            I've had some frights of cyclists nearly crashing into me on council Footpaths!! (In Morrinsville)</p> <p><b>Earthquake Policy</b>            I think this matter should really be between the building owner + Their insurance company</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b>            except pool entry \$6.00 is rather a lot to pay!</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b>            The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b>            The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b>            The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p> <p><b>RMP</b>            The submitter supports the RMP</p> </div> </div>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
14	Bruce Church  Matamata Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<b>Rates</b> Why are my rates going up by almost 20%? are you proposing to spend 20% more than in 2018-9? With the increasing number of subdivisions, converting farming land into prime real estate, I would have thought only a inflation-related increase should suffice. I would perhaps understand if a capital project such as the Matamata Bypass was being advanced.	
15	Sharon Lawson  Morrinsville Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Dog areas are good to keep walkways free.  <b>Wastewater Bylaw.</b> Morrinsville water supply needs improvement, broken pipes, restrictions  <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> ensure mainteance of rail trails; excellent facility  <b>Legal Highs Policy</b> Synthetics are dangerous!!!  <b>Gambling and TAB Policies</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i> There are more than enough machines currently  <b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal  <b>Fees and Charges</b> pool fees are too high. It would be far more utilised if it was affordable for families.  <b>Reserve Management Plan</b> Would like to see extented river walk tracks & clean up of the river - link tracks on the river.	
16	Lloyd and Kathleen Clarke  Te Aroha Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Keep the boat ramp area as well as the new area. The new area to be fully fenced with trees and shrubs planted. Water and waste stations to be supplied!	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
17	Gillian Beath  Te Aroha Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Regarding the dog exercise area. I am hoping that council will be looking at dog parks in other communities. These areas need to be safe for dogs and their owners. Definitely well fenced so that no dog can escape onto the roads, with poo bins and bags provided and access to water.</p> <p>How about a card system given to all 'legal' registered dog owners that lets them into the area. This will keep the 'undesirable' dogs and their owners out, making us all feel safer and more likely to use the area. This is not happening at the moment with dogs and their owners constantly being threatened. I wouldn't take my dogs to the wetlands or anywhere else in Te Aroha after the things I have heard. You can't even walk them safely around the streets.</p> <p>Dogs need to be able to run and explore and that releases tension and boredom, so less problematic habits at home.</p>	
18 (a) and (b)	Sheryl Dodge  Te Aroha Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Yes, a dog area would be awesome. Would somehow like to see it manned that registered dogs only. This is why we pay registration. I own four dogs and count myself as a good owner. Would also need to be water. That would be brilliant</p>	
19	Amy Williamson  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p>	
20	Diane Smith  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Can the proposed area be fully fenced to allow dogs to be let off leads safely and a plastic bag facility at main gate in.</p>	
21	Paul Singh  Morrinsville Ward	<p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>Q3 – Are there any other thoroughfares that you feel meet the criteria but are not listed?</b> No</p>	
22	Anthony Watts  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter does not support changes to the bylaw</p> <p>Need a place to swin dogs</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
23	Steve Sunde Te Aroha Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> I Agree with the Council Regarding Flooding in the Boat Ramp Area in the winter... Except the new location dosen't have the same outlook as the boat ramp area and my dog's and I have spent 1 summers at the boat ramp and are asking Council to consider having both options open to the DOGS!! Any Questions Please Contact Me. Kind Regards Steve.	
24	Vicki Black Te Aroha Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> No Water availble for dogs – The Waihou River/TA Boat Ramp is nessesary to water & cool off your Dog after exersize. Stgnent water around the wetlands is toxic with botolism at certain periods through the year & not suitable for dogs to drink. Most people exersize thier dogs around the wetlands as it has trees for shade and is a flat pleasent place to walk your dog - pleasant for the dogs & also the owners Spur St Lacks water and Shade I have a big dog - mixing it in with little dogs is a recipie for disaster. small dogs have by nature a meaner disposition & therefore if in with a large dog could get hurt/killed if in fight	
25	Harold McGall Te Aroha Ward	<div> <b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw </div> <div> <b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw </div> <div> <b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy </div> <div> <b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw </div> <div> <b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter does not support the proposal </div> <div> <b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy </div> <div> <b>RMP</b> The submitter supports the proposal. </div> <div> <b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges </div> <div> <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> My concern with shared pathways if a safety issue. When cyclists are passing my place and when backing from my driveway we will not see them until it is maybe to late for them or me to stop. My other concern is if there is a accident who is liable, the cyclist whom can now legally ride on footpath, am i at fault for backing out of my driveway which we have been doing for 50 odd years, or is it you MPDC for allowing this potential hazard. Google Earth shows my driveway and hopefully my concerns will be taken on board and redirect them along a safer route. </div>	
26	Steve Southall Te Aroha Ward	<b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> Facilitating safe cycling in conjunction with the Hauraki cycle trail is important. Care should be taken to ensure that the width of the shared path meets design standards to minimise conflict between cyclists and pedestrians	



Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
27	Karen Chandler Morrinsville Ward	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter does not support changes to the fees and charges</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The road that we live on is dangerous at best and creates a health issue in summer with the continuous dust, we realise that to seal would be a huge expense, although with the chicken farm going in at the end of the road we feel that the areas outside the dwellings along to the road should be looked at i.e. bitumen on certain stretches of the road...speed limit's of 50k along the road. Screening with a scraper and then chucking gravel down "every so often" does not help...it only lasts a month or so before all the ruts, holes and ditches appear and fill up with gravel. In winter the run offs block which causes a huge amount of water to sit on the land due to the fact that all the gravel has blocked the drainage.</p> <p>We have a lot more trucks coming through and they seem to be going too fast for the road conditions. We have a few young drivers down this road now and we are hoping that one does not get hurt.</p> <p>Please review this road.... am sure there is a cheaper/better solution</p>	
28	Dr Bryan Frost Location not specified	<p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> In regard to your circular letter describing proposals for Council policy deliberation, I wish only to comment on "legal highs".</p> <p>The term, like Alice in Wonderland, means what you want it to mean. There is no accepted definition of psycho-active substances, except a substance which affects the mind. I must suppose then, Council will assume a legally-accepted definition for the purposes of any policy; will use whatever term is currently used within the framework of current legislation. I understand there is likely to be modification of law as the Misuse of Drugs Act may well not satisfy classification criteria; this particularly as those substances (listed below*) are able to be chemically altered(easily) to ensure suppliers do not in fact break the law.</p> <p>Bearing in mind that deaths from the abuse of such substances have been reported as early as 2002(and I have no doubt there have been many more), as a Medical Practitioner, I have grave concerns that we in Morrinsville should allow access to "legal highs" in any form. I have yet to sight your existing Policy on this issue so am unable to comment on its possible refinement. Personally I would object strongly to their introduction under any guise, or with any form of sale controls. I should hope the Council will consider a forum, at which other community rate-payers can express their concerns.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice figures for 2016 reveal that nearly 4500 people were charged with possession/supply of illicit drugs, of whom some 78% were convicted.(3500).Expectedly, most were males between 18-39.At that time only 46 were known to have taken/used/supplied drugs from the Schedule 3 Class C list. I suspect further statistics will show rather more are involved!</p> <p>The more recent Psychoactive Substances101, 2013, Part 2,Section 4,appears to give Council the right to refuse the granting of a licence. This seems to negate your comment in the circular letter I received over your signature..</p> <p>Do we want/need to allow drugs (whether supposedly "legal" for want of legislation) or any mind- altering substances to be made available here? Let the people decide. I vote NO. I believe you do have the power to deny licences here.</p> <p>Sincerely, (Dr BRM Frost DHA DObst BSc FRNZCGP MB)</p> <p>Schedule 3 class C Part 1,Sub-sections 2-6 of the Misuse of Drugs Act,1975 BZP,TFMPP,pFPP,MeOPP,mCPP,MBZP and isomers of any of those.They are all variants of piperazine, with added methyl, hydrocarbon or halogen radicals; easily created by anyone with basic chemistry 101 and simple equipment.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments		Council decision
29	Ngaire Atmore Te Aroha Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy  <b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal	<b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy  <b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges	
30	Jennifer Couch - Shop 63 Arawa Street (Owner)  Matamata Ward	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal  <b>Q3 – Are there any other thoroughfares that you feel meet the criteria but are not listed?</b> Rawhiti Ave - re Ambulance Station + Hospital. <b>Q4 – Do you agree there are no routes within the district that should be identified for prioritisation?</b> Rawhiti Ave - re Ambulance Station + Hospital.		
31	Kay Hansen Te Aroha Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The boat ramp was never a good option because the river was not fenced off. The proposed area is much more suitable, if it is fenced and gated it is central and handy to footpaths.		

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
32	John Townsend Matamata Ward	<p><b>Land Transport</b> I think it's unfair that the ratepayers are constantly paying for repairing roads in the town Center and just outside in the industrial area where J swaps trucks consistently rip up the tar seal at intersections-they (J swap) should be made to contribute (or pay for) the intersections affected by primarily their truck movements to have CONCRETE put down in place of Tar seal where the trucks turn. They cause a huge amount of damage annually around town and the ratepayers and transit NZ pay for it</p> <p><b>RMP/Dog Control Bylaw</b> I think it's about time that MPDC provided more "dog waste disposal stations". So far in the last 2 years the council has done away with subsidised rubbish bags, the (supposedly expensive to maintain) fountain in Matamata, and our rates are jumping up almost 4%-so by my reckoning there is NO REASON why the council can not provide more of these bins. I go to Swap park to fly my RC planes (it's also a dog exercise area) and the dog mess everywhere is disgusting</p> <p>Further Comment As I said above-the dog mess issue in swap park is a health issue. Lazy dog walkers either don't pick it up, or they leave bags of dog mess on the Burwood road fence, or under the tree in the Center of the park. Council have saved enough money with all the cuts to funding refuse bags, and that fountain in town they said was too expensive to maintain.</p> <p>I also think J swap contracting need to be held accountable for all the damage to the roads at intersections their trucks use repeatedly going to and from their maintenance and parking facilities. Those trucks rip huge amounts of tarseal out of the roads on intersections that need to really be concrete not tarseal, and every year transit NZ (the taxpayer) and the council (us ratepayers) have to foot the bill for all the damage this ONE local business do to our roads. It's about time they were made to pay to fix it, instead of being rewarded for fixing they damage they did with a paid contract to do a half-ass job of repairing it.</p> <p>Those intersections need to be concrete where the trucks turn, not Tarseal. If you look down at the Garland st/mangawhero st intersection that was recently repaired it's already getting torn up by turning trucks from swaps. Same with the eastern end of Gouk street and the intersections either end of Miro st. It's worse in summer because the hot sun melts the roads.</p> <p>Also, why can't council employ 3 traffic wardens to patrol Matamata/te Aroha and Morrinsville? The amount of real estate agents and other retail staff who park in Arawa street all day (and also in disabkrd parks at times) is a joke-surely council can afford it by now, just the rate increase for one street of houses would more than cover their annual wages.Anyway, that's my 10c worth-I doubt it will change anything though even though billing swaps for road damage would save the council a substantial amount of money. The Dog mess bins are an easy fix but again I'm not holding my breath.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
33	James Imlach - The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association  Out of District  <b>See also attachment Document -page 81</b>	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The NZMCA:</p> <p>a) SUPPORTS the proposed fee for Camping grounds inspections (\$254.00); and</p> <p>b) RECOMMENDS introducing a separate fee for Limited-service camping grounds (with exemption certificates) with a fee that is proportionate to the normal time taken and resources required to inspect these facilities.</p> <p>We assume the existing camping grounds inspection fee was set with a fully serviced public campground in mind. However, more limited-serviced campgrounds are in operation today that do not provide the same level of on-site facilities and therefore take much less time and resources to inspect. The NZMCA, for example, operates 43 limited-serviced campgrounds nationwide. These limited-serviced campgrounds accommodate members travelling in certified self-contained vehicles only and provided access to basic facilities, e.g. fresh water taps, rubbish and recycling bins, and in some cases a dump station.</p> <p>Because a nominal fee is charged to stay at an NZMCA site (or any limited-service site) our campgrounds must comply with the requirements of the Camping-grounds Regulations 1985. This includes registering the site and paying Council the applicable inspection fee. However, the regulations enable operators like the NZMCA to apply for and obtain exemption certificates from the local authority, which we do. Further information on the exemption certification process is attached.</p> <p>Local authorities are required to charge these inspection fees on a cost recovery basis only. We submit that if it takes much less time and resources to inspect a limited-service site versus a full serviced campground, the operator should not be subject to the same inspection fee.</p> <p><b>Reserve Management Plan</b> The NZMCA is in general SUPPORT of the draft policies and provisions that pertain to camping, self-contained campervans, dump stations, and events.</p> <p>While the Freedom Camping Act 2011 does not supersede the Reserves Act 1977, reserve management plans should recognise the economic and social value of self-contained (temporary) camping on reserves, particularly when this passive activity is consistent with the overriding purpose of a reserve, e.g. scenic and recreational reserves.</p> <p>The policy should also encourage the Council to notify key stakeholders, including the NZMCA, whenever camping is permitted on a reserve or proposed to be prohibited. This will help to ensure timely and accurate information is disseminated to the camping public. It will also encourage stakeholders to submit on proposals when they are made aware of them.</p>	
34	Camella Melrose  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> I think its a great idea allow somewhere dogs can have a good run and be safe</p>	

35	<p>Jarrold True &amp; Bruce Robertson - The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand</p> <p>Out of District <i>*Presented at Hearing</i></p> <p><i>See overall comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b></p> <p>The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand's Submission on Matamata-Piako District Council's Gambling Venue Policy</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>1. The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand 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.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>2. The Association requests that the current caps (totalling 201 gaming machines and 15 venues) remain, given the Matamata-Piako District's population growth and low risk rating.</p> <p>Statement of Proposal – Low Risk Rating</p> <p>3. The statement of proposal summarises the relevant research and data. The key findings of the report include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Matamata-Piako District has consistently lower gaming machine revenue than its neighbouring councils.</li><li>• The Matamata-Piako District gaming machine spend per head is consistently lower than neighbouring councils.</li><li>• The Matamata-Piako District has a lower density of gaming machines per head of population than the Hauraki District, Waipa District, South Waikato District and Thames-Coromandel District.</li><li>• The number of problem gambling referrals from residents within the Matamata- Piako District is low, compared to neighbouring councils. The Matamata-Piako District is also considered to have a low rate of gambling harm when compared to the national rate.</li></ul> <p>• The funding received by local community organisations is critical to their ongoing sustainability.</p> <p>Gaming Machine Funding</p> <p>4. 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. Approximately \$300 million<sup>1</sup> in grants are made each year from non-casino gaming machines. In addition to the external grants, clubs such as RSAs and Workingmen's Clubs receive approximately \$50 million each year in gaming proceeds to assist with meeting the clubs' operating costs. This funding is crucial.</p> <p>5. The total authorised purpose funding (including the non-published club authorised purpose payments) received from Matamata-Piako District-based venues is over \$2.4 million annually. Examples of recent grants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$4,582.00 to Springdale School</li><li>• \$3,000.00 to Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust</li><li>• \$7,000.00 to Te Aroha Playcentre</li><li>• \$13,974.87 to Te Aroha Business Association Inc</li><li>• \$2,415.00 to Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Inc</li><li>• \$5,000.00 to Piako Gymnastics Club Inc</li><li>• \$5,300.00 to Waihou Rugby Football and Sports Club Inc</li><li>• \$5,000.00 to Te Aroha BMX Club Inc</li></ul> <p>6. The total grants amount quoted by the Problem Gambling Foundation is less than the \$2.4 million stated above, as the Problem Gambling Foundation's data is gathered from society websites, and not all societies publish their authorised purpose payments. The funds applied and distributed by club societies, for example, are not published. Further, if the grant recipient's name does not indicate that it is located within the territorial authority, the amount of that grant is not included in the Problem Gambling Foundation's figures.</p> <p>Revenue Breakdown</p> <p>7. 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:</p> <p>Typical Distribution of Gaming Machine Profits</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>GST Inclusive</td><td>GST Exclusive</td></tr><tr><td>Government Duty</td><td>20%</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>GST</td><td>13.04%</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Problem Gambling Levy</td><td>1.31%</td><td>1.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Department of Internal Affairs' Costs</td><td>2.9%</td><td>3.33%</td></tr><tr><td>Gaming Machine Depreciation</td><td>6.95%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs &amp; Maintenance</td><td>2.31%</td><td>2.66%</td></tr><tr><td>Venue Costs</td><td>13.9%</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>Society Costs</td><td>1.74%</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Donations</td><td>37.83%</td><td>43.5%</td></tr></table> <p>Gaming Machines – Key Facts</p> <p>8. 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 31 years ago.</p>		GST Inclusive	GST Exclusive	Government Duty	20%	23%	GST	13.04%	0	Problem Gambling Levy	1.31%	1.5%	Department of Internal Affairs' Costs	2.9%	3.33%	Gaming Machine Depreciation	6.95%	8%	Repairs & Maintenance	2.31%	2.66%	Venue Costs	13.9%	16%	Society Costs	1.74%	2%	Donations	37.83%	43.5%
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Society Costs	1.74%	2%																														
Donations	37.83%	43.5%																														

	<p>9. Gambling is a popular form of entertainment that most New Zealanders participate in. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015)<sup>2</sup> found that 75% of adult New Zealanders had participated in some form of gambling in the previous 12 months.</p> <p>10. Gaming machine numbers are in natural decline. In 2003, New Zealand had 25,221 gaming machines. In December 2018, New Zealand had 15,257 gaming machines. In 2003, the Matamata-Piako District had 200 gaming machines. The district currently has only 157 machines operating.</p> <p>11. New Zealand has a very low problem gambling rate by international standards. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015)<sup>3</sup> found the problem gambling rate was 0.2% of people aged 18 years and over. The problem gambling rate is for all forms of gambling, not just gaming machine gambling.</p> <p>12. 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 2017 to June 2018) shows that only 3 new persons from the Matamata-Piako District sought help for problem gambling.</p> <p>13. All gaming machine societies contribute to a problem gambling fund. This fund provides approximately \$18,500,000 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.</p> <p>14. 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).</p> <p>Existing Gaming Machine Safeguards</p> <p>15. The current caps are appropriate given the significant measures that are already in place to minimise the harm from gaming machines.</p> <p>16. 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.</p> <p>17. There is a statutory age limit that prohibits persons under 18 years of age playing gaming machines.</p> <p>18. 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.</p> <p>19. 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.</p> <p>20. Gaming machines in New Zealand do not accept banknotes above \$20 in denomination.</p> <p>21. ATMs are excluded from all gaming rooms.</p> <p>22. All gaming venues have a harm minimisation policy.</p> <p>23. All gaming venues have pamphlets that provide information about the characteristics of problem gambling and how to seek advice for problem gambling.</p> <p>24. 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.</p> <p>25. All gaming venue staff are required to have undertaken comprehensive problem gambling awareness and intervention training.</p> <p>26. Any person who advises that they have a problem with their gambling is required to be excluded from the venue.</p> <p>27. It is not permissible for a player to play two gaming machines at once.</p> <p>28. All gaming machines have a clock on the main screen. All gaming machines display the odds of winning.</p> <p>29. 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).</p> <p>30. It is not permissible to use the word "jackpot" or any similar word in advertising that is visible from outside a venue.</p> <p>The Current Caps are Reasonable</p> <p>31. The current caps are reasonable, given the current environment of high regulation and naturally reducing machine numbers.</p> <p>32. 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).</p>
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		<p>33. The 2012 National Gambling Survey<sup>4</sup> 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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>34. The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 3 (2014)<sup>5</sup> 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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>...gambling participation has decreased substantially in New Zealand during the past 20 years, and problem gambling and related harm has probably plateaued...</p> <p>35. 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 introduction of caps generally appear to have little impact on problem gambling rates. Professor Abbott noted:</p> <p>EGM reductions and the introduction of caps generally appear to have little impact (page 1).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>36. A more current restrictive cap is unlikely to reduce problem gambling, but will, over time, reduce the amount of funding available to community groups in the Matamata-Piako 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.</p> <p>Unintended Consequences – Increase in Internet and Mobile Phone Gambling</p> <p>37. 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.</p> <p>38. 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.</p> <p>39. SkyCity announced on 11 March 2019 that it would launch an offshore-based online casino by the end of 2019.</p> <p>40. Offshore-based online gambling, however, poses considerable risks because it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is highly accessible, being available 24 hours a day from the comfort and privacy of your home;</li> <li>• Has no restrictions on bet sizes;</li> <li>• Has no capacity for venue staff to observe and assist people in trouble;</li> <li>• Reaches new groups of people who may be vulnerable to the medium;</li> <li>• Provides no guaranteed return to players;</li> <li>• Is more easily abused by minors;</li> <li>• Has reduced protections to prevent fraud, money laundering or unfair gambling practices; and</li> <li>• 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 they induce to also open an account and deposit funds.</li> </ul> <p>41. The Problem Gambling Foundation shares our concern with the growth of online gambling. Below are some extracts from the Problem Gambling Foundation's media platforms:</p> <p>42. If a reduction in gaming machines only redirects gamblers to offshore-based internet gambling, there is no harm minimisation advantage in that strategy. 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.</p> <p>Oral Hearing</p> <p>43. Jarrod True, on behalf of the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand, would like to make a presentation at the upcoming oral hearing.</p> <p>Bruce Robertson      Jarrod True Independent Chair      Counsel</p> <p>1      <a href="http://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Gambits/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf">http://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Gambits/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf</a> 2      <a href="https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf">https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf</a> 3      <a href="https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf">https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf</a> 4      <a href="http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national_gambling_study_report_2.pdf">http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national_gambling_study_report_2.pdf</a></p>
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Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision				
		5 <a href="http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national-gambling-study-final-report-report-no.5.pdf">http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/national-gambling-study-final-report-report-no.5.pdf</a>					
36	Ron Geck - GHL Property  Out of District	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter does not support the proposal  <b>Comment to Q1</b> The area 186-188 is very low pedestrian flow. <b>Comment to Q2</b> The area between Lorne st and Canada St. is, I consider to be the main area of concern. This is because it is the main retail area and has the highest traffic flow.					
37	Greg Dawson-Sheehan  Out of District	<b>Fees + Charges</b> Background: I am a Recreational Pilot and fly throughout New Zealand. I visit a variety    of different Aerodromes. They are either publicly or privately owned. Most airfields charge a Landing fee, some do not. Some airfields have provision for pilots to pay at the Aerodrome on the day they visit. This is not an option if a pilot elects to do an approach, land and take-off without stopping. An Invoice is rendered on a monthly basis if Landing fees are not paid on the day. Some Aerodromes offer an Annual Landing Fee for Pilots who visit a field on a regular basis As a Recreational Pilot I expect to pay a reasonable Fee to use an Aerodrome Facility such as Matamata. I have recently visited the Matamata Aerodrome on two occasions in February. I have subsequently received an Invoice that is unusual in comparison with other Aerodromes in the immediate vicinity and in general throughout New Zealand. I have attached the Invoice for these Landings at Matamata in February and 3 other Invoices for other Aerodromes in the vicinity for the same month. It is apparent that : 1)        Matamata charges a similar Landing Fee to other Aerodromes ( \$15 per landing/s per day ) 2)        It is the only Aerodrome to Charge a Booking fee which is greater than the Landing Fee. ( breakdown explained to me By Council Staff) 3)        The Booking Fee is added per Landing rather than per monthly Invoice.  In my opinion, and from discussions with other Recreational Pilots using this Aerodrome we concur that the Booking Fee is unreasonable and excessive in comparison with other Aerodromes and effectively discourages the use of a valuable publicly owned recreational resource.  Draft Fees and Charges Proposed 2019/20 Fee per Landing/s ( Paid on the day )    \$15 Invoiced Fee per Landing / per day       \$40 Annual Unlimited Landings                        \$150  Options /Solutions 1) Remove or considerably reduce the Booking Fee to encourage pilots who use the Aerodrome on an irregular basis. 2) Charge the revised Booking Fee monthly per Invoice basis cf. a per Landing basis. i.e. one Booking Fee per month  Summary The current Fees Policy deters Pilots from using the Aerodrome and effectively diminishes Council revenue. This is a first-class recreational Aerodrome, a valuable Council resource and the current fees policy threatens the long term viability of the resource.					
38	Sandy Barnes  Te Aroha Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> I agree with moving away from the Boat Ramp but whatever area you replace it with needs to be fenced so we can allow our dogs to run free.  Why has the reserve by the " Blue Bridge " (a local term) on Gilchrist Street never been considered? This would be a perfect area for dog walking - it's big, has a river and PLENTY of room for dogs to run.  <table><tr><td><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</td><td><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</td></tr><tr><td><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</td><td><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> Yes to the new bridge weight restrictions.</td></tr></table>	<b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy	<b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw	<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal	<b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> Yes to the new bridge weight restrictions.	
<b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy	<b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw						
<b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal	<b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> Yes to the new bridge weight restrictions.						

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments		Council decision
39	Amanda Segedin Matamata Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> I live in Matamata so no comment</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p>	
40	Elsbeth Robinson Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Good idea.</p> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p>	<p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> If we know it only causes social &amp; personal harm why do we need to say OK?</p> <p><b>Gambling and TAB</b> I agree with no more machines being allowed - Excellent.</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p>	
41	Te ao o te rangi Apaapa  Out of District <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>Reserve Management Plan</b> MMS (Jswaps) Quarry is destroying what could be Premier Park in Matamata. The Mountain being quarried is called Te weraiti. The quarry operates within an area of high cultural and historical importance to Matamata and could be a very lucrative Tourism destination, with stunning views and pristine native bush and significant waterways and a history that can be traced back 500 years to the original inhabitants. Please remove this area from being a quarry and create a park to be enjoyed by all.</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p>	
42	Richard Jobson - Grey Power  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>RMP</b> Beutify streets Trees - Flowers</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter does not support changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments		Council decision
43	Pam Remnant Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>RMP</b> The submitter does not support the proposal.</p> <p><b>Further Comment</b> More things for younger adults to do ie bring back picture theatres or anything else</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter does not support changes to the fees and charges</p>	
44	Brian Gibson Morrinsville Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>RMP</b> The submitter supports the proposal.</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p> <p><b>Further Comment</b> Speed up consent process</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments		Council decision
45	Darel Compton Morrinsville Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal  <b>RMP</b> The submitter supports the proposal.  <b>Legal Highs Policy</b> They shouldn't be on main street, side streets or industrial areas  <b>Further Comment</b> Public transport is shocking in Morrinsville Please look at train going to Hamilton.	<b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy  <b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges  <b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> Definitely	
46	Laurie Wells Te Aroha Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw   <b>Further Comment</b> The old train track from (RDA) -> Waihou to Te Aroha could be a bike trail/ horse trail or dog walking trail if developed again.	<b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports the policy	
47	Bryon Schubert Te Aroha Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy  <b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal  <b>Further Comment</b> The how regarding Rubbish Bags That The Council provide. 1) Note suitable - Government Legislation - 2) Annimals - meaning that they brack the bags & spread them over the ground & They cost Me & ratepayers, Money. Plus the rubbish collectors will not because Health & Safley (pick them up) 3) Look at the contractor requirments regarding wheely Bins., The cost to Council. to bring them into these systems.	<b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy  <b>RMP</b> The submitter supports the proposal.	



48	<p>Michael Cullen - The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association</p> <p>Out of District</p>	<p><b>Matamata Dump Station</b></p> <p>Annual Draft Plan Submission We are making this submission on behalf of the NZMCA Sir Relocation of the Dump Station in Matamata</p> <p>We note in the Matamata Piako District LTP that the relocation of the dump station in Matamata is planned for the 20/21 year. This submission is to the Annual Draft Plan where we propose that the relocation is brought forward to the 19/20 year. Our submission is based on “that the present location is untenable” please see appendix 1.2.3 these photos clearly show that the present location promotes a poor visual experience when visiting this area in Matamata. After discussing this with council official’s the preferred relocation site is the S/W side of Rockford Street between Garland and Waihou streets (please see appendix 4) but there may-be others that could be looked at in less congested areas but hold good for traffic safety. Matamata and its environs hold many areas of interest that bring our members and tourists that hire motorhomes into the area, there are many that go to the dump station and say “we can’t dump here” and move on. I am sure that you are aware of the statistics that demonstrate the number of motorhomes that pass through your area but do not stay. We “the NZMCA” promote and encourage our members “to get off the beaten track” (please see appendix 5) by limiting access and availability to the present dump station does not support or encourage our members or tourists to stay longer in the Matamata area. We understand that funds are tight in any council budget, may we suggest an application to the TIF Fund for funding and to further support the relocation of this facility the NZMCA will also provide funding to improve the situation in Matamata.</p> <p>Appendix 5</p> <p>An introduction to the NZMCA The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association (NZMCA) is a dynamic 84,000 member organisation which represents more than 80% of NZ’s private motorhome and caravan owners. Association membership is currently increasing by around 12% per year (net growth) and is projected to reach 100,000 by the end of 2020.</p> <p>Founded in 1956, the NZMCA is THE authority on Motorhome Tourism and the closely associated issue of Freedom Camping in New Zealand. In recent years, the Association has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars and allocated significant resources to protect New Zealanders’ right to responsibly freedom camp. In the process, the NZMCA has built strong relationships with Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and Councils throughout the country by sharing their commitment to protecting the environment through responsible Certified Self-Contained motorhoming and by promoting the economic opportunities that Motorhome Tourism offers.</p> <p>Off the beaten track The NZMCA’s off-the-beaten track strategy has been designed to not only encourage its members and other Motorhome Tourists to get off the beaten track but also to underpin the Association’s Motorhome Friendly Towns scheme. This now includes 50 towns and a highly-successful Summer Events programme which is promoted at no charge to the towns. These initiatives are targeted at rural and provincial communities that are typically outside the main tourist destinations and are part of a strategy the NZMCA has been driving since 2014. The aim is to ensure that at a time when tourism in this country is enjoying an unprecedented boom, the benefits are not confined to the handful of traditional tourist hotspots but rather that Councils and communities throughout provincial and rural NZ should receive a fairer share of the economic benefits.</p> <p>Right from the outset, the NZMCA’s vision has been to create an off-the-beaten- track tourist network with the infrastructure to provide an authentic taste of NZ to both domestic and international visitors. So it’s been satisfying in the last few months to see Tourism New Zealand coming on board to promote the off-the-beaten track theme to an international market.</p> <p>NZMCA Parks</p> <p>There are 43 NZMCA Parks throughout New Zealand owned or leased from local councils these parks are for member use only and supports the “Off the Beaten Track” principal, the parks can be describe in two ways, transient and destinations.</p> <p>The Parks have registration sheds, in these shed we promote all local business and local places of interest and any activity that our member would be interested in.</p>	
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		<p>Members can only stay for a maximum of 21 days in any sixty day period thereby preventing the possibility of “permanent residence occurring” the parks are managed by volunteer custodians and there is a nominal charge to the member for its use.</p> <p><b>Motorhome Friendly Towns</b>  Since 2010, the NZMCA (at no cost to the councils involved) has actively supported and promoted NZ towns to motorhomers through the Motorhome Friendly Towns (MHFT) programme.  This programme offers significant economic benefits to small communities and, in return, assures visitors in certified self-contained motorhomes of a warm welcome.  To date, the NZMCA has partnered with some 38 individual councils to promote 52 rural and provincial towns nationwide. They are: Alexandra, Ashburton, Carterton, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dannevirke, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Hastings, Hokitika, Levin, Kaikohe, Kaikoura, Katikati, Kawerau, Mangakino, Marton, Masterton, Methven, Morrinsville, Napier, Oamaru, Opunake, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston North, Putaruru, Rotorua, Stratford, Taumarunui, Taupo, Te Aroha, Temuka, Te Kuiti, Timaru, Tokoroa, Waimate, Wairoa, Westport, Whakatane, Whangamata, Whanganui, Whangarei, Whitianga and Woodville.</p> <p>At no cost to these towns, the NZMCA promotes and advertises their tourism attractions and events to its 84,000 individual members and other motorhomers through magazines, MF Towns advertising, e-newsletters and websites, including our dedicated public website <a href="http://www.mhftowns.com">www.mhftowns.com</a>.</p> <p><b>Summer Events Calendar</b>  Instigated to enhance the Motorhome Friendly program, the Events Calendar is strongly promoted (both within and outside our membership) at no charge to the participating events.  Over the past two years, we have organised special parking areas for over 130 events  – ranging from concerts to garden shows and from food and wine festivals to motor racing - with attendance exceeding 600 vans in some areas.  These events are actively promoted at no cost to the event co-ordinators, council or RTO's budget. All they are required to do is supply the promotional material, and in some cases a suitable parking area for motorhomers close to or at the event.</p> <p><b>Supporting public infrastructure</b>  Another aspect of the NZMCA's relationship with Councils includes our support of public infrastructure development - i.e. helping fund the installation of 150 public dump stations nationwide; and partnering with Councils to investigate viable rubbish disposal options.  Since 2015, the NZMCA has set aside \$120,000 per annum for public dump station projects nationwide. These funds are available to local councils and DOC for units that are accessible to the travelling public and communities, free of charge, all year round.  At present, the NZMCA is the only organisation in NZ with the ability and resources to manufacture the pre-cast dump station units used by local councils across the country. These facilities are built to NZS 5465 building specifications. In addition to offering financial assistance, we provide local councils with the pre- cast units free of charge along with NZTA-approved signage.</p> <p>To help reduce installation costs, we also provide local councils with free technical advice and information on how to construct dump stations, and often cover labour costs through the use of qualified, volunteer members.</p>	
49	Diane Cooper  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b>  The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b>  pools fees need to stay the same. More advertising with what is happening in the pools would bring more people. eg Te Aroha pool Hydrofit classes. the benefits of exercising in the pools</p>	
50	Neville Fursdon - Matamata Croquet Club Inc.  Matamata Ward	<p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b>  The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling and TAB Policies</b>  I speak on behalf of the Matamata Croquet Club Inc. We have been supported by donations from those operating pokie machines in the past, in particular The Lion Foundation, and our committee has authorised me to say we believe the cap should be set at the current numbers.</p>	

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51	Tanya Piejus - New Zealand Community Trust  Out of District <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i>  See Attachment document Pg. 1		
52	Casey Shalders  Matamata Ward	<b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges  <b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Bring on to matamata add water theme  <b>Legal Highs Policy</b> Medical only.  <b>Earthquake Policy</b> Unsure.  <b>RMP</b> Depending size kids motor bikes or Quads used saftly. Should be okay	<b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter does not support changes to the policy	
53	Steve Wright  Matamata Ward	<b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy  <b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal  <b>Gambling and TAB Policies</b> Less Pokey Machines.	<b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw  <b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges	

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54	Paul Worsely Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Having encountered your dog control officer after my wife was bitten, any suggestions would be a waste of time because nothing is done!!</p> <p><b>RMP</b> Need to read more thoroughly</p> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p>	
55	Braye Stewart Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p> <p><b>Earthquake Policy</b> I believe this could be very financially hard or unrealistic for the building owners.</p>	
56	Paula Hey Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> After looking at the area that is proposed for the dog walking exercise area, I feel this area is not wide enough or big enough to exercise dogs. The problem would be that irresponsible dog owners would use this site and never pick up after their dog, much as they do now, but would be confined to a very small area. The large dogs would be bounding around from side to side and the smaller dogs would feel threatened, having no where to escape. The length of the dog area is small, and would take at the most 2 minutes to walk from top to bottom, not enough to keep a dog exercised and healthy.</p> <p>The situation becomes again a compromise for all dog owners, and this seems very unfair to all the responsible dog owners as myself and the majority of dog owners, who always pick up after their dog.</p> <p>Please consider the responsible owners, who pay their dog fees every year, the money being used for all the irresponsible dog owners.</p>	
57	Kay Kristensen – Waikato District Health Board  Out of District <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>1 Introduction 1.1 Waikato District Health Board (Waikato DHB) presents this submission through its public health unit. The Public Health Unit is the principal source of advice within Waikato DHB regarding matters concerning Public Health. Waikato DHB has a duty of care and responsibility under the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities. Additionally there is a responsibility to promote the reduction of adverse social and environmental effects on the health of people and communities.[1] With nearly 7000 staff, Waikato DHB delivers health services to a population of more than 400,000 people across the Waikato region. 1.2 Waikato DHB appreciates the opportunity to comment on Matamata-Piako District Council's draft Gambling Venue and TAB Board Venue Policies 2019. 1.3 Our organisation would like to commend Council for its well thought out draft policies consultation document and for providing the range of comprehensive options to comment on. In particular, we commend Council for their intention to collect information on gambling harm and engage with relevant stakeholders at the time of their review cycle. 1.4 Our organisation has reviewed the relevant documentation and makes the following recommendations and comments for your consideration.</p> <p>2 Waikato District Health Board's position</p>	

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		<p>2.1 Waikato DHB continues to strengthen its position on gambling policy, advocating that the adverse impacts of gambling far outweigh the benefits. Our organisation has been most active in class 4 venue gambling policy at the local government level where we continue to support a true sinking lid policy approach and oppose all opportunities for class 4 venues to either relocate or merge.</p> <p>2.2 We continue to advocate a shift towards reducing reliance on class 4 proceeds towards other models of sustainable community funding not built on harm. Through its Position Statement on Gambling adopted in September 2015[2] the Waikato DHB made a conscious decision not to support any Waikato DHB Charitable Trust or similar group operating under the Waikato DHB name to either apply for or receive funds derived from class 4 gambling. Those groups outside of the organisation that are funded by the Waikato DHB are encouraged to decrease their reliance on class 4 gambling proceeds where applicable.</p> <p>2.3 Waikato DHB has a strategic imperative to achieve radical improvement in Māori health outcomes by eliminating health inequities for Māori.[3] Māori are over represented with respect to problem gambling and experience disproportionate levels of gambling harm; 6.2% of Māori adults are problem or moderate-risk gamblers compared with prevalence for the total New Zealand population of 2.5%.[4]</p> <p>2.4 It is also important to note the link between socioeconomic deprivation and gambling harm and recognise the impact for both Māori and Pacific peoples who disproportionately reside in these areas.[5]</p> <p>2.5 The Gambling Act 2003[6] mandates a public health approach, and this is articulated in the Act's purpose, definitions, and risk-based approach. A public health approach helps to better understand and consider the diverse range of gambling harms on the multiple domains of health and wellbeing.[7]</p> <p>3 Submission</p> <p>3.1 Gambling Venue Policy</p> <p>3.11 Waikato DHB supports both option 5 adopt a sinking lid policy and option 7 maintain, amend or remove the relocation policy.</p> <p>3.2 Recommendation</p> <p>Waikato DHB recommends Matamata-Piako District Council adopts a true sinking lid policy and amends its current Relocation Policy to prevent class 4 venues from either merging or relocating.</p> <p>3.2 TAB Board Venue Policy</p> <p>3.2.1 Waikato DHB supports option 1 Status quo. The TAB Board Venue Policy would remain as is with a cap of one venue per town.</p> <p>4 Key information</p> <p>4.1 Waikato DHB recognises that gambling behaviour is complex. Those adversely impacted by gambling are far greater than just the numbers accessing services. The extent of gambling harm, its causes and solutions often evokes polarised views and debates that can make robust decision making difficult. The over-reliance on gambling industry profits also conflicts with meaningful progress in reducing harm caused by gambling.</p> <p>4.2 While most people in New Zealand do not experience harm from participation in a gambling activity, a significant minority of people gamble in a way that puts them and their families/whanau, friends at risk of harm, with the broadest level of harm occurring to the community.[7]</p> <p>4.3 Gambling harm is therefore much greater than just the problem gambling end of the continuum. Harm at the individual and family/whānau level includes emotional and psychological stress, financial harm, reduced performance at work or education, relationship conflict, disruption and breakdown and criminal activity. [7]</p> <p>4.4 Of particular concern, are the multiple forms of harm experienced by children under the care of those experiencing problems with gambling. Harm can include neglect; staying up late; losing sleep; missing school; being hungry; eating more take away or convenience foods, and potential vulnerability to abuse through lack of supervision.[8]</p> <p>4.5 Gambling harm at the community level can impact directly through crime and disorder; and indirectly through the costs that gambling affected households impose on the community.[9]</p> <p>4.6 Pokies are the major cause of gambling harm in New Zealand and the main gambling mode of problem gambling clients seeking help.[10] Gaming machines have been described as the 'crack cocaine of gambling' largely because gambling can and does occur in a continuous and prolonged manner. [11]</p> <p>4.7 The prevalence of problem gambling is thought to increase with the increasing density of electronic gaming machines at a rate of 0.8 problem gamblers for each additional pokie machine. Restricting the per capita density of pokies has the potential to lead to reduced gambling opportunity and subsequent harm over time.[12]</p> <p>4.8 There are plenty of opportunities for people to gamble across the Matamata- Piako district. Currently within the district, there are 157 gaming machines operating across 13 class 4 venues with a total annual spend (June 2017 to July 2018) of over \$6 million for the year. About \$1.332 million was granted back to the community in the same year.</p> <p>4.9 In conclusion, our organisation asks that council consider the range of complex social and health issues associated with participation in class 4 gambling in its decision making.</p> <p>Yours sincerely Dr Richard Wall Medical Officer of Health</p> <p>References</p> <p>[1] "New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000," ed. [2] Waikato District Health Board, "Position Statement on Gambling.," 2015. [3] Waikato District Health Board, "Healthy People Excellent Care. Waikato District Health Board Strategy.," 2016. [4] Problem Gambling Foundation, "Fact sheet - Gambling in New Zealand," Available: <a href="https://www.pgf.nz/fact-sheet---gambling-in-newzealand.html">https://www.pgf.nz/fact-sheet---gambling-in-newzealand.html</a>. [5] Ministry of Health, "Problem Gambling Geography of New Zealand 2005," Wellington2006. [6] "The Gambling Act 2003," Available: <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/113.0/DLM207803.html">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/113.0/DLM207803.html</a>. [7] Central Queensland University and Auckland University of Technology, "Measuring the burden of gambling harm in New Zealand.," Ministry of Health. Wellington2017. [8] M. Shaw, K. Forbush, J. Schlinder, E. Rosenman, and D. Black, "The effect of pathological gambling on families, marriages and children.," CNS Spectrums vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 615-622, 2007. [9] M. Wall, M. Peter, R. You, Mavoa, S., , and K. Witten, "Problem gambling research: A study of community level harm from gambling. Phase one final report: Prepared for Ministry of Health. Auckland: Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE).," 2010. [10] Gray R., "New Zealanders Participation in Gambling: results from the 2010 Health and Lifestyles Survey. Wellington: Health Sponsorship Council.," 2011. [11] Marshall D and Wynne H, "Fighting the Odds?," Statistics Canada, Perspectives Dec:5-13., 2003. [12] Storer J, Abbott M, and Stubbs J, "Access or adaption? A meta-analysis of surveys of problem gambling prevalence in Australia and New Zeland with respect to concentration of electronic gaming machines," International Gambling Studies, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 225-244, 2009.</p>	
58	Sonya Hagoort  Morrinsville Ward	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b></p> <p><i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>The submitter supports the changes to the policy</p>	



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59	<p>Len Hay - Tui Park Bowls Club</p> <p>Morrinsville Ward</p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b>  <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>Tui Park submits that the funding from gaming machines is the life line of our sport. Our club receives more funding from grants than it does from any other funding organised by the club. Bowls needs to be a sport that is available for all members of our community. To encourage more and more participation our club has to keep subscriptions and entry fees to a minimum. To do this the club needs to find other funding just to keep the club financially viable. The basic cost of fuel power and water continues to rise and subscriptions cannot be increased to keep up with these rises.</p> <p>To keep costs at a minimum to our members, the club relies on donations and grants to ensure it continues to provide the facilities it has. Tui Park Bowling Club is in a unique situation in that it has two excellent grass greens and cost of sprays and fertilizers have escalated. The cost of paying a green keeper has also increased year by year. The club cannot survive without grants.</p> <p>Our Submission. Council needs to ensure that the level of funding to sports clubs remains as is or is increased. Any lessening of funding will have a detrimental affect on our game.</p> <p>Gamble or Not to Gamble.  Councils need to firstly establish whether gambling should or should not exist. If policy states no gambling then there is no need for any further submissions. All Council options agree that gambling meets a community need and systems will need to be put in place to monitor all gambling. .Op[tions 1 to 6 all allow for use of gaming machines.  Tui Park works on the assumption that gambling brings in revenue and we support it as a means of raising funds. The problem is to ensure that gambling does not become addictive and people suffer.  The Councils submission focuses in detail on the Problem Gambler and policies are in place based on these problem people.</p> <p>All the Options 1 to 6 are focussed on the number of machines that should or should not be allowed in any area. The Options range from the Open Lid to the Sinking Lid policy in regard to Gaming Machines. There is some unsound reasoning that the lesser the number of Gambling Machines available the lesser people will become Problem Gamblers.</p> <p>Tui Park does not agree with this in that Gambling Machines are a very small part of the betting process. Gamblers can spend as many dollars betting on their computers as they can on a Machines. The opportunities to bet on a computer can be on who will score the first try to who will be the next Prime Minister. The chance to become a Problem gambler on the computer far out way Problem Gamblers on Gaming Machines. Council policy does not recognise these people in their effort to limit Problem Gambling.  The Problem Gambler is not considered in our submission.</p> <p>As stated above option 1 to 6 are all related to the number of Gaming Machines. So, all options agree that gambling is a legitimate means of getting funds for our communities.</p> <p>The Council's information for submissions states that: Having a higher number of people per machine may help reduce gambling harm as the prevalence of machines is less. Similarly having a lower number of people per machine indicates a higher concentration of machine in a district may lead to more gambling related harm.</p> <p>This argument is flawed in that less machines per population means that machines are harder to get to so when one can get onto a machine they will stay longer because it takes so long to get to one in the first place. This will encourage more problem gamblers. If Council lessened the number of toilets, it will not lessen the number of people wanting to use them. They will just use alternatives. Same with the machines.</p> <p>Unfortunately as with the toilets the alternative gambling outlet (Casinos) takes funding away from those who benefit from a monitored gambling system as we currently have. Casinos are only required by regulation to return 2.5 % of its GMP to the communities. A far cry from the 40% that class 4 Gaming Trusts are required to return to communities. Problem gamblers are possibly more associated with Casinos who take the biggest profit margins from its Gaming Machines.</p> <p>The current system and the number of Gaming Machines is working well for Tui Park Bowling Club and we favour Option 2: Status Quo.</p> <p>In summary  Tui Park Bowling Club wishes to submit that gaming machine funding is extremely important to bowls and to a large number of community organisations within the Matamata Piako District Council. If the sinking lid policy is retained, this funding will eventually be lost. There is no replacement funding available in Te Aroha. In order to keep the valuable funding sustainable, it is now time to consider replacing the sinking lid with at worst a cap at current numbers. Funding to sports bodies like bowls is working very well at the moment. Retain at least your current numbers so that clubs are funded and our club can provide a sport for our community.</p> <p>Retain the status quo regarding gambling machines. Yours sincerely  Len Hay  Club Secretary  Tui Park Bowling Club does not intend to provide an oral submission at the Council Hearing.</p>	
60	<p>Ben Pick - Heritage New Zealand</p> <p>Out of District</p>	<p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b></p> <p>SUBMISSION OF HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA TO THE POLICIES AND BYLAW REVIEW ON THE STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL, MAKING OUR COMMUNITIES SAFER, EARTHQUAKE-PRONE PRIORITY BUILDINGS, IDENTIFYING PRIORITY THOROUGHFARES AND STRATEGIC ROUTES FOR MATAMATA PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL</p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) is an autonomous Crown Entity with statutory responsibility under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) for the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage. Heritage New Zealand is New Zealand's lead historic heritage agency.</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HNZPT makes the following submission on the Matamata Piako District Council (MPDC) Policies and Bylaws review consultation on " Making our Communities Safer, Earthquake-Prone Priority Buildings - Identifying Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Route s".</li> <li>HNZPT has not specifically commented on the proposed routes but focuses its submission on the priority buildings which are likely to be heritage buildings and possible support for heritage building owners given there are a number of both listed and scheduled heritage buildings within the proposed routes.</li> </ul> <p>2. Submission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strengthening of earthquake-prone buildings is important for public safety and facilitating response and recovery in the event of an emergency.</li> <li>HNZPT recognises the requirements to identify priority buildings concerning high traffic and pedestrian routes and emergency transport routes will necessarily encompass heritage buildings. There are a high number of heritage buildings along the proposed high traffic and pedestrian routes. HNZPT acknowledges that MPDC have not considered that there are any transport routes of strategic importance that maybe affected by falling buildings</li> <li>While the Building Act allows owners of Category 1 heritage building to seek an extension of time, HNZPT supports and prefers seismic strengthening of heritage buildings within any</li> </ul> <p>Identified priority routes to occur under the same timeframes as non-heritage building s, particularly where this can occur in a coordinated way. This is potentially a more cost effective process for the building owner.</p> <p>The need for the recognition of heritage items within the proposal and the need for the inclusion of incentives and support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal is silent on the matter of heritage buildings that may be present as part of a prioritised thoroughfare. HNZPT would support recognition within the proposal of the inclusion of heritage buildings within the prioritised thoroughfare and the additional pressure that this process raises for heritage building owners in terms of the timing and costs of various earthquake strengthening works, i.e. Facade works and rest of building works, and the additional costs such as resource consents and specialist design in addition to building consents.</li> </ul> <p>HNZPT seeks that the proposal recognises that heritage items are located within the potential prioritised thoroughfare and that there are additional pressures and concerns for heritage building owner s. An additional statement such as "The Council believes the survival of heritage buildings should be actively promoted and supported ", or similar would be supported by HNZPT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HNZPT would support a comprehensive support package for building owners, including owners of heritage buildings. The proposal should therefore include discussion of any MPDC funds and any other funds that heritage building owners could access to be able to undertake such works. Some of the other funds and advice that can be accessed by heritage building owners are listed below :</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o In addition to any funds that MPDC may have, HNZPT administers its own grant/fund scheme, the National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund. <a href="http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/national-heritage-preservation-incentive-fund">http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/national-heritage-preservation-incentive-fund</a></li> <li>o There are also other methods or tools which can assist in the form of education , advice and assistance, such as the interactive video tool published online by the Min of Business Innovation and Employment. <a href="https://www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/managing-earthquake-prone-buildings/">https://www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/managing-earthquake-prone-buildings/</a></li> <li>o There is also the Heritage Equip Fund run out the Ministry of Culture and Heritage <a href="https://heritageequip.govt.nz/">https://heritageequip.govt.nz/</a> that provides funding for specialist reports and also physical works related to earthquake strengthening.</li> </ul> <p>HNZPT seeks that the proposal includes the available information on support, such as guidance leaflets and website content, and clearly sets out the full range of options available, including the HNZPT National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund and the Heritage Equip Fund. Affected building owners need to be made aware of the support they can obtain should their heritage building be recognised as part of a prioritised thoroughfare and require earthquake strengthening works.</p>	



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		<p>Support and co-ordination</p> <p>HNZPT supports strengthening multiple buildings in a co-ordinated way. There would be benefit in MPDC coordinating initiatives such as facilitating meetings with adjoining owners if they have unreinforced masonry buildings that required earthquake strengthening. HNZPT can put MPDC staff in touch with Councils that have undertaken such a coordinated approach. Such an approach, which includes careful attention to how a group of buildings is strengthened-including heritage buildings- may assist in achieving more effective and efficient outcomes for multiple buildings and owners and reduce or remove the potential for damage due to pounding.</p> <p>Although HNZPT submission is focused on heritage buildings (being those entered on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rarangi Korero or scheduled in the District Plan), strengthening buildings that contribute to heritage streetscapes can assist in preserving the heritage character of these streetscapes.</p> <p>HNZPT would also be interested in MPDC, as this work progresses, providing owners with clear communication about timeframes for building owners where a building is identified in a high traffic route, and the owner has already been served with a remediation notice under s12 4. of the Building Act .</p> <p>HNZPT seeks that the MPDC amend the proposal to include advice about the benefits of a co-ordinated approach between adjacent landowners in any earthquake strengthening work s.</p> <p>3. HNZPT does wish to be heard in support of our submission.</p> <p>Yours sincerely, Ben Pick Area Manager- Lower Northern</p>	
61	<p>Simon Roche – Powerco</p> <p>Out of District <i>*Presented at Hearing</i></p>	<p><b>RMP</b></p> <p>See Attachment Pg. 24</p>	
62	<p>Mike Robinson</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Gambling and TAB Policies</b> Unaware of ratio % don't agree on any increase.</p> <p><b>Earthquake Policy</b> Generally agree have concerns as to "implications".</p> <p><b>Further Comment</b> Thanks for allowing consultation/comments, even if sparse by myself. MYR</p> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges</b> The submitter supports changes to the fees and charges</p>	
63	<p>Ernie Bygrave</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p> <p>See also attachment Document – page 119</p>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter does not support changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>RPM</b> The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>Legal High Policy</b> See Attachment</p> <p><b>Earthquake Policy</b></p> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>Te Aroha Earthquake Prone - Priority Buildings</p> <p>It is accepted that our Territorial Authorities are required to identify Priority Buildings in Te Aro ha. Matamata Piako District has been categorised as a Medium Seismic Risk Area.</p> <p>Therefore, while you have identified Priority Buildings in Whitaker Street, Te Aroha, please take into account that over the last 70 years, these Buildings have withstood an Earthquake, several Storms, high Rainfall, and high Winds. None of these have affected the older Buildings in Te Aroha.</p> <p>For example, in Christchurch, the recently built "CTV" Building collapsed during their Earthquake with disastrous consequences to many innocent people. While the old Ballintines Department Building , stories high, was void of Structural Damage.</p> <p>My point being - Have Priority Buildings strengthened to meet certain standards but avoid measures, that the cost of would in turn, force their Premises to close, leaving empty shops in Te Aroha which is not a Result anyone wants.</p> <p>Thank you for your time in this matter.</p>	
64	<p>Alison Greenwell – Railside by the Green</p> <p>Matamata Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your correspondence advising that we have been awarded funding for the following year.</p> <p>The Board of Trustees for the Matamata Community Resource Trust would like to raise the following items for discussion:</p> <p>Reserve Management Plan Development</p> <p>In 2014 the Matamata Community Resource Trust facilitated a small meeting with interested people regarding a proposal for a full size statue of Wiremu Tamihana for the community.</p> <p>This was initiated because of Wiremu Tamihana's connection to the area, his qualities that he represents ie of peace, education, support &amp; development of people, his Christian beliefs within a traditional Maori framework. Also that so many people in the district have a connection to family ties.</p> <p>The board of trustees over the years have had informal positive discussions with interested parties.</p> <p>At the recent board meeting the Trustees decided to open the discussion further with future interested parties, and seek Council's interest and ideas concerning the development of the project of a full size statue of Wiremu Tamihana.</p> <p>Matamata BMX track. We are pleased that the trust can assist continue to help members of the community develop a committee to work with council for the up-keep and enjoyment for track users.</p> <p>Parking In Matamata and around Railside by the Green</p> <p>For many years Matamata has continued to have parking problems and with Matamata a destination for World Wide Travellers visiting the area the trust understand that a quick-fix approach is not a solution.</p> <p>Local Shop owners still require easy access to their businesses and the general public need close walking to retail outlets especially for the aged population, while travellers may not stop if they cannot find a place to park.</p> <p>The Railside Green and areas around Railside with places to park, are often taken. Visiting Railside customers often find it difficult to find a place to park. The Railside Trust would like the Railside Green to become better managed, mown and fertilised green area so that it is an added attraction in the centre of town. People that wish to play and sit in this space/park we believe it is not good for people and vehicles to be on it together. (KVS trucks are often parked on the Green as well as Campervans, Caravans and motor vehicles).</p> <p>We have written to Council about the speed of traffic around the Green road expressing that more signs be put up so traffic would slow down when going past the centre. To date we have had no more feedback after a road counter was put on road for approx. 2 weeks.</p> <p>Development of Green Area Rubbish bins.</p>	

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		<p>With the many buses that park around Railside, camper vans, tourists and general public we request that further bins be provided as they are often overflowing. The ideal bin would be those that are outside the area office/Memorial Centre or that are for Green Waste and General as often tourist wish to know where they can put there recycling.</p> <p>With the many tourists stopping in camper vans, holiday rental vans, cars etc the trust wonders if it is time to have an outdoor BBQ on the Green to cater for general public. A drinking fountain or tap would also be useful as there is no drinking water available.</p> <p>General Maintenance of Green Area.</p> <p>In Autumn the leaf and acorn fall and is untidy and a problem. We wonder if the acorns could be tidied more regulary on footpaths, and Stage Area. The Acorns become a hazard for people to walk on especially when wet.</p> <p>The leaves around Railside by the Green become troublesome especially in the Centre's V shape roof area. The trust provide regular maintenance and cleaning of leaves etc on the roof by a local firm. KVS picks up leaves on one side of the road but not the other ( ie. In front of Railside). The leaves block drains for free water flow off the Railside roof. With the design of the roof, leaves have to be closely monitored by contractor or else with leaves and heavy periods of heavy rainfall the centre has had water come into office rooms. Being a Council owned building this is a concern, as well as Railside Tenants, staff and Trustees.</p> <p>The Manager has had informal discussion with D Wigglesworth on Garden Areas upkeep and enhancement which has been appreciated and we hope that this relationship continues.</p> <p>Fees and Charges Access to public toilets: While the board appreciate the cost of installing a system to charge all people for the use of these facilities could be expensive. In some towns they have created a donation system for people to offer to pay for the facility or a user pays. Donations could assist the expense it costs to run the facilities ie maintenance and up keep to a high standard or donated money could be given to a charity/community group.</p> <p>On the south facing wall of the Public Toilets we have requested the council put more signage as many tourists/people don't or can't see the small public toilet sign from the Railside side. Trees also prohibit small signs and when travelling through on Hetana Street it is often busy and congested with traffic.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to Council response.</p>	
65	<p>Eric Pemberton</p> <p>Matamata Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i></p>	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b> Matamata Aerodrome Landing Fees are way too high for an unattended aerodrome. Regarding Matamata Aerodrome Landing fees \$15. The landing fee is one of the highest in the country for a grass airfield. I think that the daily charge \$15 is reasonable for those who do multiple landings in a day. However \$15 for a one off landing is at least 50% more expensive than comparative council owned aerodromes and the invoicing fee is up to 400% higher than comparative airports. I recently fuelled up at Thames airport and there was a pilot filling up at the same time who had avoided refuelling at Matamata. There are plenty of similar stories and complaints and submissions have been made through the MAUG (user group) to the MDC representative. A quick fee comparison from some other comparable aerodromes. Thames, Pauanui, Raglan \$10 Raglan is \$10 including invoicing. New Plymouth, \$5 invoiced. Tokoroa \$10 per day \$25 invoiced. Taihape no charge. Te Kuiti \$10 honesty box. Fielding no charge. Warkworth \$10. Some airports such as Kaikohe and Wanganui charge on a weight basis \$5 for a 2 seater microlight \$10 for a 2 seater and \$15 for heavier etc. Also, the charge for go arounds or non-landings has been the topic of discussion by flying NZ who claim that this is unfair and illegal as no approach service is provided. I think that it would only be fair to charge for a go around if an ATC service had been provided. Otherwise this charge is unfair, and unprecedented. My background in making this submission is as the Aerodrome's longest serving member on the user committee and in my 15 years as aerodrome custodian I was in charge of collecting landing fees. I am also a member of the Matamata Aero club and a local ratepayer. It is not good to see these fees discouraging visitors to the Aerodrome.</p>	
66	<p>Murray Reade – The Lion Foundation</p> <p>Out of District</p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>Objective The objective of this submission is to provide feedback in response to Matamata Piako District Council's Proposed Gambling Policy review.</p> <p>Background The Lion Foundation is one of the most established and respected Charitable Trusts in New Zealand. Since it was established over 30 years ago it has provided community grants totalling approximately \$1 billion to thousands of charitable projects throughout New Zealand. We believe it is important that decision makers are kept appropriately informed on how much community groups and organisations benefit from this funding.</p>	

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		<p>Without it, many community organisations would be unable to deliver valuable programmes and services to their communities – and many projects would never eventuate.</p> <p>During the past two years, The Lion Foundation has provided grants totalling more than \$1.6m to support over 100 local projects and community organisations throughout the Matakana Piako district. These are outlined in Appendix 1.</p> <p>Each and every one of these grants help local organisations and ultimately benefit a wide cross section of your community and region – from children, to disadvantaged and the elderly.</p> <p>This is clearly illustrated in the full list of grants – a small section which includes the following recipients:</p> <p>Youth Programmes &amp; Schools such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Firth Primary School, Matamata College, Matamata Intermediate, Matamata Primary School,Morrinsville College, Morrinsville Intermediate, Morrinsville Primary School, Stanley AvenueSchool, Tatuani School, Te Aroha College, Te Poi Primary, Te Aroha Playcentre, Mill StreetKindergarten, Te Aroha Free Kindergarten, Matamata Childcare Centre, Youth EmpowermentService.</li> </ul> <p>Social service, welfare and disability agencies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Alzheimers Waikato, Cochlear Implant Foundation, Cystic Fibrosis, Matamata HearingAssociation, Waikato Paraplegic &amp; Physically Disabled Association, Morrinsville CommunityHouse, Royal Plunket Society, Te Aroha &amp; District Health Services Trust.</li> </ul> <p>Sport and Recreation Organisations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Hinuera Rugby &amp; Sports Inc., Kereone Rugby &amp; Sports Club, Matamata Association FootballClub, Matamata Croquet Club, Matamata Equestrian Group, Morrinsville Bowling Club,Morrinsville Cricket Assn., Morrinsville Golf Club, Morrinsville Rugby Sports &amp; Recreation Club,Patetonga Motorcycle Club, Piako Gymnastics Club, Tahuna Golf Club, Te Aroha IndoorBasketball Assn., Tui Park Bowling Club, Waitoa Bowling Club, Waihou Rugby football &amp; SportsClub.</li> </ul> <p>Just about every member of your community (or their families) have benefited in some capacity by these grants.</p> <p>Funding Breakdown</p> <p>How funds are generated and how they are used is often misunderstood. Locally generated funds go to supporting local organisations and projects.</p> <p>In terms of the funds generated, every Society is required to return:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•40% minimum of its gross proceeds to the community</li> <li>•35% to central government through GST &amp; duty</li> <li>•16% to the local venue operator</li> <li>•Up to 2% as a problem gambling levy</li> <li>•5-6% as Opex and Capex to maintain machines and manage the grants programme.</li> </ul> <p>The Lion Foundation has Regional Grants Committees comprised of regionally based personnel who have excellent knowledge and understanding of local community needs.</p> <p>Proposed Gambling Venue Policy</p> <p>Option 1 – amend machine and venue ratios to reflect 2017 population estimates but retain the current number of machines and venues</p> <p>The Gambling Venue Policy would remain as is with a cap of 201 gaming machines and 15 venues but with the population based on the 2017 population estimates.</p> <p>The Lion Foundation supports this preferred option as outlined in the draft Proposed Venue Policy 2019 consultation document because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Provides capacity to increase funds to the community in line with population growth andultimately helps community organisations to maintain their level of service provision totheir communities.</li> </ol> <p>Funds generated for community projects are an invaluable source of income and there isno obvious substitute to replace this funding should funds decrease in the future.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.A cap on machine numbers (as at present) controls gambling which is exactly the purposeof the Act.</li> <li>3.There is no evidence that a reduction in venues or machines results in a sustainablereduction in problem gambling<sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>4.A cap on machine numbers provides the Council ability to control gambling, while still allowing thecommunity to engage in a legitimate form of entertainment in a supervised environment. Incontrast to online gambling, machines at venues allow gaming in a supervisedenvironment with staff trained to identify those who may show signs of problemgambling. Playing at a venue means those players with potential problems can beidentified, monitored and/or offered support.</li> </ol> <p><sup>1</sup>National Gambling Study, MOH, 2012-2015.</p> <p>There are many effective harm minimization processes and regulatory obligations in place to mitigate harm - including facial recognition detection, tailored harm minimisation training for venue staff including how to identify a potential problem gambler, software installed on all gaming machines that advises players how long they have been playing a machine, how much they have spent, and whether they wish to continue playing and regular ‘room sweeps’ from venue personnel to check on players and address any player behaviour concerns.</p> <p>Proposed Relocation policy</p> <p>The council proposes to make no changes to this policy except for minor amendments. It is proposed to reference the latest deprivation index ratings (NZ Dep 2013) for Matamata-Piako as a basis for considering the high deprivation communities within its district when a venue wishes to relocate.</p> <p>The Lion Foundation supports the proposal to leave the existing relocation policy unchanged for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.The current relocation policy is fair and reasonable as it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Enables venues to re-establish after a natural disaster, flood, or fire.</li> <li>•Enables venues to move out of earthquake-prone buildings.</li> <li>•Enables venues to move to new refurbished premises.</li> <li>•Creates fairness in cases of public works acquisition or lease termination.</li> <li>•Prevents landlords holding tenants ‘captive’ to a venue, raising rents and failing toprovide basic building repairs and maintenance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6.Maintaining the current relocation policy allows Council to use its discretion on a case bycase basis. This ensures that Council can continue to be responsive to changing communityprofiles and community need.</li> </ol> <p>Council can also consider suitability of the proposed newlocation, safety issues, compliance record, harm minimisation initiatives or changingcommunity profiles. Council can still refuse a relocation where it does not feel a relocationis suitable. We believe it is appropriate that Council retains this discretion.</p> <p>Other feedback or recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.The Lion Foundation would be pleased to provide Council with up-to-date data on venues,machine numbers and community funding returned by us to the Matamata Piakocommunity and is one of the larger societies in New Zealand and in the Matamata Piakodistrict.</li> </ol> <p>We therefore suggest that the words “gaming societies” could to added to Clause 2.1 (inparagraph 2) to read “information...can be obtained from...the DIA website and gamingsocieties”.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The Lion Foundation is 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.</p> <p>We therefore support the Council's proposal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•retain the cap of 201 gaming machines and 15 venues but with the population based on the2017 population estimates as it still provides some capacity to increase funds to thecommunity in line with population growth which ultimately helps community organisations tomaintain their level of service provision to their communities.</li> </ul>	



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		<p>•leave the existing relocation policy unchanged as it ensures that Council can continue to beresponsive to changing community profiles and community need.</p> <p>Murray Reade Chief Executive</p> <p>The Lion Foundation</p> <p>APPENDIX 1:</p> <p>Grants approved in the past two years by The Lion Foundation from funds generated within the Matamata Piako District, totalled \$1,626,488.</p> <p>2017-2018:</p> <p>Alzheimers Waikato Charitable Trust \$5,000.00</p> <p>Auckland District Kidney Soc Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Cochlear Implant Foundation of N Z Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Cystic Fibrosis Assn of N Z – Waikato Branch \$5,839.00</p> <p>Matamata Agricultural &amp; Pastoral Assn \$921.00</p> <p>Matamata Assn Football Club Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>Matamata College\$30,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Croquet Club Inc \$4,980.00</p> <p>Matamata Golf Club Inc \$20,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Hearing Assn Inc \$5,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Primary School \$20,176.00</p> <p>Midlands Hockey Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Agricultural &amp; Pastoral Soc Inc \$7,954.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Bowling Club Inc \$6,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville College \$5,162.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Community House Inc \$2,048.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Community MenzShed Inc \$8,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Contract Bridge Club Inc \$9,403.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Cricket Assn Inc \$9,560.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Golf Club Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Intermediate School 60,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Primary School \$20,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville R S A Bowling Club Inc \$10,670.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Rugby Football Union \$4,166.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Rugby Sports &amp; Recreation Club Inc \$12,219.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Rugby Sports &amp; Recreation Club Inc \$45,000.00</p> <p>Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>No 3 District Fed of N Z Soccer Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>Northern Districts Cricket Assn Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>Piako Gymnastics Club Inc \$7,000.00</p> <p>Rangers Netball Club \$3,470.00</p> <p>Sport Waikato \$40,000.00</p> <p>Tatuanui School \$2,044.00</p> <p>Te Aroha &amp; District Health Services Charitable Trust \$7,925.00</p> <p>Te Aroha &amp; Districts Riding for the Disabled Assn Inc \$9,821.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Amateur Athletic Cycling &amp; Harrier Club \$12,171.00</p> <p>Te Aroha College \$6,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby &amp; Sports Club Inc \$3,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Contract Bridge Club Inc \$1,166.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn \$70,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Springs Community Trust \$6,748.00</p> <p>Waihou Events Soc Inc \$14,000.00</p> <p>Waihou Rugby Football and Sports Club Inc \$23,643.00</p> <p>Waikato Badminton Assn Inc \$2,500.00</p> <p>Waikato Basketball Council Inc \$20,000.00</p> <p>Waikato Country Music Assn Inc \$3,252.00</p> <p>Waikato Golf Assn Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>Waikato Hockey Assn Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Waikato Paraplegic and Physically Disabled Assn Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Waikato Rugby Union Inc \$40,000.00</p> <p>Walsh Aviation Support Society Inc\$20,000.00</p> <p>Walton Golf Club Inc \$15,000.00</p> <p>Walton Tennis Club \$20,000.00</p> <p>Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust \$6,000.00</p>	
		<p>2018-19:</p> <p>C N I E E S T – Morrinsville \$5,091.00</p> <p>C N I K T - Mill Street Kindergarten \$3,221.00</p> <p>Firth Primary School \$2,000.00</p> <p>Hinuera Rugby &amp; Sports Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>Kaimai Ridgeway Trust \$10,000.00</p> <p>Kereone Rugby &amp; Sports Club \$8,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Agricultural &amp; Pastoral Assn \$11,278.00</p> <p>Matamata Assn Football Club Inc \$25,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Childcare Centre Inc \$10,923.00</p> <p>Matamata College \$25,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Community Mens Shed \$2,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Croquet Club Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Equestrian Group Inc \$5,278.00</p> <p>Matamata Festival of Flowers Inc \$12,600.00</p> <p>Matamata Historical Soc Inc \$3,039.00</p> <p>Matamata Household Budget Advisory Service Inc \$3,833.00</p> <p>Matamata Intermediate School \$2,740.00</p> <p>Matamata Primary School \$40,000.00</p> <p>Matamata Racing Club Inc \$2,500.00</p> <p>Matamata Rose Soc Inc \$541.00</p> <p>Midlands Hockey Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Agricultural &amp; Pastoral Soc Inc \$7,427.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Bowling Club Inc \$6,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville College \$42,063.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Community MenzShed Inc \$5,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Cricket Assn Inc \$8,821.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Golf Club Inc \$45,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Intermediate School \$20,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Primary School \$15,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Rugby Football Union \$10,000.00</p> <p>Morrinsville Wheelers Cycling Club Inc \$3,000.00</p> <p>Northern Districts Cricket Assn Inc \$30,000.00</p> <p>Order of St John Central Region Trust Board \$100,000.00</p> <p>Patetonga Motorcycle Club Inc \$4,000.00</p> <p>Pohlen Foundation Trust \$16,417.00</p> <p>Ride N Z's Cycling Festival Inc \$25,000.00</p> <p>Royal N Z Plunket Soc Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Sport Waikato \$10,000.00</p> <p>Stanley Avenue School \$6,000.00</p> <p>Tahuna Golf Club Inc \$20,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha &amp; District Health Services Charitable Trust \$11,557.00</p> <p>Te Aroha College \$15,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Contract Bridge Club Inc \$2,302.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Free Kindergarten Assc Inc \$3,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Golf Club Inc \$10,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn \$35,000.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Jockey Club Inc \$7,529.00</p> <p>Te Aroha Springs Community Trust \$8,682.00</p> <p>Te Poi Primary School \$5,000.00</p> <p>Tui Park Bowling Club Inc \$9,838.00</p> <p>Tui Park Bowling Club Inc \$8,000.00</p> <p>T V C P A - Te Aroha Playcentre \$7,000.00</p> <p>Waikato Country Music Assn Inc \$3,770.00</p> <p>Waikato Rugby Union Inc \$20,000.00</p> <p>Waitoa Bowling Club Inc \$7,200.00</p>	

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67	<p>Martin Cheer - Pub Charity Limited</p> <p>Out of District <i>*Presented at Hearing</i></p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>Introduction Pub Charity Limited (PCL) currently operates 1 venue and 14 gaming machines in the Matamata-Piako District (MPDC) TLA. Between 2017 and year to date March 2019 PCL has distributed \$385,910.00 in 78 donations to local organisations.</p> <p>The MPDC is conducting the triennial review of its Class 4 and TAB Gambling Venue Policy for the period 2019-2021. This will be the Councils sixth opportunity to review this policy and Council staff are proposing to impose a sinking lid on future Class 4 venues and machine numbers from the 2019/2021 period.</p> <p>Current Class 4 gaming machine numbers at 157 in MPDC sits well below the permitted population- based cap of 173.</p> <p>This unutilised Class 4 capacity under Council policy has been a factor for a number of years and would appear to indicate that 'growth' is under control from existing regulatory measures.</p> <p>Council staff have adopted the policy proposal to retain the status quo with minor administrative changes and Pub Charity supports this proposal. We would like to speak to our submissions.</p> <p>It is useful that the Council have been so clear on their reasoning for the proposed policy and again it is supported with the following caveat.</p> <p>There is some concern expressed by the Council based on the assumptions that there is an immediate and linear relationship between exposure, that is the number of gaming machines per capita, and levels of problem gambling in a community.</p> <p>While the Council takes some comfort that the number of machines in the District, per person, sits below the average in the area empirical evidence shows that there is no direct correlation between the harm and exposure or in gambling opportunism and gaming venue numbers.</p> <p>The proposed policy does not cover;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lotteries outlets, which have doubled in recent years, associated with 10.8% of problem gambling help seeking annually</li> <li>• 'Other' forms of gambling like online, poker and housie, responsible for 7.8% of all problem gambling help seeking annually (and growing rapidly)</li> <li>• Internet based options including on line mobile and app based gambling products like LOTTO On-line, TAB racing and sports betting apps and accounts</li> <li>• On-line casinos and gaming machines</li> <li>• Overseas on-line casinos and sports betting agencies.</li> <li>• NZ Racing Board on track and mobile based sports betting, associated with 7.8% of problem gambling help seeking</li> </ul> <p>Sinking lids - Exposure Theory and the Prevalence of Problem Gambling</p> <p>Some submitters will suggest a sinking lid is required for the MPDC policy. The underlying reason for that policy position is again the belief that there is a linear relationship between exposure to gaming machines and levels of problem gambling in the community.</p> <p>There is no evidence that sinking lids have had any impact on total gambling spend or problem gambling prevalence a fact recognised by researchers over the years as a false premise.<sup>1</sup> The current gambling legislation that enables local Government gambling venue policies, was introduced in 2004 before the emergence of high-speed domestic internet or smartphone technology.</p> <p>At the time the main access to gambling opportunities was to physically visit a state licensed venue or retail outlet. It was intuitive to consider that limiting or controlling access to gambling venues was both a means of controlling the supply of gambling, gambling spend, and potentially reducing harm.</p> <p>Such thinking in 2019 is outdated. The empirical evidence does not support the argument that reducing Class 4 venues and machines is an effective means of reducing gambling spend or problem gambling prevalence.</p> <p>The imposition of sinking lids on community gaming machines in a number of jurisdictions, including Auckland and Christchurch, has led to a decline by over one third, or about 8,000 community gaming machines, from the New Zealand Market.</p> <p>Over that time total spending, in inflation adjusted terms, on community gaming machines fell by \$512M or 36% since 2004.</p> <p>Despite this reduction in Class 4 spending the total spending on gambling in New Zealand has actually increased by over \$300M annually.</p> <p>Some submitters will claim that reducing community gaming venues and machines leads to better health outcomes. This is not evident in Ministry of Health statistics for problem gambling prevalence rates on a national or local level.</p> <p>The problem gambling prevalence rate in New Zealand, already some of the lowest in the world, stabilised in the 1990's and have remained unchanged.</p> <p>After numerous and regular studies the NZ Ministry of Health states;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'From examination of the findings of other surveys, taking account of methodological differences and their likely impact, it is concluded that there has probably been no change in the prevalence of current problem and moderate-risk gambling since 2006.</li> </ul>	



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Again adjusting for the likely impact of methodological differences, it is concluded that the prevalence of lifetime probable pathological and problem gambling have probably not changed since the last time a lifetime assessment was made in New Zealand (1999).</li> <li>• From examination of previous New Zealand prevalence studies it is considered likely that the prevalence of problematic gambling, both current and lifetime, within the range assessed as pathological, problem and moderate-risk, reduced significantly during the 1990s and has since stayed at about the same level.</li> <li>• The above conclusion is consistent with the findings of a recent meta-analysis of prevalence studies conducted world-wide since the late 1980s; in all major world regions examined prevalence increased in association with increased gambling availability, especially casino gambling and EGMs, then levelled out and declined.’<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p>If historical findings are considered it should not come as a surprise that enforcing sinking lids has not delivered. The only surprise is they keep getting endorsed by some Council staff.</p> <p>Long standing advice from local and international problem gambling clinicians and researchers indicated that imposing caps or sinking lids on gaming machine numbers in the expectation of a reduced incidence of problem gambling, has not been effective.</p> <p>‘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 gaming machines], prevalence rates [of problem gambling] have remained constant or declined. ...’ Professor Max Abbot, AUT, 2006</p> <p>‘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.’</p> <p>Study of the impact of caps on Electronic Gaming Machines; The South Australian Centre for Economic Studies; May 2006</p> <p>Help Seeking is not a Proxy for Harm</p> <p>The Gambling Commission has made it clear that presentation statistics are not a measure of the prevalence or incidence of harm.</p> <p>‘ ... presentations are not a sound proxy for gambling harm.’<sup>3</sup></p> <p>The Report initially agrees explaining the unreliability of the fluctuating help seeking statistics, which are for all forms of gambling not just class 4;</p> <p>‘There are difficulties in measuring whether the Policy has been effective in preventing and minimising harm caused by gambling.’</p> <p>‘This [increase in help seeking] may be the result of increased promotion for these services at particular times. There is some growth in the number of people seeking support, however this could be explained by increasing awareness levels about problem gambling, and associated support services.’</p> <p>The unutilised gaming capacity under the current policy and the evidence of low risk based on spending, density and problem gambling prevalence (help seeking) should give the Council some comfort a more restrictive policy approach is not required.</p> <p>The Benefit of Regulated Gambling Venues</p> <p>Community gambling will either be undertaken in controlled and supervised environments or uncontrolled and unsupervised places, like on-line.</p> <p>Rather than being something to suppress or prohibit, Class 4 venues represent a ‘best case’ scenario for the monitoring of intervention in gambling behaviour .</p> <p>Class 4 Games must be approved and meet specifications, bet sizes and prizes are limited, and the issuing of credit to gamble is prohibited.</p> <p>Staff in Class 4 venues are trained to a high standard to monitor and supervise gambling participants, intervening as required with information and, in extreme cases, exclusion from gambling.</p> <p>Since 2003 several Councils, on advice from anti gaming groups, imposed restrictions or sinking lids on future community-based gaming machine or venue numbers, encouraged in the belief that by simply reducing one point of access to gambling, as opposed to implementing measures which reduce the harm caused by problem gambling, that problem gambling would be reduced.</p> <p>That type of advice will no doubt be offered to the Council, again during this review.</p> <p>After 12 years of such policies, and a reduction of over 7,500 community gaming machines there is no evidence that this has had any impact on reducing the already very low prevalence rate of problem gambling in New Zealand.</p> <p>Rather than facing restrictions the NZ Racing Board recently announced an aggressive expansion of products and technology as have the Lotteries Commission.</p> <p>‘We are looking to attract more responsible gambling ... to double our active [TAB] accounts over the next couple of years.’<sup>4</sup> ‘Join TAB Now &amp; Get A Bonus \$20 When You Deposit \$10. Now You're In The Game. Live Odds Online. NZ's Only Betmakers. Multis Betting. Services: Sports Betting, Horse Racing, Multis Betting, Odds, Favourites.’</p> <p>TAB World Cup Promotion - ‘Sign-up a new TAB account with the promotion code GOAL and we'll load a \$20 bonus into your new account after you make your first deposit of at least \$10.</p>	

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		<p>Available to new digital account customers only. Promotion Code GOAL must be submitted at sign-up. Your \$20 Bonus will be released into new account after first deposit has been made.</p> <p>Limit of 1 new account bonus per participant. Offer applies to new TAB customers only. Full promotion terms and conditions available at <a href="http://tab.co.nz/depbonus">tab.co.nz/depbonus</a>. Please gamble responsibly.'</p> <p>Reducing controlled and supervised community spaces for gambling, like Class 4 venues, will simply accelerate the existing trend for gambling to move to commercial, uncontrolled and unsupervised channels, a trend already causing a great deal of concern internationally.</p> <p>'Interactive and online gambling is having devastating consequences; new gamblers are more easily recruited online and gambling sites are accessible 24 hours per day.' 5</p> <p>The Purpose of Class 4 Gambling - Community Funding</p> <p>Pub Charity Limited funding to organisations based in the MPDC area since the last review is attached. Funding contributions to national organisations like Starship Foundation and St Johns have not been listed here but can be seen at <a href="http://www.pubcharitylimited.org.nz">www.pubcharitylimited.org.nz</a> if required.</p> <p>In addition to these funding outcomes PCL pays 33% of gaming machine proceeds, or \$30.9M per annum to central Government in taxes and duties and \$1.2M annually towards the costs of problem gambling research, intervention and public awareness.</p> <p>While these amounts were considered 'lost to the community' the benefits accrued through Government expenditure from the Consolidated Fund in which they are deposited. In fact, love them or loathe them the people of MPD directly or indirectly benefit from Class 4 gambling every day.</p> <p>Summary Empirical evidence contained in reports by the NZ Ministry of Health show that restrictive policies like sinking lids on class 4 gambling have had no impact on problem gambling prevalence in the community or on total gambling spend. What they have achieved is reduced community funding and encouraged the migration of spending to other gambling activities.</p> <p>1 'Do Problem Gambling and EGM's Go Together Like a Horse and Carriage'; Abbot, M; 2006 2 NZ Ministry of Health, NEW ZEALAND 2012 NATIONAL GAMBLING STUDY: GAMBLING HARM AND PROBLEM GAMBLING, REPORT NUMBER 2, Provider Number: 467589, Contract Numbers: 335667/00, 01 and 02, 3 July 2014, Authors: Professor Max Abbott, Dr Maria Bellringer, Dr Nick Garrett, Dr Stuart Mundy-McPherson 3 Regulatory Impact Statement: Problem Gambling Levy for 2016/17 to 2018/19, Department of Internal Affairs 4 NZ Racing Board CEO John Allen, Sunday Star Times, November 12, 2017</p> <p>PCL supports the MPDC Gambling Venue policy as proposed.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Pub Charity Donations Matamata-Piako District 2017-2019 Year to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Date</th><th>Organisation name</th><th>Amount (\$)</th><th>Description of Purpose</th></tr><tr><td>27/01/2017</td><td>Te Aroha Playcentre</td><td>\$2,955.00</td><td>Cushion fall</td></tr><tr><td>27/01/2017</td><td>College Old Boys Rugby &amp; Sports Club</td><td>\$7,872.50</td><td>New playing jerseys, shorts and socks</td></tr><tr><td>27/01/2017</td><td>Tui Park Bowling Club Inc</td><td>\$2,000.00</td><td>Prizes for the community bowls tournament</td></tr><tr><td>24/02/2017</td><td>Piako Gymnastics Club</td><td>\$6,000.00</td><td>Rent Costs</td></tr><tr><td>24/02/2017</td><td>Te Aroha Swimming Club Inc</td><td>\$905.00</td><td>Accommodation</td></tr><tr><td>24/03/2017</td><td>Te Aroha Golf Club Inc</td><td>\$7,500.00</td><td>Sprays &amp; fertilisers for the refurbishment of the greens &amp; course</td></tr><tr><td>24/03/2017</td><td>Grand Tavern Hunting &amp; Fishing Club</td><td>\$10,000.00</td><td>Prizes and trophies for the open annual hunting &amp; fishing competition</td></tr><tr><td>24/03/2017</td><td>Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust</td><td>\$7,000.00</td><td>Programme costs</td></tr><tr><td>24/03/2017</td><td>Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn</td><td>\$4,150.00</td><td>Court hireage at Te Aroha events centre</td></tr><tr><td>21/04/2017</td><td>Te Aroha Angling Club</td><td>\$5,405.49</td><td>Take a kid fishing 2017 trip- Charters, bus &amp; tapu store for meal</td></tr><tr><td>21/04/2017</td><td>Te Aroha Contract Bridge Club Inc</td><td>\$3,050.00</td><td>Venue hire &amp; catering costs</td></tr></table>	Pub Charity Donations Matamata-Piako District 2017-2019 Year to Date				Date	Organisation name	Amount (\$)	Description of Purpose	27/01/2017	Te Aroha Playcentre	\$2,955.00	Cushion fall	27/01/2017	College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club	\$7,872.50	New playing jerseys, shorts and socks	27/01/2017	Tui Park Bowling Club Inc	\$2,000.00	Prizes for the community bowls tournament	24/02/2017	Piako Gymnastics Club	\$6,000.00	Rent Costs	24/02/2017	Te Aroha Swimming Club Inc	\$905.00	Accommodation	24/03/2017	Te Aroha Golf Club Inc	\$7,500.00	Sprays & fertilisers for the refurbishment of the greens & course	24/03/2017	Grand Tavern Hunting & Fishing Club	\$10,000.00	Prizes and trophies for the open annual hunting & fishing competition	24/03/2017	Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	\$7,000.00	Programme costs	24/03/2017	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn	\$4,150.00	Court hireage at Te Aroha events centre	21/04/2017	Te Aroha Angling Club	\$5,405.49	Take a kid fishing 2017 trip- Charters, bus & tapu store for meal	21/04/2017	Te Aroha Contract Bridge Club Inc	\$3,050.00	Venue hire & catering costs	
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		21/04/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$1,396.10	Weed spray, brooms, wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, hoses with fittings & squidgy boards	
		21/04/2017	Te Aroha & District Museum Society	\$5,948.25	Part time paid Administrative Assistant wages for 22 weeks	
		21/04/2017	St Josephs PTA	\$3,000.00	Numicon mathematics learning resource	
		21/04/2017	Te Aroha College	\$11,578.26	x1 -CNC router	
		21/04/2017	Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	\$6,804.00	Mentoring costs	
		26/05/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$4,500.00	Concrete for ramp	
		26/05/2017	Tui Park Bowling Club Inc	\$5,146.00	Sprays & fertilizers for the two greens	
		23/06/2017	Te Aroha Group Riding for the Disabled Inc	\$595.13	Safety approved and compliant riding helmets	
		23/06/2017	College Old Boys Rugby & Sports	\$5,000.00	Medical supplies and physiotherapy sideline services	
		23/06/2017	Te Aroha Golf Club Inc	\$1,161.36	Replacement vacuum cleaner and 12 representative shirts	
		23/06/2017	St Josephs PTA	\$792.00	12 New Netball Dresses and Bibs	
		23/06/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$3,000.00	Replace alloy on the broken start gate.	
		28/08/2017	Future Te Aroha	\$678.30	Plastic storage containers	
		28/08/2017	Manawaru School BOT	\$10,000.00	Installation of fitness trail	
		22/09/2017	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn	\$9,126.00	Accommodation	
		22/09/2017	Te Aroha Free Kindergarten Assn Inc	\$887.60	Toys	
		22/09/2017	Elstow Playschool	\$3,500.00	Prepare and repaint the playschool building	
		22/09/2017	Te Aroha A P & H Assn	\$3,276.93	Prize ribbons and rental of a public sound system	
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha Group Riding for the Disabled Inc	\$7,500.00	Employment related costs for the full-time Head Coach	
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha & Districts Health Services Charitable Trust	\$5,322.00	Sit to stand hoist	
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha BMX Club Inc	\$964.00	Concrete cesspits	
		27/10/2017	Te Aroha Primary School	\$4,626.96	School camp	
		4/12/2017	Future Te Aroha	\$1,275.00	Christmas trees, lights and supplies	
		4/12/2017	Te Aroha Springs Community Trust	\$2,318.34	Replacemnt toys	
		4/12/2017	Te Aroha Scout Group	\$3,300.00	New equipment camping and outdoor activities	
		1/02/2018	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Incorporated	\$25,312.50		
		1/02/2018	Te Miro Settlers Hall Incorporated	\$5,000.00		
		1/02/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$2,000.00		
		1/02/2018	Te Aroha Swimming Club Incorporated	\$1,340.00		
		1/02/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$1,300.00		

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		7/03/2018	Grand Tavern Hunting & Fishing Club	\$10,000.00	Annual Open Hunting & Fishing competition held on 10th, 11th and 12th May 2018
		7/03/2018	Elstow-Waihou Combined School	\$2,000.00	Transport and accommodation
		28/03/2018	Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	\$10,000.00	Medical supplies and physiotherapy sideline services
		28/03/2018	Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	\$1,355.65	New computer
		24/04/2018	Te Aroha and District Senior Citizens Association Incorporated	\$8,705.50	Sealing and painting of concrete block wall
		24/04/2018	Te Aroha Contract Bridge Club Incorporated	\$3,355.00	Venue hire and catering costs
		24/04/2018	Te Aroha and District Museum Society Incorporated	\$3,337.20	12 weeks salary for the Administrator Assistant
		24/04/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,414.60	Materials to connect cesspits
		29/05/2018	Te Aroha College	\$20,000.00	Classroom computers
		29/05/2018	Future Te Aroha	\$3,000.00	Film equipment
		29/05/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,669.80	Generator and compressor
		29/05/2018	Mangaiti Settlers Club Incorporated	\$1,618.04	Community Halls power usage and rates.
		26/06/2018	Piako Gymnastics Club Incorporated	\$5,000.00	Rent costs for the Power Board building
		1/08/2018	Te Aroha Dramatic Society Incorporated	\$6,500.00	Purchase and install a panasonic cassette unit 1400kw heatpump
		1/08/2018	Te Aroha Business Association Incorporated	\$5,160.00	Advertising, entertainment and prize equipment
		1/08/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club	\$5,000.00	Sprays and fertilizer for the refurbishment of the two greens
		29/08/2018	Te Aroha Golf Club Incorporated	\$7,500.00	Sprays and fertilisers for golf course
		29/08/2018	Te Aroha Springs Community Trust	\$4,136.00	Buses for 2018 Day Camp
		29/08/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$2,972.20	Retaining Wall
		27/09/2018	Te Aroha A P & H Association	\$2,767.70	Prize ribbons for Equestrian sections plus rental of a sound system and technician for annual event
		27/09/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,092.50	Club sign to go on start gate
		27/09/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$850.00	Growsafe and Certified Handlers Certificates
		2/11/2018	Te Aroha Domain Day Committee	\$11,575.49	Sound system for festival
		2/11/2018	St Joseph's School PTA	\$6,000.00	Climbing net for new playground
		2/11/2018	Walton Golf Club Incorporated	\$2,500.00	Contribution towards cost of chemicals required for golf course
		2/11/2018	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$2,000.00	Chemist vouchers used for prizes for the ladies; two day tournament
		6/12/2018	Lakeview Archers Incorporated	\$4,670.00	Target butts, target frames on wheels and powerstops

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		6/12/2018	Te Aroha And District Health Services Charitable Trust	\$4,655.85	Hot box for storing food for delivery of heated meals in hospital	
		6/12/2018	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$2,950.00	Contribution towards safety railing	
		31/01/2019	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Incorporated	\$22,417.39	Hire of sports hall for 2019 activities	
		31/01/2019	Te Aroha Playcentre	\$4,000.00	Contribution towards wall coverings	
		31/01/2019	Te Aroha Golf Club Incorporated	\$3,477.00	Log splitter	
		1/03/2019	Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	\$10,000.00	Medical supplies, physiotherapy rehabilitation and sideline services	
		1/03/2019	Tui Park Bowling Club Incorporated	\$1,940.00	Prizes for the club's community bowls tournament	
		1/03/2019	Te Aroha Swimming Club Incorporated	\$1,810.00	Flights and accommodation Division II Sim meet in Dunedin	
		1/03/2019	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	\$1,230.00	Plaques and engraving	
		28/03/2019	Te Aroha Angling Club Incorporated	\$5,763.01	Take a kid fishing 2019 costs	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>\$385,909.65</b>		
68	Margaret Osborne  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Changing the location will not change the habits of IRRESPONSIBLE dog owners who do not pick up the faeces from their dogs. I have seen faeces on the rail bridge, street berms and Boyd Park. Also, many dog owners do NOT know that their dogs MUST be on a leash at all times when they are walking them in parks, walkways, cycleways and residential area. I also have seen dogs walked in the business areas at the times that are forbidden in the by-laws. More enforcement and education is needed.</p> <p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p>				
69	Hugh Verco - Morrinsville & District Senior Citizens Association  Morrinsville Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<p>Dear Mayor and Councillors On behalf of the Morrinsville and District Senior Citizens Association we hereby seek your financial support towards the upgrade of toilet facilities at the Association's complex in Canada Street Morrinsville.</p> <p>Last year the membership of the Senior Citizens Association voted at a Special General Meeting to wind up and disband, handing the complex over to council. Before this resolution was enacted a new committee was elected with the purpose of upgrading the facilities and marketing these for greater community use. Both the lounge and kitchen have now received a full makeover with a very generous grant from Morrinsville Rotary Club and increased revenue from community hire charges.</p> <p>The toilet facilities are old and grotty. There is no disabled facility, and they simply do not meet current health standards. We have, in conjunction with builders and plumbers, designed a new toilet facility which will provide modern men's and women's plus a disabled facility.</p> <p>Council provides modern community meeting facilities in Matamata with the new centre in Tainui Street as well as the Silver Ferns Centre in Te Aroha. Morrinsville has nothing in this regard, and when the previous Memorial Hall was converted into a council office and library many years ago no community meeting facilities have been available.</p> <p>The Senior Citizens complex by default is the only community meeting facility in Morrinsville. Current regular users include;  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morrinsville Rotary Club - who now have naming rights for the complex</li> <li>Morrinsville Probus Club</li> <li>Morrinsville Senior Citizens bowls and social clubs</li> </ul> Casual hirers include  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matamata-Piako District Council</li> <li>Thomas Family Reunion</li> <li>Morrinsville Community House</li> </ul> </p>				



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morrinsville Grey Power</li> <li>Morrinsville Care and Craft Association</li> <li>Morrinsville Country Music Club</li> <li>Morrinsville Yoga Club</li> <li>Morrinsville Sit and Be Fit Club</li> <li>Morrinsville Walking Group</li> <li>Morrinsville Toastmasters Association</li> <li>Morrinsville Good Companions Club</li> <li>Morrinsville Irish Dancers Club</li> <li>Business Network International</li> <li>Spiritualist Church</li> <li>Morrinsville Maj Jong Club</li> <li>Morrinsville Legacy</li> <li>NZ Blood Transfusion Service</li> <li>Morrinsville Horticulture Society</li> </ul> <p>The philosophy of the Management Committee is to upgrade the complex into a modern warm and welcoming facility. Both the lounge and kitchen have been brought up to reflect this standard . The toilets are the next priority for upgrading.</p> <p>The management committee also believes that community groups should be encouraged to use the complex for all their meeting and social needs, with priority to the elderly, and to pay an affordable rental reflective of their financial ability. The range of current users confirms that the community do view the complex as their community rooms and are making maximum use of it.</p> <p>We understand that Matamata-Piako District Council has adopted the 4 wellbeings and are responding by providing facilities in each of the three main towns. Morrinsville sometimes sees itself as the forgotten town. Council provides Boyd Park in Te Aroha to meet the community sporting needs. In Morrinsville Campbell Park is the main sports centre but this is owned and managed by a community Trust not Council. Indoor meeting facilities are provided by council in both Matamata and Te Aroha. Nothing in Morrinsville.</p> <p>We have costed the toilet upgrade and using maximum use of volunteer labour, discounted plumbing and builder's supplies, we are looking at \$76,000 plus GST to complete the upgrade. We wish to partner with council in this work and we are seeking a one-off grant of \$50,000 plus GST. We assume this request will be considered as part of your Annual Plan deliberations and if you will advise us the date and time for Council consideration we will be pleased to attend and answer any questions you may have.</p> <p>Regards, Hugh Vercoe President Morrinsville and District Senior Citizens Association.</p>		
70	Mary Conning  Te Aroha Ward	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b> The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> Provided a tin or wooden fence is put around the surrounds particularly on the Spur St. side for the safety of children walking to the netball courts or biking to the BMX track. The fennel in the area stinks worse than dog poo left lying on the ground in borough areas. A Council bin for poo's ect need to be placed in the new dog area.</p> <p>We never used the Boat Ramp area having an older dog farm area behind Follis St. We commend the last Community board for planting those beautiful trees near the boat ramp. I'm not sure how you can police the dog poo's in the streets of Te Aroha?</p> <p>See Dog Bylaw comment</p>	<p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p>	
71	A. McMillan  Morrinsville Ward	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Legal Highs Policy</b></p>	<p><b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Public Safety Bylaw</b> The submitter supports changes to the bylaw</p> <p><b>Gambling Policy</b></p>	



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		<p>The submitter supports changes to the policy</p> <p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b></p> <p>The submitter supports the proposal</p> <p><b>RPM</b></p> <p>The submitter supports the proposal</p>	
72	<p>Allison &amp; Graham Ward</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b></p> <p>To who it may concern,</p> <p>We would like to fully support the reserve land proposal and would like to see a dog 'leash free' area. As dog owners it would be great to have an area to use.</p> <p>Also we understand there is talk of the Motor home Assn being able to develop a section the area for members use.</p> <p>We would like to fully support this too.</p> <p>Kindest Regards,</p> <p>Allison and Graham Ward,</p> <p>124 Grattan Road, Te Aroha.</p>	
73	<p>Maria Harry</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b></p> <p>The current dog exercise area is highly unsuitable</p>	
74	<p>Alex Stojkovic</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p>	<p><b>Gambling and TAB Policies</b></p> <p><i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>Option 2. Remain with status quo.</p> <p>Gaming machine funding is extremely important to a large number of community organisations within the Matamata Piako District Council. If the sinking lid policy is retained, this funding will eventually be lost. There is no replacement funding available. In order to keep the valuable funding sustainable, it is now time to consider replacing the sinking lid with a cap at current numbers. This will not see any additional gaming machines be introduced, but will protect the funding stream.</p>	
75	<p>Gloria Lawton</p> <p>Out of District</p>	<p><b>Earthquake-prone Priority Thoroughfares and Strategic Routes</b></p> <p>I believe there are other risks to life that haven't been identified such as the " verandah roofing " over pedestrian footpaths.. The " Town Clock " ..</p>	
76	<p>Kate Corrigan</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b></p> <p><i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>The submitter does not support changes to the policy</p>	
77	<p>Elizabeth Tretheway - Te Aroha and District Group Riding for the Disabled</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b></p> <p><i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>Te Aroha and District Group Riding for the Disabled would like to strongly encourage council as a minimum" to maintain its current caps on gaming machine numbers and the clause that allows gaming venues to relocate from one premises to another".</p> <p>Overview of our Group</p> <p>Te Aroha and District Group Riding for the Disabled was established on the 14th July 1977. Our Group is a voluntary not-for-profit registered charity affiliated to the New Zealand Riding for the Disabled Association Incorporated (NZRDA).</p> <p>The Group provides life changing opportunities, with our goal to make a positive difference for people living with physical, intellectual, emotional or social challenges within our community and surrounding districts through individualised goal based equine programmes.</p> <p>Services are provided to the following areas; Te Aroha, Morrinsville, Matamata, Paeroa, Coromandel and Hauraki. Our rider ages are from 3 years to 65 years; with disabilities from all areas ranging from the most sever to the more independent. Annually we provide over 100 riding sessions for sixty riders per week. Riders are supported by 35 dedicated volunteers (from all districts) under the guidance of our full time qualified and experienced paid Duty coach / horse manager enabling to our Group to meet NZRDA's strict code of safe practice, guidelines, and policies.</p> <p>Funding is essential and vital to our Group</p> <p>To operate our Group relies fully on our community and the generosity of fund holders (through gaming machines within our region) as no funding is provided by the Government. While our Group actively participates within continuous, ongoing fundraising activities, monies raised do not support our operational costs. Operational costs are high due to the nature of our community service. Costs include horse purchases, equipment for both horse and rider, veterinary, farrier and dental costs, horse nutrition and supplements, pasture, paddocks and building upkeep, volunteer training,</p> <p>ongoing up skilling for our duty coach, administration, insurance and salary for our duty coach to ensure compliance within health and safety legislation and appropriate programme delivery.</p>	

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		<p>Te Aroha and Districts Group Riding for the Disabled have been very fortunate having received funding in the past and most recently from The New Zealand Community Trust (NZCT) which has enabled our Group to pay salary to our Duty Coach / horse manager. These funds not only pay our employee but extend much further and deeper within our community and surrounding districts.</p> <p>These precious funds from NZCT enable our Group to continue to provide safe, effective and appropriate programmes for our riders. However, riders are not a single unit but have families, whanau, caregivers, teachers who live and are part of our community. The new skills and appropriate behaviours learnt in a safe, welcoming and non judgemental environment are transferable within their home, school and community. Families and whanau take pride in rider achievements giving hope and encouragement for the future. They feel involved, motivated and connected and not so isolated and despondent. I.E.P is implemented into rider's educational programmes to enhance learning in the school environment enabling more positive school outcomes.</p> <p>Volunteers attend from all our serving districts and include all age groups. Those seeking employment learn valuable skills including work ethic and learning to work appropriately within different cultures, age groups and needs within their community. For those who are retired it gives a sense of giving back, pride, involvement of something special, feeling needed, and exercise. They make connections with their peers enabling a supportive network limiting isolation.</p> <p>It would be a sad loss to our community and surrounding districts if reductions within the gaming machines were made as so many people within our community and surrounding districts benefit so positively from these funds.</p> <p>Te Aroha and Districts Group Riding for the Disabled would like to thank you for taking the time to read our submission. Kind regards</p> <p>Elizabeth Tretheway On behalf Te Aroha and District Group Riding for the Disabled Committee</p>	
78	<p>Anna Doerr - Matamata AeroClub</p> <p>Matamata Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i></p>	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b></p> <p>Dear Madam or Sir,</p> <p>We appreciate the opportunity to submit our input into the fee review for the General Policies Reserve Management Plan regarding the reserve management plan as well as charges for the use of the Matamata Aerodrome.</p> <p>The Matamata AeroClub is operating on a not-for-profit basis with no paid staff. The club has been operating since 1980 and has been an integral part of the air field community. We believe that any fees need to be reflective of this not-for-profit status of the aeroclub. We are an incorporated society, which requires transparency of our financial transactions including an annual review by a suitably qualified person.</p> <p>We provide training to local youth groups like Scouts or ATC Cadets at discounted membership rates, have advertised open days where members of the public can explore what the airfield and the AeroClub has to offer and fly at, again, discounted rates. We are also major supporters of the Walsh Memorial Scout flying School, which is the biggest non-profit of its type in New Zealand. We should be treated like any other "Community Group" as per the definition within the "Draft Fees and Charges" document providing sports or recreational activities that are beneficial to the community and our fees should be set accordingly.</p> <p>Recently the council had less expenditure compared to previous years by not paying for a caretaker and has additional revenues from increased flying activities by a large commercial operator as well as rents from the caretaker house, which should add up to a significantly positive position of the airfield books now compared to, say, 2 years ago of approximately \$50,000 or more. We believe that the council should share part of this financial benefits with the community users of the airfield.</p> <p>The Council should consider increasing revenues through additional aviation related activities like additional hangers, consider re-activating the camp ground to ensure costs for required maintenance is recovered from participant actually using these facilities, and explore other revenue streams to attract additional visitors including providing premises for a café.</p> <p>Submissions on specific fees and charges We wish to register our views on 3 types of charges:</p> <p>a) Landing fees for Matamata AeroClub members</p> <p>b) Ground rentals</p> <p>c) Landing fees for casual visitors</p> <p>and ask the Council to consider our views. We are happy to present our views to the Council or a nominated sub-committee in person.</p> <p>a) Landing fees for Matamata AeroClub members</p> <p>We, the Matamata AeroClub (MAC), are an incorporated, not-for-profit society, which has now operated for many years on a fully voluntary, not-for-hire-or-reward basis. Our trial flights are not a commercial activity contrary to incorrect statements in the previous reserve management plan but are carried out under CAA rules by qualified instructors and are accepted by the CAA as not for "hire or reward".</p> <p>The fees published within the current draft do not specify any bulk landing fees, neither for clubs nor for commercial operators.</p> <p>The proposed newly introduces fee of \$150/year for recreational/non-commercial users does not appear necessary, as the AeroClub is welcoming recreational/non-commercial members. Other aerodromes offering this fee do not have a local aeroclub who would cater for these pilots. The introduction of such a bulk fee would</p>	

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		<p>a) create additional administrative overheads for the Council who now would need to keep track of these individuals, invoice them, etc., and</p> <p>b) add some risk to the operation of the aerodrome by increasing the distance of pilots under this scheme from any processes and procedures the AeroClub has, who is an active member of the Aerodrome H&amp;S committee and user group.</p> <p>The AeroClub currently has approximately 48 members, many of them only fly very occasionally, a very small number flies a lot. We propose a bulk fee of \$25/member/year, invoiced by the Council annually, and paid for by the AeroClub. The AeroClub will update the Council of changes to the number of flying members after the MAC AGM in September as well as the changes of any planes owned and operated by these members.</p> <p>b) Ground Rentals</p> <p>The Matamata AeroClub is currently paying full commercial rates of \$5.40/m2 plus GST for the ground lease of its club-rooms as well as its club hangar.</p> <p>The AeroClub is not a commercial entity, and it is not equitable that it be treated as such. Following the Council's own definition, the Club is a "Community Group" and should be treated the same as any other sporting club within the district. What do cricket clubs pay for the ground-lease of their clubrooms? We propose that the council differentiates between commercial, non-commercial, and not-for-profit incorporated societies regarding ground leases, especially given a potential increase of activities – both commercial and non-commercial ones.</p> <p>It is unacceptable that a "Community Group" subsidises the commercial activities at a Council Reserve.</p> <p>We propose that not-for-profit incorporated societies having Club facilities on the airfield are charged a nominal ground rent only, and in any case not more than \$2.00/m2.</p> <p>c) Landing fees for casual visitors</p> <p>Conversations with fellow aviators from other aeroclubs in the area have shown that landing fees of \$15 are regarded as excessive and are stopping visitors from coming to the airfield, even to events like fly-ins. Surely more frequent visitors paying a lower rate would be close to revenue neutral to fewer visitors at a higher rate.</p> <p>A recent trip around New Zealand has provided several club members with quite a broad spectrum of landing fees charged by a variety of operators for a variety of services. Landing fees ranged from \$0/landing via a majority of \$4-7/landing to \$ 14.66 at an airfield with sealed runways and an active tower with advisory service (happy to supply a more detailed list). Many are offering landing fees which differentiate between heavy aircraft, light aircraft, commercial users, private planes – technology allows for easy implementation of more differential charging systems which are reflective of the wear and tear different user categories are inflicting on the runway surface and resulting maintenance requirements.</p> <p>A consideration, which should be taken into account when setting fees for visitors is that a reduction of planes visiting the airfield and thus a reduction of turn-over of fuel might result in the fuel supplier pulling their services off the airfield. We propose that casual landing fees (incl. GST) per day are set per MTOW (Maximum Take-Off Weight) of the aircraft</p> <p>\$6.00 for less than 600 kg  \$10.00 for 600 kg to 1500 kg  \$15.00 more than 1500 k</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete the proposed charges of \$150 per year for recreational users</li> <li>• Create a bulk scheme of landing fees for the Matamata AeroClub of \$25/year/flying member</li> <li>• Introduce charging of ground rentals to reflect the difference between commercial users and members of not-for-profit organisations.</li> <li>• Modify charges for itinerant light aircraft into a per landing charge reflecting the weight and/or commercial status of the visitor</li> </ul> <p>Happy to discuss our views and potential options</p> <p>Regards,  Anna Doerr 027 702 5924  Matamata AeroClub PRESIDENT</p>	
79	<p>Samantha Mortimer</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward</p>	<p><b>Dog Control Bylaw</b></p> <p>Dear sir or madam</p> <p>I would like to give my support for new dog walking areas in Te Aroha. Large dogs need a large space to be exercised in. I also think that the Wetlands should be reconsidered as an area to walk dogs off lead.</p> <p>Thanks  Samantha Mortimer</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
80	Karmen McGrath - Grassroots Trust Limited  Out of District	<b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i>  <i>See Attachment Document - Pg 120</i>	
81	Tom Irwin, Eru Loach - Problem Gambling Foundation of NZ trading as PGF Group  Out of District <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<b>Gambling Policy</b> <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i>  See Attachment Pg. 45	
82(a)	Nicola Read - Morrinsville - Te Aroha Dressage Group  Te Aroha Ward  <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<b>RMP</b> Submission on the 2019 Draft General Policies Reserve Management Plan by Morrinsville Te Aroha Dressage Group Contact Details: Contact person: Nicola Read Email: jkread@gmail.com (please use email as primary method of contact) Postal address: 306 Hill Street, Thames 3500 Phone: 0211787214  1) MTDG Generally agrees with concept of the Draft General Policies RMP.  2) MTDG expresses concern that official, paying User Groups of MPDC Reserves who are listed in RMPs were not made aware that this Policy document was open for consultation. Especially when we have been in direct communication this year with the Parks and Facilities Planner with regard to the review of RMPs.  3) "2.3.3.3 Long Term Plan and Annual Plan" refers to the superseded 2015-2025 LTP  4) "7.4 Development Plans" - MTDG agrees with the concept of development plans for reserves where necessary and appropriate.  5) "8.13 Recreational Activities" – MTDG agrees that RMPs, when properly consulted on and developed, are a good regulatory tool for the management of reserves.  6) "8.13 Recreational Activities" & "8.14 Sports – Objective D" – MTDG agrees with the urgent need for, and potential benefit of, a Council Booking System for reserves and facilities. This would add to the harmony and communication between users, the public and Council, particularly when it comes to use and events that may require exclusive use of reserves.  7) "8.14 Sports – Policies 1-4" – MTDG agrees that reserve users would benefit from a booking system and some users & reserves would benefit from formal agreements (or MOU's) that formalise regular use.  8) "8.16 Remotely-piloted aircraft systems (including UAVs/Drones)" – MTDG agrees with the Objectives and Policies including in part 8.16.  9) "9.1.5 Grazing or gardening of undeveloped reserves" – MTDG agrees that grazing of undeveloped reserves is appropriate, granted that grazed areas and paddock surfaces used by equestrian sports /or for vehicle access are kept in a safe and undamaged condition by the Lease holder or Licensee. E.g no sheep or bull holes are left exposed etc.  10) "10.4 Community consultation" - MTDG would like an additional Policy included that states: "All recorded official Users: I.e. Sports groups and Users that pay an annual User Levy, or are listed in an existing Reserve Management Plan, will be invited directly by Council to participate in the writing of Reserve Management Plans. It is the responsibility of User Groups to provide Council with up to date contact information annually."  11) "10.13 Park categories" – MDTG would like an additional Policy included that states: "All recorded official Users I.e. groups and users that pay a User Levy or are listed in an existing Reserve Management Plan, must be informed of and consulted on, the Park Categories allocation. It is the responsibility of User Groups to provide Council with up to date contact information annually."	



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		12) MTDG welcomes the opportunity to speak to this submission at a Council meeting or hearing if necessary.	
82(b)	<p>Nicola Read - Morrinsville - Te Aroha Dressage Group</p> <p>Te Aroha Ward <i>*Presented at Hearing</i></p>	<p><b>Waihou Recreation Reserve</b></p> <p>Topic – Reserve Maintenance – Waihou Recreation Reserve Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Users of the Waihou Recreation Grounds are submitting on the Annual Plan 2019-2020 to request the inclusion of additional funding to allow for maintenance of the surface in the front paddock (levelling and re- sowing) to be completed in the Autumn-Winter-Spring period of 2020.</li> <li>Levelling of the remainder of the front paddock will enable the equestrian users to continue to use the Waihou Recreation Ground to run practice days, club rallies, events and competitions in the front paddock as the surface will be safe, even and meet the necessary health and safety requirements for members, competitors and horse welfare. (Please see attached Equestrian Sports NZ competition surface information in Attachment 1 &amp; 2).</li> <li>Waihou Recreation Grounds (WRG) is home to four non-profit sport groups: Morrinsville Te Aroha Dressage Group (MTDG), Te Aroha Hack &amp; Hunters, Te Aroha &amp; Districts Riding for the Disabled (RDA) and Waihou Rugby Club as per the MPDC Active Reserves Management Plan 2009. The grounds are also used annually by Waikato Mounted Games teams.</li> <li>All four User organisations take great pride in the grounds and use them on a weekly or fortnightly basis.</li> <li>The MPDC Active Reserves Management Plan 2009 contains the following objective with regard to the purpose of the “User Management Committee”: (iv) To make recommendations to Council on desirable improvements to the reserve; on alterations required for the management plan or user agreements; and on other matters affecting the operation of the reserve (page 63/64).</li> <li>The MPDC Draft General Policies Reserve Management Plan 2019 contains the Objectives and Policies to help manage reserves that are suitable for use with/by animals, including horses and develop reserves “mainly for the benefit of a particular sport or recreation involving animals.</li> <li>Council has not done maintenance of the surface of the front paddock in the past 20 years – with the exception of mowing and the recent surface improvements on the rugby field area.</li> <li>MTDG has been in communication with Council’s Coordinator for Operations &amp; Projects for the last 18 months regarding concerns about the deterioration of the surface of the front paddock, in particular the increasing undulations and ineffective mowing schedule. Discussions held at the grounds, via email and mail have covered the issues with the surface, how the levelling of the ground should be funded and consultation with all Users. The outcome of these discussions was that it is agreed the grounds need levelling and re-sowing and submitting on the Annual Plan or LTP is the correct process to have the maintenance added to the appropriate budget.</li> <li>This submission has been prepared by MTDG with the support of all four existing official users of the Waihou Recreation Grounds and in consultation with Council’s Coordinator for Operations &amp; Projects and Equestrian Sports New Zealand.</li> <li>MTDG welcomes the opportunity to speak to this submission at a Council meeting or hearing if necessary.</li> </ul> <p>Benefit to the Community</p> <p>MTDG believe that the Waihou Recreation Grounds are of great benefit to the community. Having four very active, non-profit sport based groups operating from the grounds contributes to health and well being of the community and wider district. It is of note that MPDC states the following in current Long Term Plan: “Recreation and leisure facilities that provide spaces for and encourage an active lifestyle. We have included \$5.75 million in our budgets for cycleway expansions, new indoor sports facility and investment in parks and open spaces across the district.”(MPDC LTP 2018-2028 38 Section 3 - Infrastructure strategy   Rautaki Hangarau).</p> <p>The Users of Waihou Recreation Ground agree that the maintenance of the surface being requested in this submission will contribute massively to the quality of the grounds, attract more casual users and allow the existing users to continue to grow their memberships, events and general use of the grounds. Benefits of having a good quality, well maintained Recreation Ground include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A quality outdoor recreation space will encourage both casual and competitive active recreation</li> <li>It helps retain long term users who are committed to the care of the grounds</li> <li>It helps retain long term users that encourage participation by children, families, amateur sports people and volunteers in outdoor sports and recreation</li> <li>It helps retain long term users that work well together, sharing responsibilities and that are happy to help each other</li> <li>WRG is a quality, picturesque recreation area all year round for both urban and rural communities</li> <li>The quality and suitability of the Waihou Recreation Ground surface contributes greatly to the enjoyment and safety of equestrian, rugby and casual users.</li> </ul> <p>Reason for submission</p> <p>The reason for our submission is to request that additional funding is granted to the appropriate department of Council to allow for the front paddock of Waihou Recreation Grounds to be brought up to a safe and suitable standard.</p>	

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		<p>Decision Requested</p> <p>Council approves additional funding of approx. \$80,000 to enable the levelling of the area as described in the quote provided by Turf Consultants, following a site visit to the grounds in February 2019 (Attachment 3). We believe that this maintenance is aligned with the Reserve Management Plan, Long Term Plan 2018 2019 objectives and will be of benefit to the User Groups and wider community who enjoy the use of the Waihou Recreation Grounds.</p> <p>Signed by:      Date:</p> <p>H Young          N J Read</p> <p>Helen Young    Nicola Read MTDG President      MTDG User Group Delegate</p> <p>Additional information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MTDG believes that the Waihou Recreation Grounds is one of the most used recreation reserves in the district.</li> <li>• The soil type at the Waihou Recreation Ground is particularly well suited to equestrian sports &amp; rugby as it naturally drains well, is sturdy and handles vehicle access and parking almost year round.</li> <li>• MTDG hold Equestrian Sports NZ sanctioned competitions that requires the competition surface meets the necessary health and safety requirements for competitors and horse welfare. ESNZ competition surface information attached (ATTACHMENT 1 &amp; 2).</li> <li>• Regular maintenance carried out by all Users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Area around buildings &amp; wash bay are weeded/sprayed – all Users</li> <li>o Yards are maintained/cleaned and repaired after use – all Users</li> <li>o User groups ensure all horse dung and hay is removed from the grounds after all equestrian use.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each of the User groups have made voluntary improvements to the grounds in the last 5 years including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o MTDG and Waihou Rugby Club worked together to build additional yards and carry out maintenance of existing yards.</li> <li>o New wash bay overhead hose bracket installed in 2017 by MTDG</li> <li>o MTDG have installed a sheep-proof gate between the parking area and the front paddock</li> <li>o Hack and Hunters have invested in new outdoor seating</li> <li>o RDA have worked with MPDC to upgrade the driveway and parking area</li> <li>o RDA have painted the interior of the toilets</li> <li>o Current maintenance carried out by Council includes the upgraded driveway, mowing of the front paddock and improvement of the Rugby field surface (completed in 2017/2018).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>User Group Information:</p> <p>Four groups use the grounds with additional annual bookings from non-users Waikato Mounted Games teams use the grounds for one weekend per year Morrinsville Te Aroha Dressage Group information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group membership is 60 members for 2018/2019</li> <li>• Four ESNZ sanctioned competitions are held each year in front paddock (open to public), the back paddock is used for parking and warm up area. These events attract approximately 270 entrants and 60 volunteers in total.</li> <li>• Three or four practice dressage days are held in the front paddock (for club members) per year</li> <li>• Approximately 20 club days held each year in front paddock (for club members), generally fortnightly over Spring-Summer-Autumn.</li> <li>• Monthly meetings are held in the MTDG clubrooms located on the grounds</li> <li>o Waihou Rugby Club information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area used is mostly the area renovated in 2017/2018 – under lights</li> <li>• 2 training nights every week from March to September</li> <li>• Waihou Rugby Club members assist MTDG with setting up four or five competition arenas, four times a year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Te Aroha and District Riding for the Disabled information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50-80 riders (adults and children)</li> <li>• 30 volunteers</li> <li>• The front paddock area is used by volunteers to work horses on a weekly basis</li> <li>• Yards are used regularly</li> <li>• The small indoor arena and fenced outdoor area is used by RDA riders and volunteers</li> <li>• Several MTDG members are also RDA volunteers</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Hack and Hunters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Club membership is approximately 15</li> <li>• 5 Competitions are held each year, attracting approximately 80 entrants</li> <li>• 20 Club rallies held each year</li> <li>• Area used is mostly the front paddock, back paddock used for warm up and an extra arena for competitions if necessary, all yards are used.</li> </ul>	



Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
83	Harry Luteru - Salvation Army Oasis Hamilton  Out of District	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b>  <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>The Salvation Army Oasis – Hamilton  Submission to Matamata-Piako District Council  on the Review of Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venues Policy 2019  Authorisation statement:  “This submission has been authorised by the National Operations Manager – Oasis within the Addiction, Supportive Accommodation and Reintegration Services of The Salvation Army. ”  We welcome the opportunity to make Oral Submissions</p> <p>1. BACKGROUND  1.1 The Salvation Army is an international Christian and social services organisation that has worked in New Zealand for over one hundred and thirty years. The Army provides a wide range of practical social, community and faith-based services, particularly for those who are suffering, facing injustice or those who have been forgotten and marginalised by mainstream society.</p> <p>1.2 The Salvation Army Oasis Centre for Problem Gambling was formally established in June 1997 in Auckland in response to growing evidence that the proliferation of gambling opportunities was having a negative impact on society. Prior to this, gambling counselling had been provided in Wellington and Christchurch as needed for some years. Since then, the number of clients seeking help for gambling related harm has increased dramatically. Consequently, The Army’s gambling harm services have expanded to seven regions (Auckland, Waikato, Tauranga, Wairarapa, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin), with satellite clinics across these regions. We are funded by the Ministry of Health to provide preventing and minimising gambling harm clinical and public health services.</p> <p>1.3 The Salvation Army Oasis offer free counselling and support services for gamblers, their families and affected others, alongside public health services; and are staffed by qualified and experienced clinical and public health practitioners. The Army also has a national Addictions Leadership Team supported by the larger Salvation Army administrative infrastructure.</p> <p>1.4 This Submission has been prepared by The Salvation Army Oasis in Hamilton, which works to address the national health initiative of preventing and minimising gambling harm.</p> <p>2. GENERAL COMMENTS  2.1 The Salvation Army has persistently engaged with Governments around gambling related harm. We continue to contend that one of the key focuses of the Gambling Act 2003 should be, as per section 3(b) of the Act, to prevent and minimise the harm caused by gambling. We submit that the Government and local Councils should make harm reduction a key focus of all gambling policy reforms they undertake.</p> <p>2.2 As a provider of services to those affected by gambling harm, The Salvation Army sees the detrimental effects that harmful gambling has on the wellbeing of communities around New Zealand. Our observations are supported by a wealth of New Zealand research which indicates that the range of potential harms from gambling spans multiple domains of individual and community wellbeing, including mental and physical health, material welfare, employment and productivity, quality of life and social cohesion.<sup>1 2 3 4</sup> While recent estimates of the prevalence of problem gambling vary widely, it is likely that between 3.2%<sup>5</sup> and 7.5%<sup>6</sup> of adult New Zealanders are currently placed at risk by their gambling. This equates to between 1,119 and 2,624 local residents whose health is directly threatened by the current gambling environment.<sup>7</sup> Policy remains one of the most effective means of addressing this harm.</p> <p>2.3 Non-Casino Gaming Machines – Class 4 Gambling  The Salvation Army is particularly concerned with non-casino gaming machines (NCGMs), as this mode of gambling is responsible for the majority of the harm observed in New Zealand.<sup>8</sup> The gambling industry itself acknowledges that NCGMs are 389 times more likely to induce harm than lottery products.<sup>9</sup> NCGMs are also the most highly accessible mode of gambling in New Zealand aside from online gambling, with 1,117 venues nationwide.<sup>10</sup> The literature advocates for a number of practices to minimise and prevent problem gambling - one of the best-supported strategies involves limiting access to gaming machines.<sup>11 12</sup></p> <p>2.4 Vulnerable Population Groups  Gambling addiction can be found across all groups in society, but it is those groups at the lower end of the socio-economic spectrum that suffer most. Groups most likely to be in poverty and hardship include women, sole-parent families, Maori, Pacific Island peoples, refugees, people living with disability or illness, beneficiaries and people in low-paid employment.<sup>13 14 15</sup> Continued failure to address and respond to these inequities is not only unjust, but in the case of Maori, also constitutes a violation of Clause 1 of Te Tiriti O Waitangi, which requires the Crown to protect the interests of tangata whenua.<sup>16</sup></p> <p>2.5 Sustainability of Community Funding  The long-term trend of declining participation in gambling activities, including NCGM gambling, is likely to gradually reduce the availability of gambling-derived community funds with or without further regulatory intervention. The Salvation Army maintains that the Class 4 funding model is neither sustainable in the long term, nor favourable in the short term for New Zealand communities. Only about 42% of GST-inclusive NCGM revenue ever reaches grant recipients, and a high proportion leaves the regions as central government taxes and society/venue costs. Some of the charitable causes funded through Class 4 gambling are essential public goods and services. However, because a large proportion of gambling revenue is derived from those with the least disposable income, the Class 4 funding model has been criticised as being analogous to regressive taxation.<sup>17</sup> Public opinion reflects such concerns – since 1985, the proportion of New Zealanders who are opposed to or uncertain about the use of gambling revenue to fund charitable causes has risen steadily.<sup>18</sup> The Salvation Army believes that councils have an important role to play in incentivising communities to seek less harmful ways to fund necessary services.</p> <p>3. GAMBLING ENVIRONMENT IN THE MATAMATA-PIAKO DISTRICT  3.1 In the 12 month period ending in December 2018, \$6,100,986.<sup>11</sup> was spent on NCGMs in the Matamata-Piako District alone, representing 0.67% of the total national expenditure with Matamata-Piako residents making up 0.74% of the national population. However, the annual expenditure on gaming machines within the Matamata-Piako district has significantly risen over the last three years from \$5,245,847.<sup>86</sup> in 2015, despite the reduction of gaming machines.<sup>19</sup> The per-capita density of NCGM gambling opportunities in the Matamata-Piako District sits just under the national average with 157 gaming machines in the Matamata-Piako District alone, representing 1.03% of the national total.<sup>20</sup></p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>3.2 During the 2018/2019 year, The Salvation Army Oasis – Hamilton provided over 800 gambling intervention sessions to the Waikato residents. This group included over 70% gamblers with the remainder made up of family members and affected others. 40.7% of these clients identified as Maori. NCGMs were identified as the primary gambling mode of over 50% of all clients over the same period.<sup>21</sup> The intense stigma associated with gambling-related harm means that a very small minority of affected individuals seek help, and those who do are often in desperate need.</p> <p>3.3 The Gambling Act 2003 provides for self-identified problem gamblers to voluntarily exclude themselves from selected gambling venues. The Salvation Army Oasis – Hamilton operates a Multi-Venue Exclusion (MVE) Service, through which clients can self-exclude from multiple venues at once, without having to enter venues and make a request in person. However, since the MVE service has yet to be implemented within the Matamata-Piako district and considering the number of gaming venues (13) that exists within the district, this raises some concern on the amount of exposure that gaming machine users can experience from potential gambling harm.<sup>22</sup></p> <p>3.4 Through our MVE work, The Salvation Army Oasis – Hamilton has the opportunity to visit venues and observe the standard of host responsibility practice. We think it is relevant to note that, while the Gambling Act 2003 requires gambling venues to have in place a number of harm minimisation measures, the legislation is not consistently adhered to. While some venues perform adequately, we feel that many fail to provide an acceptable standard of care to their customers. This sentiment is echoed by several of our clients, who have been able to enter venues from which they are excluded, and exhibit clear signs of harmful gambling without attracting the attention of venue staff. We are particularly concerned about the capacity of venues to protect the welfare of intellectually disabled people who have difficulties with gambling.</p> <p>3.5 With the number of gaming machines and no gambling harm services offered within the Matamata-Piako district, this is a concerning issue that can have strong impact on the increasing gambling environment. Accessibility and availability of NCGM's and other modes of gambling require consideration in the regulation and control of gambling opportunities.</p> <p>4. FEEDBACK ON THE PROPOSED POLICY OPTIONS</p> <p>4.1 Matamata-Piako District Council has the legislative power and authority to be much more proactive in relation to gambling harm reduction and, therefore, the Salvation Army Oasis – Hamilton supports the following proposed policy options:</p> <p>4.2 Gambling Venue Policy Option - Adopt a Sinking Lid Policy</p> <p>a. A Sinking Lid Policy is strongly supported by the Salvation Army Oasis – Hamilton as the only way to guarantee a reduction in NCGM numbers over time and harm respectively. A Sinking Lid Policy would permit machine numbers to drop gradually, in tandem with the long-term trend of diminished participation in gambling. This policy has been widely adopted by other Councils throughout New Zealand, including major cities.</p> <p>b. We feel that the current over-saturation of NCGM gambling in some parts of the region contributes to the normalisation of gambling. If the Council truly recognises that gambling is an issue of interest for the communities, then we urge the Matamata-Piako District Council to adopt a Sinking Lid Policy to counter the growing gambling environment. Adopting such a policy would help reduce gambling related harm in the Matamata-Piako communities and contribute to the revitalisation of the Central Business District.</p> <p>c. Evidence-based public policy which prioritises the health and wellbeing of communities is one of the most effective preventative tools available to us. A Sinking Lid is the only policy option endorsed by gambling researchers, public health experts, and all New Zealand gambling service providers.</p> <p>4.3 TAB Board Venue Policy Option - Adopt a Sinking Lid Policy</p> <p>a. We endorse the Council's to adopt a Sinking Lid Policy for the TAB board venues to help reduce the number of NCGMs and the gambling opportunities that it presents.</p> <p>b. Each TAB venue is entitled to operate up to 9 gaming machines. This number, along with the existing total of NCGMs within the district would further increase gambling opportunities, leading to more gambling harm. Regardless of the slight impact it may have on the district that has no such venues, this contributes to creating a harm-free gambling environment and ensures the prevention and minimisation of gambling harm, demonstrating the Council's statutory responsibilities in accordance to the Gambling Act under section 3(b).</p> <p>c. Prohibiting new TAB venues would help regulate the impacts of gambling and control the growth of gambling.</p> <p>5. CONCLUSION</p> <p>Gambling harm remains a stigmatised and neglected public health issue, yet the impact gambling-related harm has on crime, poverty, employment, productivity, family functioning, and individual and community wellbeing is significant. Through this policy review, the Matamata-Piako District Council has an opportunity to make changes which will reduce harm and benefit our communities both now and in the future. We urge the council members, as leaders in our community, to adopt these new policy options that prevent and minimise gambling harm reduction. To do so will demonstrate that council leadership places value on community wellbeing, and is doing everything possible to support healthy communities.</p> <p>1 Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation &amp; Te Ropu Whariki (2008). Assessment of the Social Impacts of Gambling in New Zealand. Prepared for the Ministry of Health. Auckland: Massey University.</p> <p>2 Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation &amp; Te Ropu Whariki (2010). Problem Gambling Research: A study of community level harm from gambling - Phase One Final Report. Prepared for the Ministry of Health. Auckland: Massey University.</p> <p>3 KPMG (2013). Fraud, Bribery &amp; Corruption Survey 2012: A report on the key findings. Auckland: KPMG Forensics.</p> <p>4 Rossen, F. (2015). Gambling and Problem Gambling: Results of the 2011/12 New Zealand Health Survey. Centre for Addiction Research, Prepared for the Ministry of Health. Auckland: Auckland UniServices Limited, The University of Auckland.</p> <p>5 Ibid. [Prevalence rate among those aged 15 and older].</p> <p>6 Abbott, M., Bellringer, M., Garrett, N., &amp; Mundy-McPherson, S. (2014). New Zealand 2012 National Gambling Study: Gambling Harm and Problem Gambling – Report Number 2. Gambling &amp; Addictions Research Centre, Prepared for the Ministry of Health. Auckland: AUT University. [Prevalence rate among those aged 18 and older].</p> <p>7 The NZHS and NGS survey different age groups – 15+ and 18+ respectively. This needs to be taken into account when calculating the size of your affected population. You can use custom tables on NZ.Stat to find your local population within these age ranges, from Census '13 data.</p> <p>8 Rossen, F. (2015).</p> <p>9 Townshend (2011), quoted in True, J. &amp; Cheer, M. (2015). Gaming Machine Gambling Statistics and Research Paper – Information for Territorial Authorities.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>10 Department of Internal Affairs. (2017). Society, Venue and Gaming Machine Numbers. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Society-Venue-and-Gaming-Machine-Numbers">http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Society-Venue-and-Gaming-Machine-Numbers</a></p> <p>11 Pearce, J., Mason, K., Hiscock, R., &amp; Day, P. (2008). A national study of neighbourhood access to gambling opportunities and individual gambling behaviour. Journal of Epidemiology &amp; Community Health, 62(10) pp.862-868</p> <p>12 Vasiliadis, S. D., Jackson, A. C., Christensen, D. &amp; Francis, K. (2013). Physical accessibility of gaming opportunity and its relationship to gaming involvement and problem gambling: A systematic review. Journal of Gambling Issues, 28.</p> <p>13 Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation &amp; Te Ropu Whariki (2008). 14 Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation &amp; Te Ropu Whariki (2010). 15 Abbott, M., Bellringer, M., Garrett, N., &amp; Mundy-McPherson, S. (2014).</p> <p>16 Health Promotion Forum of New Zealand – Runanga Whakapiki ake i te Hauora o Aotearoa (2002). TUHA-NZ: A Treaty Understanding of Hauora in Aotearoa-New Zealand. Auckland: Health Promotion Forum of New Zealand.</p> <p>17 Dyal, L. (2004). Gambling: A Social Hazard. Social Policy Journal of New Zealand, 21.</p> <p>18 Abbott, M., Bellringer, M., Garrett, N., &amp; Mundy-McPherson, S. (2015). New Zealand 2012 National Gambling Study: Attitudes Towards Gambling – Report Number 3. Gambling &amp; Addictions Research Centre, Prepared for the Ministry of Health. Auckland: AUT University.</p> <p>19 Department of Internal Affairs. (2018). Summary of Expenditure by Territorial Authority/District. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Summary-of-Expenditure-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict">https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Summary-of-Expenditure-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict</a></p> <p>20 Department of Internal Affairs. (2018). Summary of Venues and Numbers by Territorial Authority/District. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Summary-of-Venues-and-Numbers-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict">https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Summary-of-Venues-and-Numbers-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict</a></p> <p>21 The Salvation Army Addiction Services – Hamilton. Service user records.</p> <p>22 Department of Internal Affairs. (2018). All Venues and Numbers by Territorial Authority/District. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-All-Venues-and-Numbers-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict">https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-All-Venues-and-Numbers-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict</a></p>	
84	<p>Owen Henderson - Hinuera and Rugby Sports Inc</p> <p>Matamata Ward</p>	<p><b>Gambling Policy</b>  <i>See overall staff comments regarding the Gambling Policy</i></p> <p>We, at Hinuera Rugby &amp; Sports Inc, are a voluntary organisation who provides a diverse range of sports in our community, at many levels. Working closely with Hinuera School, we have developed an outdoor Hockey/Tennis astro turf court. Also this year has seen many improvements to our club including new carpet, new ladies toilets and the upgrading of our kitchen. These improvements to our community hub are only achievable by generous sponsorship, grants from Lion Foundation and NZCT, and a lot of hard work by club members. As the revenue that clubs can achieve on their own dwindles each year, we rely more and more each season to meet our needs and budgets on those named above. As an older member I have seen many changes and, as with any business or club, you have to change to remain viable. Without the support from the revenue of gaming machines through Lion Foundation/NZCT, we would probably cease to exist. We therefore support very much that the status quo policy cap remain. IE: A cap of 201 machines and 15 venues remains.</p>	
85	<p>Jacqueline Kay Bullin</p> <p>Morrinsville Ward</p>	<p><b>Further Comment</b>          Message: Re: Morrinsville Pools.          I know I speak for many in our community when I ask "Why has our pool NOT been covered in"          Morrinsville has the only 50mtr pool in the area, the area is expanding and will continue to do so also new school being built now will NOT have on site pools as they did in the past.          Our drowning rate in children is rising - SO WHY CANT WE HAVE OUR POOL ENCLOSED AND USED ALL YEAR???          I wrote last year to our Mayor, who rang me and said that I had alotof good ideas, Ihave also spoken to Paul Cronin our council rep. who said I would need a public meeting and he would organised one and let me know when &amp; where!!!          WELL BOTH OF THESE - HAVE TURNED INTO A BIG FAT NOTHING!!!!          What does one have to do to get heard, about important issues.          I am a pensioner who has over the past year or so just learned to swim and enjoy it very much BUT cant always find the petrol money to get to MataMata.          I believe that when the area is covered in and available to all, it will be used alot.          Our current Nov.- March system is not public friendly. Each year the weather is different and March is just too early to close. As is the opening hours getting the general public out at 4.30pm so that lane swimmers can use the facility until 6pm is just crazy. Summer evenings are often warm until 7 or 8pm.          I asked staff this summer who are the staff that are there on duty, are they students or full time staff, a mixture of both I was told.          The site of the pools leaves it exposed to winds which are moreoften than not cold, whichwould not matter IF the pool was COVERED IN, given thought we could have a fantastic pool complex and the use of a facility whichthe community could be proud of, you did spend ??\$\$ on upgrading it a few years ago only to have it lie idol 8mths of the year.          So come on councilors, please put this on your list of things to do THIS winter time.          Yours sincerely          Jackie Bullin          149.Studholme St.          889-5056</p>	
86	<p>Mike Gribble - Morrinsville Grey Power</p> <p>Morrinsville Ward</p>	<p><b>Various</b>          1/ Annual Plan          Although the Council states that it is not consulting about the Annual Plan ( AP) because there are no significant changes to the Long term Plan(LTP) and then we find in the AP listed 15 major projects that are changed from the LTP          Request: That as you are holding submission hearing you include Annual Plan submissions.</p> <p>2/ The Bus Service for Morrinsville</p>	



Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
	<i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<p>We would like you, in conjunction with the Regional Council to provide a better service. Could you also including adding a new bus stop in the vicinity of the iSite with toilet included in the bus stop. The toilet would provide after-hours use for the people using the bus service and skate park. When a train service includes a stop at Morrinsville, the Lorne Street bus stop can be transferred to the Station with its car park and toilet. The Councils decision to route the new bus service from Matamata via Morrinsville is a good start to the improved service. Request: That you provide a bus stop shelter and toilet near the iSite in Thames Street.</p> <p>3/ Thames Street Pedestrian Crossing</p> <p>The crossing in Thames Street is not working in spite of being installed for a considerable time. The main reason being that the confusion by motorists with two types of crossing in Thames Street and the drivers giving away to the pedestrian.</p> <p>Request: That you install traffic lights on the pedestrian crossing. That you include Grey Power in discussions about the changes needed to the Streetscape upgrade.</p> <p>4/ Pedestrian Safety</p> <p>The older people and infirm with disabilities and the young are more vulnerable to accidents with vehicles and need greater protection than the others. The following five reasons are why Council should improve pedestrian safety. Everyone feels welcome Streets must be welcoming places for everyone to walk, spend time and engage with other people. This is necessary to keep us all healthy through physical activity and social interaction. It is also what makes places vibrant and keeps communities strong. The best test for whether we are getting our streets right is whether the whole community, particularly children, older people and disabled people are enjoying using this space. People feel relaxed The street environment can make us feel anxious – if it is dirty and noisy if it feels unsafe if we don't have enough space if we are unsure where to go or we can't easily get to where we want to. All of these factors are important for making our streets welcoming and attractive to walk, cycle and spend time in. Easy to cross Our streets need to be easy to cross for everyone. This is important because people prefer to be able to get where they want to go directly and quickly so if we make that difficult for them they will get frustrated and give up. This is called 'severance' and it has real impacts on our health, on our communities and on businesses too. It is not just physical barriers and lack of safe crossing points that cause severance, it's fast-moving traffic too. Not too noisy Noise from road traffic impacts on our health and well-being in many ways, it also makes streets stressful for people living and working on them as well as people walking and cycling on them. Reducing the noise from road traffic creates an environment in which people are willing to spend time and interact.</p> <p>Request: That you promote a policy that has the precedence of pedestrian safety over vehicular convenience taking into account the above factors. Amend the bylaw to reduce to speed limit to 30kph in Thames Street from Lorne Street to Canada Street</p> <p>5/ The Footpaths</p> <p>Because footpaths have become pathways they need to be wider than the majority of footpaths are at present. They need to accommodate walkers, mobile scooters, wheelchairs and powered wheelchairs. The meter wide footpaths of today are inadequate. While we accept the fact that they will be multi- users and that our members are a large user of mobile scooters there must be bylaws to regulate the speed and allocate lanes for pedestrians and others authorised users of the footpath. It is pleasing to note that NZTA has increased the subsidy for footpath maintenance and Council should take full advantage of the subsidy.</p> <p>Request: That all new maintenance on footpaths increases the width and have lanes marked on them. That the long term planning and bylaws allow a separate lane for vehicles to use and where there are multiple users with pedestrians.</p> <p>6/ Parking</p> <p>There is a shortage of parking close to the shops and facilities in the CBD. It is rather silly that the new car park in Morrinsville has only two regular car parks in use during the weekdays. We would suggest that parking wardens are used in enforcing the time limits or that Council staff come up with some smart way of enforcing the time limits. We would be willing to discuss with them ways we think would help.</p>	

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
		<p>7/ Feedback</p> <p>We would like to suggest that like the Regional Council, you reply to each submitter with the specific reasons why Council have or have not accepted their proposals.</p> <p>We wish to be heard at hearings to be held on 15 May 2019</p> <p>Valerie Rodda Secretary Morrinsville Grey Power Ass.</p>	
89	Angus Robson <i>*Presented at Hearing</i>	<p><b>Fees and Charges</b></p> <p>I have been in contact with MPDC for some time now over landing charges at the airfield. I was advised that there was agreement back in June for an annual charge for individuals, as was the case several years ago. Can you please tell me when this will go ahead, and how much it will be? I don't want to join the aero club (\$185 incl sub and joining fee), I just want to pay what they pay per member, and the sooner the better. For example I currently pay \$360 per year in landing charges to fly fortnightly, and an aero club member pays \$50. This is manifestly unfair.</p> <p>If the decision has already been made to introduce an annual fee I see no reason to delay the introduction of it. Bruce Langlands told me the only holdup is setting the fee, and that the time required to set the fee would be several months. I see no reason for this delay. May I suggest the fee be \$70 per year?</p>	

# Late Submissions

Sub #	Name/Organisation	Comments	Council decision
87	David Brookes - Matamata Christmas Choir  Matamata Ward	<b>All proposals except Land Transport Bylaw</b> The submitter supports all proposals apart from the Land Transport Bylaw.  <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> I do not agree with cyclists being allowed to use public footpaths. A bypass is also required to keep heavy trucks out of the Town.	
88	Di Blumhardt McKinnon  Morrinsville Ward  <b>See also attachment Document – page 128</b>	<b>Legal Highs Policy</b> It is a start to ATTEMPT to address Community concerns. With enough WILL this COULD do MORE.  <b>Wastewater Bylaw</b> Once again an ATTEMPT to help water Quality. See attached sheet for MORE. See attachment  <b>Reserve Management Plan</b> See MORE re Natural Heritage. See Attachment  <b>Land Transport Bylaw</b> BUT MORE can be done re TRANSPORT in MORRINSVILLE See Separate Sheet	





# Facebook Comments/Interactions – Attachment 3

## Matamata-Piako District Council Facebook Post - 20 March 2019

WE want your feedback regarding a few of our policies and bylaws. This includes everything from fees and charges to dog control and wastewater bylaws. Our Submissions are open 20 March – 22 April. Click on the link and have your say. [www.mpdc.govt.haveyoursay](http://www.mpdc.govt.haveyoursay)

### Insights –

- People reached – 4k
- Engagements – 184
  - Reactions – 8
  - Comments – 0
  - Shares – 5
  - Link clicks - 61

Shares	Likes	Comments
5	8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jackie O'Reilly</li><li>• David G King</li><li>• Adelle Mace</li><li>• Jamie Pugh</li><li>• Tania Price</li><li>• Rachel Morgan</li><li>• Teena Cornes</li><li>• Blair Bunning</li></ul>	None

## Matamata-Piako District Council Facebook Post - 28 March 2019

We are currently consulting on our policies and bylaws and we would like to know what you think. Are you a dog owner? We are proposing to add a new dog exercise area in Te Aroha at the corner of Stanley Ave and Spur Street which will replace the one at the boat ramp. To read more about the proposal change and other proposals, head to our website [www.mpdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay](http://www.mpdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay)

### Insights –

- People reached – 3.5k
- Engagements – 339
  - Reactions – 14
  - Comments – 9 (We only see three...)
  - Shares – 3
  - Link clicks – 39

Shares	Likes	Comments
3	10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jacqui Griffin</li><li>• Kristie Gulbransen</li><li>• Ally van Kuijk</li><li>• Julia Stringer</li><li>• Jenny Price</li><li>• Jamie Pugh</li><li>• Michelle Bennett</li><li>• Kayland Barrett</li><li>• Meegan Dare</li><li>• Rachel Morgan</li></ul>	<p><b>Joeline McMillan</b> – Sandy Gwynne</p> <p><b>Mary Discombe</b> – Great idea but when you fence it remember small dogs can get through the fencing at the boat ramp.</p> <p><b>Maria McBirney</b> – Great ides (thumbs up emoji)</p>

**Matamata-Piako District Council Facebook Post – 10 April 2019**

There is just over a week left to submit your feedback on changes Council is proposing to make to certain bylaws, policies and plans. Submissions are open until the 22<sup>nd</sup> April, head to [www.mpdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay](http://www.mpdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay) to make a submission on these topics. We want to hear your feedback ☺

**Insights –**

- People reached – 3k
- Engagements – 178
  - Reactions – 20
  - Comments – 5 (We only see two)
  - Shares – 9
  - Link clicks - 55

Shares	Likes	Comments
9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandy Barnes</li> <li>• Te Aroha Basketball Association – with the following post               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ As a not for profit organisation we rely heavily on funding from gaming venues to allow us to keep our fees low for all participants as well as providing a first class service in our small town. Pub Charity Ltd (The Grand Tavern) has given us over \$20,000 this year to pay for our court hire. Our basketball development officer, Alex Stojkovic's salary is paid by Lion Foundation (Waihou Tavern and Nottingham Castle Hotel). While we understand the damage that gaming does we feel that if somebody really wants to gamble they will find a way to do so whether there are machines in the area or not. Online gaming is very easy to access but does not deliver any return to the local community. Please take a few minutes to read MPDC proposal and make a submission outlining the benefits your family gains from having gaming machines in the district. Thank you</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Allison Ward – with two follow on shares</li> <li>• Councillor Paul Cronin</li> <li>• Russell Smith</li> <li>• Deborah Watson</li> </ul>	7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chris Brown</li> <li>• James Sainsbury</li> <li>• Allison Ward</li> <li>• Niall Baker</li> <li>• Rachel Morgan</li> <li>• Anna McLoughlin</li> <li>• Blair Bunning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ian Latham – If there can't be a roundabout at Hobbiton, surely there can be a road widening and turn lanes. How hard is this?</li> <li>• MPDC responding to Ian Latham – Hi there Ian, send through your submission to the link provided, we are keen to hear your feedback ☺</li> </ul>

**Matamata-Piako District Council Facebook Post – 18 April 2019**

There is only a few days left to submit your feedback on changes Council is proposing to make to certain bylaws, policies and plans. Submissions are open until the 22<sup>nd</sup> April, head to [www.mpdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay](http://www.mpdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay) to make a submission. We want to hear your feedback ☺

**Insights –**

- People reached – 3k
- Engagements – 178
  - Reactions – 2
  - Comments – 4
  - Shares – 2
  - Link clicks – 46

Shares	Likes	Comments
2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Councillor Paul Cronin</li> <li>• Privacy settings don't allow us to see</li> </ul>	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chris Brown</li> <li>• Rachel Morgan</li> </ul>	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nicholas Spiros Greening</b> – How do I make a vote? Went to web site &amp; theres a no actual yes or no form</li> <li>• <b>MPDC responding to Nicholas Spiros Greening</b> – Hi Nicholas, click on the green button 'Read more about the proposed changes' it will take you to the page with all of the information about each of the changes. Read through and then click on the green button which says 'have your say'. You will then get to the form. Please let us know if you have any difficulties. Becks</li> <li>• <b>Nicholas Spiros Greening replying to MPDC</b> – Thankyou Becks</li> <li>• <b>Ross McIntyre</b> – Sad to see there are no new bylaws prohibiting the use of exhaust brakes near urban areas. Truckies are running a muck here in Matamata</li> </ul>



**2019/20 Submission Attachments**  
**For**  
**15 May Hearing**



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# **Submission 51 - New Zealand Community Trust (Tanya Piejus)**



Submission to  
**Matamata-Piako District Council**  
on the proposed  
**Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy**

**April 2019**

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## Executive summary

- Gaming trusts return around \$300 million to the New Zealand community every year in grants, while implementing the Gambling Act's stringent requirements for preventing and minimising harm from gambling. Many grassroots organisations would struggle or cease to operate without gaming trust funds.
- Council gambling venue policies are critical to maintaining the infrastructure that allows community funding from gaming trusts to be sustainable long term. Sinking lid and no-relocation policies destroy this infrastructure. Councils need to take a balanced approach to community benefit and potential harm from gambling.
- Reducing the number of gaming machines in communities does not reduce problem gambling, which has been consistent at a rate of around 0.5% of the adult population since 2003 (currently 0.2%), despite a decrease of 10,000 gaming machines since then. Research has shown that allowing gaming venues to relocate out of areas of high deprivation is more effective in reducing problem gambling.
- If gaming venues are removed from the community, gamblers are likely to move to the online environment where gambling is unregulated and unmonitored, has no harm minimisation measures, incentivises spending and returns nothing to the New Zealand community.

### Community organisations rely on pub gaming to survive

The purpose of the pub gaming sector is to raise funds for the community. Many community sports, arts and other groups depend on pub gaming to survive. It is crucial that this fundraising system is sustainable long term.

In nominal terms, between 31 March 2004 and 31 December 2017 class 4 revenue declined from \$1,027 million to \$870 million (-15%). The decline when adjusted for inflation was \$495 million (-36%).

In the same period, community funding from non-club societies reduced from \$389 million to \$300 million – a decline of 23% in real terms. The inflation-adjusted equivalent of the \$389 million distributed by the non-club sector in Q1 2004 would be \$526 million today. This highlights the extent of decline in fundraising capacity.

Seventy-five percent of groups surveyed in 2012 indicated their organisation is moderately or totally reliant on gaming funding to support their core business. Fifty-five percent said there would be a high to extreme risk to their organisation and their core business if they did not receive this funding.<sup>1</sup>

The reduction in gaming trust funding has had a negative impact on community organisations, with many organisations and activities ceasing to operate and others severely reduced in capacity and capability. Grassroots communities are struggling with few alternative sources for funding available to replace the loss of gaming funding. Voluntary organisations are increasingly reliant on nationwide public donation campaigns to stay afloat.

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<sup>1</sup> Page iii, Community Funding Survey, Point Research 2012.

Between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019, NZCT returned almost half a million dollars to the Matamata-Piako district to support sports clubs, regional sports bodies, community services, arts and schools.

Every year, the gaming trust sector as a whole raises around \$300 million<sup>2</sup> for thousands of worthwhile sports and community groups. The sector's contribution to the community through funding, in addition to the contribution to government revenue from GST, other taxes and levies, is acknowledged by central government.

We anticipate that the Government will regulate to require gaming societies to return at least 80% of the net proceeds they generate to the region where the funds were raised. This means communities that do not operate gaming machines will be unlikely to receive gaming grants and their local sports and community groups will suffer. NZCT already aims to return 92% of our funds locally.

### **The pub gaming sector has experienced a significant decline**

During the last 15 years the pub gaming sector has experienced a significant decline. Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) statistics show that, between 30 June 2003 and 31 December 2018:

- the number of gaming venues reduced from 2,122 to 1,117 (a 47% reduction)<sup>3</sup>
- the number of gaming machines operating reduced from 25,221 to 15,257 (a 40% reduction)<sup>4</sup>.

### **Council policies contribute to the decline in the pub gaming sector**

One of the main contributors to the decline of the pub gaming sector is the inflexibility of council gambling policies, particularly those with sinking lids on gaming machine numbers and those that do not allow relocation of venues.

Such policies are based on the erroneous belief that limiting gaming machine numbers will limit problem gambling. In fact, despite the 39% reduction in gaming machine numbers during the past 15 years, New Zealand's problem gambling rate has remained consistently low at around 0.3% to 0.7% of the population. The 2015 New Zealand Gambling Study (the most recent) found the rate was 0.2% and the latest Health and Lifestyles Survey found it was 0.1%. The 2012 New Zealand Gambling Study concluded "...there has probably been no change in the prevalence of current problem and moderate-risk gambling since 2006."<sup>5</sup>

Regulatory changes in 2014 increasing the minimum percentage of gaming machine profits to be returned to the community to 40% from 37.12% has put additional pressure on many gaming societies. This will force them to shed venues not contributing enough, given other cost pressures.

### **Online gambling is an unregulated threat**

The public has access to a growing number of overseas gambling websites where they can spend their entertainment dollar. These sites are highly accessible, even to minors, often offer inducements to keep players betting, and have no bet size restrictions or guaranteed return to

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<sup>2</sup> *Class 4 Gambling Report*, DIA, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> DIA statistics: [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg\\_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Summary-of-Venues-and-Numbers-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Summary-of-Venues-and-Numbers-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict)

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Page 7, *New Zealand 2012 Gambling Study: Gambling harm and problem gambling*.



players. They do not return any funds to the New Zealand community or the New Zealand Government, and have no harm minimisation measures in place.

### **Location of gaming machines is more important than their number**

Research<sup>6</sup> suggests that when it comes to preventing and minimising gambling harm, the location of gaming machines is more important than the number of gaming machines operating. The Government acknowledged this point in 2013 when it amended the Gambling Act<sup>7</sup> to require local authorities to consider adding relocation clauses to their gambling policies.

As well as harm minimisation benefits from allowing venues to relocate out of areas of high deprivation, relocation clauses provide sensible options for business owners who are otherwise at the mercy of building owners who know they have captive tenants. Relocation clauses also give councils more flexibility for re-zoning and city planning.

### **NZCT's recommendations**

The New Zealand Community Trust recommends Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

- maintain the current caps on venues and gaming machines
- maintain the current relocation provision.

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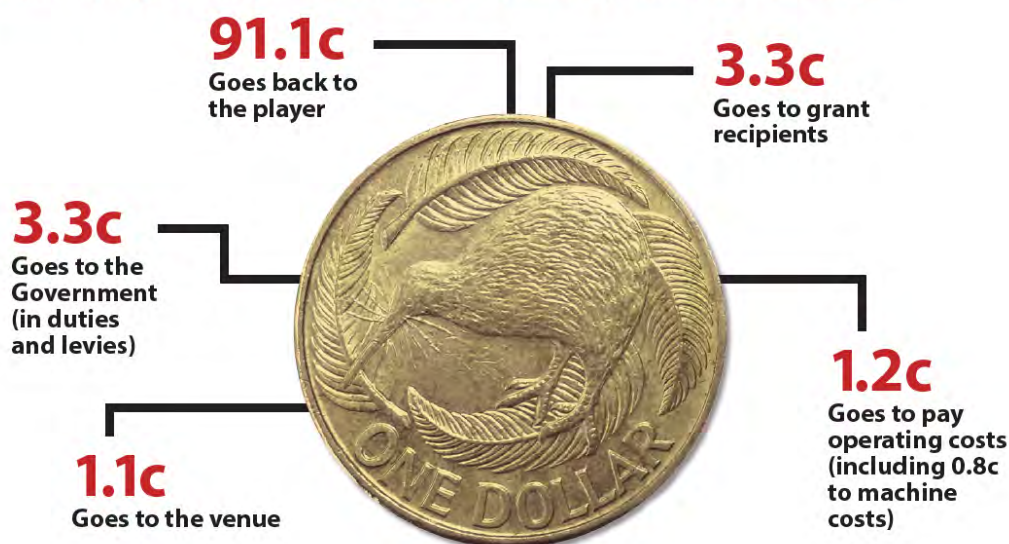
<sup>6</sup> *Brief Literature Review to Summarise the Social Impacts of Gaming Machines and TAB Gambling in Auckland*, Gambling & Addictions Research Centre, AUT University, 2012.

<sup>7</sup> Section 97A and 102(5A).

## Pub gaming's vital support for the community

In most countries, gambling is purely for commercial gain. New Zealand 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.

For every dollar a player wagers at an NZCT gaming room, on average:



Research<sup>8</sup> shows that the annual entertainment value from the pub gaming sector to recreational players is around \$250 million. The government revenue in the form of tax, duties and levies is also substantial and was over \$279 million in 2014.

Grants distributed by gaming machine trusts were 10% of the total philanthropic funding to the community and voluntary sector in 2011 and were at almost twice the level given by New Zealand businesses. In 2017, the amount of funds returned to the community from non-casino gaming grants was around \$300 million.<sup>9</sup> Class 4 gaming societies are required to distribute a minimum return of 40% to the community, on top of government fees, levies and GST, site rental, and machine and operating costs (see the chart on the next page showing NZCT's revenue distribution for the 2017/18 reporting period).

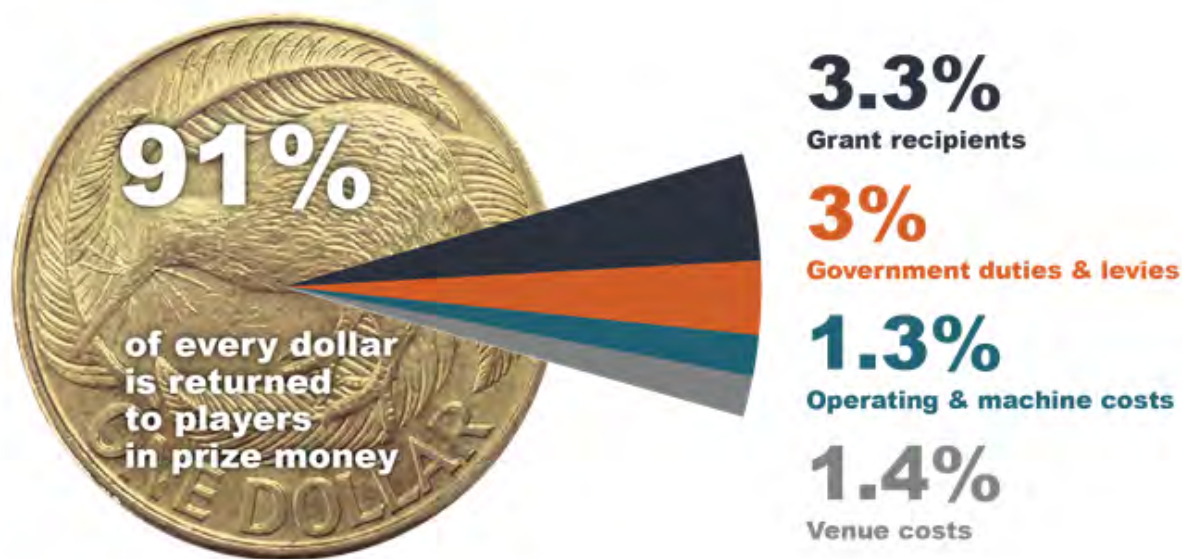
Each year the gambling industry pays around \$18.5 million to the government, so the Ministry of Health can implement its Preventing and Minimising Gambling Harm Strategic Plan. These funds pay for the implementation of public health services, intervention services, research, evaluation and workforce development.

Pub gaming is tightly regulated and no more than 16% of gaming proceeds can be paid to gaming venue operators to cover site rental, including staff costs and business overheads relating to the gambling operation.

<sup>8</sup> *Maximising the benefits to communities from New Zealand's community gaming model*, BERL, February 2013.

<sup>9</sup> *Class 4 Gambling Report*, DIA, 2017.

## NZCT's revenue distribution in 2017/18



In the year ending 30 September 2018, NZCT distributed \$44.6 million to 1,920 sports and community groups.

Amateur sport is our main focus, so around 80% of the grants we distribute go to sports organisations. Each year, NZCT funds around 50 different sports.

In 2017/18, we funded the equivalent of:

- uniforms for 49,555 rugby teams (one uniform costs \$60), or
- 2,973,333 footballs (one football costs \$15), or
- 5,575 four-person waka (one waka costs \$8,000), or
- more than 2.23 million hours – or 254.5 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, our grant recipients would have had to:

- cook and sell more than 22.3 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.

A list of NZCT's Matamata-Piako grants during the past 12 months is attached as Appendix 2.

Sport New Zealand's recently published report *The Value of Sport* states:

"Survey results indicate that the great majority of the general public agree that physical activity through sport, exercise and recreation is valuable. Whether individuals are 'active' or

not, whether they are 'sporty' or not, whether they even like sport or not, most New Zealanders see value in sport and active recreation.

"Evidence from a wide range of international and national sources support many of New Zealanders' perceptions, confirming that sport adds value to the lives of individuals, communities and the nation.

"Put simply, sport and active recreation creates happier, healthier people, better connected communities and a stronger New Zealand."

## NZCT's position

In the following pages, we provide five reasons why we advocate for gaming venues to be allowed to relocate to new premises in a broad range of circumstances. We also provide seven reasons why we support a cap on gaming machine and venue numbers rather than a sinking lid.

### Why allowing relocations is important

#### Helping reduce harm

Research<sup>10</sup> by Auckland University of Technology shows that problem gambling behaviour is influenced more by the distance to the nearest gambling venue, rather than the number of gambling venues within walking distance.

The Ministry of Health's 2013 Gambling Resource for Local Government acknowledges this point and states that one of the major factors associated with increased prevalence of problem gambling is "location and/or density of gambling venues and machines".<sup>11</sup> The Ministry of Health also found "being a problem gambler is significantly associated with living closer to gambling venues."<sup>12</sup> Allowing gaming operations to move out of high-deprivation areas could potentially diminish gambling harm for at-risk communities.

#### Supporting local hospitality businesses

Relocation clauses help ensure the continual improvement and growth of your local hospitality sector. Rather than tying gaming operations to a physical address, which may over time become a less desirable location, relocations allow gaming operators to move their business to more suitable premises. This is particularly important if premises are deemed unsafe or unusable for a lengthy period, such as after a fire or earthquake. The result is attractive and safe entertainment environments in your community.

#### Responding to future demand

Broad relocation clauses help gambling venue policies accommodate urban growth, re-zoning changes or changes in population demographics. This is not possible while gambling machine entitlements are linked to a physical address.

The DIA recommended relocation policies as a way of allowing territorial authorities to future-proof their Class 4 gambling policies.<sup>13</sup>

#### Allowing appropriate benefit and responsibility

Gaming machine entitlements sit with the property at a physical address, yet property owners are not regulated under the Gambling Act. In effect, the property owner holds the power, but has no responsibility for the gambling operation, unless they are also the operator of the site.

A broad relocation clause distributes the benefit and responsibility more fairly, enabling the gambling operator to choose where they wish to establish their business. A building owner could hike rents and ignore building maintenance because they know they have a captive tenant. In contrast, having a broad relocation clause incentivises building owners to maintain and upgrade their premises to attract and retain high-quality tenants.

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<sup>10</sup> *Brief Literature Review to Summarise the Social Impacts of Gaming Machines and TAB Gambling in Auckland*, Gambling & Addictions Research Centre, AUT University, 2012.

<sup>11</sup> Page 21, *Ministry of Health Gambling Resource for Local Government*, 2013.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> *Internal Affairs Policy Briefing 3: Options for improving territorial authority gaming machine policies*, 28 March 2013.

### Parliament's directive is being acknowledged by other councils

Of the many local authorities (see the table below) that have completed a gambling venue policy review since 2015, only six have not allowed relocations in their policy after considering a new or amended clause.

This reflects legislative change in September 2013, which required councils beginning a review of their gambling policy for the first time following the Gambling Act amendment to consider introducing a relocation clause (section 102(5A)).

Council	Submissions made	Review result
Thames-Coromandel	March 2015	Added relocation option
Wellington City	May 2015	Added relocation option
Westland	May 2015	Added relocation option
Hutt City	June 2015	Added relocation clause
Kaipara	June 2015	Added relocation option
Invercargill City	July 2015	Added relocation option
Waipa	August 2015	Added relocation option
Waitaki	September 2015	Added relocation option
Gisborne	November 2015	Added relocation option
Whakatane	April 2016	Added relocation clause
Matamata-Piako	April 2016	Added relocation clause
Southland	July 2016	Added relocation option
South Taranaki	August 2016	Added relocation option
Palmerston North	October 2016	Existing relocation option remains unchanged
Tasman	No public consultation	No relocations allowed
Otorohanga	March 2017	No relocations allowed
Hastings	March 2017	Existing relocation clause amended
Auckland	No public consultation	No relocations allowed
Napier	May 2017	Existing relocation clause amended
Rotorua	May 2017	Existing relocation clause amended
Queenstown	June 2017	Re-consulting on relocation clause in November 2017
Wairoa	June 2017	Existing relocation clause remains unchanged
Waitomo	No public consultation	Existing relocation clause remains unchanged
Hauraki	October 2017	No relocations allowed
New Plymouth	October 2017	Added relocation option
Horowhenua	October 2017	Existing broad relocation clause remains unchanged
Manawatu	September 2017	Existing broad relocation clause remains unchanged
Central Hawke's Bay	November 2017	Added relocation option
Dunedin	December 2017	Added relocation option
Thames-Coromandel	No public consultation	Existing relocation clause remains unchanged
Kawerau	December 2017	No relocations allowed
Taupo	October 2017	Existing relocation clause remains unchanged
Whanganui	October 2017	Added relocation option
Stratford	March 2018	Broad relocation policy introduced
Hamilton	February 2018	Proposal to remove relocation policy rejected
Marlborough	December 2017	Broader relocation policy introduced
South Waikato	March 2018	Existing relocation clause remains unchanged
Christchurch	No public consultation	No relocations allowed
Tauranga	November 2018	Broader relocation policy introduced
Nelson	October 2018	Existing relocation clause remains unchanged



## **Reasons to maintain a cap on gaming machines and venues**

**Gaming machines are an important component of your local hospitality sector and an important source of community funding**

### ***Local hospitality sector***

Businesses that host gaming machines are typically pubs and hotels. NZCT has two gaming venues operating in the Matamata-Piako district:

- Top Pub in Morrinsville
- Trac Sports Bar in Matamata.

Gaming machine venues contribute to your local economy by employing staff and providing hospitality options for residents and tourists.

### ***Community funding***

Around \$300 million is returned to the community every year through grants awarded by Class 4 gaming societies. Many community organisations, such as sports clubs, hospices, rescue services and arts groups, would struggle or cease to function without this funding. There is currently no sustainable alternative to this funding to the level provided by gaming societies.

In the year to 31 March 2019, NZCT approved \$268,807 in grants that had a direct, local benefit to Matamata-Piako residents (see Appendix 2). NZCT's primary purpose is to support amateur sport, so most of these grants went to local and regional sports clubs.

Class 4 gaming societies have probity processes we go through with every grant application to ensure the applicant is authentic and able to deliver the outcomes detailed in their grant application, and that any goods or services to be paid for by the grant are at arm's length and free from any conflicts of interest.

### ***Regional funding***

In the year to 31 March 2019, NZCT approved grants with \$110,944 (see Appendix 2) of benefit to Matamata-Piako through organisations that cover the wider region. Again, most of these grants were for amateur sports purposes. We often fund sports officers' salaries, such as the \$125,000 we awarded to Northern Districts Cricket, as these roles are pivotal to the success of regional sporting programmes and events.

### ***National funding***

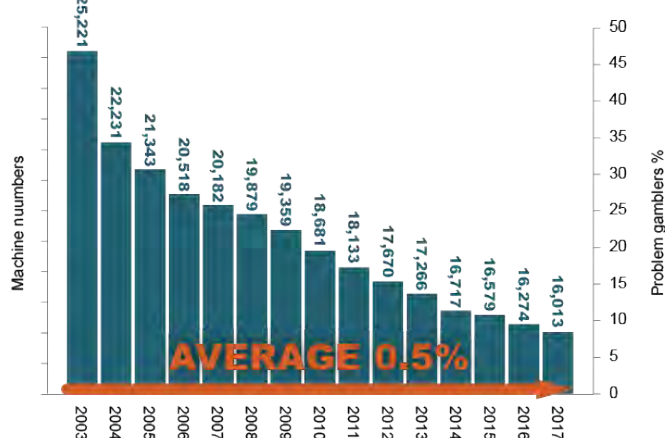
Around 8% of our grant funds go towards national organisations, such as Life Flight, Coastguard New Zealand, Barnado's New Zealand and Paralympics New Zealand, which offer benefits to the wider community. NZCT approved grants to national organisations with \$4,371 of benefit to Matamata-Piako in the year to 31 March 2019.

### ***Difference between pub gaming societies, and clubs and New Zealand Racing Board***

The pub gaming model differs from the gaming run at clubs like RSAs and in New Zealand Racing Board (NZRB) venues. Those entities can apply the funds they raise to their own purposes, for example, maintaining clubrooms or funding race meetings. In its 2018 annual report, NZRB advised its distributions totalled \$148.2 million to the three racing codes and only \$3.4 million to other sports codes. In contrast, Class 4 societies like NZCT distribute all net proceeds to the community.

### Gaming machine numbers have little effect on problem gambling numbers

It is misleading and wrong to assume that fewer gaming machines will result in fewer problem gamblers. A gambling addiction is a complex psychological condition, which is influenced by many factors. As shown in the graph below, a reduction of almost 10,000 gaming machines across the country between 2003 and 2017 had no impact on the small percentage of problem gamblers nationally.



Note: In the 2006/07 Ministry of Health NZ Health Survey, 0.4% of the population were categorised as problem gamblers using the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI). In the 2010 Health and Lifestyles Survey, the rate increased to 0.7%. In the preliminary findings from the 2012 New Zealand Health Survey, the rate was 0.3% of the population, but the 2012 New Zealand Gambling Survey found the rate was 0.7% of people aged 18 years and over. The 2015 wave of the New Zealand Gambling Study found the rate was 0.2% and the 2016 Health and Lifestyles Survey found it was 0.1%.

### Gaming machines are a legal and valid entertainment choice

Pub gaming is a legal, valid and enjoyable source of entertainment for Matamata-Piako residents and tourists alike. Most players regard gaming as light entertainment and know when to stop. The Gambling Commission has reminded councils and the regulator that "... conditions can only properly be imposed if they reduce the harm caused by problem gambling, as distinct from simply reducing gambling activity which is a lawful and permitted activity under the Act."<sup>14</sup>

We recognise that Matamata-Piako District Council aims, through its Long-term Plan, to balance the needs of visitors and residents while achieving economic development. We support this objective and believe a vibrant hospitality sector is a vital part of achieving this outcome.

Pub gaming brings many benefits to New Zealand. Business and Economic Research Ltd (BERL)<sup>15</sup> has calculated that each year the entertainment value to recreational players is around \$250 million, the grants value to the community is also around \$250 million, and the Government revenue value in the form of tax, duties and levies is around \$279 million.

### Problem gambling rates have plateaued

The New Zealand 2012 National Gambling Study found that the number of people who regularly participate in continuous forms of gambling, like gaming machines, decreased from 18% in 1991 to 6% in 2012.<sup>16</sup> The study concluded: "Problem gambling and related harms probably reduced

<sup>14</sup> Gambling Commission decision GC 03/07.

<sup>15</sup> *Maximising the benefits to communities from New Zealand's Community Gaming Model*, BERL, February 2013.

<sup>16</sup> Pg 8, *NZ 2012 National Gambling Study: Overview and gambling participation*.

significantly during the 1990s but have remained at about the same level despite reductions in non-casino EGM [electronic gaming machine] numbers and the expansion of regulatory, public health and treatment measures.”<sup>17</sup>

The 2016 National Gambling Study (the most recent) found the problem gambling rate was 0.2% and concluded: “From 2012 to 2015, overall gambling participation has declined whilst problem gambling and low-risk and moderate-risk gambling levels have remained static. This poses a public health challenge of identifying the factors to explain the persistence of harm despite declining gambling participation. One reason may be a high relapse rate.”

The 2016 Health and Lifestyles Survey states that “In 2016, 3.1% of New Zealand adults 18 years and over had experienced an occasion when they had gambled more than intended, but this proportion has been dropping steadily since 2006/07 when it was 11%.”

It also states that the current problem gambling rate has now dropped to an all-time low of 0.1% of the adult population (around 7,500 people), despite an upward trend in gaming machine expenditure.<sup>18</sup>

#### **Problem gambling rates in New Zealand are relatively low**

NZCT is committed to reducing and minimising the harm that can be caused by gambling. As can be seen in the table below, New Zealand has one of the lowest rates of problem gambling in the world.<sup>19</sup> Relatively few New Zealanders are gambling at levels that lead to negative consequences; most people who gamble know when to stop.

Country	Problem gambling prevalence (% population*)
New Zealand	0.1–0.2
UK	0.6
Norway	0.7
Australia	0.5–1.0
USA	2.3
Canada	2.6
* Mixture of CPGI, PGSI and SOGS scores <sup>20</sup>	

#### **Gaming machines can only be played in strictly controlled environments**

As a corporate society licensed to conduct Class 4 gambling, NZCT is fully aware of its obligations under the Gambling Act 2003. All our gaming rooms are operated by trained staff at licensed venues.

The DIA is responsible for monitoring the Class 4 gambling industry, including venue ‘key persons’, bar staff and societies, to ensure they adhere to legislative requirements. The penalties for non-compliance include fines, suspensions, loss of operating or venue licence and potential criminal charges.

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<sup>17</sup> Pg 18, *ibid*.

<sup>18</sup> DIA media release: <http://livenews.co.nz/2017/04/21/new-zealand-gaming-pokie-spending-patterns-continue/>

<sup>19</sup> *Maximising the benefits to communities from New Zealand’s community gaming model*, BERL, February 2013.

<sup>20</sup> A range of different measurements are available to measure problem gambling rates. CPGI refers to the Canadian Problem Gambling Index, PGSI is the Problem Gambling Severity Index and SOGS is the South Oaks Gambling Screen.

### ***Strict harm minimisation obligations***

A key purpose of the Gambling Act is to prevent and minimise the harm that can be caused by gambling, including problem gambling. To that end, in all Class 4 gambling venues:

- stake and prize money are limited
- odds of winning must be displayed
- gaming rooms are restricted to people over the age of 18 years
- gaming rooms can only be operated in adult environments, such as pubs, nightclubs and clubs
- play is interrupted every 30 minutes with an update on how long the player has been at the machine, how much money they've spent, and their net wins and losses
- \$50 and \$100 notes are not accepted
- no ATMs are allowed in licensed gambling areas
- gaming advertising is prohibited
- the DIA monitors every gaming machine's takings
- syndicated play is prohibited
- all venues must have staff trained in gambling harm minimisation on duty whenever gaming machines are operating
- all venues must have a gambling harm minimisation policy in place
- all venues must display pamphlets and signs directing gamblers to help services
- venue staff must be able to issue and enforce Exclusion Orders
- venue staff must help problem gamblers if they have an ongoing concern about them.

### ***NZCT's harm minimisation activities***

NZCT takes all its legal obligations very seriously, none more so than those around minimising the harm that can be caused by gambling. To meet our harm prevention and minimisation requirements, NZCT provides a problem gambling resource kit to each of its gaming venues. The kit includes:

- NZCT's Harm Prevention and Minimisation Policy
- a plain language harm prevention and minimization manual and policy guide
- exclusion orders and guidance on the exclusion order process
- a pad of gambling host responsibility record sheets to record any problem gambling issues and action taken by staff
- signage, pamphlets and other problem gambling resources.

NZCT also provides all its gaming venues with the Health Promotion Agency's harm minimisation signs to display in and around the gaming area, wallet cards with information for potential problem gamblers and host responsibility resources for staff.



### ***Ongoing obligations***

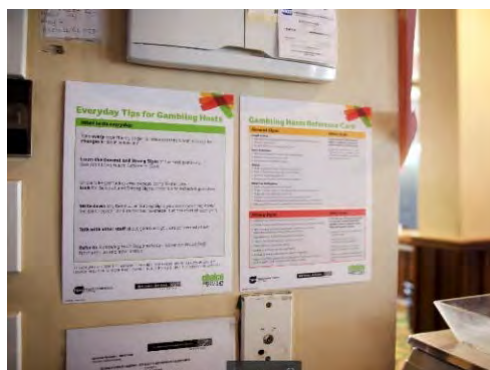
The Gambling Act obliges venue staff to provide ongoing help to a potential or current problem gambler. Offering help once, and then ignoring continued warning signs, is not sufficient.

A venue is automatically in breach of the law if an excluded person enters the gambling area. Venues must be able to show they have robust systems and processes in place that restrict excluded people from entering.

### ***Training***

NZCT provides face-to-face and online problem gambling training to staff at each of its gaming venues and trains over 500 staff a year.

Trainers deliver a presentation on problem gambling and take staff members through each part of the problem gambling resource kit in detail. Venue staff also work through an online training tool, which includes an assessment that they must pass. Refresher training is provided annually. Gaming venues are continually reminded of their obligation to ensure a person trained in harm minimisation is always on duty when gaming machines are operating.



### ***Support is available for problem gamblers***

Each year the gambling industry pays \$18.5 million to the government in the form of a problem gambling levy, so the Ministry of Health can implement its Preventing and Minimising Gambling Harm Strategic Plan (PMGH). These funds pay for the implementation of public health services, intervention services, research, evaluation and workforce development.

Two of the findings from the inaugural PMGH baseline report were that problem gambling services are effectively raising awareness about the harm from gambling, and interventions for gambling-related harm are moderately accessible, highly responsive and moderate to highly effective.<sup>21</sup>

The world's largest clinical trial<sup>22</sup> for problem gambling treatment found that, one year after calling the Gambling Helpline, three-quarters of callers had quit or significantly reduced their gambling.

<sup>21</sup> Page 16, *Outcomes Framework for Preventing and Minimising Gambling Harm Baseline Report*, May 2013.

<sup>22</sup> *The Effectiveness of Problem Gambling Brief Telephone Interventions*, AUT, Gambling & Addictions Research Centre.

## Further information about our submission

For further information, or if you have any questions about NZCT's submission, contact Tanya Piejus, Communications Manager on (04) 495 1594 or [tanya.piejus@nzct.org.nz](mailto:tanya.piejus@nzct.org.nz).



## Appendix 1: About NZCT

Established in 1998, NZCT is New Zealand's largest gaming trust with 16% market share. Our publicans raise funds by operating gaming lounges within their pubs, hotels and other venues. In the 12 months to 30 September 2018, NZCT approved \$44.6 million in grant funding to sporting, local government and community groups nationwide.

We have twin goals of serving both our publicans and the communities in which they operate. At least 80% of the funds we distribute are directed towards sports activities, making NZCT the largest funder of amateur sports participation in New Zealand. We focus on sport because of the many positive benefits it offers communities, such as:

- crime reduction and community safety
- economic impact and regeneration of local communities
- education and lifelong learning
- participation
- physical fitness and health
- psychological health and wellbeing
- social capital and cohesion.<sup>23</sup>



Overseas research<sup>24</sup> has found participation in sport can lead to increased health and productivity for individuals, and increased wealth or wellbeing of society as a whole. While amateur sport is our main focus, we are also strong supporters of other worthy community activities, including local government projects. The list of grants appended to this submission shows the local organisations that have benefited from NZCT funding recently.

### Who we are

We are proud of our robust grants system and of the quality of people involved with NZCT. All our trustees<sup>25</sup> are highly regarded business and community leaders with extensive governance experience. They are supported by an experienced staff and 10 Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) who add local knowledge and insight to our grant decisions.

Our Waikato/Bay of Plenty RAC members – Trevor Maxwell, Ken Hingston, Michael Smith and Rob Egan – review and make recommendations on grant applications submitted by organisations in your region. They have a strong interest in sport and wide networks that enable them to provide funding recommendations based on local feedback.

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<sup>23</sup> Sport England's Value of Sport Monitor.

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.ausport.gov.au/information/asc\\_research/publications/value\\_of\\_sport](http://www.ausport.gov.au/information/asc_research/publications/value_of_sport).

<sup>25</sup> Alan Isaac (NZCT chairman, professional director and sports administrator), Peter Dale (former Hillary Commission chief executive), David Pilkington (professional director), Kerry Prendergast (former mayor of Wellington) and Lesley Murdoch (Olympian and former New Zealand cricket captain, broadcaster).

## **Appendix 2: NZCT's grants in the last 12 months**

See attached list.

## **Appendix 3: 2017 grants from all class 4 societies**

See attached summary of 2017 grants in Matamata-Piako, independently collated and verified by KPMG on behalf of the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand.

## Grants to Matamata-Piako District - April 2018 to March 2019

Grant #	Organisation	Total amount approved	Amount drawn from Purpose Matamata-Piako	Date of approval
76,248	Matamata Primary School	\$40,000	\$40,000 Towards installation of safety surfaces to two playground areas and one court area	20/11/2018
76,763	Hinuera Rugby & Sports Inc	\$30,000	\$30,000 Towards refurbishment of clubrooms	19/02/2019
74,264	Morrinsville Golf Club Inc	\$17,000	\$17,000 Towards a course trailer mower	22/05/2018
75,093	Piako Gymnastics Club Inc	\$15,565	\$15,565 Towards gym equipment	25/09/2018
73,246	Hinuera Rugby & Sports Inc	\$15,000	\$15,000 Towards salary of Club and Facilities Manager	23/04/2018
75,745	Central Country Basketball Association Inc	\$15,000	\$15,000 Towards salary of General Manager (excludes fundraising element)	18/12/2018
77,315	Te Aroha Group New Zealand Riding for the Disabled Association Inc	\$14,300	\$14,300 Towards salary of Head Coach/Horse Manager	19/02/2019
75,659	Matamata and Districts Cricket Association Inc	\$12,000	\$12,000 Towards salary of Cricket Development Officer	25/09/2018
77,446	Matamata Racing Club Inc	\$12,000	\$12,000 Towards a first response vehicle	27/03/2019
73,971	Central Country Basketball Association Inc	\$10,000	\$10,000 Towards salary of General Manager	23/04/2018
74,876	Kereone Rugby & Sports Club Inc	\$10,000	\$10,000 Towards painting of interior to clubrooms	22/08/2018
66,385	Hinuera Primary School	\$7,750	\$7,750 Towards mobile shade gazebos and replacement shade and pool cover	25/09/2018
74,591	Matamata College	\$7,158	\$7,158 Towards travel and accommodation for various winter sports in the North Island	24/07/2018
76,627	Kereone Rugby & Sports Club Inc	\$6,739	\$6,739 Towards playing rugby uniforms and equipment (excludes sideline jackets)	18/12/2018
74,703	Morrinsville Squash Rackets Club Inc	\$6,435	\$6,435 Towards coaching and safety eye wear and kits	24/07/2018
75,385	Matamata Equestrian Group Inc	\$6,383	\$6,383 Towards materials to build cross country jumps for horse trials	25/09/2018
75,775	Morrinsville Cricket Association Inc	\$5,711	\$5,711 Towards cricket balls and equipment	23/10/2018
76,120	Matamata and Districts Cricket Association Inc	\$5,500	\$5,500 Towards cricket balls	23/10/2018
74,394	Morrinsville AFC Inc	\$5,000	\$5,000 Towards a gazebo and playing shirts (excludes sponsors logo)	22/08/2018
75,147	Matamata Agriculture and Pastoral Association Inc	\$3,918	\$3,918 Towards portaloo and equipment hire for A&P Spring Carnival in Matamata	22/08/2018
75,827	Hinuera Bowling Club Inc	\$3,500	\$3,500 Towards a mower and a rake	23/10/2018
76,143	Te Aroha and District Senior Citizens Association Inc	\$3,035	\$3,035 Towards repainting and sealing of building exterior	23/10/2018
73,459	Totara Springs Christian Centre	\$2,663	\$2,663 Towards sports equipment	23/04/2018
74,243	Te Aroha College	\$2,320	\$2,320 Towards playing basketball uniforms	22/05/2018
75,665	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Inc	\$2,000	\$2,000 Towards accommodation costs to attend U13 Basketball Championships in Auckland	25/09/2018
76,960	Matamata Amateur Swimming Club Inc	\$2,000	\$2,000 Towards travel and accommodation for Division II swimming competition in Dunedin	19/02/2019
76,941	United Matamata Sports Club Inc	\$1,950	\$1,950 Towards hockey equipment/goalie safety gear	19/02/2019
73,757	United Matamata Sports Club Inc	\$1,932	\$1,932 Towards sports protective pads/shields	23/04/2018

Grant #	Organisation	Total amount approved	Amount drawn from Purpose Matamata-Piako	Date of approval
75,207	Te Aroha College	\$1,500	\$1,500 Towards accommodation (excludes food), instructors and gear hire for Ski Camp at Mt Ruapehu	22/08/2018
75,943	Morrinsville Tennis Club Inc	\$1,449	\$1,449 Towards coaching (excludes petrol)	23/10/2018
73,978	Morrinsville Bowling Club Inc	\$1,000	\$1,000 Towards greens maintenance	22/05/2018
		<b>\$268,807</b>	<b>\$268,807</b>	

***Grants to regional organisations where funds were drawn from Matamata-Piako***

75,613	Netball Waikato Bay of Plenty Zone Inc	\$250,000	\$23,288 Towards accommodation costs for umpires and selectors	20/11/2018
73,719	Northern Districts Cricket Association Inc	\$125,000	\$15,238 Towards salaries of Chief Executive Officer (excludes fundraising element), Cricket Development Officer, Finance Manager (excludes fundraising element), GM Community Cricket and Spirit Coach and Female Pathways	20/11/2018
76,705	Sport Waikato	\$60,000	\$10,975 Towards salaries of Participation Growth Advisor and Secondary School Sport Development Officer	25/09/2018
75,543	Waikato Hockey Association Inc	\$40,000	\$7,317 Towards salaries of CEO, Finance Officer, Operations Manager and Player Development Manager	25/09/2018
76,481	Philips Search & Rescue Trust Inc	\$38,560	\$8,869 Towards design and installation costs for a stretcher	18/12/2018
74,662	Northern Districts Cricket Association Inc	\$35,000	\$1,160 Towards salaries of Chief Executive Officer, Cricket Development Officer, GM Community Cricket (excludes fundraising activities) and Women's Cricket Head Coach and Female Pathway Manager	22/05/2018
76,690	Karapiro Rowing Inc	\$30,000	\$6,900 Towards salaries of Asset Manager and Assistant Course Maintenance Manager	18/12/2018
77,148	No 3 District Federation of NZ Football - Waikato BOP Football	\$22,143	\$820 Towards equalised cost of participating in NZ Football National Age Group Tournament in Wellington	22/08/2018
76,148	Tennis Waikato Thames Valley Inc Soc	\$20,000	\$3,829 Towards salary of Administrator	22/05/2018
77,168	Maungatautari Ecological Island Trust	\$20,000	\$3,658 Towards salary of Ranger/Team Leader (excludes allowances)	25/09/2018
73,737	Waikato Community Hospice Trust	\$18,897	\$4,312 Towards a vehicle	23/10/2018
76,555	Waikato Community Hospice Trust	\$18,000	\$3,446 Towards development and hosting costs of an online Learning Management System	23/04/2018
76,994	Waikato Paraplegic & Physically Disabled Assn Inc - Parafed Waikato	\$17,780	\$3,404 Towards physiotherapy services and salary of Waikato Sports Officer	22/05/2018
77,594	Swim Waikato Inc	\$15,000	\$3,750 Towards salary of Head Coach from 1 February - 30 April 2019	23/01/2019
74,098	Waikato Bays Judo Assn Inc	\$13,707	\$586 Towards costs associated with Waikato Bays Judo Open Championships in Rotorua	27/03/2019
73,945	Squash Waikato Inc	\$10,000	\$2,455 Towards salary of Development Officer	18/12/2018
75,819	Waikato Equitherapy Inc	\$9,240	\$1,769 Towards coaching	22/05/2018
72,209	Eastlink Sports Inc	\$7,900	\$2,224 Towards salary of Sports Development Coordinator (excludes fundraising element)	19/02/2019
75,489	Hamilton City Netball Centre Inc	\$5,000	\$1,408 Towards accommodation for representative teams for Championship Tournaments in North and South Island (excludes meals, laundry and admin fees)	19/02/2019
75,294	Balloons Over Waikato Trust	\$5,000	\$1,232 Towards sound and stage hire for Balloons over Waikato Trust Festival in Hamilton	23/01/2019
75,261	Waikato Valley Cricket Association Inc	\$5,000	\$1,141 Towards cricket balls	23/10/2018
76,849	Waikato Region BMX Association Inc	\$4,000	\$920 Towards medical services	6/12/2018
75,386	Waikato Diving Inc	\$3,678	\$673 Towards pool hire	25/09/2018
76,402	Amputee Society of Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Districts Inc	\$3,458	\$143 Towards accommodation for a ski trip in Ohakune, and equipment hire	24/07/2018

Grant #	Organisation	Total amount approved	Amount drawn from Purpose Matamata-Piako	Date of approval
73,791	Waikato Combined Equestrian Group Inc	\$3,000	\$737 Towards equipment	18/12/2018
75,412	Waikato Table Tennis Association Inc	\$2,654	\$508 Towards table tennis nets and bats and balls	23/04/2018
76,413	Waikato Junior Golfing Society Inc	\$1,000	\$183 Towards travel and accommodation	25/09/2018
		<b>\$784,018</b>	<b>\$110,944</b>	
<b><i>Grants to national organisations where funds were drawn from Matamata-Piako</i></b>				
74,083	Special Olympics NZ Inc	\$250,000	\$908 Towards salaries for Regional Sports Coordinators and Sports Operations Manager	22/05/2018
77,085	Gymsports NZ Inc	\$200,000	\$2,360 Towards salaries of Central Regional Relationship Manager, Community Sport Manager, Midlands Relationship Manager, Relationship Team Manager and Southern Regional Relationship Manager	27/03/2019
75,031	Bowls NZ Inc	\$180,000	\$1,102 Towards salaries of Coach Development Manager (excludes High Performance), Community Development Officer - Central (excludes fundraising element), Community Development Officer - Midlands (excludes fundraising element), Community Development Officer - Northern (excludes fundraising element) and Community Development Officer - Southern (excludes fundraising element)	24/07/2018
		<b>\$630,000</b>	<b>\$4,371</b>	
		<b>Grant total</b>	<b>\$499,437</b>	

**Summary of Matamata-Piako Approved Grants**  
**For the year end 31 December 2017**

Amount of grants approved	\$	1,160,086
Number of grants approved		131
Number of entities receiving grants		86
Number of Societies approving grants		6

Societies with the 2 largest \$ amount of approved grants -

Lion approved grants amount	\$	755,869
Lion approved grants number		54
Pub Charity approved grants amount	\$	158,534
Pub Charity approved grants number		36

5 Largest total grants received for the year

Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn	\$	97,036
Morrinsville Intermediate School	\$	60,000
Morrinsville Rugby Sports & Recreation Club Inc	\$	57,219
Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	\$	45,678
Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	\$	44,646

5 Largest individual Grant payments for the year

Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Assn	\$	70,000
Morrinsville Intermediate School	\$	60,000
Morrinsville Rugby Sports & Recreation Club Inc	\$	45,000
Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	\$	41,646
Waikato Rugby Union Incorporated	\$	40,000



# Submission 61 - Power Co (Simon Roche)



**SUBMISSION BY POWERCO LIMITED ON THE MATAMATA PIAKO DISTRICT  
COUNCIL DRAFT GENERAL POLICIES RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**To:** General Policies Reserve Management Plan Review  
Matamata-Piako District Council  
35 Kenrick Street  
Te Aroha 3320  
Email: [submissions@mpdc.govt.nz](mailto:submissions@mpdc.govt.nz)

**From:** Powerco Limited (Powerco)  
Private Bag 2061  
New Plymouth  
(Note that this is not the address for service.)

**Feedback on the Draft General Policies Reserve Management Plan review closes on the  
22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2019**

1. This is a submission by Powerco Limited on the Matamata Piako District Council (MPDC) Draft General Policies Reserve Management Plan (DGPRMP) review.
2. The reasons for Powerco's submission are set out in the attached schedule (Schedule 1). In summary, Powerco seeks to ensure its electricity assets are appropriately recognised in the DGPRMP and that appropriate provisions are included to enable the ongoing development, operation, maintenance, upgrading and installation of its electricity distribution network with reserves in the Matamata Piako district.

Dated at New Plymouth on the 18th of April 2019

Signature of person authorised to sign on behalf of Powerco Limited:



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Simon Roche

**ADDRESS FOR SERVICE:**      **Powerco: Private Bag 2065**  
                                         **New Plymouth 4340**  
                                         **Attention: Simon Roche**  
                                         **Phone: 64 06 9681779**  
                                         **Email: [simon.roche@powerco.co.nz](mailto:simon.roche@powerco.co.nz)**  
                                         **Ref: SUB/2019/01**

**Schedule 1 – Submission by Powerco**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This submission has been prepared on behalf of Powerco Limited (Powerco). Powerco is a "Lifeline utility" as described in Part B of Schedule 1 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, as Powerco are an entity that distributes electricity through a network. Powerco is New Zealand's second-largest natural gas distribution company with 100,00 customer connections – around 100,000. Powerco is also New Zealand's second-largest electricity distribution company with 320,000 customer connections – around 320,000. These consumers are served through Powerco assets including over 30,000 kilometres of electricity lines (including overhead lines and cables) and over 6,200 kilometres of gas pipelines.
- 1.2 Powerco distributes electricity throughout the Matamata Piako District and owns electricity assets that cross reserves subject to the DGPRMP. The locations of some of these assets are shown in Appendix A. Powerco can provide more detailed maps of assets within individual reserves if required. Powerco does not own any gas assets within Matamata Piako.
- 1.3 Powerco seeks to ensure its electricity assets are appropriately recognised in the DGPRMP and that appropriate provisions are included to enable the ongoing development, operation, maintenance, upgrading and future installation of its electricity distribution network within reserves in MPDC.

## **2 POWERCO'S SUBMISSION**

- 2.1 Powerco supports the general intent of the DGPRMP to combine the many existing Reserve Management Plans into one consolidated Plan to provide a more consistent, efficient and flexible approach. Powerco seeks to ensure that the DGPRMP does not result in unreasonable constraints being placed on established electricity assets within the areas subject to the DGPRMP, including both its below ground and above ground distribution networks. It is important that the proposed DGPRMP incorporates provisions that recognise the presence of these existing Powerco utilities – within the reserves – and provides for the development, operation, maintenance, upgrading and installation of such assets.
- 2.2 A summary of the main issues raised in this submission are outlined below:
- Provision for the ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrade of Powerco's existing assets (without unnecessary restriction).

- Protection of electricity assets from activities and developments within close proximity.
- Provision for vegetation trimming, clearance and planting matters in close proximity to electricity assets.
- Provision for health and safety signage associated with network utilities.
- Provision for the establishment of new utilities / infrastructure to be located in reserves, where appropriate, having regard to (inter alia) the extent to which any adverse effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated by the route, site and method selection process; and
- Provision for easements associated with new infrastructure in reserves in perpetuity.

### **3 RELIEF SOUGHT BY POWERCO**

#### **3.1 Buildings/ Structures/ Park Furniture**

3.1.1 These sections of the DGPRMP provides guidance for installing new buildings, structures and park furniture within reserves. Locating these new facilities too close to existing network utilities should be avoided as they may interfere with the network utilities or become a safety issue. The New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZCEP 34:2001) provides guidance around this issue. There is a need to manage development and land uses in the immediate vicinity of electricity utilities that pose a risk to, or are at risk from, the operation of the network. These risks include:

- Risk of electrical hazard or injury;
- Risk to security of supply;
- Risk associated with 'reverse sensitivity' and amenity;
- Risk to vegetation;
- Risk to structural integrity;
- Risk to Powerco's ability to inspect and maintain its lines, cables and support structures, and to undertake line upgrades.

3.1.2 All activities within the vicinity of overhead power lines must comply with the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances NZCEP 34:2001 (NZCEP 34:2001) and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 (the Tree Regulations). These documents set out the minimum safe separation distances required to control the interface between overhead electricity lines and the wider public environment, including buildings, structures, earthworks, mobile plant and machinery and vegetation. Safe separation distances are

required to ensure public safety and to preserve the reliability of the electricity supply system for all consumers. Parties proposing to undertake works in reserves should identify the location of all overhead and underground electricity assets prior to undertaking development work and where works will be in close proximity to existing electricity assets Powerco should be consulted.

3.1.3 When Council are proposing to place new structures on a reserve the presence of existing underground electricity cables in that location should be checked via the 'Dial Before You Dig' service found online at [www.beforeudig.co.nz](http://www.beforeudig.co.nz) and this should be recognised in the DGPRMP.

3.1.4 **Relief sought:**

Powerco seeks further objectives and policies to be added around the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003, NZECP 34:2001 and the "Dial Before You Dig" process, as outlined below in bold and underlined.

**Section 7.2 Buildings and structures**

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*Objectives*

*A To ensure that the design and scale of any new buildings or structures are appropriate to the character and purpose of the reserve.*

*B To facilitate public recreation and enjoyment in keeping with the purpose of the reserve.*

*C To optimise the use of existing buildings where practicable.*

**X. To ensure new buildings are suitably setback from existing network utilities within reserves.**

*Policies*

**7.2.1 Buildings and structures in general**

*1. Buildings may be provided for the specific proven needs of the users where this does not detrimentally affect the appearance or utilisation of the park.*

.....

4. New buildings should only be located where:

- a. The new building (and any associated car parking) does not unduly restrict use of the remaining area for outdoor recreation.
- b. The new building does not obstruct entrances or exits to the reserve.
- c. The new building does not detract from the open nature of the park, especially as seen from surrounding properties and roads. DRAFT General Policies Reserve Management Plan | Development Policies 2-3

**X. The new building is suitably separated from existing electricity network utilities to ensure they comply with the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZCEP 34:2001).**

**XX The location of underground infrastructure is identified prior to works commencing to ensure that infrastructure is not accidentally dug into and to avoid serious injury or a costly service interruption. Information on the location of underground pipes and cables can be obtained through the 'Dial Before You Dig' service found online at <http://www.beforeudig.co.nz/#>.**

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## **7.7 Park furniture**

### **Objectives**

A To provide sufficient seats, picnic tables, barbeques, litter receptacles and other furniture of a design and location appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment.

B To ensure that the design and quality of park furniture reflects the character of the site.

C To minimise the range of designs and styles of park furniture in order to minimise maintenance costs.

D To allow the donation of park furniture where such furniture is required and where the design and construction meets Council's requirements.

**X. To ensure new park furniture is suitably setback from existing network utilities within reserves**

### **Policies**

#### **7.7.1 Park furniture in general**



1. Council may install furniture where there is a demonstrated need and where the furniture is appropriate to the purpose, character, use and location of the reserve.

.....

9. Park furniture that has come to the end of its useful life, or has been vandalised beyond repair, will only be replaced if there is a clearly demonstrated need for that type of furniture and it meets the same criteria as set for new park furniture of that type.

**X. New park furniture will be suitably separated from existing electricity network utilities to ensure they comply with the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZCEP 34:2001).**

**XX. The location of underground infrastructure should be identified prior to installing new park furniture to ensure that infrastructure is not accidentally dug into and to avoid serious injury or a costly service interruption. Information on the location of underground pipes and cables can be obtained through the 'Dial Before You Dig' service found online at <http://www.beforeudig.co.nz/#>.**

## **3.2 Landscaping / Planting/ Pruning and Removal of Vegetation**

- 3.2.1 The Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 (the Tree Regulations) set out the minimum safe separation distances required to control the interface between overhead electricity lines and vegetation. Safe separation distances are required to ensure public safety and to preserve the reliability of the electricity supply system for all consumers. The Tree Regulations define safe separation distances required between trees and compliance is mandatory. Trees must be located and managed by the tree owner to comply with the Growth Limit Zones between electrical line conductors and trees, as prescribed by the Tree Regulations, and this should be recognised in the DGPRMP.
- 3.2.2 It may be necessary for Powerco to trim or remove existing vegetation for the maintenance of existing network utilities within a park or reserve. Vegetation growing in close proximity to or that comes into contact with electricity lines may result in a flashover, (*momentary, but major electric arc usually across an insulator string*), become live or catch fire posing a serious risk to the surrounding vegetation and to people and property. Further, tree roots may grow into and interfere with underground cables causing disruption of supply.
- 3.2.3 Powerco's electricity lines are inspected on approximately a 6-monthly basis to ascertain the potential hazard posed to the lines by any vegetation. Vegetation (including tree roots) that is likely to pose a risk to the integrity of the network is trimmed or sometimes cleared in

accordance with the Tree Regulations - or removed where the roots may interfere with underground cables. The Tree Regulations set out the process by which Powerco may do this on behalf of the tree owner. In some situations, Powerco may need to undertake such works with urgency, in response to a particular situation or incident.

- 3.2.4 Given the risk to network integrity and potential public safety risks it is critical that adequate provision is made in the DGPRMP, for the trimming and removal of vegetation (and roots) around electricity lines within reserves consistent with the provisions of the Tree Regulations.
- 3.2.5 The planting of trees and shrubs can also affect underground cables. Powerco's underground cables are usually laid at a depth of 600mm below the surface. Large trees and shrubs with deep root systems should not be planted over the top of underground cables as the root system could intermingle with the cable and cause interruptions to the supply of electricity. Consultation should be undertaken with Powerco prior to planting of any vegetation in close proximity to overhead or underground electricity lines.
- 3.2.6 Powerco seeks that in drafting the DGPRMP, the Council considers the effects that trees may have on overhead and underground electricity networks and incorporates appropriate provisions to ensure the location of new vegetation in reserves is able to comply with the safe separation distances required by the Tree Regulations.
- 3.2.7 Matamata Piako Council has a Tree Strategy Document dated 2010, which is referenced in section 10.16 of DGPRMP. Objective 2.1.1.7 of the Tree Strategy Document outlines the following:

*"To plan future plantings to minimise costs and potential for problems with services, assets, properties and infrastructure in the short and long term."*

Given this existing objective recognises the need to plan future plantings to avoid conflict with infrastructure Powerco believes it should be included in the DGPRMP.

**3.2.8 Relief sought:**

Add a further objective and policies around the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003, as outlined below in bold and underlined.

**7.5 Landscaping**

**Objectives**

A To ensure that the design and scale of any new landscaping features are appropriate for the reserve environment. B To facilitate public recreation and enjoyment in keeping with the purpose of the reserve.

**X Ensure that all trees and vegetation planted near overhead electricity lines or underground cables are selected and/or managed to comply (including when maturity is reached) with the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.**

#### *Policies*

1. A landscape plan shall be developed for prior to any significant landscaping alterations or developments.

2 A landscape plan developed under the preceding Policy is to be approved by Council's Asset Manager or their delegated representative prior to any landscaping works commencing. An approval process for landscape plans is to be incorporated in Council's quality management system.

**X. A landscape plan shall ensure setbacks from existing network utilities within reserves in accordance with the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.**

**XX. Where works or vegetation planting is proposed in close proximity to any overhead or below ground electrical line, individuals are advised to contact the line operator to discuss the works.**

### **7.13 Tree planting**

#### *Objectives*

A To maximise the benefits of trees on reserves while avoiding, minimising or mitigating any adverse effects of trees on reserve users, **network utilities** and neighbours.

#### *Policies*

1. The following factors will be considered before planting trees on reserves:

- a. The purpose and character of the reserve;
  - b. The suitability of the genus/species to the site;
  - c. The potential effects the trees will have on reserve users and neighbours.
2. Specific reserve management plans may include objectives or policies about tree planting on a reserve or group of reserves.

**X. All Tree Planting shall be setback from existing network utilities in accordance with the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.**

## 10.16 Tree Management

### Objectives

.....

- B To maximise the benefits of trees on reserves while avoiding, minimising or mitigating any adverse effects of trees on reserve users and neighbours.*
- C To maintain and protect trees that are appropriate to the purpose and character of the reserve.*
- D To ensure compliance with Council's legal obligations under the Reserves Act 1977 and the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 concerning trees on reserves.*

### Policies

- 1. A specific reserve management plan may contain objectives and policies regarding particular trees or groups of trees on a reserve (or group of reserves).*
- 2. Council may develop and review strategies and/or policies regarding the management of trees on reserves.*
- 3. Any strategy or policy developed by Council affecting trees on reserves shall be consistent with the provisions of the Reserves Act that apply to the trees.*
- 4. Trees or reserves will only be removed or trimmed if the removal or trimming is in accordance with the particular requirements of the Reserve Act, that apply to that class of reserve, and the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.*

## 3.3 Signage

- 3.3.1 Powerco is required to display appropriate health and safety signs and uses asset identification signage on all its electricity assets, including those located in reserves. These signs are generally small in scale but assist with providing information to the public about potential health and safety risks. Therefore, appropriate provision for the type of signage used by Powerco is sought. Powerco supports the section in the DGPRMP around signage but seeks an amendment to provide for network utility operators to erect signage for occupational health and safety purposes as required by other legislation such as Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

### 3.3.2 Relief sought:

Add a further point under policy 7.10.2 as outlined below in bold and underlined to the allow for health and safety signage:

#### **7.10 Signage**

##### *Objective*

*A Signage at reserves will be in alignment with Council's adopted Signage Strategy.*

##### **7.10.1 Official signs installed by Council**

1. *All new signs must comply with Council's current Signage Manual.*
2. *Specific reserve management plans may also contain policies about signage.*

##### **7.10.2 Signs installed by others**

1. *Specific reserve management plans may include policies about signage at a specific reserve or group of reserves.*

.....

**X. Network utilities shall be allowed to install Health and Safety Signage around their assets as required under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.**

### **3.4 Easements for assets in reserves owned by network utility operators**

3.4.1 Powerco partly supports section 9.3 of the DGPRMP, which provides clear guidance around the expectations for easements associated with new privately-owned infrastructure in reserves, in terms of Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977, and accepts that this is generally appropriate.

3.4.2 Many of Powerco's existing assets in the MPDC reserves do not have existing easements and are protected under Section 23 of the Electricity Act 1992. Powerco seeks to ensure easements are not required to be obtained in relation to such existing assets as the

Electricity Act already sets out a clear process around access to electricity assets and consultation with land owners.

- 3.4.3 Powerco understands the importance of returning reserves to their original condition at the completion of physical works, including repairing, maintaining and installing network utilities. Powerco supports policy 9.3.1(8), which requires this restoration work in association with an easement.
- 3.4.4 While Powerco acknowledges that the setting of Council charges associated with the creation of easements in reserves will be subject to a different process, it would be useful if clear guidance is included in the DGPRMP around the approach to be taken. Powerco's expectation is that an equitable approach is taken to setting charges for both Council and privately-owned utilities, such as electricity, gas and telecommunications networks and that electricity distribution is recognised as a lifeline utility. Regarding objective 9(B) around compensation and payment for easements. Powerco's seeks that any charges take into account that the infrastructure may be required for a public good as a lifeline utility rather than personal gain.
- 3.4.5 Powerco considers that a one-off compensation, rather than a rental, is more appropriate for lifeline utilities, which become long term infrastructure. Powerco does not wish to pay ongoing rent and considers a one-off compensation is more appropriate for lifeline utilities, given their importance as a public good, rather than for private gain. A further point is proposed (detailed by the bold and underlined text in the excerpt below) to be added to policy 9.3.2(10) around this issue.
- 3.4.6 **Relief sought:**

Powerco supports having a section on easements in the DGPRMP, but seeks additional wording suggested for policies 9.3.2 (7) (10) and (11) as shown in bold and underlined:

#### **9. Occupation**

##### *Objectives*

*A To grant, where appropriate, occupation agreements that are consistent with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.*

*B To avoid, mitigate or minimise any adverse effects of reserve occupation.*



- C To permit occupation arrangements that align with the objectives of the relevant reserve management plan, Council strategies, policies and bylaws
- D To require compensation for temporary or permanent effects on reserve values caused by rights of way, easements, network utilities and similar forms of occupation agreement

### 9.3.2 Easements for utilities assets owned by network utility operators

- 1. An easement (or formal agreement as specified in legislation) will be required for any approved utility asset owned by a network utility operator (NUO) (e.g. pipe, cable, or discharge) onto or through a reserve.

.....

- 6. It shall be a Council Decision whether or not to grant an easement.
- 7. Easements shall not be granted in perpetuity **(excluding for lifeline utilities)**.
- 8. The NUO that is the beneficiary of the easement shall be responsible for the cost of any physical works, including protection, maintenance, and reinstatement work associated with the easement.

.....

- 10. Council may charge an annual rental or **one off payment at the time of installation** for the benefit derived from the utility asset located on a reserve.

- 11. Council may decide not to charge annual rental if:

- a. by granting the easement, negative effects of an existing situation on the reserve will be substantially reduced; or
- b. the rent value is minimal and the cost of collecting it is likely to outweigh the revenue derived from it.

- c. it is for necessary infrastructure, such as a lifeline utility.**

.....

## **4 CONCLUSION**

- 4.1 Thank-you for the opportunity to comment on the DGPRMP. In summary, Powerco supports the majority of the DGPRMP, but requests that the matters identified above are taken into account and that the suggested amendments are incorporated. At the appropriate time, Powerco would welcome the opportunity to discuss these comments further with the Council. If you have any queries or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the writer Simon Roche on (06) 9681779 or email [simon.roche@powerco.nz](mailto:simon.roche@powerco.nz).

## Appendix A: Powerco assets in MPDC reserves

*Disclaimer on Powerco maps shown below: By using this data you agree to these terms. This data expires within 3 months of date shown. Data shows approximate positions of Powerco's assets as a guide only. No warranty of accuracy is given or applied. Data may not show all of Powerco's assets (e.g. recently installed, relocated or redundant assets). Measurements are indicative if none are shown then position of asset is unknown. Powerco accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from using this data. No redistribution or modification is permitted. Before any exaction you must follow the [www.beforeudig.co.nz](http://www.beforeudig.co.nz) enquiry process.*

Powerco assets with reserves within MPDC are shown as pink lines on the maps below



Figure 1: Tahuna



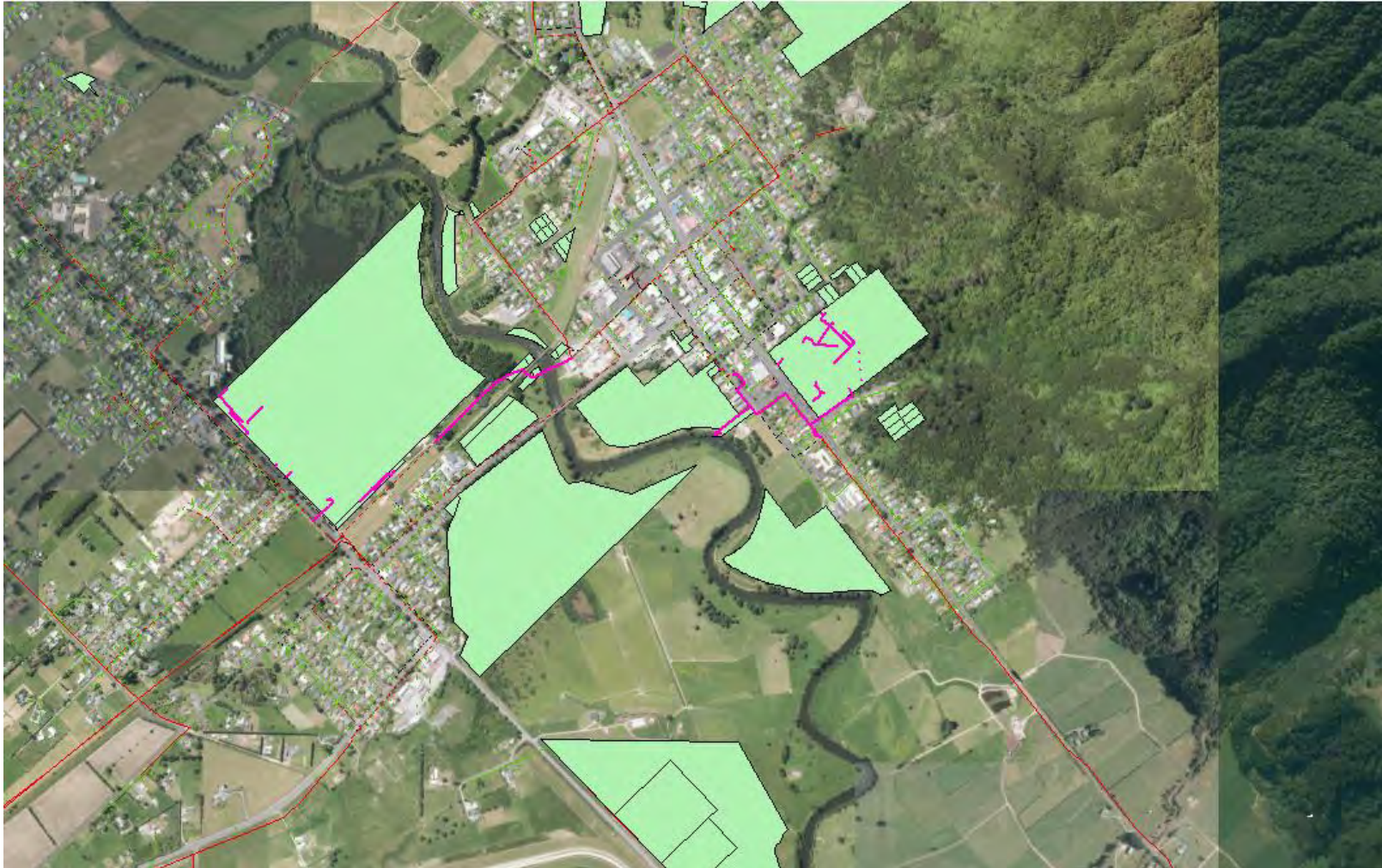


Figure 2: Te Aroha



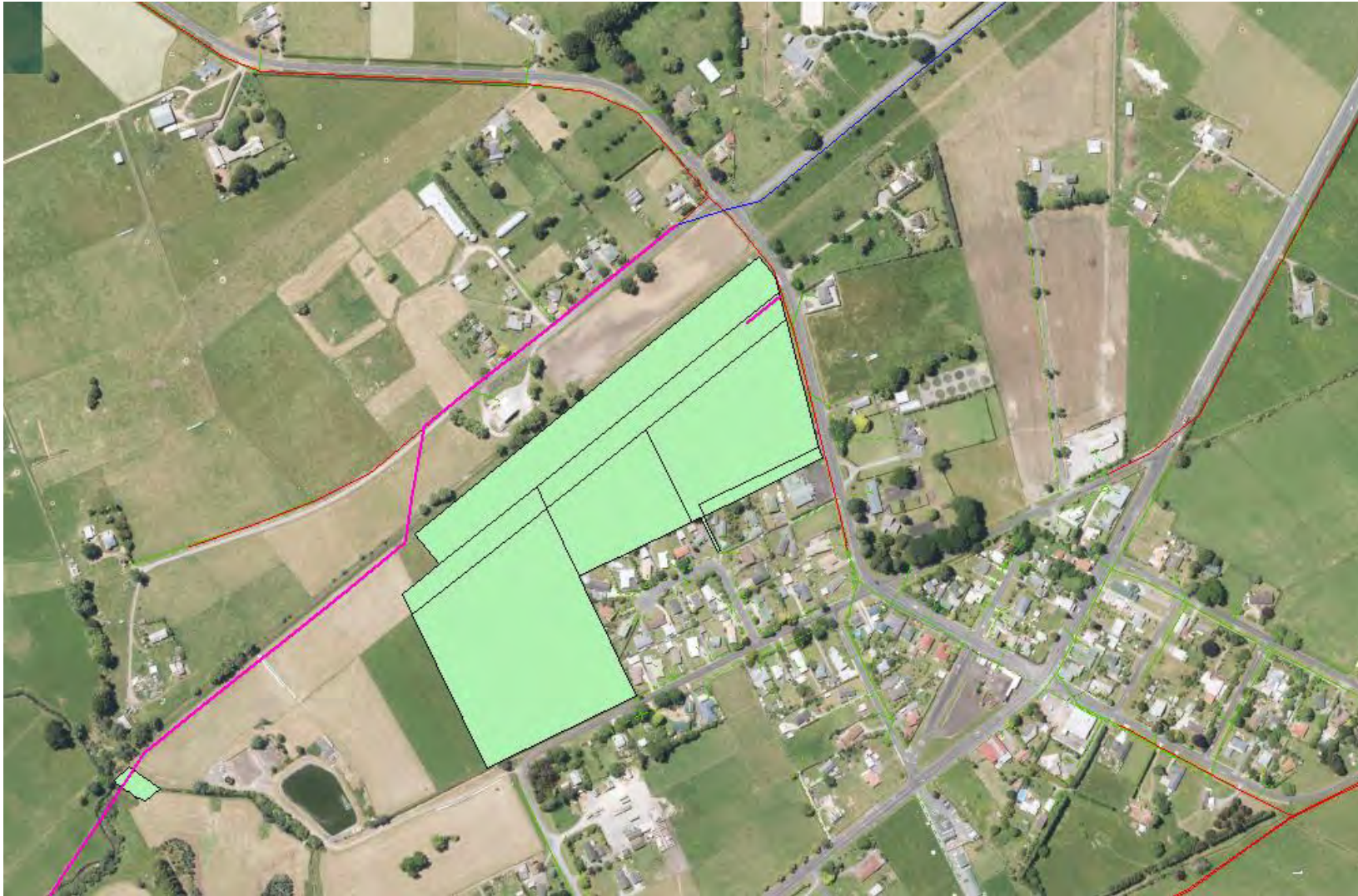


Figure 3: Waitoa Rugby club



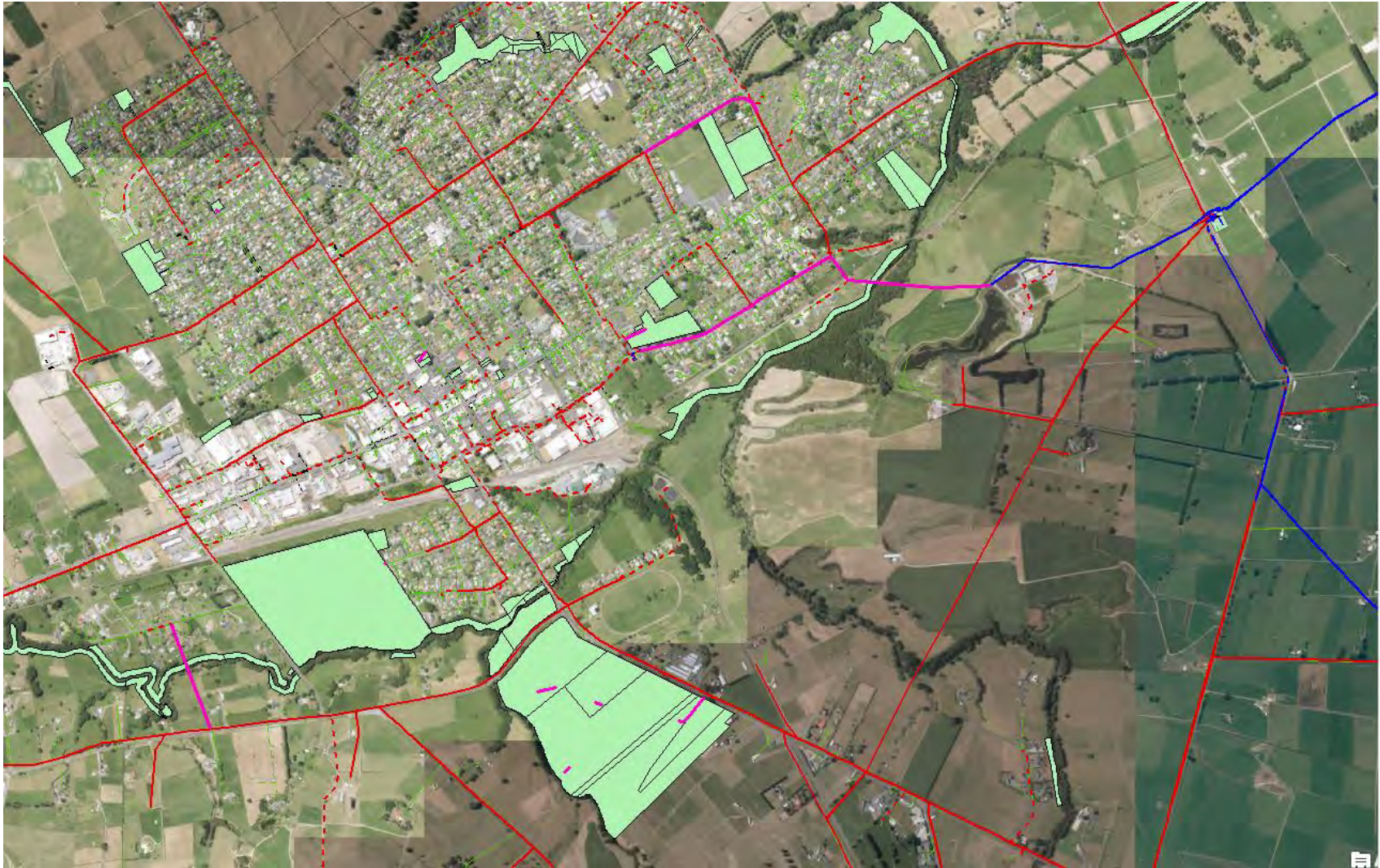


Figure 4: Morrinsville



Figure 5: Matamata Aerodrome





Figure 6: Matamata

# Submission 81 - Problem Gambling Foundation of NZ trading as PGF



## SUBMISSION ON THE MATAMATA-PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL DRAFT GAMBLING VENUES POLICY 2019

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## INTRODUCTION

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Harmful gambling is a significant issue often overlooked in the context of public health and social wellbeing. Causing three times the harm to communities as drug use disorders, gambling has wide-ranging implications for individuals and their families including decreased health, emotional or psychological distress, financial harm, reduced performance at work or educational institute, relationship disruption (conflict or breakdown) and criminal activity.<sup>1</sup>

PGF recommendations on effective gambling policy are founded on what is known about gambling harm across New Zealand, and following the recommendations is a comprehensive background on electronic gaming machines (EGMs), gambling harm in New Zealand and community funding.

The latest New Zealand National Gambling Study (NGS), published 2018 with data from 2015, found that 0.2% of the sample adult population were problem gamblers, 1.8% were moderate-risk and 4.6% were low-risk gamblers.<sup>2</sup> A problem gambler experiences about half the quality of life of a regular person – roughly the same as someone with severe alcohol problems – and a low-risk gambler about 20% less than average.<sup>3</sup>

Measuring gambling harm is often referred to as the tip of the iceberg because each person with a gambling problem affects six other people.<sup>4</sup> The Australian Productivity Report (2010) stated that less than 15 percent of people impacted by gambling would attend traditional problem gambling services.<sup>5</sup> Problem, moderate and low-risk gamblers account for 18, 34 and 48% of total harm respectively, creating severe situations at one end of the spectrum and wide-ranging deprivation at the other. (Appendix 1) Individuals, families, friends, workmates, businesses and the community all suffer the negative outcomes of harmful gambling, which should be particularly noted in New Zealand because of its contribution to child poverty and impact on families at greater socio-economic risk.

Class 4 electronic gaming machines (EGMs or 'pokies') – those housed in pubs and clubs in the community as opposed to in casinos – are the most harmful form of gambling. (Appendix 3) However, the most recent data on New Zealand gambling behaviour reported that in 2015, the vast majority of adults (87.2%)<sup>6</sup> didn't use any kind of pokie machine at all. This means the losses, over \$910 million to Class 4 gambling in 2018, come from a very small percentage of the population.

Misconceptions around the funding from gambling complicate the issue and it is time that councils and government take a closer look at the relationship between harmful gambling and social disparities, and the funding model which supports it.

## CLASS 4 GAMBLING IN NEW ZEALAND AND MATAMATA-PIAKO DISTRICT

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### Expenditure and national gambling trends

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The expenditure on all forms of gambling in New Zealand in the 2017/18 financial year was \$2.383 billion; this continues a trend of increases in expenditure since 2009/10 (Appendix 2). Class 4 gambling accounted for 37.55% of the 2017/18 spend with \$895 million, a figure which has also risen each year since 2013/14.



As mentioned, EGMs are the major cause of gambling harm in New Zealand and the primary mode of gambling that people seek help for (Appendix 3). Over \$910 million was lost on pokies in the 2018 calendar year<sup>7</sup> or \$2.42 million a day. A conservative estimate is 40% of pokie losses are incurred by those with a gambling problem.<sup>8</sup> EGMs are also disproportionately located in the poorest areas. There are five times as many pokies in the most deprived areas of New Zealand as the least deprived areas.<sup>9</sup>

Of concern is the recent increase in pokie spend despite slowly but steadily falling numbers of EGMs and venues since the Gambling Act was introduced in 2003. EGMs are designed to be addictive, and courageous council policies are required to reduce pokie numbers and therefore the harm they cause within communities.

## Gambling in Matamata-Piako District

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Based on 2013 Census information and data to December 2018 from the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), there are 13 venues hosting 157 EGMs in Matamata-Piako District, one for every 149 adults, and each EGM took an average of \$38,859 from the district in 2018. This is money that would otherwise be spent in the local economy on consumer goods, recreation and social activity.

- Over \$6.1 million was lost to EGMs in the Matamata-Piako District in 2018, \$16,715 per day.
- The NGS found in 2015 that 8.2% of the adult population used EGMs in pubs once or more a year and 3.7% in clubs.
- The 2018 *Health and Lifestyles Survey* found that 5.5% of respondents (approximately 218,000 people) had experienced at least some level of individual gambling harm in the last 12 months, equating to 1,286 when applied to the Matamata-Piako District.
- From the 2013 Census, the median income in Matamata-Piako is \$29,700 per annum; that's \$571 per week, where the median rental is \$220 per week. That leaves \$351 (before tax) for food, power, petrol, the doctor, and clothes etc.
- The number of EGMs in the Matamata-Piako district has stayed the same but the spend is maintaining an upward trend.
  - Oct–Dec 2018 represented a 1.4% increase from the previous Jun–Sep quarter
  - Oct–Dec 2018 spend was 2.08% (\$31,800) higher than the same quarter in 2017
  - The 2018 annual spend was up 2.17% (\$129,800) from 2017.

The growth in spend is part of a national trend and underscores the need for a sinking lid policy in Matamata-Piako to minimise gambling harm in the area. (Appendix 4)

## Funding

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The benefits of community funding from EGMs need to be weighed against the social and financial costs of gambling harm in the district.

The financial return on money from EGMs is a poor investment and funding model. The provisional figure for the proportion of money returned to the community from Class 4 gambling across the country in 2018 is only 43.8% (an estimated \$346,463,945). The 43.8% return is calculated from an

amount which is GST exclusive – meaning that 15% of the total money has already been paid in tax – taking the real contribution of the money lost to 38%.

When the losses from EGMs and the social costs are balanced against the benefit from community funding, this model is not sustainable. Many organisations are supported by funding from EGMs and are valued by their community. However, there needs to be more transparency around what groups are funded and from which communities. Gambling funding poses an important ethical question of whether New Zealand should support a system which determines that some people are selectively benefited while others are substantially harmed.

The *Gambling Harm Reduction Needs Assessment* (2018), prepared for the Ministry of Health, raises fundamental questions about the legitimacy of the Class 4 funding system:

*“While there is little doubt about the community benefits associated with funding of the charitable sector, the policy rationale for compelling gamblers alone to make a special and very substantial contribution to funding these community benefits is rather unclear.*

*There is no reason to assume that gamblers have a particularly high ability to pay (a principled policy rationale for progressive income taxes) and thus might be better placed to support charitable purposes than the rest of the community. In fact, the opposite seems to be the case: gambling tends to be more prevalent in lower income households and, as noted in section 4.3, the concentration of gambling venues tends to be higher in areas of high deprivation. Therefore gambling taxation and redistribution to community purposes tends to be regressive, i.e., placing a higher burden on the less-well-off ... Some organisations take an ethical stance to not receive funds from gambling sources.”<sup>10</sup>*

## WHAT MAKES A GOOD POLICY

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There is much stigma attached to gambling harm which means problems are often hidden and not confronted until sufferers are deep in crisis. A strong Class 4 gambling policy has a number of advantages. It is preventative, would support early help-seeking and address stigma by raising awareness in the general community about the risks associated with Class 4 gambling. A strong and clear policy is also consistent with the purposes of the Gambling Act 2003.

The purpose of the Gambling Act is to:

- (a) control the growth of gambling; and
- (b) prevent and minimise harm from gambling, including problem gambling, and
- (c) authorise some gambling and prohibit the rest; and
- (d) facilitate responsible gambling; and
- (e) ensure the integrity and fairness of games; and
- (f) limit opportunities for crime or dishonesty associated with gambling and the conduct of gambling; and
- (g) ensure that money from gambling benefits the community; and
- (h) facilitate community involvement in decisions about the provision of gambling.

PGF recommends that the Matamata-Piako District Council adopt a sinking lid policy, currently the best policy option available to reduce, over time, the number of machines operating within the

district. A comprehensive sinking lid policy is where if a venue closes, the pokies cannot go to another venue and no new Class 4 licenses can be issued.

Twenty of the 67 TLAs around New Zealand have already introduced sinking lid policies. This is partly driven by strong public opinion about harm and partly TLAs' concern to promote community wellbeing. This is consistent with the purpose of the Gambling Act 2003 and section 4 where the definition of gambling harm includes harm to society at large.

A sinking lid policy is compromised where machine relocation is permitted and/or venues and clubs are permitted to merge. Allowing EGMs to be moved around an area means the machine numbers stay the same. Allowing mergers also enables the maintenance of existing numbers and risks creating 'pokie dens'. Research supports the argument that increased numbers of EGMs leads to increased problem gambling prevalence.<sup>11</sup>

## PGF RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MATAMATA-PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL GAMBLING POLICY

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The policy should include the following three provisions:

- **No relocations:** If a venue with EGMs is forced to close or voluntarily closes, the council will not permit the EGMs to be relocated to any venue within the council area
- **No club mergers:** There will be no club mergers under any circumstances.
- **A ban on any new venues:** No permit will be given to operate any new business or club in the council area if that business proposes having EGMs.

## SOCIAL COST OF GAMBLING

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Recent research confirms the broad proportion of New Zealanders experiencing gambling harm is higher than the prevalence for problem gambling (Appendix 1). One in six New Zealanders say a family member has gone without something they needed or a bill has gone unpaid because of gambling.<sup>12</sup> In results on second-hand harm from the 2018 Health and Lifestyles survey, 7% of adults (268,000) reported:

*experiencing at least one form of household-level gambling harm (including having an argument about time or money spent on gambling, or going without or bills not being paid because too much money was spent on gambling by another person. Māori respondents were most likely to be affected by household gambling harms.*

Broader harm for many is also critical harm for some. A number of studies have shown a clear link between problem gambling and suicidality<sup>13</sup> and PGF regularly see people who have considered or attempted taking their own lives. Suicide is another acute phenomenon in New Zealand and should be carefully considered in terms of gambling policy making.

## Harmful gambling and children

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Children suffer greatly as a result of harmful gambling. They can regularly miss out on basic essentials if a parent has gambled away household money and there is a far greater risk the children of problem gamblers will inherit the same issue themselves.<sup>14</sup>

Children become aware their parents cannot provide them with items such as presents, school trips and even food, not because of a lack of money but as a direct result of gambling behaviour. If a child's most basic needs are not met, they can suffer from health problems due to poor nutrition or malnutrition and the responsibility of meeting these needs may fall on extended family, schools and social services.

The children of problem gamblers can also suffer emotionally and feelings of neglect can be a daily struggle. The parent may spend a great deal of time gambling, move out due to arguments about their gambling or disappear unpredictably. Their relationship with their child or children can be damaged as they become more secretive, unreliable and prone to breaking promises. The parent's personality can become unrecognisable to their children, who feel gambling has become more important than family.<sup>15</sup>

A study of gambling in Māori communities outlines a model of how children are at risk if gambling is part of their young lives. When exposed to gambling activities from an early age, children grow up seeing gambling as a normal activity and central to social life. They may be encouraged to participate from a young age. Dysfunction at home, in the form of financial problems or domestic violence increases the risk that they will look to gambling for an escape. As they grow, their gambling may become more intense until it has become problematic.<sup>16</sup>

Children of problem gamblers face higher likelihoods of having some of the following disorders at some point in their life as compared to the general population.

- Alcohol disorders (31% vs 4%)
- Major depression (19% vs 7%)
- Drug use disorders (5% vs 2%)
- Antisocial personality disorder (5% vs 0%)
- Generalised anxiety disorder (8% vs 0%)
- Any psychiatric disorder (50% vs 11%)<sup>17</sup>

## Gambling and crime

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Offending by gamblers has been investigated in a number of New Zealand and international studies. Despite difficulties in determining the extent of gambling-related crime and the causal pathways, it appears that problem gamblers are at high risk of committing crimes in order to finance their gambling activities.<sup>18</sup>

In 2008 a New Zealand study found that 25% of those engaged in criminal activity would not have done so if it had not been for their gambling. This suggests that a quarter of the relevant population, or about 10,000 people, committed illegal activities because of gambling.<sup>19</sup>

Studies of problem gambling and links to criminal activity suggest that much of the related crime goes unreported.<sup>20</sup> Apart from the financial cost of gambling-related crime to organisations and individuals directly involved, further serious consequences are experienced by problem gamblers and their families if they are convicted of criminal activities.<sup>21</sup>

A 2009 New Zealand study found that "gamblers and significant others believe that a relationship exists between gambling and crime" and "there is substantial unreported crime, a large proportion of which is likely to be related to gambling and that there are a large range of crimes committed in relation to gambling (particularly continuous forms of gambling), and not just financial crimes".<sup>22</sup>

They suggest that 10% of people experiencing problem gambling and two thirds of those receiving counselling for gambling-related issues have committed a crime because of their gambling.

## Family violence

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The Ministry of Health and Auckland University of Technology have recently released research highlighting the links between problem gambling and family violence. Fifty per cent of participants (people seeking help from problem gambling services) claimed to be victims of family violence, and 44% of participants claimed to be perpetrators of family violence, in the past year.<sup>23</sup>

## Economic degradation

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There is limited data and analysis regarding the economic impact of gambling in New Zealand. However, New Zealand and international research has revealed the losses offer a sharp contrast to the often celebrated economic gains. Money for gambling is diverted from savings and/or other expenditure, and can have a negative impact on local businesses and the economic health and welfare of whole communities.<sup>24</sup>

Employment, normally considered a standard business cost, is framed within the gambling industry as a special benefit to the community. Even if gambling does create employment opportunities, a comparison of gambling and retail in terms of jobs created for every million dollars spent shows that gambling creates about half as many jobs as retail.<sup>25</sup> A 2008 report noted that jobs and economic activities generated by gambling expenditure would exist elsewhere if that money was spent outside the gambling industry.<sup>26</sup>

## Remedies to problem gambling

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A New Zealand study acknowledged there are many forces at play that can reduce problem gambling prevalence, including public health work, adaptation (when no new pokies are introduced) and policy. The report found strong support for the “access thesis,” which says that increases of non-casino pokies lead to an increase in problem gambling prevalence. The study found that there is an increase in problem gambling by nearly one person per each new machine.<sup>27</sup>

The report concludes that, “from the perspective of public policy, and particularly harm minimisation, holding or reducing electronic gambling machine numbers would appear to be prudent based on our findings, and is likely to lead to reduced harm both through reduced availability and by enabling adaptation processes.” The same study supported the view that restricting the per capita density of gambling machines leads to a decrease in gambling harm.<sup>28</sup>

There is evidence that problem gambling harms can be reversed. This means that there is the potential to reduce the prevalence of problem gambling, and with it, the prevalence of many other problems as well.

A range of other studies have also indicated a link between the availability of some types of legal gambling and problem gambling. The evidence for the availability hypothesis has been considered by official review bodies in New Zealand, Australia, the United States, and Canada. Each concluded that increased availability of opportunities to gamble was associated with more gambling and more problem gambling.

A later study in the UK acknowledged that decreases in gambling-related problems are a complex process involving not only social adaptation, but also the implementation of public health policies and the provision of specialist services. The adaptation process also seems to be inconsistent across communities; different groups of people are affected differently by the process.

Most reliable research would indicate that there is no single cause which triggers problem gambling. The phenomenon is a result of the combination of several factors, some of which have been outlined in the following diagram. Several of these factors can be influenced by the Council.



## EGMS: LOCATION, DENSITY AND DEPRIVATION

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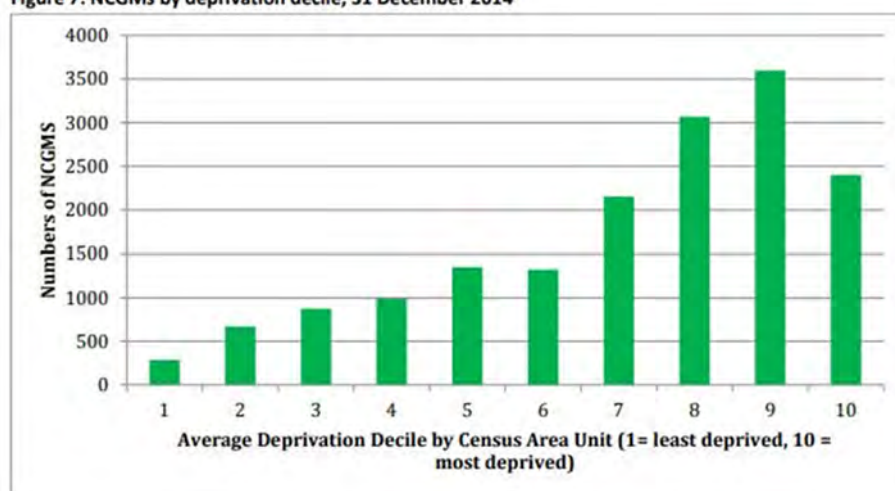
EGMs are disproportionately located in the poorest communities. According to a report commissioned by the Ministry of Health, *Informing the 2015 Gambling Harm Needs Assessment*, there are five times as many pokies in the most deprived areas of New Zealand as the least deprived, and pokies in the most deprived areas provide over half (56%) of the total expenditure.

The report goes further to discuss the likelihood of people living in areas of the highest deprivation developing harmful gambling, and that the proportion of EGMs in these areas is growing:

*The NZHS [New Zealand Health Survey] highlighted that the likelihood of problematic gambling increased as the level of deprivation increased. People living in neighbourhoods with the highest levels of deprivation (i.e. the most deprived) were five times more likely to report moderate-risk/problem gambling than those living in neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation (i.e. the least deprived). Neighbourhoods with higher levels of deprivation also appear to be more likely to offer opportunities for gambling. In 2014, 54.2 percent of NCGMs were located in CAUs with average deprivation deciles of 8 and higher – a slightly higher proportion than in 2011 (52.4 percent), and notably higher than 2009 (48 percent).*



Figure 7: NCGMs by deprivation decile, 31 December 2014



29

The key drivers for the abundance of non-casino pokie venues in disadvantaged areas and areas with high proportions of “at risk” groups are unclear. On the demand side, there may be greater incentives to allocate pokies in areas where they will be used more intensively and potential returns are highest. However, another explanation for the location may be in the distribution of venues, such as hotels and taverns.

Affluent areas have a greater ability to resist the location of hotels and taverns in their communities; communities with high rates of home ownership tend to take a more long-term view of planning and zoning issues. Whatever the explanation, the location of venues tends to concentrate the social costs in communities that are less able to bear them.<sup>30</sup>

## Vulnerability

Factors contributing to being a risky gambler include ethnicity, deprivation, major life events, psychological distress, cannabis use and various gambling behaviours.<sup>31</sup>

- Māori and Pacific adults are over-represented in problem gambling prevalence rates:

*Māori and Pacific people continue to have very high problem gambling prevalence rates. This means that unless more focus is placed on understanding why this is the case, and processes put in place to change the current situation, Māori and Pacific communities will continue to be disproportionately affected by gambling-related harm.<sup>32</sup>*

- Māori populations comprise 31% of intervention service clients<sup>33</sup>, but make up only 15% of the population.<sup>34</sup>
- There has been a rise in the number of Māori women seeking help for gambling problems. Māori women seeking help for their gambling problems almost exclusively (85.6% in 2008) cite pokies as their problematic mode of gambling.<sup>35</sup>
- Pacific populations comprise 21.2% of intervention service clients<sup>36</sup>, but make up only 7% of the population.<sup>37</sup>
- Problem gambling strongly linked to mental health state and disorders.<sup>38</sup>
- Many problem gamblers also use tobacco, alcohol and other drugs.<sup>39</sup>

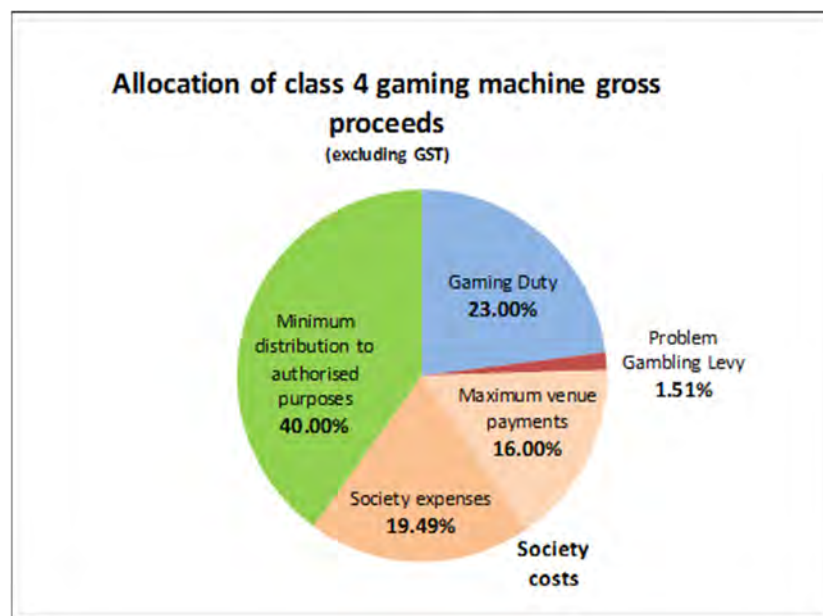
# THE ETHICS OF GAMBLING FUNDING

## How pokie trusts work

Pokie trusts were established under the Gambling Act (2003) in an attempt to offset harm by returning some of the profits in the form of community grants. Although the purpose of the trusts is to distribute money to the community, the purpose of gambling is not to raise money for the community, and it should not be perceived as such. Pokie machines are licensed to operate in pubs and clubs solely as a form of community fundraising<sup>40</sup> and licence holders must distribute their net proceeds to the community by way of grants.

Trusts and societies are currently required to distribute a minimum of 40% of their GST exclusive gross proceeds for each financial year according to the Gambling Regulations 2004 (Class 4 Net Proceeds: Part 2 Section 9 (1) and 10)).<sup>41</sup>

Legislation dictates that each dollar of gross proceeds (i.e. turnover [aggregate stakes] minus user winnings) must be distributed in accordance with the pie chart shown in the figure below.<sup>42</sup> These include the fixed amounts towards gambling duty and the problem gambling levy.



Every year approximately \$300 million is returned to the community from the proceeds of gambling on EGMs outside of casinos. In 2015, 49% of the total funding (\$122m) went to sports, up from \$106m in 2014. In 2015 the Racing Integrity Unit was the top recipient of funding, receiving over \$5.5 million.<sup>43</sup>

While the grants made by community funding bodies like the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board are well documented, no comparable aggregate statistics are readily available for the allocation to authorised purposes of the profits of EGMs.<sup>44</sup>

There needs to be a more open, lower cost, and transparent system of reporting for the gambling trusts system. Of particular concern are issues of personnel and conflicts of interest, compliance

with the Gambling and Sale and Supply of Alcohol Acts and providing greater clarity around the criteria by which funding is administered.

## Regressive nature of gambling funding

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Gambling generates significant funding for community purposes. However, gambling funding comes with a very high human cost and more equitable and less harmful forms of funding should be investigated. International and New Zealand studies have identified that gambling is sharply regressive. Income is effectively being redistributed away from low income communities.<sup>45</sup>

One attraction of using gambling to collect public funding is that it appears to be "painless" or "voluntary". The "painless voluntary donation" view has been criticised on grounds that it exploits the false hopes or financial risk-taking of those on lower incomes. It is also argued that many of the gamblers contributing are, at the time of making their contribution, affected by drugs, alcohol, and possibly mental illness. In other words, for a problem gambler, the contribution is not a voluntary or painless one.<sup>46</sup>

Studies involving cost/benefit analysis have argued that the benefits from gambling for the majority of people gambling are individually very small relative to the costs borne by the minority of people experiencing gambling harm.<sup>47</sup> Lower-income households spend proportionately more of their money on gambling than higher-income households.<sup>48</sup> People who are already socially and economically disadvantaged are most susceptible to gambling problems.<sup>49</sup>

The revenue generated by gambling within a community is often spent in a more affluent community.<sup>50</sup> A 2004 study examining distribution of community benefit funding from six major pokie trusts found that more affluent areas (such as Central Auckland and the North Shore) were receiving considerably more funding per capita than the lower income areas (such as Manukau City).<sup>51</sup> It is our experience that jazz festivals and sports fields in wealthier suburbs are well funded, while high deprivation suburbs are not.

## Impact of proposed policy on community funding

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Pokie trusts often espouse that many community groups would not survive without pokie money. While it is true that some groups would suffer, pokie trusts account for only 10.2% of charitable giving in New Zealand; as a comparison, personal giving accounts for 58% of charitable giving in New Zealand.

Existing pokie venues are not affected by a sinking lid policy. A sinking lid only prevents new venues from being granted a licence, so the decline in venues and pokies happens gradually. Therefore, a sinking lid policy should not have an immediate or significant impact on community funding.

Some groups have even argued that pokie handouts actually weaken community groups and that traditional fundraisers are much better at building community spirit and keeping sports and other groups strong.<sup>52</sup>

When it comes to raising money through gambling, a 2007 survey indicated 51% of people felt that it did more harm than good. Only 26% felt that it did more good than harm.<sup>53</sup> Very few people (12%) support the current pokie trust system of distributing gambling funding. People were most supportive of a system similar to the Lottery Grants Board.<sup>54</sup>

PGF recognises the risks online gambling poses to people with gambling problems. However, pokie trusts often attempt to divert attention from pokies to online gambling. Some pokie trusts have gone so far as saying “a sinking lid accelerates the migration to online gambling” from which communities lose all funding benefits.

There is no NZ research to say that people move, or are moving from pokies to online gambling. Many clients say that they do not experience the “pull” of online gambling in the same way that they are drawn to the pokies. If a person has a problem with sports betting, it does not necessarily mean they will become harmed by pokies. A person addicted to online slot machines cannot be assumed to gamble problematically while playing cards. Problem gambling should not be generalised in this way.

Councils do not set online gambling policy as this is for Central Government. Approximately half the people receiving counselling from problem gambling services are doing so because of their addiction to non-casino pokies. This is something that Council can help address, and PGF strongly encourages Council to do so by adopting a true sinking lid.

## ABOUT PGF GROUP

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The Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand is now trading as PGF Group, the ‘umbrella brand’ for PGF Services, Asian Family Services, and Mapu Maia. PGF is funded by the gambling levy to provide free, professional and confidential counselling, advice and support and deliver a broad programme of public health to prevent and minimise gambling harm.

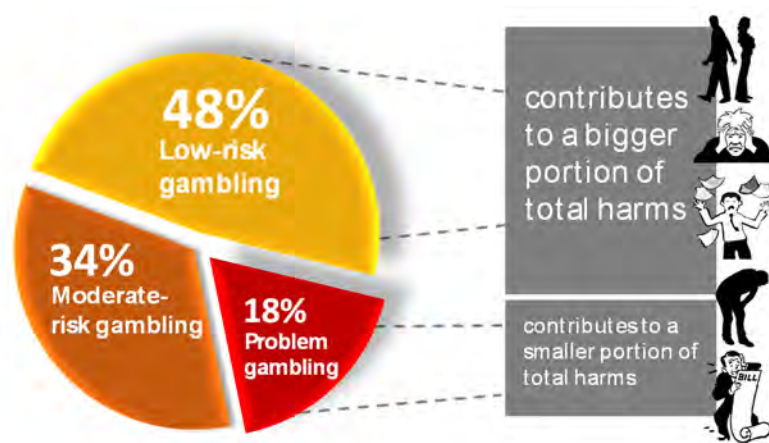
Asian Family Services provides free counselling and support in eight languages in face-to-face or phone settings and public health services for the Asian community. Asian Family Services operates from bases in Auckland and Wellington and supports clients working from Hamilton and by phone to Christchurch.

Mapu Maia is the Pasifika service, providing free counselling, support and public health services to the Pasifika community and operates from bases in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch.

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1.

Central Queensland University and Auckland University of Technology. (2017). *Measuring the Burden of Gambling Harm in New Zealand*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.



## Appendix 2.

Department of Internal Affairs Te Tari Taiwhenua. *Gambling expenditure statistics* [PDF]. Retrieved from [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg\\_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Gambling-Expenditure-Statistics](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Gambling-Expenditure-Statistics)

### Gambling operators' key financial statistics (actual)

All values are actual (not inflation adjusted), in NZ dollars, GST inclusive and rounded to the nearest million (\$'000000).



Te Tari Taiwhenua  
Internal Affairs

Financial Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>NZ Racing Board (TAB)</b>									
Expenditure	278	273	283	294	310	325	342	338	350
Prizes (dividends)	1,304	1,261	1,336	1,422	1,522	1,748	1,928	1,907	1,913
Turnover	1,583	1,533	1,619	1,717	1,833	2,073	2,270	2,245	2,262
<b>NZ Lotteries Commission</b>									
Expenditure	347	404	419	432	463	420	437	555	561
Prizes	436	521	529	515	526	473	537	652	686
Turnover	782	926	948	947	989	894	974	1,207	1,246
<b>Gambling Machines (outside casinos)</b>									
Expenditure	849	856	854	827	806	818	843	870	895
Prizes	8,316	8,365	8,395	8,166	7,976	8,141	8,550	8,931	9,154
Turnover	9,165	9,222	9,245	8,995	8,783	8,949	9,393	9,801	10,049
<b>Casinos</b>									
Expenditure	440	448	483	490	486	527	586	572	578
<b>Total</b>									
Expenditure	1,914	1,982	2,038	2,042	2,065	2,091	2,209	2,334	2,383

**Note:** This table must be read in conjunction with the explanations included with this data release (tab 4).

Totals may differ from the sum of column entries due to rounding.

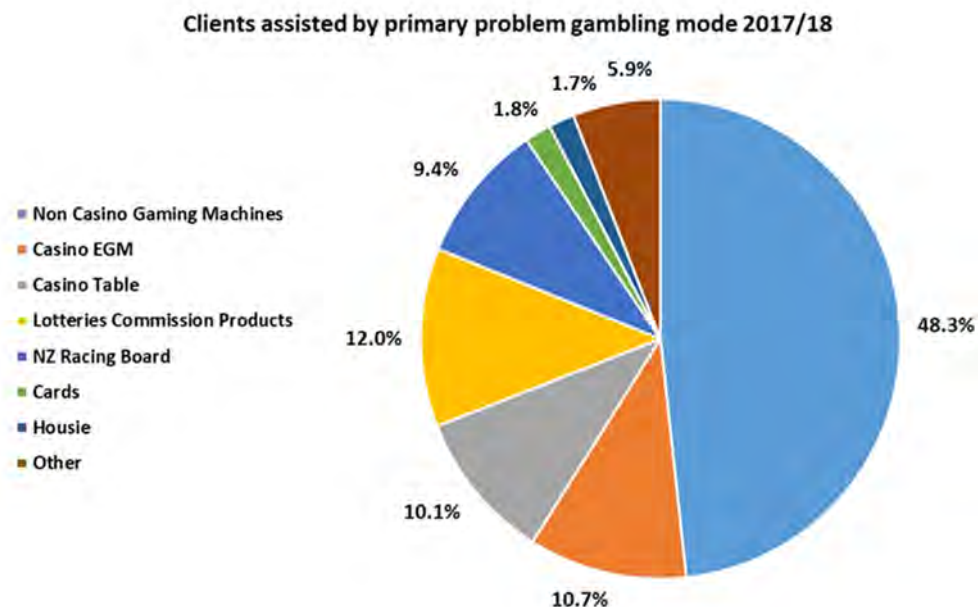
With each new release of this information, gambling operators review their previous years' data and, where necessary, provide revised. Please disregard previously released gambling expenditure statistics for the above financial years.

**Disclaimer:** The Department has compiled these statistics using information from the Electronic Monitoring System and gambling operators. The Department of Internal Affairs disclaims and excludes all liability for any claim, loss, demand or damages of any kind whatsoever (including for negligence) arising out of, or in connection with, the use of this information.



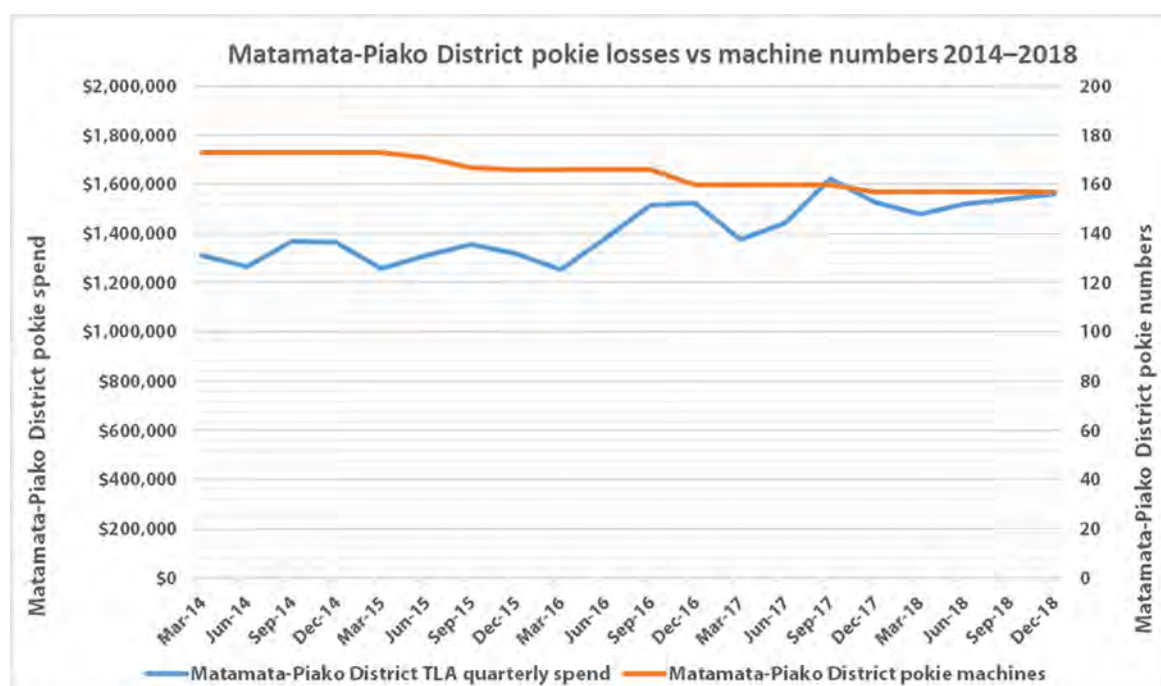
## Appendix 3.

Ministry of Health Manatū Hauora. (2018). *Clients assisted by primary problem gambling mode* [Excel spreadsheet]. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/mental-health-and-addictions/problem-gambling/service-user-data/intervention-client-data>



## Appendix 4

Money lost and pokie machine numbers are sourced from the Department of Internal Affairs Te Tari Taiwhenua. (2018). *Gaming Machine Venues, Numbers and Expenditure by Territorial Authority/District* [Excel spreadsheets]. Retrieved from [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg\\_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Gaming-Machine-Venues-Numbers-and-Expenditure-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Gaming-Machine-Venues-Numbers-and-Expenditure-by-Territorial-AuthorityDistrict)





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- <sup>1</sup> Central Queensland University and Auckland University of Technology. (2017). *Measuring the Burden of Gambling Harm in New Zealand*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.
- <sup>2</sup> Abbott, M., Bellringer, M., & Garrett, N. (2018). *New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015). Report number 6*. Auckland: Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre.
- <sup>3</sup> Central Queensland University and Auckland University of Technology. (2017). *Measuring the Burden of Gambling Harm in New Zealand*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.
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- <sup>6</sup> Abbott, M., Bellringer, M., & Garrett, N. (2018). *New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015). Report number 6*. Auckland: Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre.
- <sup>7</sup> The Department of Internal Affairs Te Tari Taiwhenua. (2019). *Class 4 Gambling Key Performance Indicators*. Retrieved [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg\\_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Class-4-Gambling-Key-Performance-Indicators?OpenDocument](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Class-4-Gambling-Key-Performance-Indicators?OpenDocument)
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- <sup>14</sup> Dowling, N. J. (2010). *Children at risk of developing problem gambling*. The Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre.
- <sup>15</sup> Dyal, L. T. (2009). *The impact of gambling on Māori. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga*. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.
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- <sup>17</sup> Shaw, M. F. (2007). The effect of pathological gambling on families, marriages and children. *CNS Spectrums*, 12(8).

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<sup>19</sup> Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation. (2008). *Assessment of the social impacts of gambling in New Zealand*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/social-impacts-gambling-nz08.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Abbott, M. B. (2009). *Problem gambling: formative investigation of the links between gambling (including problem gambling) and crime in New Zealand*.

<sup>21</sup> Productivity Commission 2010, *Gambling*, Report no. 50. Canberra, Australia.

<sup>22</sup> Abbott, M. B. (2009). *Problem gambling: formative investigation of the links between gambling (including problem gambling) and crime in New Zealand*.

<sup>23</sup> Auckland University of Technology. (2017). *Problem Gambling and Family Violence in Help-Seeking Populations: Co-Occurrence, Impact and Coping*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

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<sup>26</sup> Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation. (2008). *Assessment of the social impacts of gambling in New Zealand*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/social-impacts-gambling-nz08.pdf>

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<sup>29</sup> Allen & Clarke. (2015). *Informing the 2015 Gambling Harm Needs Assessment*. Report for the Ministry of Health, Wellington: Allen & Clarke Policy and Regulatory Specialists Ltd.

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<sup>31</sup> Abbott, M., Bellringer, M., & Garrett, N. (2018). *New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 4 (2015). Report number 6*. Auckland: Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre.

<sup>32</sup> As above

<sup>33</sup> For the period, July 2017–June 2018. Ministry of Health (2019). *Intervention Client Data: Clients assisted by ethnicity*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/mental-health-and-addictions/gambling/service-user-data/intervention-client-data#ethnicity>

<sup>34</sup> Statistics New Zealand (2019). *2013 Census – Major ethnic groups in New Zealand*. Retrieved from <https://www.stats.govt.nz/infographics/major-ethnic-groups-in-new-zealand>

<sup>35</sup> Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation. (2008). *Assessment of the social impacts of gambling in New Zealand*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/social-impacts-gambling-nz08.pdf>

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<sup>37</sup> Statistics New Zealand (2019). *2013 Census – Major ethnic groups in New Zealand*. Retrieved from <https://www.stats.govt.nz/infographics/major-ethnic-groups-in-new-zealand>

<sup>38</sup> Sapere Research Group. (2018). *Gambling Harm Reduction Needs Assessment*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

<sup>39</sup> As above

<sup>40</sup> Clubs are permitted to be societies and to operate their own machines in their own clubrooms. They are not required to make grants to other community organisations but can do so.

<sup>41</sup> Government also receives tax revenue from gambling taxes and levies which it redistributes for public purposes. NCGM gambling machines are the largest source of tax revenue: 20% tax rate, 1.1% problem gambling levy and GST (Inland Revenue 2006).

<sup>42</sup> Internal Affairs. (2016). *Pokies in New Zealand: a guide to how the system works*. Retrieved from [https://www.dia.govt.nz/Services-Casino-and-Non-Casino-Gaming-Gambling-in-Pubs-and-Clubs-\(Class-4\)#guide](https://www.dia.govt.nz/Services-Casino-and-Non-Casino-Gaming-Gambling-in-Pubs-and-Clubs-(Class-4)#guide)

<sup>43</sup> Department of Internal Affairs. (2017). *Class 4 Gambling Report*. Retrieved 2018 from [https://www.dia.govt.nz/Pubforms.nsf/URL/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf/\\$file/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf](https://www.dia.govt.nz/Pubforms.nsf/URL/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf/$file/DIA-Class-4-Sector-Report-2017.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> As above.

<sup>45</sup> Hancock, L. & O’Neil, M. (2010). *Risky business: Why the commonwealth needs to take over gambling legislation*. (Alfred Deakin Research Institute working paper 11). Retrieved from <http://www.deakin.edu.au/alfred-deakin-research-institute/assets/resources/publications/workingpapers/adri-working-paper-11.pdf>; Uniting Care Australia (2009), *Submission to the Productivity Commission Inquiry into Australia’s Gambling Industries*. Retrieved from [http://www.unitingcare.org.au/images/stories/submissions/sub\\_productivity\\_com\\_gambling\\_may09.pdf](http://www.unitingcare.org.au/images/stories/submissions/sub_productivity_com_gambling_may09.pdf)

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- <sup>50</sup> Adams, P. J., Rossen, F. V. (2005). *The ethics of receiving funds from the proceeds of gambling*. Centre for Gambling Studies, University of Auckland.
- <sup>51</sup> Adams, P., Brown, P., Brown, R., Garland, J., Perese, L., Rossen, F., Townsend, S. (2004). *Gambling Impact Assessment for Seven Auckland Territorial Authorities. Part One: Introduction and Overview*. Centre for Gambling Studies, University of Auckland. Retrieved from [http://www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/soph/centres/cgs/\\_docs/2004adams2\\_overview.pdf](http://www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/soph/centres/cgs/_docs/2004adams2_overview.pdf)
- <sup>52</sup> Gamblefree Day prompts call for funding boycott. (2011 September 1). *ONE News*. Retrieved 29 January 2013 from <http://tvnz.co.nz/national-news/gamblefree-day-prompts-call-funding-boycott-4378621>; Inglis, S. (2011 August 20). Editorial: Gambling much bigger problem. *Bay of Plenty Times*; De Graaf, P. (2010 July 18). Pub: Ditching pokies worth the gamble. *Northern Advocate*. Retrieved 29 January 2013 from <http://www.northernadvocate.co.nz/local/news/pub-ditching-pokies-worth-the-gamble/3917450/>; Thomas, A. (2009 February 16). Rugby – ‘crisis meeting’ resuscitates Mangakahia. *Northern Advocate* Retrieved 29 January 2013 from <http://www.northernadvocate.co.nz/sport/news/rugby-crisis-meeting-resuscitates-mangakahia/3795053/>; McNeilly, H. (2008 July 31). Giving up pokie funding right call: Mission. *Otago Daily Times*. Retrieved 29 January 2013 from <http://www.odt.co.nz/news/dunedin/15633/giving-pokie-funding-right-call-mission>
- <sup>53</sup> National Research Council. (2007). *2006/07 Gaming and betting activities survey: New Zealanders’ knowledge, views and experiences of gambling and gambling related harm*. Commissioned by the Health Sponsorship Council. National Research Council: Auckland.
- <sup>54</sup> As above.
- Ends.

Dressage New Zealand Rule Book 2018

Article 472 – Arena

[www.nzequestrian.org.nz/esnz/rules-regulations/dressage-rules/](http://www.nzequestrian.org.nz/esnz/rules-regulations/dressage-rules/)

## **Article 472 - Arena**

1. Rope and tape arenas are prohibited at all dressage competitions run under ESNZ Rules for Dressage.
2. Pony Club should refer to Annex 6 Para B.
3. The arena should be:
  - 3.1 as level as possible with the grass not too long.
  - 3.2 the arena must be enclosed, with the optional exception of the gateway, by a low fence about 30cm high.
  - 3.3 In exceptional circumstances intermittent white boards may be used placed at each corner and opposite each marker;
  - 3.4 The gateway should be approximately 2 metres wide;
  - 3.5 If a permitted arena material is used eg plastic chain, it must be at least 45cm but not more than 60cm above the ground.
4. The letters outside the arena should be placed about 0.50 metres from the arena fence and clearly marked. It is desirable to place a special marker on the fence itself, level with and in addition to the letter concerned.
5. When no gatekeeper is used, the marker A should be placed as far back as practicable to allow the competitor to enter the arena on a straight line.
6. A centre line is recommended but is left to the discretion of the OC. When a centre line is used it should be clear but discreet. The points at D, L, X, I and G should not be marked. For freestyle tests and young horse tests a centre line is not recommended.

Effective 1/9/2018

Page | 54

7. The public should be kept at least 10 metres from the arena. For indoor competitions, the minimum distance should in principle be 3 metres.
8. The difference in elevation across the diagonal or along the length of the arena shall in no case exceed 0.50 metres. The difference in elevation along the short side of the arena shall in no case be more than 0.20 metres. The rails of a fence, if used, should be such to prevent the horse's hooves from entering.
9. Depending on the state of the surface of the arena, the Technical Delegate or Chief Judge may request a pause in the competition to reconstitute the surface of the arena. For indoor competitions and when all weather surfaces are used, the OC should allow time within the classes to comply with this.



Wendy Hamerton

RE: Arena Surfaces and Health and Safety

Trash - Gmail 4 March 2019 at 12:41 PM

[Details](#)



To: Dressage NZ Events, Cc: John Read, Helen Young

Siri found new contact info in this email: Wendy Hamerton [dressage@nzequestrian.org.nz](mailto:dressage@nzequestrian.org.nz)

[add to Contacts...](#)

Dear Nicola

Re Dressage NZ requirements

Aside from the Technical requirements re the elevation of the arenas, there are other requirements that are necessary to meet Health and Safety issues for competitors and horse welfare – see below. I hope this is of assistance

1. In addition to the requirements around elevation, the work in and competition surfaces should be free from “holes” and any unevenness that could cause a horse to trip causing a fall of horse and/or rider causing injury to horse and /or rider eg areas created by sheep grazing or other any other use of the shared grounds
2. The surface and turf should be consistent throughout as much as possible for a turf surface in terms of any irrigated or non irrigated areas, and ideally offer a surface which provides the competitors with a safe and non – slippery surface
3. A non slippery surface requires that any mowing is undertaken in advance when the grass is not too long. Grass which is mowed when too long and left on the surface creates a hazard. Grass which is too long and possibly wet can also be very hazardous
4. Sufficient grass cover should remain in order that any damage to the turf is mitigated and to avoid excessive drying out of the grounds and subsequent hardening of the grounds
5. There may be limitations to the irrigation depending on the venue and this is understood, but good management practices can mitigate this. Eg at the Egmont grounds, both undersowing and the addition of sand, combined with appropriate irrigation to the surface has helped considerably, but ongoing and timely maintenance is the key to any surface

Kind regards

Wendy Hamerton  
Dressage NZ Sport Manager  
DressageNZ Bulletin Editor  
027 240 2702  
DDI 04 471 5849  
[Dressage NZ](#) - website  
[DressageNZ Bulletin](#) - read here



From: **Bryan Turner** BTurner@mpdc.govt.nz  
Subject: Waihou rec res  
Date: 11 March 2019 at 11:28 AM  
To: John & Nicola Read (jkread@gmail.com) jkread@gmail.com

BT

Hi Nicola

Have spoken to Francis to pencil in a user group meeting

With Waihou Rugby being on tour we are looking in early April

Please find Turf report and costings below

Funding would have to be done through the LTP at Subbmission@mpdc or by the Council web site

Any questions on the application etc please contact Vicky Oosthoek at the Te Aroha office

[VOosthoek@mpdc.govt.nz](mailto:VOosthoek@mpdc.govt.nz)

Submissions are open from the 20<sup>th</sup> march to the 22 April 2019

Cheer's Bryan

Please call/ e mail if I can be of any other assistance

## 5. Appendices

### 5.1 Waihou Domain Dressage Redevelopment

During the recent visit, the Dressage Club expressed concerns at the present levelness of their main dressage area and the fact; it was limiting the types of events that could be held.

Based on our visual assessment of the venue, the most appropriate way to address the current situation is to resurface the 'field area.

#### 5.1.1 Timing

Unless a reliable water source can be found, the logical timing for relevening the 'field area would be as follows:

Timing	Activity
Late February	Spray-out facility
Mid-March (10 days later)	Cultivate and level arena area
Early April (in conjunction with autumn rains)	Sowing arena
October	Grow-in of turf cover

#### 5.1.2 Estimated cost



Estimate: Waihou Dressage Arena Releveling			Area	8667 sqm	
The rates and amounts exclude GST.					
Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Rate	Amount
1.0	Preliminary and General				
1.1	Establishment, set out, reinstatement, construction admin, power, sheds, lighting, OSH etc	LS	1	\$3,000	\$ 3,000.0
1.2	Materials testing	LS	1	\$500	\$ 500.0
1.3	Insurance	LS	1	\$1,500	\$ 1,500.0
1.4	Dust control	LS	1	\$1,500	\$ 1,500.0
1.5	All spoil disposal	LS	1	\$3,000	\$ 3,000.0
1.6	As-built survey & Electronic CAD Draw ings	LS	1	\$2,000	\$ 2,000.0
	Subtotal				\$ 11,500.0
2.0	Erosion and Sediment Controls				
2.1	Install, maintain and then remove 200m of security fence	Week	16	\$500	\$ 8,000.0
2.2	Supply and install construction signage	No.	2	\$55	\$ 110.0
2.3	Supply and install cesspit protection - grassed areas (Provisional)	No.	2	\$100	\$ 200.0
	Subtotal				\$ 8,310.0
3.0	Surface Removal/cultivation and Releveling				
3.1	Spray out existing surface	Ha	0.87	\$750	\$ 652.5
3.2	Supply, spread base fertiliser	LS	1.00	\$1,200	\$ 1,200.0
3.3	Cultivate surface	Ha	2.61	\$1,000	\$ 2,610.0
3.4	Remove 10mm surface layer	Ha	1	\$8,000	\$ 6,960.0
3.5	Supply and spread topsoil (Provisional)	Cum	52	\$47	\$ 2,444.0
3.5	Carry out surface releveling/smoothing & consolidate	Ha	0.87	\$12,000	\$ 10,440.0
	Subtotal				\$ 24,306.5
4.0	Turf Establishment				
4.1	Supply and apply starter fertiliser	LS	1	\$1,200	\$ 1,200.0
4.2	Prepare seed bed	Ha	0.87	\$2,500	\$ 2,175.0
4.3	Supply ryegrass seed	Kg	304.00	\$7	\$ 2,128.0
4.4	Sow seed	Ha	0.87	\$2,000	\$ 1,740.0
4.5	Cambridge Roll	LS	1	\$750	\$ 750.0
	Subtotal				\$ 7,993.0
5.0	Turfgrass Grow-in (20 weeks)				
5.1	Prepare and submit weekly reports to Engineer or Eng. Rep. during grow-in	LS	1	\$1,000	\$ 1,000.0
5.2	Fertilise using ammonium sulphate at a rate of 120 kg/ha	No.	6	\$800	\$ 4,800.0
5.3	Fertilise using Nitrophoska Blue or equivalent at a rate of 250 kg/ha	No.	2	\$1,400	\$ 2,800.0
5.4	Rotary mow surface	Cuts	30	\$500	\$ 15,000.0
5.5	Roll surface with a lightw eight roller	No.	1	\$750	\$ 750.0
	Subtotal				\$ 24,350.0
6.0	Unscheduled Items				
6.1	Supply and undersow field with approved ryegrass @ 25kg/ha	App.	1	\$475	\$ 475.0
6.2	Supply and spray for broadleaf weeds	App.	1	\$395	\$ 395.0
	Subtotal				\$ 870.0
	Estimated total (less unscheduled items)				\$ 76,459.5





**Bryan Turner** | Coordinator Operations & Projects  
**Matamata-Piako District Council** 35 Kenrick Street, PO Box 266, Te Aroha 3342  
**p** 07 884 0060 | **m** 027 478 6748 | **w** [www.mpdc.govt.nz](http://www.mpdc.govt.nz)

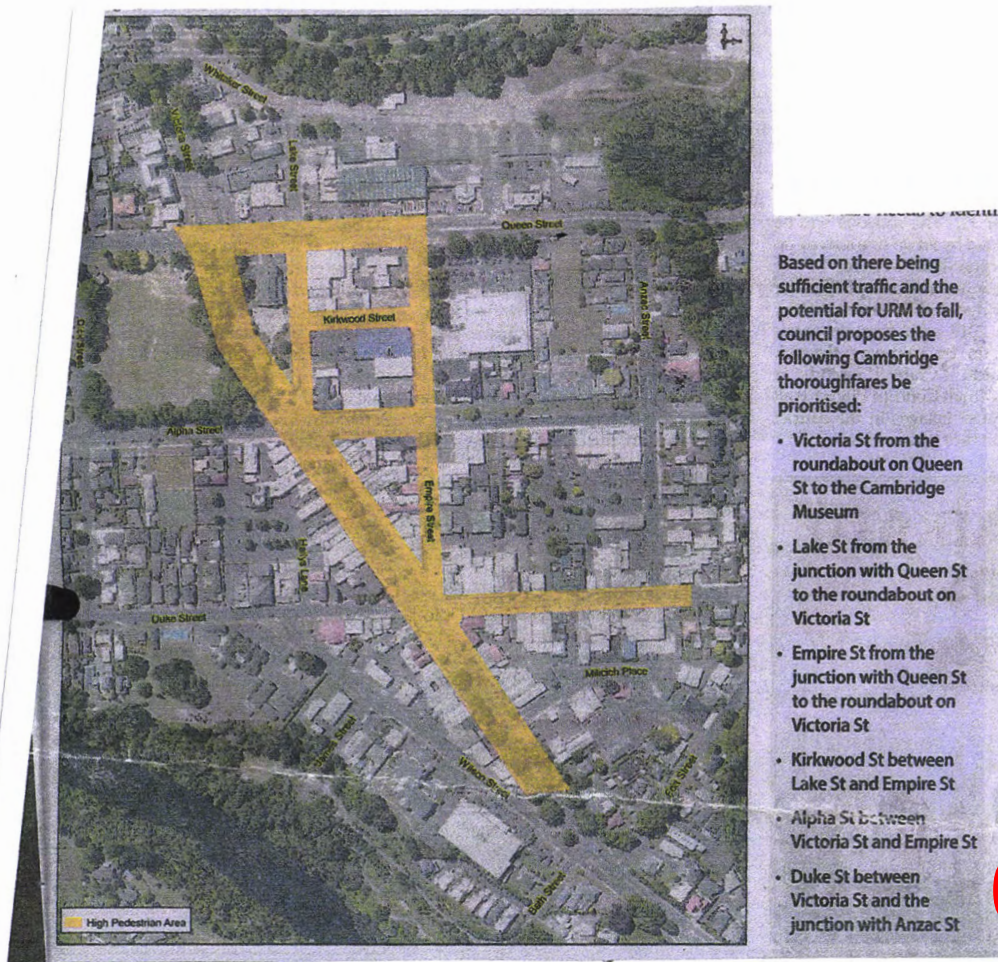
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**Attention:**

This email is confidential and may be subject to the Freedom of Information Act. If you are not the intended recipient please do not use, copy or distribute the contents of this email.

## Submission 12 - LP & GF Brewer





# Submission 11- New Zealand Motor Caravan Association

File No. 05512/30101

Document No. ....

The Chief Executive

Matamata Paiko District Council

35 Kenrick Street

Te Aroha

3320

12/03/2019

Dear Mr McLeod

RECEIVED  
18 MAR 2019

MATAMATA PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL

The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association wishes to express its support of the Matamata District Council in its move to re-classify the land identified as Lot 1 DPS 85778, Lot 3 DPS85778 and Section 90 Block IX Aroha SD, we see this as a positive step in the use of the area of land and would further enhance the Te Aroha offering to our members.

By way of support, we would like to submit a proposal for the use of part of this area of land should the move to Reserve status be achieved, we refer to Lot 3 DPS 85778

The reason for this submission is that the Te Aroha area has significant appeal for our members (please see data in the body of our submission) we also have the support of the Te Aroha BA for this submission.

I look forward to discussing this opportunity with your team if the land achieves Reserve status.

Yours Sincerely



Michael Cullen

Chairman

Waikato NZMCA

07 871 9006

021 2424 220

Deb - put in system  
Mark Navde' - acknowledge



# TABA

Te Aroha Business Association

*PO Box 86, Te Aroha, 3320*

Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Te Aroha Business Association in support of the New Zealand Motorhome Association's proposal to operate a member's only park on the area of land next to Boyed Park Lot 3 DPS 85778.

We believe this would be of great benefit to the town and many of its businesses.

We realise that there is existing parking in various spots around town but they are of not great quality and are often occupied during the day. Having an exclusive park for members will encourage more to come and for them to stay longer.

The NZMA have a proven reputation for complying with regulations and taking good care of the parks they own and lease.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this matter further.

Kind regards

Kelvin Forsman

Chairman Te Aroha Business Association.



## Declaration & Classification of Reserve Land

Sir

The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association supports the Matamata Piako District plan to classify these areas as a recreational reserve

If the reclassification of this area is made to recreational reserve, the New Zealand Motor caravan Association would like to declare its interest in leasing the area of land next to Boyed Park Lot 3 DPS 85778.

**Please see appendix 1**

**NZMCA Background.**

**Please see appendix 2**

**Purpose, what we would like to use the land for**

It would be the NZMCAs intention to turn this area of land into a member only Park for overnighting in their motorhome or caravans with the usual restrictions, the land would be fully develop to the standard required by the NZMCA and local council **please see appendix 3** by way of example example (this is the park in Otorohanga)

**Benefit to NZMCA Members**

Te Aroha and its environs has significant appeal to our members approximately 70% now have some form of bike/cycle and use them frequently (at a first time rally in Te Aroha held at the Events Centre members where not sure if Te Aroha was the place to go with only 57 motorhomes attending, by the end of the weekend they were so enthusiastic about the town and its offering they can't wait to come back) we can expect double this number next time.

The town is compact with Shops, Cafes, Bars and Restaurants all within walking or biking distance of the suggested park area.

**Benefit to Te Aroha**

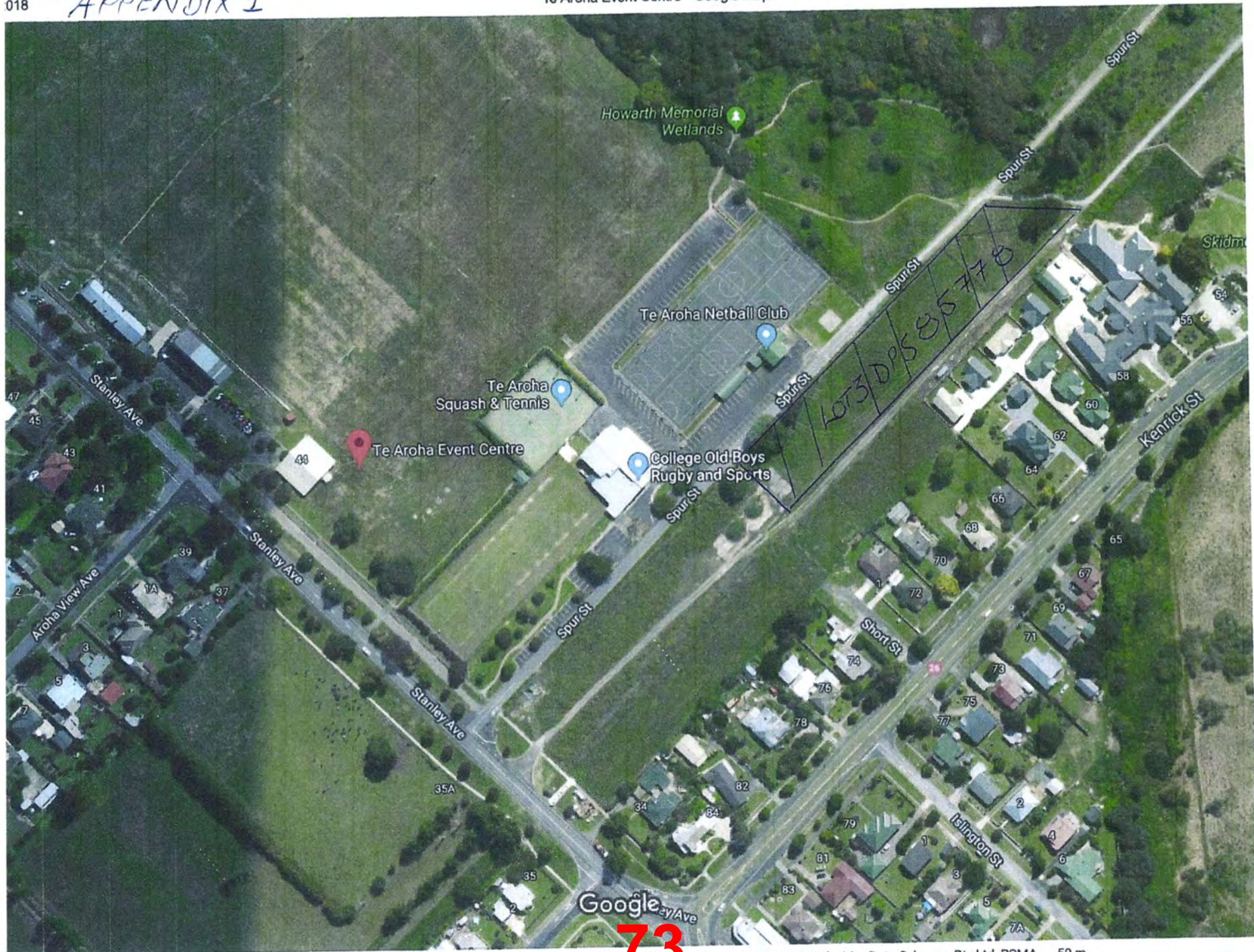
This would be a destination park for our members, wanting to use all of the facilities that Te Aroha offers, we would expect that members would stay several days at a time using the bike trails walks and other attractions and activity's in and around Te Aroha, they would also use the Cafes, Restaurants, Bars, Shops, garages and many other everyday needs. (we monitor the spend of our members at Rally locations and at the recent Rally in Te Aroha our members spent close to \$6000.00 over that weekend) We would expect that overnight number would be consistently around the 20 to 30 motorhomes a night at peak times.

Having a Park for NZMCA members only frees up all the other parking locations for the tourist market.

**How would this be run and maintained**

As outlined in appendix 2, we have volunteer custodians that monitor the parks activity on a daily basis this ensures that everyone follows the rules, they advise on any maintenance required, this is carried out by member volunteers or qualified trades persons.







## **Appendix 2**

### **An introduction to the NZMCA**

The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association (NZMCA) is a dynamic 84,000 member organisation which represents more than 80% of NZ's private motorhome and caravan owners. Association membership is currently increasing by around 12% per year (net growth) and is projected to reach 100,000 by the end of 2020.

Founded in 1956, the NZMCA is THE authority on Motorhome Tourism and the closely associated issue of Freedom Camping in New Zealand.

In recent years, the Association has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars and allocated significant resources to protect New Zealanders' right to responsibly freedom camp.

In the process, the NZMCA has built strong relationships with Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and Councils throughout the country by sharing their commitment to protecting the environment through responsible Certified Self-Contained motorhoming and by promoting the economic opportunities that Motorhome Tourism offers.

### **Off the beaten track**

The NZMCA's off-the-beaten track strategy has been designed to not only encourage its members and other Motorhome Tourists to get off the beaten track but also to underpin the Association's Motorhome Friendly Towns scheme. This now includes 50 towns and a highly-successful Summer Events programme which is promoted at no charge to the towns.

These initiatives are targeted at rural and provincial communities that are typically outside the main tourist destinations and are part of a strategy the NZMCA has been driving since 2014.

The aim is to ensure that at a time when tourism in this country is enjoying an unprecedented boom, the benefits are not confined to the handful of traditional tourist hotspots but rather that Councils and communities throughout provincial and rural NZ should receive a fairer share of the economic benefits.

Right from the outset, the NZMCA's vision has been to create an off-the-beaten-track tourist network with the infrastructure to provide an authentic taste of NZ to both domestic and international visitors.

So it's been satisfying in the last few months to see Tourism New Zealand coming on board to promote the off-the-beaten track theme to an international market.

## **NZMCA Parks**

There are 43 NZMCA Parks throughout New Zealand owned or leased from local councils these parks are for member use only and supports the “Off the Beaten Track” principal, the parks can be describe in two ways, transient and destinations.

The Parks have registration sheds, in these shed we promote all local business and local places of interest and any activity that our member would be interested in.

Members can only stay for a maximum of 21 days in any sixty day period thereby preventing the possibility of “permanent residence occurring” the parks are managed by volunteer custodians and there is a nominal charge to the member for its use.

## **Motorhome Friendly Towns**

Since 2010, the NZMCA (at no cost to the councils involved) has actively supported and promoted NZ towns to motorhomers through the Motorhome Friendly Towns (MHFT) programme.

This programme offers significant economic benefits to small communities and, in return, assures visitors in certified self-contained motorhomes of a warm welcome.

To date, the NZMCA has partnered with some 38 individual councils to promote 52 rural and provincial towns nationwide. They are: Alexandra, Ashburton, Carterton, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dannevirke, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Hastings, Hokitika, Levin, Kaikohe, Kaikoura, Katikati, Kawerau, Mangakino, Marton, Masterton, Methven, Morrinsville, Napier, Oamaru, Opunake, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston North, Putaruru, Rotorua, Stratford, Taumarunui, Taupo, Te Aroha, Temuka, Te Kuiti, Timaru, Tokoroa, Waimate, Wairoa, Westport, Whakatane, Whangamata, Whanganui, Whangarei, Whitianga and Woodville.

At no cost to these towns, the NZMCA promotes and advertises their tourism attractions and events to its 84,000 individual members and other motorhomers through magazines, MF Towns advertising, e-newsletters and websites, including our dedicated public website [www.mhftowns.com](http://www.mhftowns.com).

## **Summer Events Calendar**

Instigated to enhance the Motorhome Friendly program, the Events Calendar is strongly promoted (both within and outside our membership) at no charge to the participating events.

Over the past two years, we have organised special parking areas for over 130 events – ranging from concerts to garden shows and from food and wine festivals to motor

racine - with attendance exceeding 600 vans in some areas.

These events are actively promoted at no cost to the event co-ordinators, council or RTO's budget. All they are required to do is supply the promotional material, and in some cases a suitable parking area for motorhomers close to or at the event.

### **Supporting public infrastructure**

Another aspect of the NZMCA's relationship with Councils includes our support of public infrastructure development - i.e. helping fund the installation of 150 public dump stations nationwide; and partnering with Councils to investigate viable rubbish disposal options.

Since 2015, the NZMCA has set aside \$120,000 per annum for public dump station projects nationwide. These funds are available to local councils and DOC for units that are accessible to the travelling public and communities, free of charge, all year round.

At present, the NZMCA is the only organisation in NZ with the ability and resources to manufacture the pre-cast dump station units used by local councils across the country. These facilities are built to NZS 5465 building specifications. In addition to offering financial assistance, we provide local councils with the pre-cast units free of charge along with NZTA-approved signage.

To help reduce installation costs, we also provide local councils with free technical advice and information on how to construct dump stations, and often cover labour costs through the use of qualified, volunteer members.

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# Welcome to the OTOROHANGA NZMCA Park

Please observe the following:

- NZMCA wings and financial card MUST be displayed
- Certified self-contained vehicles only
- Maximum stay: 21 days in any 60 day period
- Must sign in on arrival and departure
- Deposit fees in the iron maiden
- Dogs on leads at all times
- Generators must not be used between 8pm and 8 am
- No waste is to be deposited on site, other than in the appropriate bins





# Submission 33 - New Zealand Motor Caravan Association

**From:** [Ellie Mackintosh](#)  
**To:** [Barbara A. Smith](#)  
**Subject:** FW: NZMCA Submission - Matamata Piako District Council Policies and Bylaws Review 2019  
**Date:** Friday, 29 March 2019 12:42:56  
**Attachments:** GUIDANCE-Exemptions-from-the-Camping-Grounds-Regulations-June-2017.pdf  
[image001.jpg](#)  
**Importance:** High

---

Hi Barb

This PDF is a submission can you please log it into our submission folder and turn it into an action for Rebecca ☺

Please and thank you!

**Ellie Mackintosh** | Graduate Policy Planner  
**Matamata-Piako District Council** 35 Kenrick Street, PO Box 266, Te Aroha 3342  
[p 07 884 0060](tel:078840060) | [w www.mppdc.govt.nz](http://www.mppdc.govt.nz)

Please consider the environment before printing this email

---

**From:** Meghan N. Lancaster  
**Sent:** Friday, 29 March 2019 12:37  
**To:** Ellie Mackintosh <[emackintosh@mpdc.govt.nz](mailto:emackintosh@mpdc.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** FW: NZMCA Submission - Matamata Piako District Council Policies and Bylaws Review 2019  
**Importance:** High

This hasn't gone through records, but It is a consultation submission sent to me! Yay!

**Meghan N. Lancaster** | Committee Secretary and Corporate Administration Officer  
**Matamata-Piako District Council** 35 Kenrick Street, PO Box 266, Te Aroha 3342  
[p 07 884 0060](tel:078840060) | [w www.mppdc.govt.nz](http://www.mppdc.govt.nz)

Please consider the environment before printing this email

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**From:** James Imlach [<mailto:James@nzmca.org.nz>]  
**Sent:** Friday, 29 March 2019 10:52  
**To:** Meghan N. Lancaster <[MLancaster@mpdc.govt.nz](mailto:MLancaster@mpdc.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** [moonlightlady@xtra.co.nz](mailto:moonlightlady@xtra.co.nz)  
**Subject:** NZMCA Submission - Matamata Piako District Council Policies and Bylaws Review 2019  
**Importance:** High

Good morning Megan

This submission is made by the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association Inc. (NZMCA) on the Matamata Piako District Council Policies and Bylaws Review 2019.

Could you please forward my email to the appropriate person in Council and add it to the register of public submissions? The Council's online form appears to have set a maximum word limit and I could not find a generic email address to send this to.

## 1. **FEES AND CHARGES**

The NZMCA:

- a) SUPPORTS the proposed fee for **Camping grounds** inspections (\$254.00); and
- b) RECOMMENDS introducing a separate fee for **Limited-service camping grounds (with exemption certificates)** with a fee that is proportionate to the normal time taken and resources required to inspect these facilities.

We assume the existing camping grounds inspection fee was set with a fully serviced public campground in mind. However, more limited-serviced campgrounds are in operation today that do not provide the same level of on-site facilities and therefore take much less time and resources to inspect. The NZMCA, for example, operates 43 limited-serviced campgrounds nationwide. These limited-serviced campgrounds accommodate members

travelling in certified self-contained vehicles only and provided access to basic facilities, e.g. fresh water taps, rubbish and recycling bins, and in some cases a dump station.

Because a nominal fee is charged to stay at an NZMCA site (or any limited-service site) our campgrounds must comply with the requirements of the Camping-grounds Regulations 1985. This includes registering the site and paying Council the applicable inspection fee. However, the regulations enable operators like the NZMCA to apply for and obtain exemption certificates from the local authority, which we do. Further information on the exemption certification process is attached.

Local authorities are required to charge these inspection fees on a cost recovery basis only. We submit that if it takes much less time and resources to inspect a limited-service site versus a full serviced campground, the operator should not be subject to the same inspection fee.

## **2. RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN (GENERAL POLICIES)**

The NZMCA is in general SUPPORT of the draft policies and provisions that pertain to camping, self-contained campervans, dump stations, and events.

While the Freedom Camping Act 2011 does not supersede the Reserves Act 1977, reserve management plans should recognise the economic and social value of self-contained (temporary) camping on reserves, particularly when this passive activity is consistent with the overriding purpose of a reserve, e.g. scenic and recreational reserves.

The policy should also encourage the Council to notify key stakeholders, including the NZMCA, whenever camping is permitted on a reserve or proposed to be prohibited. This will help to ensure timely and accurate information is disseminated to the camping public. It will also encourage stakeholders to submit on proposals when they are made aware of them.

Thanks in advance for your help.

Nga mihi | Kind regards

**James Imlach**

National Policy and Planning Manager

New Zealand Motor Caravan Association Inc. (NZMCA)

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Who's  
putting local  
issues on  
the national  
agenda?

**We are.  
LGNZ.**

# Exemptions from the Camping-Grounds Regulations

Guidance material for territorial authorities  
about using regulation 14(1) of the  
Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985

Prepared for Local Government New Zealand  
by Simpson Grierson

June 2017

## **Disclaimer**

This document has been prepared for use by New Zealand territorial authorities only; it is not intended to be relied on by other organisations or members of the public. The guidance provides general information only, and does not constitute legal advice and should not be treated as such. Territorial authorities may wish to obtain their own legal advice, as they see fit.

## Foreword

Local Government New Zealand (**LGNZ**) commissioned this guidance material from Simpson Grierson after members raised issues about the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 (**Regulations**). Some members were concerned that the Regulations may impose practical barriers to private land owners providing low-cost camping grounds, which could alleviate the pressures on some public spaces arising from high numbers of freedom campers.

There is, however, provision in the Regulations for exemptions to be given from many of the requirements applying to camping grounds and operators. Specifically, regulation 14(1) enables territorial authorities to grant exemptions from the Regulations where satisfied that compliance with the Regulations creates undue hardship for the operator.

This guidance material examines the exemption power in regulation 14(1), and provides practical suggestions for territorial authorities about its use. The first section provides some general information about the Regulations. The second and third sections deal with the application process and the grant of a certificate of exemption. The fourth section sets out some examples of possible uses of exemptions. Templates forms, which territorial authorities can develop for their own use, are attached as appendices.

LGNZ and Simpson Grierson wish to acknowledge the assistance provided by the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association, a preferred partner of LGNZ, in helping fund this guidance material.

Malcolm Alexander  
Chief Executive  
Local Government New Zealand

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## Camping-Grounds Regulations and exemption powers

The Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 (**Regulations**) are the legislative mechanism that regulates camping grounds. This section provides an overview of the Regulations and discusses the circumstances in which they apply. It also canvasses the three exemption powers in regulation 14, focusing on the power in regulation 14(1). Finally, it outlines the explanatory commentary on the Regulations, available through the Ministry of Health.

### A quick overview of the Camping-Grounds Regulations

The Regulations impose numerous requirements on camping grounds and those who operate them. These requirements include the need to have camp plans and mark sites,<sup>1</sup> keep records,<sup>2</sup> and provide lighting and toilet, ablution, kitchen, and laundry facilities.<sup>3</sup> There are also obligations to keep camping grounds clean and facilities in good repair,<sup>4</sup> to dispose of waste,<sup>5</sup> and to safeguard against fire.<sup>6</sup>

Territorial authorities are tasked with enforcing the Regulations in their own districts, and with ensuring regular inspections are made of all camping grounds.<sup>7</sup>

The Regulations were made under section 120B of the Health Act 1956, signalling that their overall purpose is to promote and protect public health. There have been no significant amendments to the Regulations in the more than 30 years that they have been in operation.

### Regulations apply only where campers pay, and not to freedom camping

The Regulations apply only to camping grounds for which payment of some form of fee or reward is required in order to camp. The camping ground must be available to at least two camping parties (meaning a single group of campers in a residential backyard are not caught by the Regulations).

The requirement for campers to pay derives from section 120B(1) of the Health Act 1956, which permits regulations to provide for "the registration, licensing, and control of camping grounds carried on for fee or reward, and of persons carrying on camping grounds for such purpose", and also from the definition of "camping ground" in the Regulations:<sup>8</sup>

*"camping ground means any area of land used, or designed or intended to be used, for rent, hire, donation, or otherwise for reward, for the purposes of placing or erecting on the land temporary living places for occupation, by 2 or more families or parties (whether consisting of 1 or more persons), living independently of each other, whether or not such families or parties enjoy the use in common of entrances, water supplies, cookhouses, sanitary fixtures, or other premises and equipment"*

- 
- 1 Regulations 4 and 5, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.
  - 2 Regulation 10, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.
  - 3 Regulations 8 and 9 and Schedule, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.
  - 4 Regulation 9(1)(c) and (e), Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.
  - 5 Regulation 9(1)(d), Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.
  - 6 Regulation 9(1)(f), Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.
  - 7 Regulation 15, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.
  - 8 Regulation 2, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.

Freedom camping areas are not caught by the Regulations, given that no payment is made by campers for the use of an area in which to freedom camp. The definition of "freedom camp" in section 5 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011 specifically excludes camping "at a camping ground",<sup>9</sup> and defines a "camping ground" as one that is subject to a current certificate of registration under the Regulations and "any site at which a fee is payable for camping at the site".<sup>10</sup>

A new model for freedom camping is currently being promoted to some territorial authorities. It involves allowing freedom campers to camp in areas at no charge, but charging campers for any additional services and facilities (such as hot showers or kitchen facilities) that they might wish to use.<sup>11</sup> Provided the only fees being charged are for optional services and facilities and there is no fee payable for camping at the site, such a model may not be caught by the Regulations. Whether the Regulations apply will depend on all of the particular facts of the situation, and territorial authorities may wish to seek legal advice about particular camping proposals.

### **The three exemption powers in regulation 14**

Regulation 14 sets out territorial authorities' various powers to grant exemptions:

#### ***14 Certificates of exemption***

- (1) Where a local authority is satisfied that undue hardship would be caused by the application of regulation 3 to any camping ground, it may grant the operator a certificate of exemption from such requirements of that regulation as it specifies in that certificate.*
- (2) Where a local authority is satisfied that undue hardship would be caused by the application of regulation 13 to any relocatable home, it may grant the owner a certificate of exemption from such requirements of that regulation as it specifies in that certificate.*
- (3) A local authority may grant the operator of a remote camp site a certificate of exemption from such requirements of these regulations as it specifies in that certificate.*

This guidance material is focused on the exemption power in regulation 14(1). This power allows a territorial authority to grant exemptions to camping ground operators from any requirements in the Regulations where the territorial authority is satisfied that the need to comply with such requirements would cause undue hardship to the operator.

This interpretation of regulation 14(1) is not necessarily immediately apparent from the text in regulation 14(1). It relies on reading regulation 3(2) (regulation 3 is referred to in regulation 14(1)) as an obligation on operators to comply with all requirements in the Regulations. The interpretation is consistent with the clear purpose of regulation 14(1), which is to give relief to operators where undue hardship exists.

<sup>9</sup> Section 5(1), Freedom Camping Act 2011.

<sup>10</sup> Section 5(3), Freedom Camping Act 2011.

<sup>11</sup> See: <http://www.stuff.co.nz/travel/news/90250056/kiwicamp-concept-aims-to-solve-freedom-camping-problem>

The drafting of regulation 14(1) leaves some scope for uncertainty and there is not a definitive position from the courts about the interpretation of this provision.

The exemption power in regulation 14(2) enables a territorial authority to exempt an owner of a relocatable home from the requirement in regulation 13, which provides that relocatable homes should comply with the Building Code.<sup>12</sup> As with a regulation 14(1), an exemption can be granted only where undue hardship exists.

Undue hardship is not a requirement for an exemption under regulation 14(3). This exemption power permits exemptions for "remote camp sites". These are defined as being any camping ground in a national park, State forest, State forest park, or public reserve, or on Crown land.<sup>13</sup> Regulation 14(3) is typically used to enable Department of Conservation camp sites with limited (or even no) facilities.

### **Exemptions do not relieve operators from complying with other legislation**

The effect of a regulation 14(1) exemption is simply to waive compliance with certain requirements in the Regulations; it does not relieve the operator from needing to comply with any other relevant legislation. For instance, even if granted an exemption under the Regulations, a camping ground operator must still comply with any applicable resource consent and building consent.

### **Government's explanatory commentary on Regulations**

The Government produced guidance material on the Regulations when they were first made back in 1985. The 'Explanatory Commentary: The Camping Ground Regulations 1985' was issued in October 1985 by the then Department of Health, which was the agency responsible for the Regulations at that time. The explanatory commentary is currently available through the Ministry of Health's Online Catalogue (at:

<http://www.moh.govt.nz/notebook/nbbooks.nsf/0/A119269A39D0832BCC256F4C006DBC9D?OpenDocument>).

The explanatory commentary includes a detailed discussion of the exemption powers in regulation 14. It suggests that regulation 14 gives territorial authorities considerable flexibility to decide what developments should occur in their districts and what standards should apply to them.

In particular, the explanatory commentary notes that submissions on the Regulations showed that different types of camp sites had developed prior to 1985, which did not comply with the full requirements of the Regulations. It suggests that the exemptions can be used to permit these different types of campsites to continue to operate "without undue restriction but with adequate control by the local authority". One type of site mentioned in the explanatory commentary is "Limited Service Camping Areas". These are described as camping grounds that cater only for self-contained vehicles and caravans, usually for a limited period of two or three days, and for which limited services are provided (usually sewage disposal, water supply and refuse disposal).

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<sup>12</sup> The Building Code is contained in the Schedule to the Building Regulations 1992.

<sup>13</sup> See definition of "remote camp site" in regulation 2, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.

### **Territorial authorities' policies or guidance on exemptions**

If they wish, territorial authorities could choose to develop written documentation about the Regulations and, in particular, their use of the regulation 14(1) exemption power. Documentation could potentially take the form of internal guidelines for use by staff, or guidelines for applicants, or might even extend to a written policy that the community is consulted on. Given the wide discretion conferred on territorial authorities under regulation 14(1), such documents could provide clarity about the likely use of the power. They could help achieve consistency in the way the power is used and better ensure fair treatment of applicants.

While guidance materials are permitted, administrative law still requires a territorial authority to consider each application against the statutory requirements on a case-by-case basis. Guidelines or a policy should not set out rigid pre-determined outcomes for different types of application; to do so could unreasonably fetter the wide discretion given to territorial authorities under regulation 14(1). For instance, such guidance material could note that the territorial authority remains obliged to consider each application against the statutory requirements on a case-by-case basis.

## Applications for exemption

The Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 (**Regulations**) are entirely silent on how to apply for an exemption. Territorial authorities, therefore, have considerable discretion in developing their own application forms and processes. This section discusses the matters that should be addressed in applications, and territorial authorities' ability to charge fees for such applications.

### Overview of matters to include in applications for exemption

An application for exemption should include the following information:

- identity of the applicant;
- details of a person whom the Council can contact about the application;
- the name of the camping ground and its location;
- which regulations or parts of the Schedule the applicant wishes to be exempted from;
- for each of those regulations and parts, whether the applicant is seeking a full or partial exemption and, if partial, for which requirements in the regulation or part the exemption is sought;
- an explanation of the undue hardship caused to the applicant by compliance with the requirements from which exemption is sought, and any supporting evidence; and
- given exemptions have the potential to compromise public health, an explanation of what measures the applicant proposes to take to help (eg the applicant could suggest that the camping ground will accept only campers using fully self-contained vehicles, meaning public health will be maintained as campers will provide their own ablution, sanitary, kitchen and laundry facilities).

Each of these points are discussed in more detail below.

### Need to correctly identify applicant

The applicant must be the person who is or will be the operator of the camping ground concerned (this is because regulation 14(1) refers to being able to grant "the operator" a certificate of exemption).

The term "operator" is defined in regulation 2 as "the person to whom a certificate of registration has been granted under regulation 3 in respect of the camping ground, or who is responsible for the daily management of the camping ground".

If a certificate of registration already exists, it should be straight-forward to identify the operator.

If there is no certificate of registration at the time the exemption is applied for (eg the application for exemption concerns a new camping ground, not yet registered), then the territorial authority should ensure either that the applicant is applying for registration at the same time and intends to also be the holder of the certificate of registration or that the applicant will be the person responsible for the daily management of the camping ground.



An operator could be an individual or an entity, such as a company. A company could qualify as a "person" who is responsible for daily management at a camping ground, by engaging employees to carry out these tasks on its behalf.<sup>14</sup>

Another reason to correctly identify the applicant is because, once issued, a certificate of exemption cannot be transferred to another party.<sup>15</sup>

### **Applicant should provide details for contact person**

The applicant should nominate an individual who the territorial authority can contact about the application. The contact person could be the applicant (where the applicant is an individual), but does not have to be. Minimum contact details are likely to be a telephone number, email address, and postal address.

### **Applicant must clearly identify camping ground**

The applicant should identify the camping ground to which the exemptions will apply. It is important that this is done unambiguously because an exemption will apply to that camping ground alone and cannot be transferred if the camping ground moves.

Ideally, a camping ground area will be identified with reference to its name and location. Locations can be described using the legal description for the property (ie its street address), or if that is not available, with reference to the relevant computer freehold register (eg Lots 1 on DP 456789 described in CFR 123456). If the camping ground will constitute only part of a property, then the applicant should also provide a marked map showing the particular part of the property that will be used for the camping ground.

The territorial authority will almost certainly need to have a clear understanding of the particular area that is to be used for camping in order to properly assess what compliance with the Regulations would require so as to work out if an exemption is warranted and if proposed conditions are appropriate. For example, there are particular size requirements for camp sites under regulation 6 (eg must be 8 metres wide), and location requirements for water supply,<sup>16</sup> ablution and sanitary fixtures,<sup>17</sup> and refuse disposal,<sup>18</sup> which mean the territorial authority will likely want to know the exact size and location of the camping ground to effectively assess the application.

### **Requirements that applicant can be exempted from**

It is open to a territorial authority to grant an exemption under regulation 14(1) from any requirement in the Regulations that applies to a camping ground operator or to camping grounds themselves. However, not every regulation in the Regulations contains requirements for operators and camping grounds.

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14 Section 29 of the Interpretation Act 1999 provides that "person includes a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body".

15 See regulation 14(4), Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.

16 Clause 3, Part 2 of the Schedule, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.

17 Clause 4, Part 3 of the Schedule, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.

18 Clause 1, Part 4 of the Schedule, Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.

The regulations for which an exemption could potentially be given are those set out in the following table:

Regulation	Summary of requirements
Regulation 3*	Need to register a camping ground
Regulation 4	Need to prepare and maintain a camp plan showing matters in regulation 4(1)(a) to (f), and to lodge two copies of the camp plan with the territorial authority
Regulation 5	Need to mark camp sites and boundaries, and number camp sites
Regulation 6	Need to ensure camp sites comply with size and location requirements in regulation 6(1) and (2), and obtain written permission from territorial authority before placing a building or structure of a camp site
Regulation 7**	Need to ensure any cabins comply with the size requirements in regulation 7
Regulation 8	Need to provide lighting infrastructure as per regulation 8(1) and keep it on during the hours of darkness in the occupied areas of the camping ground
Regulation 9(1)(c)	Need to maintain camping ground in a clean and sanitary condition
Regulation 9(1)(d)	Need to empty rubbish receptacles and dispose of refuse in a sanitary manner
Regulation 9(1)(e)	Need to keep ablution, kitchen, laundry, and toilet facilities clean and in good repair
Regulation 9(1)(f)	Need to provide safeguards against fire and means of escape in case of fire
Regulation 10	Need to create and maintain records addressing the matters in regulation 10(1)(a) to (e), and make them available to a territorial authority inspector
Regulation 11***	Need to ensure any relocatable homes meet the site requirements set out in regulation 11
Regulation 12***	Need to provide all-weather access from camping-ground entrance to any relocatable homes
Part 1 of the Schedule (regulation 9(1)(a))	Need to maintain any buildings in the camping ground in good repair
Part 2 of the Schedule (regulation 9(1)(a))	Need to supply water in accordance with part 2 of the Schedule
Part 3 of the Schedule (regulation 9(1)(a))	Need to provide ablution and sanitary fixtures in accordance with part 3 of the Schedule

Part 4 of the Schedule (regulation 9(1)(a))	Need to provide refuse containers in accordance with part 4 of the Schedule
Part 5 of the Schedule (regulation 9(1)(a))	Need to provide cooking places in accordance with part 5 of the Schedule
Part 6 of the Schedule (regulation 9(1)(a))	Need to provide laundry facilities in accordance with part 6 of the Schedule
Part 7 of the Schedule (regulation 9(1)(a))	Need to provide a drainage system in accordance with part 7 of the Schedule

\*A full exemption from regulation 3 would potential make any monitoring of or enforcement against the camping ground problematic. A full exemption will be appropriate in only the most exceptional circumstances.

\*\*An exemption from regulation 7 will be relevant only if an applicant intends to provide cabins in the camping ground. The term "cabin" is not defined in the Regulations, but is generally understood to mean a permanent building (whether stand-alone or as part of a group) that is provided by the operator and can be hired and used by campers in place of other camping ground accommodation, such as a tent or campervan.

\*\*\*Similarly, exemptions from regulations 11 and 12 will be relevant only if an applicant intends to allow relocatable homes in the camping ground. The term "relocatable home" is defined in regulation 2 as being "a structure comprising a group of rooms occupied or intended to be occupied either permanently or temporarily as the living quarters of a single housekeeping unit (whether consisting of 1 or more persons), which is completely self-contained in respect of domestic equipment and facilities and which is designed to be relocatable and is located in a camping ground". The definition goes on to state that a tent is not a "relocatable home". Although not expressly addressed in the definition, a cabin will generally not be a "relocatable home" as it is not "designed to be relocatable". Also, a campervan or caravan will not usually be a "relocatable home" as it will not contain "a group of rooms".

### **Applicant to identify whether full or partial exemptions**

The onus should be on the applicant to identify which regulations or parts of the Schedule exemptions are being sought for, and whether those exemptions are full or partial.

An applicant could seek full exemption from all requirements in a regulation or part. For example, a full exemption might be given from the requirement to provide lighting in regulation 8, meaning the operator would not need to provide any lighting in the camping ground at all.

Alternatively, an applicant could seek just partial exemption from a regulation, meaning the exemption would apply to some of the requirements in the regulation, but not others. For example, a partial exemption could be given from the obligation to keep records in regulation 10, exempting an operator only from the particular requirement to include camp site numbers in those records (regulation 10(1)(b)), but not from any other aspects of regulation 10.

A partial exemption does not enable a territorial authority to impose alternative measures to address a requirement; it merely permits a territorial authority to waive just some of the requirements within a regulation. For example, clause 2 in Part 5 of the Schedule requires an operator to ensure each cooking place in the camping ground be provided with adequate hot water. A territorial could give a partial exemption in relation to clause 2, requiring an operator to provide cooking places, but exempting them from the requirement to provide hot water. A partial exemption would not enable the territorial authority to require that cooking places be provided instead with, say, cold water; this would amount to a modification of clause 2, not an exemption. Such a measure is better addressed through imposing conditions on the exemption (discussed further under 'Imposing conditions' in the next section).

### **Applicant must demonstrate undue hardship**

Regulation 14(1) makes clear that an exemption can be granted only where the territorial authority is satisfied that complying with requirements in the Regulations will cause "undue hardship" to the camping ground operator. This will be a key issue to be addressed in any application for exemption.

The term "undue hardship" is used in a number of New Zealand enactments,<sup>19</sup> and has been the subject of judicial consideration.<sup>20</sup> In general, there is a reluctance by the courts to provide a definitive meaning of the term, no doubt because it is intended to be flexible and adaptable, so as to address a wide variety of circumstances.<sup>21</sup>

That said, a useful explanation of the term is some sort of disadvantage or hardship that is excessive or unwarranted in the circumstances.<sup>22</sup>

In practice, the onus will be on the applicant for an exemption to demonstrate that hardship exists by explaining and providing details of that hardship and, where appropriate, providing evidence to support the claims made. It will be a judgement call for the territorial authority as to whether such hardship is excessive or unwarranted in the circumstances.

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19 There are at least 46 New Zealand Acts and Regulations that use the term "undue hardship".

20 See David Hay (ed.), *Words and Phrases Legally Defined*, (4th ed, Lexis Nexis, London, 2007), at pages 1078-1080, and Greenburg, *Stroud's Judicial Dictionary of Words and Phrases*, (9th ed, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2016), at page 2680.

21 See *Lower Hutt City v New Zealand Municipalities Co-operative Insurance Co Ltd* [1965] NZLR 24, 28 (Supreme Court, Wellington, Tompkins J).

22 Peter Spiller, *New Zealand Law Dictionary*, (8th ed, Lexis Nexis, Wellington, 2015), at page 313. We have referred also to the definitions of "undue" and "hardship" in the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (6th ed, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2007), at pages 1206 and 3431.

## **Territorial authority to balance undue hardship against public health**

Public health is an important consideration that territorial authorities will need to take into account when deciding whether to grant an exemption. This is because public health is the main purpose of the Health Act 1956, under which the Regulations are made. Section 23 of the Health Act states that every territorial authority has a duty "to improve, promote, and protect public health within its district."

In practice, territorial authorities will need to balance potential non-compliance due to undue hardship against public health interests. For example, while undue hardship on its face might justify a full exemption from all requirements in the Regulations, this might produce a situation that creates a serious public health risk. In these circumstances, a territorial authority would be justified in declining to grant a full exemption.

It would be prudent for any territorial authority granting an exemption to satisfy itself that there will be an adequate level of protection for public health in the camping-ground concerned, even though there will be less than full compliance with the Regulations. For example, if a camping-ground is exempted from needing to have ablution facilities, but takes only self-contained vehicles that carry equivalent on-board facilities, there is likely to be adequate protection of public health.

To assist territorial authorities in this assessment, it would be helpful for applicants to advise in the application what measures they would be willing to take to help ensure that adequate levels of public health are maintained even though an exemption may be granted. The sort of measures identified by an applicant may well form the basis of conditions that could be imposed in the event that an exemption is granted.

## **Template for exemption application form**

**Appendix A** is a template application form based on the requirements discussed in this section. It is designed to be used for applications for new exemptions or renewal<sup>23</sup> of existing exemptions. Territorial authorities may wish to develop this template for their own use.

## **Territorial authorities may charge fees for exemption applications**

Territorial authorities can impose a fee for an exemption application. This derives from section 150(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 (**LGA 02**), which states that a territorial authority "may prescribe fees or charges payable for a certificate, authority, approval, permit, or consent from, or inspection by, the local authority in respect of a matter provided for ... under any ... enactment, if the relevant provision does not authorise the local authority to charge a fee or provide that the certificate, authority, approval, permit, consent, or inspection is to be given or made free of charge". The Regulations provide for a territorial authority to grant a certificate of exemption.<sup>24</sup> They do not expressly authorise a fee to be charged for an application for this certificate, but nor do they require the application process to be provided free of charge, meaning section 150(1)(b) applies.

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23 Renewal is permitted under regulation 14(4) in the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985. It is discussed further under 'Renewing certificates of exemption' in the next section.

24 See regulation 14(4), Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985.



Before setting a fee for a certificate of exemption, a territorial authority is obliged to consult in a manner that gives effect to the consultation requirements in section 82 of the LGA 02.<sup>25</sup> In addition, the fee must be set at a level whereby the territorial authority does no more than recover the reasonable costs incurred by the territorial authority for considering and determining an application for a certificate of exemption.<sup>26</sup>

A somewhat different legislative regime operates for fees to register as a camping ground operator under regulation 3 of the Regulations. There is specific authorisation to charge a fee for applying for a certificate of registration,<sup>27</sup> so section 150 of the LGA 02 does not apply. (The regime also covers fees for issuing, renewing, and noting certificates of registration.<sup>28</sup>)

The mechanism for setting application fees for certificates of registration is “by resolution”.<sup>29</sup> In practice, this will require the fee to be set through a resolution of the full council or a committee of council. It will be a matter of judgement for the territorial authority concerned about whether or not to consult before setting the fee and, if so, how.<sup>30</sup> A fee for registration should be set on a cost-recovery basis.<sup>31</sup>

It would be open to a territorial authority to choose to charge a slightly lower fee for a combined application for registration and exemption, if the territorial authority's actual costs are in fact less when the two application processes are combined. This could be done by setting a separate combined fee or, alternatively, by waiving a portion of one of the applications fee. If a territorial authority wished to set a combined fee, it would be prudent to comply with the process requirements for both types of application fee (ie consult in accordance with section 82 of the LGA 02, set the fee by resolution, and ensure the fee does no more than recover the reasonable costs incurred by the territorial authority for considering and determining both applications).

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25 Any such consultation process will need to comply with both sections 82 and 82A of the Local Government Act 2002. The obligation to consult derives from section 150(3) of the Local Government Act 2002.

26 See section 150(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

27 Regulations 4 and 7 of the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966 provide for a fee to be payable on application for a certificate of registration. The Health (Registration of Premises) Regulation 1966 apply to camping grounds due to regulation 3(1) of the Camping-Grounds Regulation 1985.

28 See regulations 5(1) and (4), 6, and 7 of the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966, which apply to camping grounds due to regulation 3(1) of the Camping-Grounds Regulation 1985.

29 See regulation 7 in the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966, which apply to camping grounds due to regulation 3(1) of the Camping-Grounds Regulation 1985.

30 See sections 78 and 79 of the Local Government Act 2002.

31 See the Auditor-General's *Good practice guide: Charging fees for public sector goods and services*, available at: <http://oag.govt.nz/2008/charging-fees/docs/charging-fees.pdf>.

## Granting exemptions

The Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 (**Regulations**) contain little guidance about the process for assessing and granting exemptions. This section discusses some practical issues for the assessment stage, such as timeframes and seeking further information from applicants. It goes on to outline a territorial authority's decision-making options for an application, and discusses when consultation might be appropriate. It sets out the matters to be included in a certificate of exemption, and discusses the renewal and revocation of these certificates.

### **Territorial authority should set a timeframe for processing applications**

The Regulations do not set a timeframe in which territorial authorities must process an application for exemption. In the absence of such a statutory requirement, a territorial authority has some discretion in working out what is an appropriate timeframe, subject to the administrative law requirements to act fairly and reasonably.

Practically, it would be sensible for a territorial authority to set a timeframe for processing exemption applications, which it should endeavour to comply with in all cases. What is a reasonable period will largely depend on how much work is involved in assessing the application, the particular territorial authority's resources, and whether decisions on exemptions are dealt with by full Council, a committee, a community board, or a staff member.

The territorial authority might also want to decide that, in the event it needs further information from the applicant, its timeframe should be suspended while it waits on that information.

The territorial authority should ensure that information about its timeframe is made readily available to all applicants, such as by putting it on the territorial authority's website page dealing with exemption applications and including it on the territorial authority's exemption application form itself.

If, for any reason, the territorial authority is not able to meet its self-imposed timeframe, it should keep the applicant informed of the situation.

### **Territorial authority can seek further information from applicant**

As with timeframes, the Regulations are silent on whether a territorial authority can seek further information from an applicant. As mentioned above, in the absence of specific statutory guidance, a territorial authority will simply be obliged to act fairly and reasonably.

Accordingly, if a territorial authority considers that it needs further information to be able to properly and effectively assess an application for exemption, it can of course ask the applicant for that information.

While a territorial authority can ask for information, it cannot necessarily force an applicant to provide it. Applicants should, however, be incentivised to provide information as it will no doubt increase the likelihood of the territorial authority granting the exemption sought.

## **Territorial authority's decision-making options and possible consultation**

There are three options for a territorial authority once it has completed assessing an application for exemption. It can:

- grant the exemption exactly as requested;
- refuse to grant an exemption; or
- offer to grant an exemption that is different to what was requested or which imposes conditions not clearly sought by the applicant.

As mentioned above, a territorial authority will be obliged to act fairly and reasonably in its handling of exemption applications, including its decision on which of the above options is the most appropriate in any case.

In some situations (most likely the second and third options above), fairness might require a territorial authority to consult with the applicant before making a final decision. Whether such consultation is needed and how it is carried out will no doubt depend on the particular circumstances, the proposed decision, and the personalities involved.

Depending on the circumstances, consultation might be as simple as having a phone call or meeting with an applicant to discuss the situation. For instance, a territorial authority might simply want to check with an applicant whether proposed conditions are feasible.

At the other end of the spectrum, consultation might actually amount to providing a draft certificate of exemption (with notations, if appropriate), or reasons for refusal, and seeking formal written comment from the applicant.

Obviously consultation would be entirely unnecessary if a territorial authority wanted to grant an exemption exactly as sought (ie the first option above).

## **Matters to cover off in certificates of exemption**

A certificate of exemption should include the following information:

- name of the holder of the exemption;
- name of the camping ground and its location (preferably identified through reference to legal description or computer freehold register and, where appropriate, through a marked map);
- a list of the exemptions granted; and
- the conditions imposed.

In terms of the first two bullet points, correctly identifying the holder and camping ground is important as a certificate of exemption cannot be transferred to a succeeding operator or be applied to another camping ground area.

As for the third bullet point, it is also important to clearly define the scope of any exemption granted, most especially when it is a partial exemption of a regulation or part in the Schedule.

The final bullet point, concerning conditions, is discussed in more detail below.

## **Imposing conditions**

Regulation 14(4) contains two standard conditions for all exemptions: a certificate of exemption is not transferable, and an exemption will be valid for however long the territorial authority specifies in the certificate.

Although regulation 14(4) states that an exemption cannot be transferred, it would be helpful to include a statement to this effect on every certificate of exemption to help ensure operators are aware of this important condition.

Clearly, a certificate of exemption must specifically address its period of validity. It would be prudent for territorial authorities to impose a limited duration for an exemption, eg five or 10 years, rather than allowing an exemption to apply indefinitely, so as to give the territorial authority the opportunity to revisit whether the exemption remains appropriate.

A territorial authority may wish to impose additional conditions when granting an exemption. Although regulation 14 does not specifically provide for additional conditions, it can be argued that the ability to grant conditions is a necessary corollary of the exemption power.

To be robust, a territorial authority should include a condition on a certificate of registration<sup>32</sup> that the operator must comply with, and ensure the camping ground complies with, any certificate of exemption granted under regulation 14(1) of the Regulations and any conditions imposed on that certificate of exemption. In this way, a territorial authority can tie compliance with an exemption to the operator's registration, and the regime in regulation 9 of the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966, which provides for revocation of registration in the event of conditions being breached.

It is not possible to provide a list of all possible conditions that could be imposed where an exemption is granted: conditions will need to be shaped to the particular circumstances. However, some examples of conditions are discussed in the final section, 'Examples of exemptions'.

## **Template for certificate of exemption**

**Appendix B** is a template certificate of exemption based on the requirements discussed in this section. Territorial authorities may wish to develop this template for their own use.

## **Renewing certificates of exemption**

Regulation 14(4) states that a certificate of exemption may be renewed from time to time. The obvious time for an operator to seek renewal of a certificate of exemption will be shortly before it is due to expire (the date of expiry being whatever date the territorial authority has stated on the certificate itself).

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<sup>32</sup> Conditions are clearly permitted on a certificate of registration granted under regulation 3 of the Regulations. Regulations 5(3) and 8(2)(f) in the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966, which apply by virtue of regulation 3(1) of the Regulations, permit conditions on registration.

In practice, an application for renewal should be treated as a type of application for exemption. However, rather than repeating information already provided to the territorial authority to obtain the existing certificate of certificate, the operator could simply confirm that it seeks an exemption on exactly the same terms and confirm there have not been any material changes since the exemption was first granted. If there have been material changes (eg changes in operator's financial circumstances that affect the "undue hardship" assessment), then the application should disclose those and provide fresh answers to the questions in the form in light of those changes.

A territorial authority might choose to set a separate fee for a renewal or could perhaps simply waive part of the usual application fee if a renewal application is straight-forward.

### **Limited ability to alter or revoke certificates of exemption**

Once a territorial authority has granted a certificate of exemption, it cannot generally alter or amend the certificate, at least not without the operator's consent.

Similarly, there is no clear power enabling a territorial authority to revoke a certificate at will. It might, however, be reasonable for a territorial authority to revoke a certificate in the event that the operator materially breaches the terms of the exemptions. A power to this effect could be included as a condition in the certificate itself. For instance, a condition could provide that the Council may revoke the certificate if the operator were to breach any of the other conditions.

Any such power would need to be exercised fairly and reasonably. In practice, this could mean a territorial authority might need to consider other options like educating or warning an operator before proceeding to revoke. What is appropriate will depend on the particular circumstances and a territorial authority's own enforcement policy or practice.

It might be appropriate to follow a process akin to that set out in regulation 9 of the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966, which applies in the event conditions on a certificate of registration are breached.<sup>33</sup> In simple terms, regulation 9 requires the territorial authority to give notice to the operator of the breach and to allow the operator the opportunity to rectify it, and if matters cannot be resolved, then the territorial authority must consult with operator on a proposal to revoke registration.

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<sup>33</sup> If the territorial authority has included a condition in the certificate of registration requiring compliance with a certificate of exemption, it may be that the territorial authority will look to revoke both the certificate of registration and certificate of exemption. If so, it would be necessary to follow the regulation 9 process in relation to the certificate of registration, making it sensible to extend the process to cover both the registration and exemption.



## Examples of exemptions

There is little guidance in regulation 14(1) in the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 (**Regulations**) about the situations in which exemptions should be allowed, other than the need for "undue hardship" to exist. Territorial authorities have a wide discretion in determining when to allow exemptions. This section discusses some examples of possible exemptions.

### **Example A: Operator of existing full-service camping ground needs more time to upgrade particular facilities**

In this example, an existing operator might be generally operating in full compliance with the Regulations, but then find out that there are serious issues with one of the three shower blocks in the camping ground, which will be expensive to fix.<sup>34</sup> The operator wants to close the shower block immediately due to health and safety concerns, but expects that the cost and time involved with building a new shower block mean that it will not be ready for approximately 2 years.

The camping ground is already almost fully booked for at least the next summer season, and the operator does not want to cancel these bookings. The operator has sourced some temporary unisex showers for the summer season, but they will not meet the particular requirements in the Regulations about numbers of showers for male and female, and having them located within a certain proximity of camp sites.

The operator could apply for a partial exemption from part 3 of the Schedule in the Regulations, insofar as it relates to shower facilities. In order to satisfy the territorial authority that "undue hardship" exists, the operator would need to provide some financial information about the cost of building a new shower block and the cost of having to cancel bookings.

Having been satisfied that undue hardship exists and that public health will not be unduly compromised, the territorial authority could issue a certificate of exemption for the following:

- partial exemption from part 3, Schedule, Regulation 9(1)(a) – exempt from clauses 1 to 4, but only insofar as they concern showers.

In this case, it would be appropriate for the territorial authority to provide that the certificate of exemption will expire on a date in just over two years' time.

In addition to the other standard conditions<sup>35</sup> (eg exemption non-transferrable and certificate can be revoked in event of breach), the exemption should be subject to the following conditions:

- The operator must provide at least [*X number*] temporary unisex showers for the period [*dates for summer seasons*].
- The operator must apply for a building consent to construct a new shower block to replace shower block [*A*] by [*X date, eg six months into two year exemption period*].

34 The exemption power in regulation 14(1) has previously been used to allow an existing operator additional time to upgrade facilities to meet the standard required under the Regulations. See: [http://www.nzherald.co.nz/hawkes-bay-today/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1503462&objectid=11132954](http://www.nzherald.co.nz/hawkes-bay-today/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503462&objectid=11132954) This article concerned Tararua District Council's decision to grant an operator an exemption for five years from certain aspects of the Regulations. It did so on the basis that immediate compliance would cause hardship to the operator, and the operator was expected to upgrade the existing facilities during this time so as to achieve full compliance with the Regulations.

35 Suggested wording for standard conditions is set out in the certificate of exemption template in Appendix B.

- The operator must ensure that existing shower blocks [B] and [C] continue to be available to all campers.

Depending on the circumstances, a territorial authority might identify some additional conditions that are appropriate.

**Example B: Private land owner wants to operate a camping ground with limited facilities for campers using self-contained vehicles**

In this example, a private land owner such as a farmer or someone else living rurally, might want to run a relatively small camping ground operation on a permanent or seasonal basis, secondary to their main business or income. The operator is happy to restrict campers to only those using fully self-contained vehicles, and would not be interested in providing cabins or other buildings, or allowing relocatable homes in the camping ground. Given all this, the operator would find full compliance with the Regulations to be disproportionately expensive and onerous.

In this situation, the operator might apply for an exemption under regulation 14(1) from many of the requirements in the Regulations. He or she would need to demonstrate (to establish “undue hardship”) that the likely income from such an operation would never justify the cost of providing full facilities as required under the Regulations.

The particular exemptions that the operator might seek could be:

- full exemption from regulations 4, 5, 6, 8, 9(1)(d), and 9(1)(e), and from the parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Schedule; and
- partial exemption from regulation 10 – exempt from regulation 10(1)(b) only.

In this scenario, regulations 7, 11 and 12, and part 1 of the Schedule, would not ever apply to the proposed camping ground given the operator’s lack of desire to provide cabins, buildings, or to allow relocatable homes, meaning exemptions for these provisions are unnecessary.

With such wide-ranging exemptions, there would be only a few requirements in the Regulations that would apply. These would be the requirement to be registered (regulation 3), the requirement to maintain the camping ground in a clean and sanitary condition (regulation 9(1)(c)), and the requirement that the camping ground be provided with safeguards against fire, and means of escape in case of fire, to the territorial authority’s satisfaction (regulation 9(1)(f)). In addition, the requirements in regulation 10 not included in the partial exemption would apply, meaning the operator would need to keep limited records of campers.

Before granting such an application, the territorial authority would need to satisfy itself that the operator was indeed suffering undue hardship, and that public health would be sufficiently protected by limiting use of the camping ground to only campers with self-contained vehicles. As part of this, it would be sensible for the territorial authority to satisfy itself that appropriate facilities for emptying vehicles’ wastewater and sewage tanks, and filling their clean water tanks, and disposing of rubbish, are sufficiently close to the proposed camping ground. Presuming the territorial authority were satisfied of these matters, it could grant the exemption sought, but subject to numerous conditions.

Conditions that might be appropriate for such an exemption, additional to the standard conditions,<sup>36</sup> could include:

- The camping ground must not contain cabins or relocatable homes.
- The camping ground can be operated only in the months of December to April (inclusive). *[use if camping ground is to operate on a seasonal basis]*
- Campers must not stay in the camping ground for longer than *[X number, eg five]* days at any one time.
- Total occupancy of the camping ground must not exceed *[X number, eg 50]* people at any one time.
- Campers must not bring guests into the camping ground.
- Campers must at all times use, or be part of a group using, a self-contained vehicle certified to NZS 5465:2001 (or any standard that replaces NZS 5465:2001).
- Where more than one camper is using a self-contained vehicle, the total number of campers using that vehicle must not exceed the maximum number of occupants stipulated on the vehicle's self-containment warrant and certificate.
- Campers may use a tent alongside a self-contained vehicle, but only to the extent that the total number of campers using the vehicle and tent does not exceed the maximum number of occupants stipulated on the vehicle's self-containment warrant and certificate.
- Campers using a self-contained vehicle must remove the vehicle (temporarily) from the camping ground at least once every three days in order to empty the vehicle's wastewater and sewage tanks, and to dispose of rubbish, in approved facilities, and the operator must provide information to campers about approved facilities available in the district.
- Campers must keep their vehicles and tents (if any) at least 3 metres distant from any other campers' vehicles or tents.
- Campers must provide their own safe source of light, eg flashlights, camp lanterns.

Depending on the circumstances, a territorial authority might identify some additional conditions that are appropriate.

### **Example C: Private land owner wants to operate a camping ground with limited facilities for campers using tents**

In this example, a private land owner wishes to operate a “glamping” business. The offering to customers will be a luxury tenting experience, in a remote and beautiful location. The camping ground operator expects to provide guests with the following:

- an already erected tent, fitted out to a high standard with a bed and linen, lounging area, and space to store luggage;
- a supply of fresh drinking water, which will be provided through water filter equipment and refreshed every two days;

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<sup>36</sup> Suggested wording for standard conditions is set out in the certificate of exemption template in Appendix B.

- a flushable portable toilet and hot-water shower (powered by gas), under cover in a separate and smaller tent, connected to tank water;
- outdoor cooking facilities, consisting of a bbq and hob gas cooker, including all cooking utensils, cutlery and crockery, and an outdoor table and chairs;
- outdoor washing up area for washing hands and doing the dishes, connected to tank water (supplied cold, but a kettle is also available to heat this water as the guest wishes);
- flashlights and lanterns for within the tent and using the facilities; and
- a rubbish bin that is emptied every second day.

The idea is that each tent, with its accompanying tent containing the toilet and shower, will be in an area that is entirely separate to and private from any other guests. Guests will have exclusive use of the tent and facilities they hire. The idea is to enable guests to get away from it all, but in style. The business will operate for only 6 months of the year, during the warmer seasons.

The operator does not intend to provide laundry facilities. Guests will be supplied regularly with clean bed linen, all towels needed for ablutions, and tea towels for washing dishes. The operator will offer a service of taking guests' laundry to a laundromat, but at a charge.

Sewage will be professionally collected and safely disposed of. Similarly the tank of water (used for showering, washing hands, and cleaning dishes) will be regularly filled, and the wastewater collected and safely disposed of.

The operator does not intend for any of its glamping tents to be relocatable homes (as defined in the Regulations) or cabins.

In this situation, the operator might apply for the following exemptions:

- full exemption from regulation 8 and Parts 6 of the Schedule (concerning lighting and laundry facilities); and
- a number of partial exemptions:
  - regulation 5 – exempt from the need to mark camp site boundaries;
  - regulation 6 – exempt from regulation 6(1)(d), which requires all weather access to each camp site;
  - regulation 9(1)(d) – exempt from requirement to empty rubbish receptacles at least once every 24 hours;
  - Part 2 of the Schedule – exempt from need to supply hot water to laundry facilities (in clause 2);
  - Part 5 of the Schedule – exempt from need in clause 2 to provide hot water, sinks and benches; and
  - Part 7 of the Schedule – exempt from the need to provide a drainage system for storm water.

There is no need to seek an exemption in relation to ablution and sanitary fixtures, as clause 6 in Part 3 of the Schedule states that sanitary fixtures in temporary living places that are for the exclusive use of occupants are not to be counted for the purpose of the Schedule.

Before granting such an application, the territorial authority would of course need to satisfy itself that the exemptions were warranted due to the operator suffering undue hardship, and that public health would be sufficiently protected by the measures proposed by the operator. Public health standard would depend, in part, on the particular location and landscape of the proposed camping ground.

Conditions that might be appropriate for such an exemption, additional to the standard conditions,<sup>37</sup> could include:

- The camping ground must not contain cabins or relocatable homes.
- The camping ground can be operated only in the months of November to April (inclusive).
- The operator must provide safe access (pedestrian and/or vehicle) to each camp site at all times that the camping site is in use.
- Campers must use only tents supplied by the operator.
- The number of campers using each camp site must not exceed the number of beds available in the camp site, and in any event, must not exceed four persons.
- The operator must empty the rubbish bin for a camp site every second day while the site is in use.
- The operator must regularly supply campers with bed linen, all towels needed for ablutions, and tea towels.
- The operator must supply each camping site with adequate flashlights and lanterns.
- The operator must, at least every two days, supply each camper with a minimum of 2 litres of potable water per day.
- The operator must supply each camping site with a kettle and a gas hob, which must be used outside.

Depending on the circumstances, a territorial authority might identify some additional conditions that are appropriate.

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<sup>37</sup> Suggested wording for standard conditions is set out in the certificate of exemption template in Appendix B.



## **Appendix A: Application for exemption template**

## APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM REQUIREMENTS IN THE CAMPING-GROUNDS REGULATIONS 1985

(Made under regulation 14(1) of the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985)

### 1. Type of application

*Tick the box to indicate which type of application you are making.*

☐ new exemption

*You must answer all questions in full and complete the declaration.*

☐ renewal of existing exemption

*You must answer questions 1 to 3 in full and complete the declaration. In answering any of the other questions, you can state "no change" where information remains the same as for your existing exemption, or answer the question more fully.*

### 2. Applicant's name

*State the full legal name of the applicant. If a certificate of registration has already been granted (or is being sought alongside this application), the applicant must be the same as the holder of the certificate of registration. If no certificate of registration has been granted, then the applicant must be the person who is responsible for the daily management of the camping ground. An applicant can be an individual or an entity such as a company.*

### 3. Contact person

*State the name and contact details for the individual who the Council can contact about this application. This can be the applicant, or some other person. Please include the individual's full name, a phone number, email address, and postal address.*

**4. Name and location of camping ground**

*State the name of the camping ground and its location. Location can be described using a street address or by reference to computer freehold register (eg Lot 1 on DP 456789 described in CFR 123456). If the camping ground area is only part of a larger property, tick the box below and attach a map of the area that shows which part of the property is to be used as a camping ground.*

☐ map attached, showing area to be used as a camping ground

**5. Exemptions sought**

*All regulations and parts of the Schedule in the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 for which exemptions can potentially be sought, and a brief summary of the relevant requirements in those regulations and parts, are set out below. For each regulation and part, tick the box that applies to you. If you are seeking a partial exemption, state which requirement(s) in the regulation or part you are seeking an exemption from. You may wish to refer to the Regulations, which are available on [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz)*

<b>Regulation 3</b> Need to register a camping ground	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 4</b> Need to prepare and maintain a camp plan showing matters in regulation 4(1)(a) to (f), and to lodge two copies of the camp plan with the Council	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 5</b> Need to mark camp sites and boundaries, and number camp sites	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 6</b> Need to ensure camp sites comply with size and location requirements in regulation 6(1) and (2), and obtain written permission from territorial authority before placing a building or structure of a camp site	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:

<b>Regulation 7</b> Need to ensure any cabins comply with the size requirements in regulation 7	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption / not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 8</b> Need to provide lighting infrastructure as per regulation 8(1) and keep it on during the hours of darkness in the occupied areas of the camping ground	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 9(1)(c)</b> Need to maintain camping ground in a clean and sanitary condition	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 9(1)(d)</b> Need to empty rubbish receptacles and dispose of refuse in a sanitary manner	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 9(1)(e)</b> Need to keep ablution, kitchen, laundry, and toilet facilities clean and in good repair	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 9(1)(f)</b> Need to provide safeguards against fire and means of escape in case of fire	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 10</b> Need to create and maintain records addressing the matters in regulation 10(1)(a) to (e), and make them available to a territorial authority inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:

<b>Regulation 11</b> Need to ensure any relocatable homes meet the site requirements set out in regulation 11	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption / not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Regulation 12</b> Need to provide all-weather access from camping-ground entrance to any relocatable homes	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption / not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Part 1 of the Schedule</b> Need to maintain any buildings in the camping ground in good repair	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption / not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Part 2 of the Schedule</b> Need to supply water in accordance with part 2 of the Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Part 3 of the Schedule</b> Need to provide ablution and sanitary fixtures in accordance with part 3 of the Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Part 4 of the Schedule</b> Need to provide refuse containers in accordance with part 4 of the Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:
<b>Part 5 of the Schedule</b> Need to provide cooking places in accordance with part 5 of the Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> no exemption <input type="checkbox"/> full exemption <input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:



<p><b>Part 6 of the Schedule</b></p> <p>Need to provide laundry facilities in accordance with part 6 of the Schedule</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> no exemption</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> full exemption</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:</p>
<p><b>Part 7 of the Schedule</b></p> <p>Need to provide a drainage system in accordance with part 7 of the Schedule</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> no exemption</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> full exemption</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> partial exemption, being:</p>

## 6. Undue hardship

*The Council can grant an exemption only if satisfied that compliance with the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 will cause "undue hardship" to the camping ground operator. Explain how compliance with specific Regulations from which exemption is sought will cause hardship in this case. Tick the box below if you are attaching additional pages and/or supporting evidence.*

☐ additional pages/supporting evidence attached

**7. Public health considerations**

*Exemptions have the potential to compromise public health. State what measures (if any) you propose to take to help (eg if public health could be compromised by a full exemption from the need to provide sanitary and ablution facilities, indicate that you are willing to accept a condition on the exemption that the camping ground will accept only campers using fully self-contained vehicles). This is your opportunity to propose appropriate conditions on the exemption sought. Tick the box below if you are attaching additional pages.*

☐ additional pages attached

**Applicant's declaration**

*This section is to be completed by the applicant. Read the statement below, then sign and state the date. If the applicant is an entity, ensure the person signing has authority to do so.*

I declare that the information provided in this form is accurate and complete, and that I will advise the Council in the event I become aware of any further or new information that is material to this application:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant/on behalf of applicant

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Application fee must be paid:** *[insert information about level of fee and when/how it is to be paid]*. The Council will not start its assessment of an application until it has received payment of the fee in full.

**Timeframe for Council's assessment:** the Council aims to assess each application for exemption within 20 working days of receiving the completed form and the application fee having been paid in full. The timeframe will be suspended if the Council seeks further information from the applicant, while it waits on the applicant's response. If for any reason the Council cannot meet the timeframe, it will inform the applicant.

**Personal information:** personal information provided in this form and during the course of assessing this application will be used by the Council for the purpose of assessing this application and carrying out the Council's duties under the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985, and may be shared with the Council's contractors or agents for these purposes. If you do not provide the information requested, the Council may refuse to grant the exemption sought. The Council will keep a record of this application and its decision. If an exemption is granted, the Council will also record relevant information in its register of camping grounds (held under regulation 8 of the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulation 1966), which can be inspected by any employee of the Director-General of Health, Medical Officer of Health, Health Protection Officer, or an officer who has functions under an enactment administered by the Ministry of Health. You have the right to access and seek correction of your personal information and, for this purpose, you can contact: *[insert contact details]*

## **Appendix B: Certificate of exemption template**

# CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION

(Granted under regulation 14(1) of the Camping-Ground Regulations 1985)

**Operator:** *[insert name of camping ground operator]*

**Camping ground:** *[insert name of camping ground, and its location with reference to legal description or computer freehold register. If appropriate, refer to and attach a map with the area marked. For example:*

*John's Holiday Camp, 55 Park Lane, Hightown*

*Jane's Holiday Camp, Lot 1 on DP 456789 described in CFR 123456, see marked area on attached map]*

**Exemptions:**

*[list exemptions that are being granted, for example:*

- *full exemption from regulation 8*
- *partial exemption from regulation 10 – exempt from regulation 10(1)(b) only*
- *partial exemption from Part 5, Schedule, Regulation 9(1)(a) – exempt from requirement to provide adequate hot water under clause 2 in Part 5]*

**Exemptions are subject to the conditions listed over the page.**

**Issued by:**

---

*[insert name of officer with delegated authority]*

*[insert officer's position / title]*

**Date of issue:** *[insert date]*



**Conditions:**

- The operator must comply with, and ensure the camping ground complies with, the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985, and with any conditions imposed on a certificate of registration granted under regulation 3, except to the extent that non-compliance is permitted under this exemption.
- This certificate of exemption shall expire on *[insert date]*.
- This certificate of exemption cannot be transferred from the operator to any succeeding operator.
- This certificate of exemption applies only to the named camping ground and cannot be transferred to any other camping ground or area.
- *[insert any other conditions, see final section in guidance material, 'Examples of exemptions', for examples]*
- The Council may revoke this certificate of exemption if the operator breaches any of the above conditions.

# Submission 63 - Ernie Bygrave

## Synthetics bill

A bill has been introduced to Parliament that will increase penalties for makers and suppliers of synthetic drugs while giving police more discretion to deal with users. The measures aim to target suppliers but allow police to use their discretion to prosecute users or direct them to health services. The bill also makes the two main synthetics Class A drugs, and creates a new classification, class C1, to give police greater search and seizure powers for other new and emerging drugs.

17/04/2019

Matamata Piako District Council

35 Kenrick Street

Te Aroha

### ANNUAL PLAN SUBMISSION

#### LEGAL HIGH POLICY: COUNCIL STATEMENT – TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Community - We Say "It should not be sold in Public Places"

"Drugs are closely associated with Crime."

Question – Has a Business, a Church, a School, or a Residential Building Owner or Owners, have the right to object to a Harmful Drug Outlet being close to their Premises"

Contrary to Councillors Statements that Crime is down – Our Newspapers continue to report Criminal Behaviour, Domestic Violence (increasing), and Speeding Vehicles dangerously out of control.

Taking into account the Report 2018 that an additional 1800 Police would be stationed throughout New Zealand.

*Respectfully,  
Ernie Bygrave.*



## Matamata-Piako District Council

PO Box 266  
Te Aroha 3342

Email: [submissions@mpdc.govt.nz](mailto:submissions@mpdc.govt.nz)

## Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy Review – Submission

### Introduction

Grassroots Trust is supportive of positive legislation changes within the industry and all efforts to further minimise harm that is caused from gambling.

Grassroots Trust supports Option 2 - Status Quo as per the Matamata-Piako District Council's Statement of Proposal to maintain the current number of gaming machines (201) and venues (15) with the population based on the 2006 levels. Furthermore, Grassroots' Trust agrees that gambling is not the cause of significant harm in the Matamata-Piako District.

### About Grassroots Trust

Grassroots Trust is Class 4 Gaming Society licensed under the Gambling Act 2003 that generates funding for the community through the supply and operation of gaming machines in bars and pubs.

Based in Hamilton, Grassroots Trust is one of the primary gaming societies within the wider Waikato Region and currently operates gaming machines at 53 Class 4 Venues across the Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Auckland, Northland and Hawkes' Bay regions.

Within the Matamata-Piako District, Grassroots Trust only operates 18 gaming machines at one venue trading as the Palace Hotel.

The Grassroots Trust Board of Directors are Chairman, Martin Bradley (Lawyer); and Directors, Kevin Burgess (Pharmacist); Craig Sanders (Accountant); Jeremy O'Rourke (Managing Director); Tracey Gunn (Barrister); Gary Troup, ONZM (Company Director) and Fraser Lellman (Accountant).

### Grant Funding

Grassroots Trust is required to return a minimum **40%** of gross proceeds to authorised purposes and it is Grassroots Trust's intention to distribute these funds back to the community that it was generated; across the sport, community and education sectors. Class 4 Gaming venues enable extremely valuable funding to be provided to a large range of local community groups. Class 4 Gaming societies are the only gambling operators that focus on supporting grassroots community organisations. The funding turnaround is quick, with grant decisions being made monthly. The application process for community groups is simple and can be completed online via our website.

Many organisations throughout New Zealand including the Matamata-Piako District have benefited from a Grassroots Trust grant. In the period 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019, Grassroots Trust made \$106,139.61 in grants to organisations based in the Matamata-Piako area. A full list of the recent grants in the period from 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019 made to community organisations in the Matamata-Piako area accompanies this submission.



Some of the community organisations in the Matamata-Piako area that have benefited from funding from Grassroots Trust include:

#### Te Aroha BMX Track



Based at Boyd Park, the Te Aroha BMX Club is a small club who have spent countless hours trying to establish a BMX track in Te Aroha for the children, youth and adults of the community to use.

Grassroots Trust is a proud supporter of the Te Aroha BMX Club; contributing **\$9,521.74** towards erecting a safety rail at the top of their start ramp along with building a starter's box and storage shed.

#### Te Aroha Playcentre



The Te Aroha Playcentre has been in operation for 50 years and is completely free for parents and their children to attend. In 2017, the Playcentre identified the need to install a new outdoor playground as the existing playground was becoming a safety hazard and was no longer meeting legal requirements. It is fundamentally important that children are physically active and without a playground it is challenging to encourage this behaviour.

Grassroots Trust acknowledged this need by committing **\$7,000** toward this worthwhile project.

#### Te Aroha College Old Boys & Sports Club



Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby and Sports Club provides a club in which interested people can play sport in a competitive form (in varying age and/or ability levels) as well as a venue in which players and supporters can meet. The Club has various rugby, football, cricket, netball and hockey teams.

Grassroots Trust is a proud supporter of the Te Aroha College Old Boys & Sports Club; contributing **\$49,378.00** towards purchasing playing equipment, uniforms and salary costs.

#### Te Aroha Business Association



Te Aroha Business Association was created as a support link for all businesses within the Te Aroha Region. The Association is dedicated to expanding opportunities for local businesses. Te Aroha Cruise In is the town's biggest annual event, held on the first weekend of October on the Main Street of Te Aroha.

Grassroots Trust recently supported this event with **\$13,974.87** of funding towards various costs associated with holding this event.

No other gambling provider provides this level of support for grassroots organisations. 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.

In 2012, Auckland Council commissioned a community funding survey. The survey data is summarised in the report *Community Funding: A Focus on Gaming Grants*.<sup>1</sup> The report confirms how essential gaming machine funding is to a very large number of grassroots organisations and how extremely difficult it would be for such funding to be obtained from alternative sources. The key findings of the survey are:

- Most respondents (75%) indicated that their organisation is moderately or totally reliant on gaming machine funding to fund core business activities.
- Most respondents (55%) believed that there would be a high to extreme risk to their organisation and their core business if they did not receive gaming funding. A further one-quarter (26%) said that there would be a moderate risk if they did not receive it.
- Two-thirds of respondents (68%) said that they thought that they would be unlikely to find another source of funding if gaming machine funding was not available.

### **Machine Numbers and Gambling Harm**

Over the last ten years gaming machine numbers have reduced considerably, but the problem gambling rate has continued to plateau. 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. The graph below shows the dramatic reduction in gaming machine numbers over the last ten years and the corresponding flat problem gambling rate.



<sup>1</sup> [www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Research/Auckland\\_City\\_Community\\_Funding\\_Report.pdf](http://www.gamblinglaw.co.nz/download/Research/Auckland_City_Community_Funding_Report.pdf)



Reducing venues and machine numbers merely reduces community funding and accelerates the migration of gambling to online providers where there is zero return to the community.

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 (4,102 gaming machines have been removed from the market between December 2009 and December 2018).

The reasons for an increase or decrease in problem gambling are complex and multi-faceted, not simply the direct by-product of an increase or decrease in machine numbers.

The 2012 National Gambling Survey concluded that the prevalence of problematic gambling reduced significantly during the 1990s and has since stayed about the same. The report confirmed how essential gaming machine funding is to a very large number of community organisations and how extremely difficult it would be for such funding to be obtained from alternative sources. 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”*

The New Zealand National Gambling Study: Wave 3 (2014) 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”*

### **More Help Seeking Does Not Necessarily Mean More Problem Gambling**

The fact that more people are now seeking help does not necessarily mean that problem gambling is increasing. An increase in help seeking could be due to the following contributors:

- A change in society's attitude towards seeking counselling services and seeking help. People are these days more aware of the services available to them and are more inclined to seek help;
- The general economic decline. A sharp increase in help seeking experienced in the period from 2008 to 2011 corresponds with the global financial crisis. A reduction in disposable income tends to bring any gambling loss to the fore;
- A corresponding increase in television, radio and newspaper advertising by treatment providers has allowed gamblers to be more aware of the counselling services offered.

## Harm Prevention & Minimisation - Support & Systems

Grassroots Trust and our venues are committed to creating a *Culture of Care* for our gambling customers; and operate within a comprehensive society and venue Harm Prevention and Minimisation Policy. We expect venue management to support their staff to provide a culture of care for gambling customers and to become Responsible Gambling Hosts. We aim to provide an environment that supports responsible gambling and understand that although for some people gambling is a form of entertainment for others there are some harmful effects.

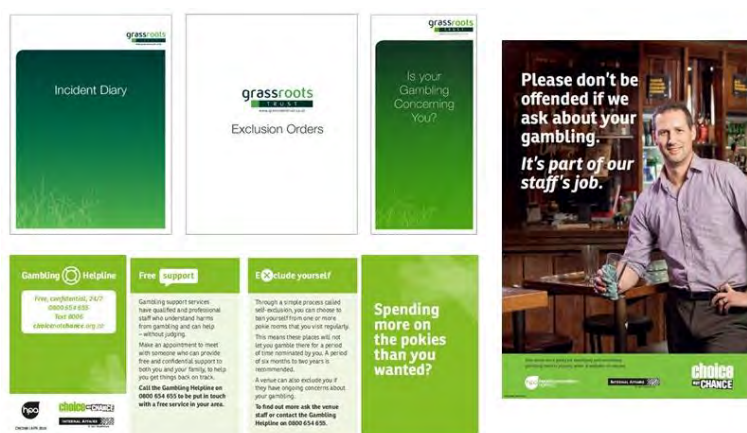
There is already a regulatory requirement for staff and managers of Class 4 gaming venues to be trained in how to monitor and recognise problem gamblers; and how to intervene appropriately to ensure that they seek help and support for their problem. This, in our view, is the most effective way of helping 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 Trust provides significant funding to the Ministry of Health through an annual Problem Gambling Levy. This funding assists problem gambling support services in the Matamata-Piako District, including the Problem Gambling Foundation, the Salvation Army Oasis Centre and the Gambling Helpline.

Grassroots Trust provides significant on-going training to venue management and staff on how to identify and support problem gamblers. Dedicated field staff are available at any time to provide Harm Prevention & Minimisation Training and support to venue management and staff. We also provide the following resources to venues:

- Grassroots Trust Venue Harm 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;
- Incident Diary to record any problem gambling observations and action;
- 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 Trust*



Grassroots Trust and our venues also fully support the Multi-venue Exclusion (MVE) Program which currently operates across New Zealand; providing Problem Gamblers with the option to exclude themselves from multiple venues at once.

Grassroots Trust also supports the recent initiative by the Ministry of Health to trial a National Database administered by The Salvation Army Oasis.

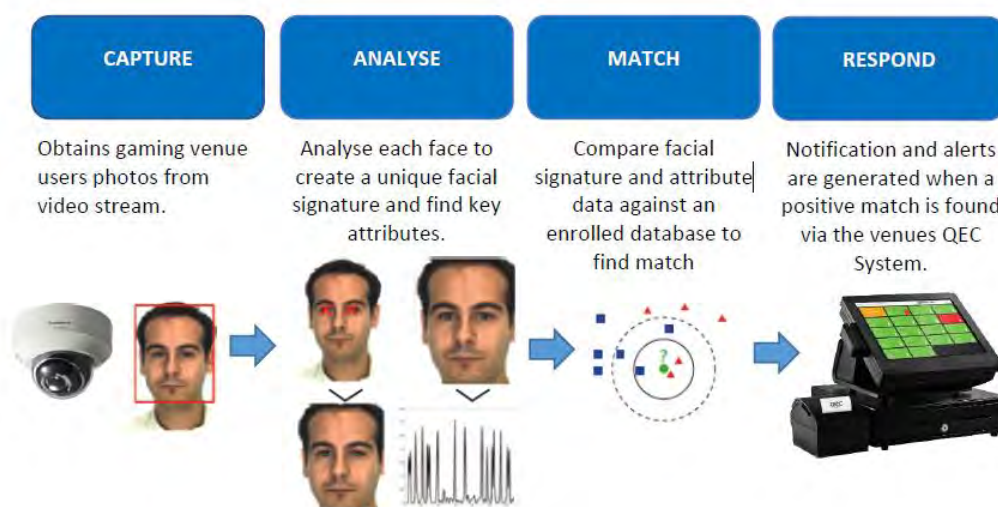
### **Harm Prevention & Minimisation Technology - Facial Recognition**

Grassroots Trust is a big believer in staying up to date with the latest technology offered in the industry. Recently the industry has seen the introduction of Facial Recognition.

Enhancing further our commitment to providing a *Culture of Care* at venues; Grassroots Trust is now rolling out the use of Facial Recognition at venues. This software known as “The Guardian” is a fully integrated solution for recognising registered problem gamblers as they enter and move around a gaming venue. Although the product is cost prohibitive; Grassroots Trust will continue to consider installation at partnered venues with high turnover and high numbers of exclusion rates in the future.

Multiple high-definition cameras are installed to cover entranceways, thoroughfares and gaming room activity. Cameras interface with a specialised controller which will detect people entering or moving around the venue and record unique faces. Once the faces have been detected, they are then sent to the central, cloud-based, facial recognition system, which will compare facial data received from the cameras to identify any persons of interest. These persons of interest may be self-excluded problem gamblers registered in the database. Notifications and alerts are generated through the Venue Management System so that staff become aware of excluded gamblers present at their venue.

*The Guardian – Four Very Simple Steps*



### **Unintended Consequences – Increase in Internet and Mobile Phone Gambling**

Any reduction in the local gaming machine offering will have unintended consequences, as this will 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.

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. By reducing the number of class 4 gaming venues, this may actually drive 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**

As noted in our introduction, Grassroots Trust is supportive of positive legislation changes within the industry and all efforts to further minimise harm that is caused from gaming.

The Matamata-Piako district is at low risk of Problem Gambling Harm; therefore Grassroots Trust is in favour of the Matamata-Piako's Gambling Venues Policy remaining status quo; ensuring that sport, education and community organisations continue to receive the valuable support that they require.

Kind regards

**On behalf of the Grassroots Trust Board of Directors**

Martin Bradley  
**Chairman**

## Grassroots Trust Limited

### Approved Grants - Matamata-Piako District

Reporting period: 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019



Between the period 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019, Grassroots Trust contributed **\$106,139.61** to sport, education and community groups within Matamata-Piako District. Below is a breakdown of these very worthwhile

Approval date	App No.	Organisation name	Category	Compliance Description	Approved amount
28/03/2018	GR9470	Te Aroha Indoor Basketball Association Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with entry fees for the Basketball Pacific Easter Tournament from 30 March to 2 April 2018 in Tauranga	\$2,415.00
25/07/2018	GR10516	Te Aroha Business Association Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with advertising, printing and portable toilets for the Aroha Cruise In on 6 October 2018	\$2,805.22
26/09/2018	GR10875	Te Aroha Golf Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with maintenance and repairs of a fairways mower	\$2,900.00
23/05/2018	GR9860	Youth Empowerment Service Charitable Trust	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with rent from 1 June to 31 August 2018	\$3,000.00
26/09/2018	GR10582	Te Aroha Springs Community Trust	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with accommodation, porta loo and bus hire from 1 - 5 October 2018	\$3,068.00
22/08/2018	GR10752	Te Aroha Business Association Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with marquee hire from 5 - 6 October 2018	\$3,790.00
24/10/2018	GR11435	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with building a starters box and storage shed	\$4,521.74
19/12/2018	GR12269	Springdale School	Education	Funding towards the costs associated with replacing a cricket pitch	\$4,582.00
23/05/2018	GR9600	Piako Gymnastics Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing an inflatable tumbling mat	\$5,000.00
22/08/2018	GR10478	Te Aroha BMX Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with erecting a safety rail	\$5,000.00
22/08/2018	GR10615	Waihou Rugby Football and Sports Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing rugby uniforms	\$5,300.00
23/05/2018	GR9997	Te Aroha Playcentre	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing an outdoor playground	\$7,000.00
27/06/2018	GR10184	Te Aroha Business Association Incorporated	Community	Funding towards the costs associated with advertising, insurance and marquees for the Aroha Cruise In on 6 October 2018	\$7,379.65
28/11/2018	GR11702	Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the costs associated with purchasing playing uniforms and training gear	\$20,192.00
27/02/2019	GR12873	Te Aroha College Old Boys Rugby & Sports Club Incorporated	Sports	Funding towards the salary costs of the Rugby Development Officer from 3 March to 30 August 2019, and the costs associated with van signwriting and purchasing rugby equipment	\$29,186.00
					<b>\$106,139.61</b>



# SUBMISSION FORM

NAME: Di Blumhardt McKinnon

BUSINESS / ORGANISATION (IF APPLICABLE):

PHONE (DAYTIME): 07 8894460

ADDRESS: 1 SEQUOIA PLACE; Morrinsville.

EMAIL: valley2view@xtra.co.nz

AGE GROUP: ☐ UNDER 25 ☐ 25-35 ☐ 36-50 ☐ 51-65 ☒ 66+

☒ RATEPAYER

☐ NON-RATEPAYER

Note: Submissions are public information. Your feedback will be used for purposes such as reports to Councillors, which are made available to the public and media.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEAK ABOUT YOUR SUBMISSION AT A COUNCIL HEARING? ☒ YES ☒ NO

A hearing will be held on 15 May 2019 (and 16 May 2019 if required) for the documents we are consulting on. If you do not tick a box we will assume that you do not wish to be heard; if you have ticked yes, please let us know if you are unavailable at any time on 15 May.

## HAVE YOUR SAY!

### GAMBLING AND TAB BOARD VENUE POLICIES

Do you agree with the proposed changes to these policies?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

### DOG CONTROL BYLAW

Do you agree with our plans to replace the Boat Ramp area in Te Aroha with a new dog exercise area on Spur Street?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

### LEGAL HIGHS POLICY

Do you agree with the minor changes to our existing policy for clarity?

☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

It is a start to ATTEMPT to address community concerns. With enough WILL this COULD do MORE

### WASTEWATER BYLAW

Do you agree with our proposal to include restricted activities to protect wastewater infrastructure?

☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

Once again an ATTEMPT to help water quality. See attached sheet for MORE

### GENERAL POLICIES RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Do you agree with our proposed amendments to the Reserve Management Plan?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

See MORE re Natural Heritage.

### FEES AND CHARGES

Do you agree with the fees and charges which have mostly stayed the same or increased by inflation with a few exceptions?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

### LAND TRANSPORT BYLAW

Do you think we've made the right decision to create shared pathways and introduce 15 new bridge weight restrictions?

☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

BUT MORE can be done re TRANSPORT in MORRINSVILLE See separate sheet

### PUBLIC SAFETY BYLAW

Do you agree with us moving the necessary powers from the Fires in the Open Air Bylaw to the Public Safety Bylaw?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

### EARTHQUAKE PRONE BUILDINGS

Do you agree with our identification of priority thoroughfares and strategic routes?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ OTHER

Submissions must be received no later than 22 April 2019. Please complete this form, fold and seal all edges with glue or tape, and post. The use of staples to seal this form will result in non-delivery from NZ Post.

OFFICE USE ONLY

NAR: \_\_\_\_\_

TL: \_\_\_\_\_

TA: \_\_\_\_\_

File No: 18/5136



2/1 will not be available now to speak on the dates of hearings but am happy to discuss by phone if necessary, to relevant Council members. DM

FURTHER COMMENTS: (PLEASE FEEL FREE TO ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF REQUIRED).

I am UNABLE now to SPEAK on any ISSUES.  
~~I would be happy to speak to my National Handwriting Day idea with suggestions of Implications & Benefits to Individuals & Morrinsville as a town - an opportunity for local schools to research over time the benefits noted~~  
I could also <sup>NOT</sup> speak to River Quality & Piako Bridge <sup>cycle path</sup> ~~transport~~ <sup>link</sup>.

Fold

Fold this form, seal all edges with glue or tape, and post. Using staples to seal the edges will result in non-delivery from NZ Post.

## TELL US WHAT YOU THINK:



Online at [mpdc.govt.nz](http://mpdc.govt.nz)



Post your submission form

Annual Plan Submissions  
Matamata-Piako District Council  
PO Box 266  
Te Aroha 3342



Join the Facebook discussion  
at [facebook.com/MatamataPiakoDistrictCouncil](https://facebook.com/MatamataPiakoDistrictCouncil)



Drop your submission to:

Te Aroha Office: 35 Kenrick Street,  
Te Aroha  
Matamata Area Office: Cnr Tainui and  
Tui Streets, Matamata  
Morrinsville Area Office: 56-62 Canada  
Street, Morrinsville

Fold

Freepost Authority Number 123389



Free



Matamata-Piako District Council  
PO Box 266  
Te Aroha 3342

: Additional Comments re SUBMISSION FORM.

①.

D. McKinnon 1 Sequoia Place, Morrinsville

① Wastewater Bylaw.

(a) Suggest vigilance re Drains following Dry Summer & Leaf Fall in Autumn. Noted overflowing drains during Brief Downfall of Rain early April in Morrinsville. Less lawn mowing in Summer & Autumn could free staff to keep drains / stormwater clearer.

(b)

(2) Reserve Management & General protection of Natural Heritage. Two Issues I see in Morrinsville which need addressing in this area:

(a) RIVER WATER QUALITY. Since moving to Morrinsville 2 years ago I am still struggling to believe any REAL EFFORT is being made to improve the Quality of the PIKO River. Trees in Holmwood Park Reserve have fallen into the River creating a build up of silt in a now restricted River. Advice on this situation was given to Council in 2018. Have the River ~~edges~~ been planted in Native protective plants? I see no evidence. The Water Quality is Shameful.

A good start would be an effort to plant the small stream which flows under the main road at the western end of Morrinsville Shopping area. What a shameful disgrace this is.

What collaboration is being made with Environment Waikato re local River Water Quality?

(b) There appears to be a Lassitude throughout town towards Litter. Freely dropped & wind blown items of paper, plastic & cans appear to be Left & IGNORED by Residents & Council. A Blind Eye seems to be turned. A shame in a nice town - an Eyesore & Bad for Water Quality etc.



(3) Continuing The ENVIRONMENTAL THEME... It was heartening to see Council Remove the FREE BLACK PLASTIC BAG option for RUBBISH... in spite of the very few submissions on this. A Great Follow up would be a - 'FREE' COUNCIL SERVICE for Garden Waste and HOUSEHOLD FOOD WASTE. What a Golden opportunity to make COMPOST for reuse back in the district & to clear the Household Food waste from Landfill or Waste Water System VIA Those SO INAPPROPRIATE Waste Disposal Units most Modern Houses are Fitted with. A total WASTE literally of a useful product/recyclable. Supermarket waste would have a local base to be recycled too.

AND : Is the RECYCLING BIN service working? COULD it be BETTER?

WHY can't each Household SORT their own Recycling materials into separate Containers i.e.

① PAPER ② Plastics ③ Aluminium

as the GLASS situation is now?

What a saving ~~for~~ it were done at source!

Why not check out the Recycling System in place in e.g. NELSON / QUEENSTOWN?

(4) LAND TRANSPORT:

(a) Shared Pathways. While considering these it would be good to ponder/research the value of a Cycle/Walkpath over the PIako River. A new bridge alongside the existing Car Bridge (or some way to allow safe transit over the river) would open up the opportunity for cycling to Te Anau / accessing that side of the River. Current Barriers leading to the bridge make walking across it very dangerous.

Suggest bringing the (50) sign to the Te Anau side, in the meantime, in its current place traffic travels too fast over that bridge to allow for safe biking/walking.

(b) Discussions with Hamilton Council are required regarding Safe parking at Hamilton / Frankton Train Station. There is no facility for overnight parking for those wanting to take the (currently sparse) train options towards Wellington or AUCKLAND. Continual lobbying re TRAIN Travel to AUCKLAND is ESSENTIAL. Input re sensible times would help. Once set in place & benefits advertised the LINK would be invaluable, & its useage would multiply over time.



⑤ A FUN IDEA

EDUCATIONAL ALSO :-

for MORRINSVILLE

beneficial to Education ; The Arts ; Communication  
a N.Z. Post.

Implement a NATIONAL HANDWRITING DAY

This would focus attention on Morrinsville  
as well as ~~advocate~~<sup>advocate</sup> the Benefits of Retaining  
The Instant Art of Handwriting.

(please excuse mine!! - lack of practice leads to  
this untidiness!)

I would prefer to discuss this idea  
with anyone interested in the idea, rather  
than speak to it as a submission as such  
Maybe someone could phone me

on 07 8894460  
to discuss how it could be implemented??

- if applicable  
or email me at valley2view@xtra.co.nz