



RĀRANGI TAKE AGENDA

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

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

Te Rā | Date: Thursday, 24 August 2023

Te Wā | Time: 9.30am

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

**Kris Pervan
Group Manager Strategy & Growth**

Kāpiti Coast District Council

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

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

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

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1 NAU MAI | WELCOME

2 KARAKIA A TE KAUNIHERA | COUNCIL BLESSING

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

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

3 WHAKAPĀHA | APOLOGIES

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

Notification from Elected Members of:

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

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

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

6 NGĀ TAKE A NGĀ MEMA | MEMBERS' BUSINESS

(a) Leave of Absence

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

7 HE KŌRERO HOU | UPDATES

7.1 STRATEGIC ARCHITECTURE & NEXT STEPS

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

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

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

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

8 PŪRONGO | REPORTS

8.1 KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL'S AGE FRIENDLY APPROACH

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

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

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

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

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

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

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

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

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

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

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

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

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

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

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

He take | Issues

Developing the approach

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

Engagement with our older population

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

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

Findings

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

Implementation of the Approach

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

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

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

Mana whenua

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

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

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

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

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

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

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

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

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

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

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

- 42 The Approach replaces 'Positive Ageing on the Kapiti Coast, He Tira Kaumātua' which was endorsed in 2011 by Council as it's older person's strategy.
- 43 The Approach contributes to Council's Long-term Plan vision, particularly through the community outcome:
- 'Our communities are resilient, safe, healthy, thriving and connected. Everyone has a sense of belonging and can access the resources and services they need.'
- 44 The Age Friendly Action Plan will be developed in 2023/24 and will align with the Strategic Priorities outlined Outcomes Framework which will underpin the Community Visions to 2054 and beyond, and the Long-term Plan 2024-34.
- 45 The Approach intersects across many aspects of the work of Council, with close alignment to the following Council Strategies:
- Community Facilities Strategy 2017
 - Sustainable Transport Strategy 2017
 - Housing Strategy 2022.
- 46 In a wider context the Age Friendly Approach aligns with the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the World Health Organisation's Age Friendly Cities and Communities Framework, Better Later Life – He Oranga Kaumātua to 2035, New Zealand Healthy Ageing Strategy to 2026.

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

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

Whakatairanga | Publicity

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

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

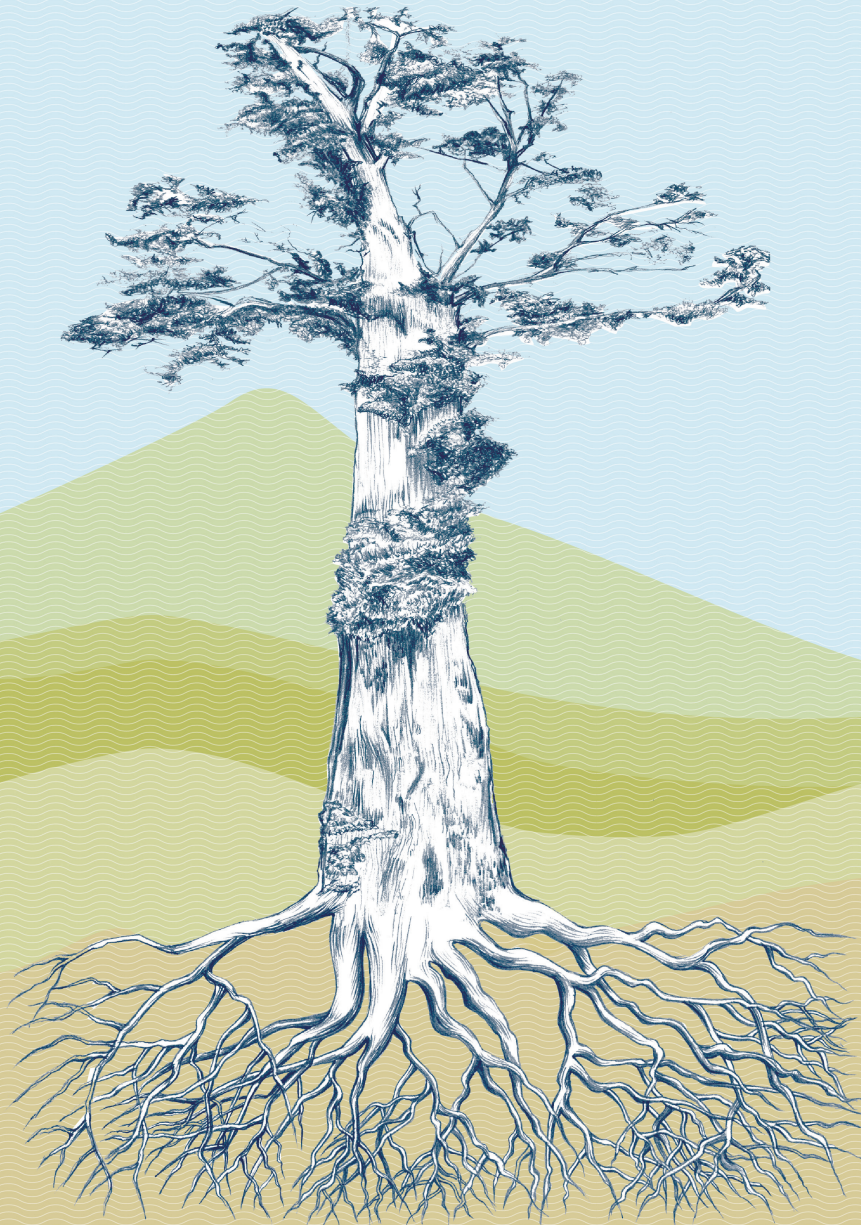
1. Kāpiti Coast District Council Age Friendly Approach 2023 [↓](#)

Te Ara Manaaki i ngā Kaumātua 2023

Te manaaki i ngā kaumātua o tō tātou rohe hei ngā tau e heke mai ana

Age Friendly Approach 2023

Future proofing our district for our ageing communities



Te wāhinga kōrero a te Koromatua Mayor's Foreword

Kia ora and welcome to our Age Friendly Approach.

I'm very pleased to be sharing our Aged Friendly Approach with you. Being an age friendly district means ensuring our residents can continue to be part of our community and their physical and social needs are cared for as they get older.

Kāpiti has an aging population and one that is aging, on average, faster than the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand. Our approach has a long-term focus to meet the needs not just of our current older population, but also future generations that are predicted to live longer than any generation before them.

Council has an important role to play in improving outcomes and addressing the barriers faced by older people. This approach is an important step towards ensuring they feel connected and valued, have access to what they need, can get around our district easily, and can participate in our community in ways that work for them now and in the future.

Implementing our Age Friendly Approach will also have wider benefits because what works for older people is also good for others such as young families and those with mobility and disability challenges.

Our approach recognises the World Health Organisation's aspirations and aligns with New Zealand's Better Later Life and Disability strategies. It's been developed with our community, who are at the centre of what we have achieved so far and will continue to achieve together. I'd particularly like to thank the Older Persons' Council and the reference group, as well as other community services and kaumātua Māori who drew on their experience and expertise to advise us. We look forward to continuing these relationships as our approach is put into action.

Nōku te tūranga, nā koutou te mana

Mayor Janet Holborow

Kāpiti Coast District Council



Te kupu whakataki a te Tiamana o te Rōpū Manaaki i ngā Kaumātua

Age Friendly Reference Group Chair's Foreword

As the Chair of the Reference Group shepherding this last stage of the Age Friendly Approach over the line, I am only too aware of the giants whose shoulders we stand on. There are many - in particular, late Jill Stansfield, who promoted the idea for years and the late Trevor Daniel who revitalised the effort to progress the approach through Grey Power Kāpiti and the Kāpiti Older Persons' Council.

I also salute the members of the Age Friendly Working Group in the Older Persons' Council, along with the many people consulted over the years whose efforts have helped make the launch of this approach possible.

I highly recommend the implementation of this approach which will help improve the lives of older people in our district.

**John Hayes, Chair of the Age Friendly
Reference Group**



Kupu takamua

Preface

This document has been developed over a two-year period with strong community collaboration and leadership from the Age Friendly Reference Group. Its purpose is to provide a lens and focus on age-friendliness across all areas of community-led work with the Kāpiti Coast District Council (the Council), community engagement, and to ensure connection, connectivity, and implementation of responses which provide meaningful support and action for older people in our district.

In 2023/24 the Council will work with the community to develop a vision for Kāpiti. **Vision Kāpiti** will set out the community's aspirations for our district into the longer-term. A supporting masterplan and blueprint for change will be developed by 2025/26 to inform Council priorities for investment and areas of focus over the next four decades. This work will also introduce some new elements into the Council's existing strategic framework:

- **Approaches**, which will provide focus and lenses to important groups within the district, and issues which encompass all that we do. For example, local areas will land their own local visions which will inform and support Vision Kāpiti; and our Age Friendly Approach will set out the focus areas and drive the changes that we want to make to achieve an age friendly Kāpiti.
- **Operating strategies**, our response to the highest order issues that our communities will face over the medium term. This will include housing, health, climate change and resilience, the environment (and its degradation), and economic development (attracting business and investment to Kāpiti).

As part of establishing a more structured and accountable strategic architecture (i.e., policies, strategies, and implementation plans), a review of Council's existing strategic framework will be undertaken to outline the hierarchy and connection between existing and new elements.

The Council is also adopting a new approach for assessing the needs of people in our district – the doughnut economic model. This model focuses attention on meeting the needs of **People, Place, and Partnership** and supports the achievement of thriving and sustainable communities, where we grow and shift towards the future in a way that means we are prosperous and well. The Age Friendly Approach will help inform how we support **People** to thrive in our community and ensure that they have access to affordable and available services related to:

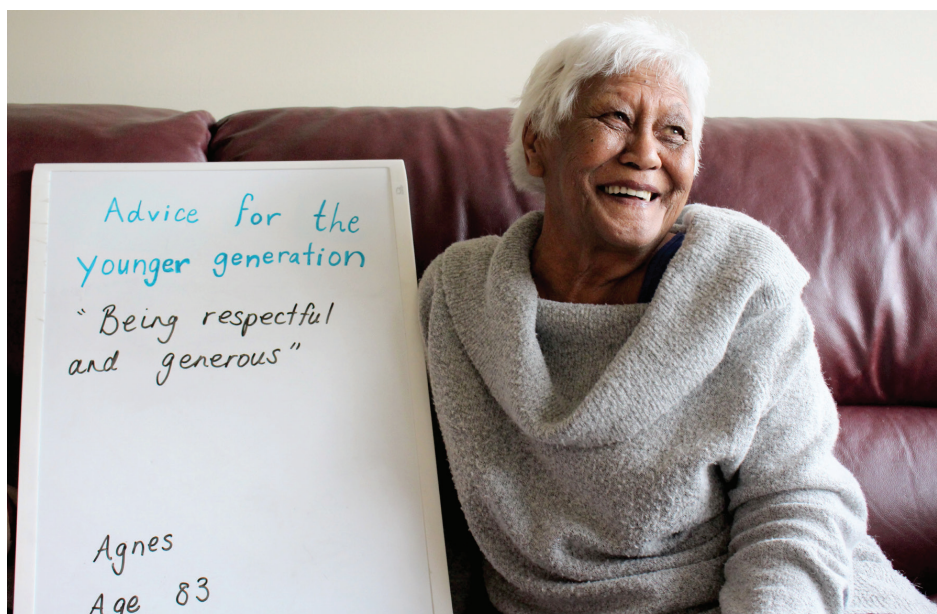
- education, work, and income
- water, food, and energy
- political voice
- safety and justice, and equality
- housing, health and networks – from transport connections, creativity, and community spaces to everyday support to improve resilience.

A new reporting framework will improve transparency and help us to communicate how things are going, and how well we are meeting the needs of our community. We will also report on how we're ensuring our **Place** is protected and nurtured for current and future generations, and the **Partnerships** we have in place to get things moving in our district.

The Council believes this is an important thing to get right, so that we can share our combined views with others (including central government) to ensure that the challenges, needs, and opportunities for the Kāpiti Coast District and our people are well understood and prioritised. The Age Friendly Approach is the first element in our strategic architecture to be reviewed and aligned, and it is our intention that its place in the new strategic architecture will ensure that age-friendliness is a primary focus for all work progressed by the Kāpiti Coast District Council.

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Kupu whakataki Introduction

*Whakarongo ki ngā kupu o ngā kaumātua, kākahutia i runga i a koe,
mau e hoatu ki te ao*

Listen to the wisdom of your elders, cloak yourself with this knowledge,
to share with the world

Wi Te Kakakura Parata

Kāpiti Coast District Council's Age Friendly Approach seeks to value and support ageing in Kāpiti with a focus on those aged 65 and over.

An age friendly Kāpiti is one which:

- recognises the wide range of capacity and capability of our older people
- future-proofs and responds to positive ageing needs and interests
- is inclusive and celebrates older people's diverse identities and lifestyles
- is safe and accessible for older people and addresses inequities.

Aotearoa New Zealand has an aging population and the population in Kāpiti is aging faster than the national average. Council has a significant role to play in improving outcomes for older people and addressing the barriers they face.

Council cannot achieve an age friendly Kāpiti by itself. We will work alongside the diverse and vibrant range of organisations, facilities and services to improve the lives of our older people in Kāpiti, as well as advocate to central government on their unique needs.

The community has been at the heart of the development of our approach. Over 1,000 members of the community have provided their time and thoughts which have formed the vision, values and focus areas of our approach.

"It's about older people participating in local decision making by voting and attending age-specific forums and having age-friendly communications."

Ō mātou moemoeā Our vision

*Kia rongo ai ō tātou kaumātua ki te manaakitanga, kia whai pānga,
kia whai wāhi hoki rātou ki te tautoko, i ēnei rangi tonu me te anamata.*

Our older people feel cared for, connected and able
to contribute, now and into the future

.....

If our older people feel cared for, connected and able
to positively contribute to the district, they feel valued
and have an increased sense of wellbeing.



*"An Age Friendly strategy is a starting point for building
a community suitable for all ages. A place where people
grow and thrive whatever their age"*

Te Tōtara: Ō mātou uara

Te Tōtara: Our values

Tōtara stand proudly in Aotearoa's forest canopy and are a symbol of a thriving natural ecosystem. With the right support and environment, the majestic Tōtara will grow for a thousand years.

The success of Tōtara depends on its community, what resources support it and the conditions in which it lives. The values embodied through Te Tōtara are what we seek through our Age Friendly approach so everyone can thrive as they age.

In the context of our approach, our older people are Tōtara who have stood the test of time and are significant in our communities.

Ūkaipōtanga Whenua – Land

Ūkaipōtanga is having a sense of belonging and contribution to society. Ūkaipōtanga is represented as the whenua which Tōtara are connected.

In the context of our approach, Ūkaipōtanga is about providing an environment for older people with the opportunity to contribute, be included and valued so they feel a part of the community.

Kotahitanga Pakiaka – Roots

Kotahitanga is about working together in unity as a collective. Kotahitanga is represented as pakiaka of Tōtara. Having strong unified roots which spread through the whenua helps our Tōtara stand strong and thrive.

In the context of our approach, Kotahitanga is about working together across Council and the community to progress shared goals as we implement the approach.

Manaakitanga Rau – Leaves

Manaakitanga is to be mana-enhancing towards others through generosity, appreciation, and respect. We see manaakitanga represented as the rau of Tōtara, providing warmth, shelter and shade all year around.

In the context of our approach, Manaakitanga means to be openhearted, caring and respectful in ways that ensure our older people thrive in Kāpiti.

Kaitiakitanga Peka – Branches

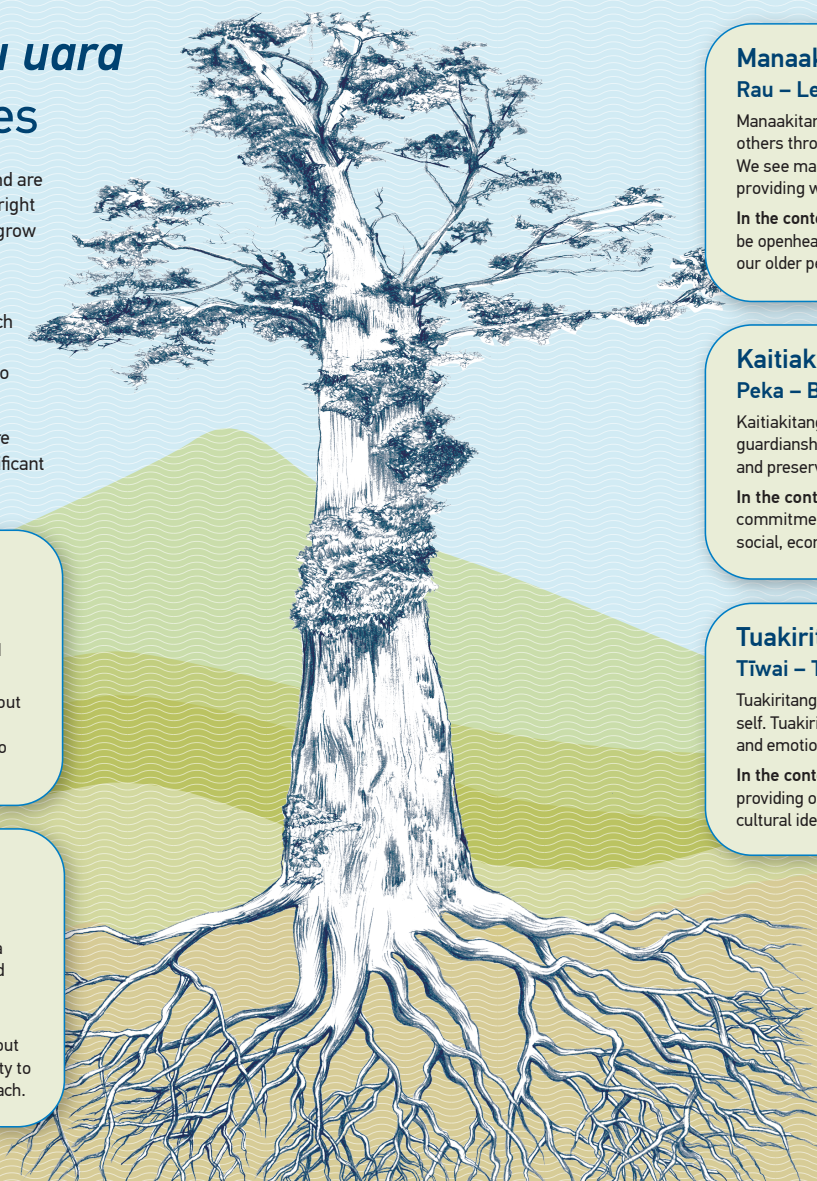
Kaitiakitanga is about protection, preservation and guardianship. We see kaitiakitanga as the peka protecting and preserving Tōtara.

In the context of our approach, Kaitiakitanga is a commitment to sustaining and nurturing people's social, economical, environmental and cultural wellbeing.

Tuakiritanga Tīwai – Trunk


Tuakiritanga means identity, pride and confidence in one's self. Tuakiritanga is represented as the tīwai, the spiritual and emotional source of Tōtara.

In the context of our approach, Tuakiritanga is about providing older people with opportunities to nurture their cultural identity and self-determination as they age.



Te Tōtara: Ō tātou kaumātua


Te Tōtara: Our older people



15,453
people **over the age**
of 65 live in Kāpiti

26%
of Kāpiti Coast District's
population is **over 65**
compared to
16%
nationally

3.8%
of Kāpiti Coast District's
population is **over 85**
compared to
1.8%
nationally



10%
of Kāpiti Coast District's
workforce is made
up of those **over 65**
compared to
6.7%
nationally



30%
of Kāpiti Coast District's
population will be **over**
65 by
2048

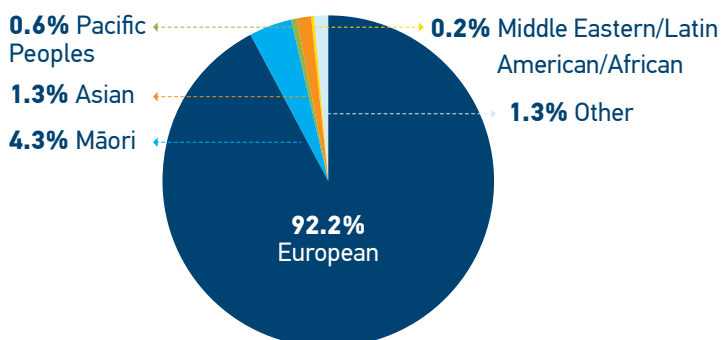


50%
of Kāpiti Coast District's
population will be
over 55 by
2048



72%
over 65 of Kāpiti Coast
District's population
own their own home

ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF THOSE AGED OVER 65 IN THE KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT



OF THOSE AGED OVER 65 IN THE KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT



51% are
65 – 74 years old



34% are
75 – 84 years old



15% are
85 years and older

Ō tātou hāpori kaumātua

Our ageing communities

Across Aotearoa, our older population is rapidly growing. This brings new challenges, opportunities and future implications for councils to think about and act on. Kāpiti Coast is an attractive option for retirees, many moving here for a lifestyle change or a downsize in housing. Home ownership for over 65-year olds in Kāpiti is 80 percent. However, it is important to note that while many incoming retirees have strong financial security, some older people in our district struggle with hardship. For example, Māori are more severely impacted by housing issues in Kāpiti and Council has identified the need to achieve more equitable housing outcomes for them.

Many older people are enjoying good health. They are assertive, have a strong political voice and hold high expectations of living active, healthy lifestyles well into old age. Use of new technologies is growing, particularly in the recently retired age group of those aged 65–69 years. Strong and vibrant rainbow and LGBTQIA+ communities are becoming more common and will be further reflected in our older age groups in the future. The number of older Māori communities has increased with older Māori people holding significant value as leaders and kaitiaki (guardians).

The number of people aged 85 years and over are growing the fastest. Nationwide, the number of people aged 85+ is predicted to double from 86,800 in 2018 to 178,800 in 2034. The rise in this age group will have the most dramatic impact on health and social services. In Kāpiti, due to the availability of aged care facilities, the number of people aged 80–90 years living in the district is increasing. As the population ages, so does the number of older people in the community who require support services. As age increases, so does the likelihood of living with a long-term health condition or a disability which requires ongoing support.

Many older people face vulnerabilities, disability and hardship, but the specific needs of Māori need to be prioritised. Disparities in outcomes between Māori and non-Māori are well documented. Older Māori suffer disproportionately more from ill health and have a shorter expected life span than non-Māori.

Many older people are choosing, or find themselves needing, to stay longer in work. Workforce participation among older New Zealanders has risen significantly in the last decade. In fact, nearly one in four people aged 65+ are currently in paid employment. In 1990, just seven percent of those aged over 65 participated in the labour market and now that figure is 20%. This trend is only expected to continue as our population ages further.

"An Age Friendly community respects and utilises the richness and experience that older people bring."

Older people provide an important role in unpaid work in our communities:

- By 2036, it is predicted that those over the age of 65 will contribute \$25 billion worth of unpaid or voluntary work to New Zealand's social economy³.
- Older people make a significant contribution as volunteers in our community organisations.
- A growing number of grandparents are also caring for their grandchildren, either full-time or while their own children are at work.



³ Better Later Life – He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 to 2034

Ō mātou aronga

Our focus areas

Through the development of our Age Friendly Approach, we heard that the following focus areas are important to our older people. Achieving these focus areas will mean we will have flourishing age friendly communities in Kāpiti.

- Older people feel connected and valued as an integral part of our district.
- Older people can get around and have access to what they need.
- Older people participate in their communities in ways that work for them.



Kia rongo ngā kaumātua ki te whai pānga me te wāhi nui ki a rātou i tō tātou rohe

Older people feel connected
and valued as an integral part
of our district

Ngā āhuatanga ka kitea e tātou

What we will see

- People have positive attitudes towards aging and older people.
- Older people feel a sense of safety and connection in their neighbourhoods and the wider district.
- The contribution of older people in the community is encouraged and valued and their knowledge and experience are cherished.

Ngā mea hei ine mā mātou

We will be measuring

- Increase in older people feeling safe.
- Increase in older people feeling valued.
- Increase in older people feeling connected.

He aha te take o tēnei aronga

Why this focus area

Like Tōtara – which stand out as one of Aotearoa New Zealand's native forest giants – our older people are important members

of our community who have the right to be treated with respect and dignity.

Living in a friendly, secure neighbourhood is a way of reducing the risk of social isolation in older age¹ and a range of Council actions can help our older people feel connected with others in their immediate neighbourhoods.

Feeling safe is important for everyone's mental health and overall wellbeing. The value of manaakitanga is one we want nurtured in our communities. Having vibrant and nearby shopping areas where people are out and about, positive relationships with neighbours and community events which are inclusive of our older communities all contribute to feeling safe and valued. In turn, this reflects the value of ūkaipōtanga and tuakiritanga which help increase older people's feeling of belonging in Kāpiti and building self-reliance. Older people also value opportunities to connect with young people, with different generations learning from each other.

Kāpiti has vibrant and diverse communities of older people bringing different needs, interests and contributions to our district. They want

to see their cultural diversity reflected in local events, programmes and services. Older Māori

people want more opportunities to speak, read and see te reo Māori across Kāpiti. They also want more opportunities to connect through waiata and toi Māori. Positive ageing for Māori in our approach is considered in the context of iwi, hapū, whānau and community.

Me pēwhea e tutuki ai tēnei aronga

How this will be achieved

- Strengthening older people's sense of safety and connection at neighbourhood and community levels.
- Ensuring there is age friendly access to educational, cultural, spiritual and recreational resources in our communities.
- Ensuring there are services, activities and information available which recognise the unique needs of older Māori people, as well as older ethnic and migrant communities.
- Supporting initiatives which enhance older people's wellbeing and celebrate their achievements.

¹ Age Concern Kāpiti & the Health and Ageing Research Team at Massey University Research



Ka taea e ngā kaumātua te hāereere haere me te whai wāhi ki ngā mea e mātua hiahia ana rātou

Older people can get around and have access to what they need

Ngā āhuatanga ka kitea e tātou

What we will see

- Kāpiti is easy to get around for all ages and abilities.
- Communication and information are inclusive and accessible to older people.
- Older people can access the services, spaces and resources they need.

Ngā mea hei ine mā mātou

We will be measuring

- Increase in equity and access to services and opportunities.
- Accessible transport options and systems.
- Increase in feeling informed.

He aha te take o tēnei aronga

Why this focus area

Just as Tōtara need a diverse forest floor to support the forest canopy, our older people need to be shown manaaki through a range of services and opportunities for their cultural, social and economic wellbeing. Access to appropriate services was a common theme through the development of our approach, ranging from access to health services through to using internet banking and digital technology. The value of kotahitanga is upheld when services, leaders and systems work together to ensure a joined-up approach to access and opportunities for our older people.

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted inequities for older people, including access to support services and online information. Enhancing social connection and participation is central to the resilience of our ageing community in Kāpiti. We can do this through a range of actions including how we design new parts of our communities. Getting around includes ensuring our cycleways, footpaths and walkways are appropriate for a range of needs including older people's growing use of e-bikes and mobility devices.

There is a rich array of activities and services for older people across Kāpiti. Older people want better access to these to enhance their physical, mental, cultural and emotional wellbeing. This includes providing good information in ways which work for older people, helping services and activities to reduce barriers for older people to participate, and making sure our communities are designed in ways which allow older people to get what they need. This is underpinned by the value of manaakitanga, encouraging services to be delivered in a way which is mana-enhancing, values kaitiakitanga and nurtures older people's social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing.

Me pēwhea e tutuki ai tēnei aronga

How this will be achieved

- Ensuring older people have good up-to-date information and can get around Kāpiti.
- Providing support to enable older people to access Council services.
- Advocating to central government and others on local needs, as well as helping transform systems and policies to work better for our older people.
- Ensuring our transport systems and resources work to get older people where they need to go.

Ka whai wāhi ngā kaumātua ki ō rātou hapori i runga anō i tā rātou i pai ai

Older people participate in their communities in ways that work for them

Ngā āhuatanga ka kitea e tātou

What we will see

- Older people participate in decisions that affect them and contribute to the community.
- Our outdoor spaces and public facilities are accessible to all and encourage active use and enjoyment by older people.
- All older people have options to participate meaningfully in our communities.

Ngā mea hei ine mā mātou

We will be measuring

- Increase in feeling heard in community decision-making.
- Increase in use of outdoor places and spaces.
- Increase in community and social participation.

He aha te take o tēnei aronga

Why this focus area

Older people are a valuable resource for our district. As the forest relies on Tōtara as central to its foundation, many families, communities and organisations depend on older people for their skills, knowledge and experience. Through this outcome, we uphold the value of tuakiritanga (recognising older people's unique identities and voices) and the value

of ūkaipōtanga (supporting opportunities to contribute to our communities and wider district).

Older people want to be included and their needs considered as our communities grow. This means ensuring we include our ageing communities when planning new developments, activities and programmes.

People are generally healthier and happier in places where decision-makers prioritise physical activity². Being active contributes to all aspects of health and wellbeing. Having spaces and activities that promote active lifestyles for the diverse range of abilities as people age is key.

Listening to the diversity of older people's voices is also important. For example, there are times older people in our migrant and ethnic communities or in care facilities are not heard or their thoughts and ideas not sought. These groups want to be engaged but require us to reach them in ways which work for them.

Me pēwhea e tutuki ai tēnei aronga

How this will be achieved

- Providing different ways older people can find out about and participate in community activities.
- Strengthening ways older people share their wisdom and participate in community decision-making.
- Ensuring the way we design our communities encourages social inclusion and connection with others.
- Ensuring the voices of our diverse older people are heard by the Council on matters which are important to them.

² WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018-2030

Te whanaketanga o tō mātou Ara Manaaki

How we developed our Approach

The voices of our older people were central to the development of our approach and helped us understand the diversity of Kāpiti older people's needs, challenges and opportunities.

A series of leadership groups provided valuable input over time as the approach evolved. An Age Friendly Kāpiti Reference Group was established early in the project with representatives from the Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council, Grey Power Kāpiti, Kāpiti Age Concern and the Kāpiti Disability Advisory Group. A number of individuals in community leadership roles, health and social service experts and kaumātua Māori were involved, providing advice from their lived experience and community expertise as our approach took shape.



A range of methods were used to collect older people's thoughts and ideas, including surveys, workshops and interviews, with Grey Power Kāpiti instrumental in leading the initial stages of the project.

- Just under 1,000 older Kāpiti residents responded to age friendly surveys.
- Workshops were run in four different communities across the district.
- Hui and interviews were held with older Māori people across the district.
- Over 100 residents participated in consultations at several retirement villages and rest homes.
- Interviews were carried out with older people from our rainbow communities, those living in our rural communities and with organisations looking after seniors with complex needs, including homeless older people.
- A hui was held with older people from different ethnic and geographic communities.

"Age Friendly relates to older persons ability to get out and about in their communities - mobility then increases opportunities to keep social isolation and loneliness at bay - thus promoting good health."

He aha tā ngā kaumātua kōrero

What older people said

The key themes voiced by our older people were:

- design communities with us in mind
- develop communities which nurture us
- improve the way we get around, get services and get information
- provide us with meaningful opportunities to contribute to decision-making.

Whakaarohia mātou i ā koutou hoahoa

Design with us in mind

Older people told us they want to see communities designed with their needs in mind. They were appreciative of opportunities to have a say on this design, however many – particularly those in care facilities – felt they were not heard and wanted more opportunities to contribute to community decision-making.

Older people were clear about what is needed to achieve an age friendly district. Many commented being age friendly would benefit everyone and felt it was an inclusive way of designing our communities. They talked about wanting to have a more age friendly 'feeling' in our outdoor spaces and provided a range of practical suggestions such as more shade, comfortable seating and good lighting. They shared their challenges with facilities including access to toilets, struggling with heavy doors and the need for planners to think about size, space, and how people move around and through our communities.

He hapori e manaaki ana i a mātou

Communities which nurture us

Older people shared the places and spaces in the district which they felt nurtured their wellbeing. Older Māori people also spoke about their connection to marae, whenua and awa (river). There were a number of places older people said they enjoyed spending time. Parks with intergenerational use were seen as beneficial but required better access and seating. Overall, the beaches of Kāpiti were seen as a central place of wellbeing and having seating with ocean views for those who could not walk onto the beach was key. Having direct access to small parks and other green spaces in their immediate community was also important to older people, many of whom have disabilities and are dependent on others for getting around the community and across the district.

Housing is a key challenge and concern with many older people in the district talking about the need for affordable housing support and limited housing choices (particularly for people with disabilities). There was concern about the high number of older people living alone and the debilitating experience of being socially isolated. They felt the way communities were designed could contribute to reducing social isolation and 'inspire a sense of community' rather than be solely focused on providing housing.

Many people talked about how community is created through people, as well as places and facilities. Getting a friendly 'hello' from a neighbour, chatting about the weather with

someone in their local dairy and feeling visible in busier parts of the community were all examples shared by older people as ways they feel part of a nurturing community.

Te hāereere haere, te noho wātea mai o ngā ratonga me ngā pārongo

Getting around, getting services and getting information

One of the most important aspects of achieving an age friendly Kāpiti for many older people was access. A lot of them spoke about the challenges they have getting to shops, services, clubs and other activities. The provision and maintenance of footpaths and walkways was highlighted, with some footpaths not suited to wheelchairs and mobility scooters. Barriers for some were immediate from the moment they left their homes onto footpaths which did not feel accessible to them.

Concerns about accessing transport were also common. Some of the key challenges were unreliability of public buses, standing at bus stops, having to rely on relatives for private transport options and issues with parking in town centres. There was high dependency on private transport to access health/medical services and many people felt there could be better transport options for them to get to these services.

Health and social services are important in older people's lives. Generally, our older people felt provision of, and access to, these services was adequate. Many felt specific challenges needed attention including transport to medical services, as well as access to after-hours medical services and care services. Having culturally appropriate and respectful services between providers and older Māori people was also highlighted. Many people felt the Council had an important role to play in advocating the unique needs of our district's ageing population to central government.

Getting information about local services, activities and events was a challenge for some older people while others found their libraries a good source of information, with access to digital education. The role of services such as Grey Power and Age Concern in providing good information in the community was noted. Older Māori people wanted more opportunities to learn, speak and hear te reo Māori in the wider community.



"Being age friendly means our young and older people live in a pedestrian-friendly and accessible built and natural environment where they are safe and supported through their vulnerable years."

He ara wātea whai tikanga tonu**Meaningful opportunities**

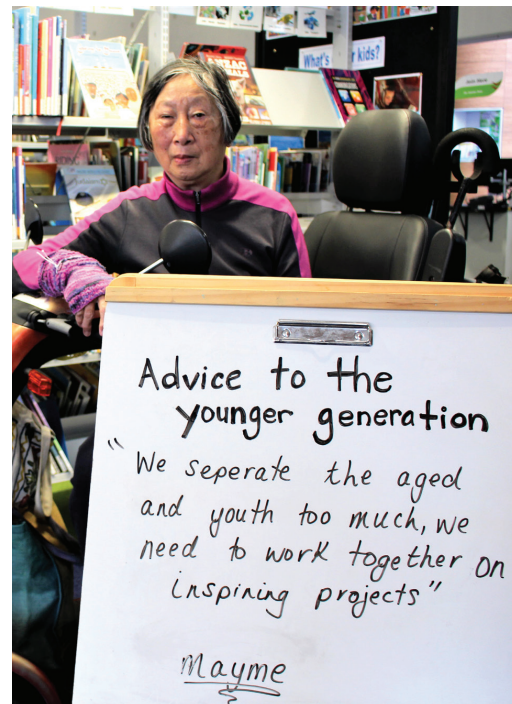
A common theme was a desire to have more opportunities for meeting people, learning new activities, getting involved in recreational activities and having new experiences.

The older people in our district who lead independent and active lives are taking up a variety of social and recreational opportunities. However, others have less access to such opportunities for a range of reasons. Being less mobile, having a disability, financial barriers, looking after grandchildren or partners, being reliant on others for transport and language barriers were some of the factors which reduced older people's ability to connect with social and recreational opportunities outside their homes.

Many older people commented that they felt 'out of touch'. They wanted to share their knowledge and skills but did not know how to or were unsure these would be valued. The importance of having work and things to do whether these involved looking after others, gardening or undertaking paid or unpaid work, was important in creating meaning in their lives and connection with others.

Kāpiti has a broad range of services, clubs and groups which older people regularly access. A canvas of services for older people in Kāpiti found over 100 support agencies, recreational and social clubs, and special interest groups specially focused on this age group.

A gap was identified in activities for our older Māori community. Older Māori people expressed a desire for more opportunities to celebrate and express their culture through *toi Māori*. They wanted more opportunities for ongoing connection with each other and felt there was a lack of activities catering to their needs and interests.



"I like the whakatauki, "He taonga te wareware." One explanation is it recognises as we get older we get forgetful nevertheless we're still taonga."

Te wāhi ki te Kaunihera

Roles of Council

Many work streams across Council support our older people to live their best lives including advocating for older people's needs related to housing, health, connection, income and work.

Current Council work focused on older people's needs includes:

- supporting the Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council
- providing social housing for older people in ten locations throughout Kāpiti
- providing rates assistance for residential ratepayers 65 years of age and over
- creating age friendly opportunities for older people to be physically active through our pools, parks and other community facilities
- making library services and resources accessible to older people and supporting their access to the digital world.

As a funder and facilitator, Council supports the work of local community organisations who play a pivotal role in achieving positive social outcomes for our older people. The key actions outlined in our approach recognise the importance of our organisations which cater for the aged sector and the significant contributions they make in our communities. By working together in the development of an Action Plan, we can leverage resources and deliver greater impact.

Achieving an age friendly Kāpiti requires a local lens within the wider context of the country's ageing population. Our role includes advocating to central government on the unique needs of our older people and national policies which can help or hinder our age friendly focus areas.

"For me it's leading an active lifestyle where I can tramp, hunt, fish and dive plus fulfil the obligations in terms of being Māori."



Te horopaki whānui

Our wider context

Being an age friendly district is part of a global aspiration led by the World Health Organization. Our Age Friendly Approach is based on the World Health Organization's Age-Friendly Cities and Communities Framework which seeks to foster healthy and active aging across a range of domains including:

- outdoor spaces and buildings
- transportation
- housing
- social participation
- respect and social inclusion
- civic participation and employment
- communication and information
- community support and health services.

Our approach contributes to the Age Friendly Aotearoa New Zealand programme led by Te Tari Kaumātua, the Office for Seniors and contributes to New Zealand's response to the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020-2030.

Nationally, our approach aligns with three key strategies:

[Better Later Life – He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 to 2034](#): This Government strategy focuses on making the future better for Aotearoa as we age and the strategy's vision "Kia noho ora tonu ngā kaumātua – Older New Zealanders lead valued, connected and fulfilling lives" is supported by the Age Friendly Aotearoa New Zealand programme.

[The Disability Strategy 2016 - 2026](#): The vision for this Government strategy is that Aotearoa is a non-disabling society - a place where disabled people have an equal opportunity to achieve their goals and aspirations, and all of New Zealand works together to make this happen.

[Healthy Ageing Strategy 2016 – 2026](#): This Government strategy takes a life-course approach, seeking to maximise health and wellbeing for all older people so that "older people live well, age well and have a respectful end of life in age-friendly communities".

"Being age friendly will mean an environment that is free from physical and social barriers to enable all Kāpiti residents, regardless of age, to fully participate in society."

Te horopaki o te Kaunihera

Our Council context

Our Age Friendly Approach contributes to Council's current long-term plan vision ***"thriving environment, vibrant economy, strong communities – toitū te whenua, toitū te wai, toitū te tāngata — toitū Kāpiti: the lifestyle choice"*** through the following community outcomes:

- Our people have access to suitable housing in Kāpiti so they can live and thrive.
- Our local economy is prosperous with ample opportunities for people to work and learn in Kāpiti.
- Our communities are resilient, safe, healthy, thriving and connected. Everyone has a sense of belonging and can access the resources and services they need.

Tāngata whenua have a significant relationship with Council through the Memorandum of Partnership. Our approach is aligned with the vision of tāngata whenua for the district including kaitiakitanga, whakawhanaungatanga, manaakitanga, the importance of te reo Māori, kotahitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Our approach has strong synergies with work we are undertaking to develop a shared community vision to 2060 and beyond. There are three domains included in this Kāpiti vision: place, people and partnership. Our approach particularly aligns with the people and partnership domains in the following ways:

- People:
 - » Health
 - » Housing
 - » Equality
 - » Income and Work
 - » Peace and safety
- Partnerships:
 - » Shared direction
 - » Trust and confidence.

The Age Friendly Action Plan that will implement our approach will be led by the strategic priorities of the Long-term Plan 2024 and will align with the strategic framework which will underpin the community vision to 2060 and beyond for Kāpiti.

"It's about being recognised for our wide range of capacities and resources, being listened to, and participating in society."

Our Age Friendly Approach intersects with the following Council strategies:

[Community Facilities Strategy 2017](#)

This 20-year strategy is about ensuring there are safe and welcoming facilities for all ages in Kāpiti which provide a wide range of recreational and social activities. The needs of older people are included with opportunities for improved provision of these facilities for our ageing communities.

[Sustainable Transport Strategy 2022](#)

This strategy acknowledges older people make up a significant proportion of pedestrians and cyclists in Kāpiti, and that the transport network needs to better meet the needs of this age group.

[Kāpiti Coast District Council Housing Strategy 2022](#)

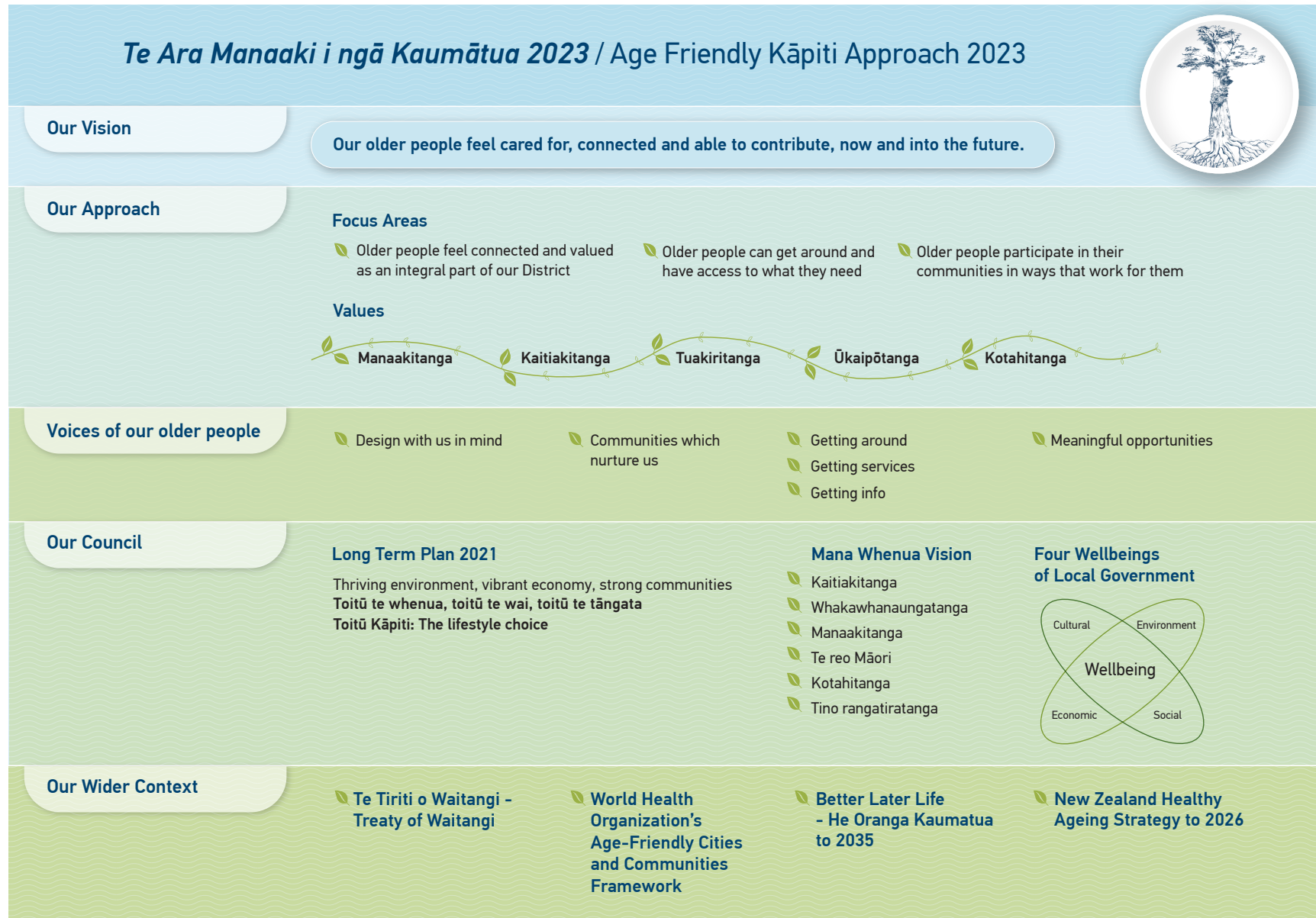
This strategy outlines an approach to housing in Kāpiti. Older people's needs were a key part of the large-scale housing needs assessment for the strategy.

[Toitū Kāpiti: Kāpiti Coast Open Spaces Strategy 2022](#)

This strategy safeguards and guides the provision of open space in Kāpiti for the next 30 years. Open space includes green spaces such as parks, reserves, transport corridors, urban spaces, streetscapes, greenbelt areas and streams.

[Te tupu pai: Our strategy for enabling sustainable growth 2022](#)

Te tupu pai is our growth strategy. It sets out a vision and roadmap for how Council and Mana Whenua will work with our community to achieve sustainable development for our district in the 30 years to 2051.



Te timatanga o tā mātou mahere mahi The start of our Action Plan

Our first actions across the approach will be:

- The establishment of a cross-sector working group to identify and progress opportunities.
- A detailed action plan to enable collaboration between Council, aged-sector organisations and communities.
- Assessment of new areas in an age friendly work programme for Council.
- An evaluation framework to measure how we are tracking against our focus areas.

"Population aging is perhaps the biggest social transformation this century, and Kāpiti is leading the way. As most of us age we know we want to "age in place." We want to stay at or near home safely and be independent and proud. That to me is what the Age Friendly Strategy is all about."



This table provides the starting point under our approach's three focus areas as we move to implementation.

<i>Ngā Arotahinga Manaaki i ngā Kaumātua</i> Focus area	<i>He pēwhea tōna āhua</i> What we will see	<i>Ngā mahi</i> Actions
Older people feel connected and are valued as an integral part of our district.	<p>People have positive attitudes towards aging and older people.</p> <p>Older people feel a sense of safety and respect in their neighbourhoods and the wider district.</p> <p>The contribution of older people in the community is encouraged, recognised and valued, and their knowledge and experience is cherished.</p>	<p>Promote positive attitudes to older people and address ageism.</p> <p>Deliver events and promotion which connects communities and neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Integrate age friendly attributes in our neighbourhoods and town centre work programmes.</p> <p>Provide social connection and support for older Māori people.</p> <p>Assess whether Council's community programmes and outward facing services are age friendly.</p>
Older people can get around in ways that work for them and have access to what they need.	<p>Kāpiti is easy to get around for all ages and abilities.</p> <p>Communication and information are inclusive of, and accessible to, older people.</p> <p>Older people can access the things they need.</p>	<p>Work with central government and our local social sector agencies to improve access to transport choices that work for older people and co-ordinate assistance for socially isolated and other vulnerable older people.</p> <p>Upgrade Council facilities, places and open spaces so they are age friendly.</p> <p>Incorporate age friendly design in our transport networks.</p> <p>Advocate to external organisations such as Waka Kotahi and Greater Wellington Regional Council on older people's mobility and transport needs and interests.</p> <p>Ensure Council communications are age friendly.</p> <p>Help improve older people's digital skills and safety to increase access to the benefits of digital technology.</p>
Older people participate in their communities in ways that work for them.	<p>Older people participate in decisions that affect them and contribute to the community.</p> <p>Our outdoor spaces and public facilities are accessible to all and encourage active use and enjoyment by older people.</p> <p>All older people have options to participate meaningfully in our communities.</p>	<p>Ensure older people can engage with us in ways that suit them, so we can understand their needs and better support those who are vulnerable.</p> <p>Provide a range of ways diverse older people can participate in community decision-making.</p> <p>Ensure Council work programmes, engagement activities and consultation are age friendly and seek the voice of older communities we do not often hear from</p> <p>Work with our community organisations to enhance social and recreational opportunities for older people.</p>



8.2 SMOKEFREE PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS POLICY REVIEW

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

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

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

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

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

TE TUKU HAEPAHA | DELEGATION

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

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

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

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

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

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

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

Legislative Context

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

Smoking and Vaping Trends in Aotearoa

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

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

HE KÖRERORERO | DISCUSSION

He take | Issues

Why do we need a Smokefree Public Places Policy?

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

Why is a review of the existing policy needed?

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

- Vape products and their packaging will only be able to have generic flavour descriptions to limit the enticing nature of flavoured vapes such as 'cotton candy' and 'strawberry jelly donut'.
 - Decreasing the maximum nicotine salt content in single use (disposable) vapes from 50mg/ml to 35mg/ml so they are less addictive
 - All vaping products will have removable batteries and child-safety mechanisms to improve their safety and better protect our young people.
- 23 The Government has however stopped short of issuing a complete ban on recreational vaping. Many countries, including Australia, have now moved to making vapes available through prescription only as a smoking cessation tool.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

- 24 Council considered a range of potential changes in scope for the Smokefree Public Places Policy. The following outdoor spaces have been added to the draft policy to bring it into line with other policies across the country, but to do so in an incremental manner which will allow both council staff and health agencies involved in implementing the policy time to provide the necessary support and education, and to grow public awareness:
- All council owned parks, reserves, and sports grounds, playgrounds & skateparks.
 - Smokefree perimeter within 10 metres of council buildings and facilities, train stations and bus shelters, beaches, rivers, and lakes, outdoor dining areas on public land, council operated/funded events.
- 25 Other outdoor public spaces were considered as part of the review but have not been included in the revised policy for the following reasons:
- 25.1 **CBD/Civic spaces** – further investigation is required to determine where appropriate CBD boundaries would lie and how this wider restriction could be implemented to achieve the greatest impact. More general geographical restrictions on smoking may be better achieved once the public has had time to adjust to the initial policy changes and the notion of Smokefree public spaces becomes more engrained. The idea of more sweeping geographical restrictions on smoking is one that may be best worked through as part of the wider Health Strategy.
- 25.2 **Social Housing** – Some councils have included Social Housing in their Smokefree Public Places Policies. Wellington City Council is the only council in the Wellington Region to prohibit smoking in a City Housing building or unit, and in communal areas. Designated Smokefree areas are provided in some complexes.
- 25.3 The only Social Housing Kāpiti District Council owns is the housing for older persons and it could be considered too heavy handed to prohibit people smoking in their own homes. It may be unfair to limit an individual's access to social housing based on their addiction to smoking, or to deny them access to safe housing. This is an area that could be considered as part of the review of our Older Persons Housing.
- 26 Council has considered three packages of options following this review:

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

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

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

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

Further consideration: Political statement of support of Smokefree Aotearoa 2025

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

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

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

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

Mana whenua

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

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

Panonitanga Āhuarangi me te Taiao | Climate change and Environment

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

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

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

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

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

35 There are no significant legal implications from this policy.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

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

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

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

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

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

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

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

Whakatairanga | Publicity

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

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

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



Smokefree Public Places Policy

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1. Purpose

This policy aims to improve the health and wellbeing of Kāpiti residents by:

- Reducing the incidence of smoking and vaping in public places
- De-normalising smoking and vaping behaviour in public places
- Supporting healthy environments for our tamariki and rangatahi.

2. Background

The Smokefree Environments Act 1990 prohibits smoking in workplaces, education and childcare centres, public transport, passenger services, and certain other public areas, and restricts smoking in restaurants, cafes and casinos.

The Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020 added references to vaping to the above Act. Vaping is prohibited or restricted in the locations described under the 1990 Act.

In March 2011 the Government adopted the Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 goal. The Government aims to have less than 5% of New Zealanders smoking by 2025.

The Local Government Act 2002 states that local government's purpose is to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community both current and future.

The Health Act 1956 states that it is the duty of every council to improve, promote and protect public health.

3. Alignment with Council's Community Outcomes

This policy supports Kāpiti District Council's Community outcome:

- Strong communities - our communities are resilient, safe, healthy, thriving and connected.

4. Policy Objectives & Scope

This policy focuses on the reduction of exposure to second hand smoke, and de-normalisation of the use of tobacco and other smoking products by encouraging people to refrain from smoking or vaping in designated smokefree and vape-free outdoor public places.

Through this policy the Council will send a positive message that the health of our tamariki and rangatahi and the environment should be protected from the effects of smoking and vaping. It will also help empower non-smokers to speak up when people smoke in smokefree areas.

This policy is not a ban on smoking or vaping in a public place. Whether people choose to smoke or not, and limiting the availability of tobacco and vaping products, is outside scope of this policy. This policy is about positive messaging around what healthy environments look like and promoting healthy lifestyle choices.

5. Shared goal & responsibility

This policy supports central Government's Smokefree Aotearoa vision of becoming a smokefree nation by 2025. 'Smokefree' is generally defined by the sector as the prevalence of smoking across all populations being less than 5 percent.

Achieving the Smokefree 2025 goal is a responsibility shared between central and local government, the health sector, tobacco control agencies, and communities. Each of these players has a different area of focus and an important role to play in contributing towards the smokefree goal.

6. Council's contribution – role and responsibilities

As a provider of social infrastructure on behalf of its communities, Council has a unique ability to engage and inform the public of Kāpiti. This policy focuses on areas where Council has the greatest influence and can work best towards achieving desired smokefree outcomes.

Areas of responsibility

Council has four broad areas of responsibility in relation to smokefree as a manager of:

- Assets and facilities
- Public places
- Events in the district
- Informing its communities.

The greatest area of influence Council has is to assist with the de-normalisation of smoking. Reducing the visibility of smoking (and vaping) has been proven to help reduce the uptake of smoking, especially by children and young people, and to support former smokers to remain smokefree.

7. What we want to achieve

In addition to supporting the national goal of being smokefree by 2025, Council's intention through this policy is to create:

'A healthy, clean environment where the people of Kāpiti, particularly our tamariki and rangatahi, can enjoy public spaces without exposure to second hand smoke and smoking related litter'.

The policy aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- Improved health and wellbeing.
- Fewer people smoke and vape in public places.
- Reduced exposure to second hand smoke for our young people.
- The prevalence of smoking and vaping in the Kāpiti district decreases over time.
- Smokers feel supported by their community to stop smoking.
- Fresh and clean environments.
- Increasing numbers of businesses designate their premises smokefree and vape-free.

8. Smokefree spaces

8.1 All current designated smokefree areas will also become vapefree from November 2023

- Existing signage at parks, playgrounds and sports fields will be updated to include vapefree messaging.

8.2 Smokefree spaces to be rolled out starting November 2023

- All council owned parks, reserves and sportsgrounds.
- All council owned playgrounds, including skateparks.
- Within 10 metres of outdoor public areas around council buildings and facilities.
- Train stations, bus stops and shelters
- Beaches, Lakes, Rivers.

8.3 Smokefree spaces and events to be included in 2025

- Outdoor dining and drinking areas on council owned land
- Events held at any of Council's designated smokefree public spaces will be smokefree
- Public events receiving Council funding will be encouraged to support smokefree/vapefree messaging.

Regional Public Health teams and Smoking Cessation services can support event organisers to deliver smokefree messaging through the provision of signage, resources, and education. Smokefree and vapefree messages, as well as smoking cessation services, are to be promoted at Council organised or supported events. External organisations are encouraged to promote smokefree/vapefree events when using Council designated smokefree/vapefree spaces.

9. Implementation

This policy will be delivered taking a cross-Council approach, working collaboratively with key stakeholders in Kāpiti's smokefree sector to share information, resources, and develop common approaches.

Implementation takes a non-regulatory approach to support individual choices for leading a healthy lifestyle. It relies on smokefree/vapefree signage and messaging to the community via the Council's website, social media, events and other communications channels and platforms. Compliance with the policy is entirely voluntary and it would not be enforced by Council staff.

How we are going to do it

Following adoption of the policy:

- display appropriately sized/themed signage with smokefree and vapefree messaging at council buildings, facilities, parks and reserves areas as signage needs to be replaced or added to newly designated smokefree/vapefree areas.
- prioritise those areas commonly used by children & young people as designated smokefree/vapefree areas.
- utilise council communications channels to promote smokefree/vapefree messaging and direct people to appropriate support services.

- on review, councils commitment to the Smokefree 2025 goal will be referenced in the Long-Term Plan and other strategies/plans as appropriate.

From 2025 Council will:

- promote voluntary uptake of smokefree outdoor dining/drinking to hospitality businesses. As smoking rates drop consider options to make all outdoor-dining and bar venues smokefree through condition of lease.
- make Smokefree and Vapefree signage/stickers available for event organisers and hospitality businesses.
- promote and facilitate the inclusion of stop smoking service providers at public events with a view to include a Smokefree/Vapefree requirement in all funding agreements as they are negotiated/renewed.
- include a 'no smoking/vaping clause in the Council's terms and conditions for hiring any Council venue.

10. Guiding principles

The following principles will be used to prioritise what activities the Council will take to implement this policy:

- The wellbeing of tamariki and rangatahi is a central consideration.
- Areas where people congregate and socialise will be given priority to be smokefree/vapefree to have the most impact.
- Council will lead by example in prioritising all areas that people associate with council to be smokefree.
- Encouraging a change in smoking behaviour will be carried out in a way that is acceptable to, and supported by, Kāpiti's communities.



STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

Smokefree Public Places Policy

August 2023

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HAVE YOUR SAY

The Council invites your views on the draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Smokefree Public Places Policy 2023.

The formal consultative period will be from 30 August 2023 to 2 October 2023.

Submissions must be made either in writing or online.

You can complete the submission form attached to this document and either:

- email it to haveyoursay@kapiticoast.govt.nz
- drop it off at the Council offices or a Council Service Centre, or
- post it to 'Kāpiti Coast District Council, Private Bag 60601, Paraparaumu 5254'.

You can also make your submission online via Council's online submission portal at (link required)

Hard copies of the submission forms are also available from District libraries and service centres.

Submissions will be heard on 19 October 2023.

Persons who wish to be heard by Council will be given the opportunity to do so. If you wish to make an oral submission to Councillors, please indicate YES on the submission form and ensure you have included your contact details. We will contact you to arrange a time for you to speak.

What happens to your feedback?

Your submission, and those of other submitters, will help inform Councillors as we finalise the new Kāpiti Coast District Council Smokefree Public Places Policy 2023.

Statement of proposal

Introduction

1. Kāpiti Coast District Council (the Council) has prepared a new Policy to support Central Government's Smokefree Aotearoa goal of becoming a smokefree nation by 2025 (meaning less than 5% of the population are smokers).
2. The Kāpiti Coast District Council supports the Government's efforts to reduce the exposure of non-smokers to any detrimental health effects caused by smoking, and to de-normalise smoking by reducing the amount of smoking seen in the community.
3. Achieving this goal is a responsibility shared between central and local government, the health sector, tobacco control agencies, and communities. Local government has a role in promoting the health of its communities through:
 - section 11 of the Local Government Act 2002, which mandates local authorities to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future
 - section 23 of the Health Act 1956, which mandates local authorities to improve, promote, and protect public health within its district.
4. A comprehensive Smokefree Public Places Policy that supports the aims of current legislation and the Smokefree 2025 goal is a valuable tool for Council to support change in this area and protect the health and wellbeing of its communities. The draft Smokefree Public Places Policy broadens the scope of the policy to prohibit both smoking and vaping in council-owned public places to de-normalise smoking and vaping behaviour in our communities to protect the health and wellbeing of our people.

Background

The Legislative Context

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

6. In 2011, the Government set a goal for Smokefree 2025. The goal aims to reduce smoking prevalence to minimal levels (less than five percent of New Zealanders will be smokers by 2025). This has resulted in the *Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 Action Plan*, launched in December 2022. This plan contains six focus areas which are intended accelerate the progress towards a smokefree future and tackle the harm smoked tobacco products cause the people of New Zealand.
7. The Government has continued to strengthen its smokefree regulation to achieve a Smokefree Aotearoa, with a number of Acts changing since Council's 2008 policy was adopted. The introduction of new legislation and regulations is aimed at reducing smoking prevalence and address the increasing uptake of vaping, particularly among young people. Key legislative changes include:
 - The *Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020* - which attempted to strike a balance between ensuring vaping products are available for smokers who want to switch to a less harmful alternative and ensuring these products aren't marketed or sold to young people.
 - The *Smoke-free Environments (Prohibiting Smoking in Motor Vehicles Carrying Children) Amendment Act 2020* prohibits smoking and vaping in motor vehicles carrying children and young people under 18 years of age.
 - The *Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Smoked Tobacco Products) Amendment Act* - came into force in January 2023 and will restrict the sale of smoked tobacco products to a limited number of approved retail outlets and prohibit anyone from selling or supplying smoked tobacco products to people born on, or after, 1 January 2009. The Amendment also extends the Act's regulatory powers over the composition of smoked tobacco products, such as nicotine levels, so that only products that meet requirements set out in the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Regulations 2021 can be manufactured, imported, sold or supplied in New Zealand. This is intended to make these products less addictive and appealing.
8. Vaping products are regulated under the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990 (the Act), with specific vaping regulation introduced in November 2020 setting a number of limits and requirements for all vaping products being sold in New Zealand. All vaping products for sale in New Zealand must be notified through the Vaping Regulatory Authority's Health Advisory and Regulatory Platform (HARP) database. Products that are not notified, or notified incorrectly, cannot be legally sold in New Zealand.
9. In recognition of the rapidly increasing uptake of vaping by young people, the Government has recently announced additional restrictions on vaping products. Regulations are expected to be in force from August 2023 which will phase in the following policies over time:
 - New Specialist Vape Shops (SVRs) will not be able to open within 300m of schools and marae.
 - Vape products and their packaging will only be able to have generic flavour descriptions to limit the enticing nature of flavoured vapes such as 'cotton candy' and 'strawberry jelly donut'.

- Decreasing the maximum nicotine salt content in single use (disposable) vapes from 50mg/ml to 35mg/ml so they are less addictive
- All vaping products will have removable batteries and child-safety mechanisms to improve their safety and better protect our young people.

The harm caused by smoking and vaping

10. The harm from tobacco smoking, including second-hand smoke, is well known and documented¹:
- Half of all long-term smokers will die from a smoking-related disease.
 - Around 5000 people die each year in New Zealand because of smoking or second-hand smoke exposure. The equivalent of 13 people a day.
 - The lifespan of those smokers who die early from smoking is, on average, reduced by 15 years.
 - Tobacco use is the single largest cause of preventable death and chronic illness in this country.
 - Kids who have a parent who smokes are seven times more likely to become smokers.
 - Smoking prevalence and consumption is higher among Māori, young people and people with lower socio-economic status.
11. The level of harm caused by vaping has not been quantified in the same way as tobacco smoke, likely due to its relative 'newness' as a health risk and a corresponding lack of longitudinal data. However, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has broadly noted the following impacts globally²:
- E-cigarette emissions typically contain (varying amounts of) nicotine and other toxic substances that are harmful to both users, and non-users who are exposed to the aerosols second-hand. In addition, some products claiming to be nicotine-free have been found to contain nicotine.
 - The consumption of nicotine in children and adolescents has deleterious impacts on brain development, leading to long-term consequences for brain development and potentially leading to learning and anxiety disorders.
 - Some evidence suggests that never-smoker minors who use e-cigarettes are twice as likely to start smoking tobacco cigarettes later in life.
 - Evidence suggests that these products are harmful to health and are not safe, however it is too soon to be sure of the long-term impact of using or being exposed to them.
 - Accidental exposure of children to e-liquids pose serious risks as devices may leak, or children may swallow the poisonous e-liquid.

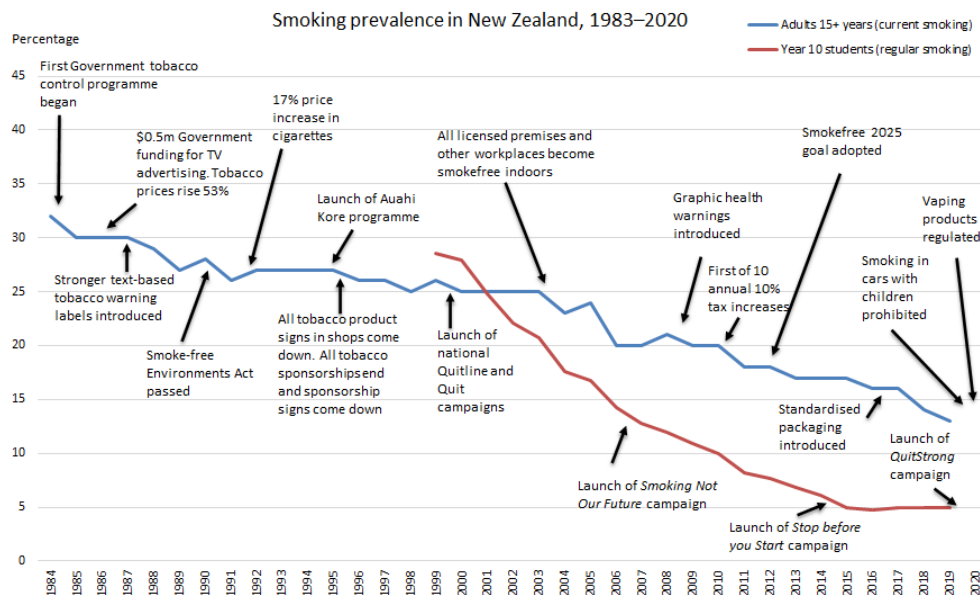
¹ <https://www.health.govt.nz/your-health/healthy-living/addictions/quitting-smoking/health-effects-smoking#:~:text=It%20slows%20your%20blood%20flow,fingers%20and%20toes%20become%20colder.&text=Your%20mouth%3A%20Smoking%20causes%20gum,oral%20health%20for%20>

² <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/tobacco-e-cigarettes>

Smoking Trends in Aotearoa

National tobacco smoking trends

12. Smoking rates nationally are continuing to decline, but smoking remains the biggest cause of preventable death in New Zealand. In 2021/22, 8.0% of adults were daily smokers, down from 9.4% the previous year and 16.4% in 2011/12.³
13. Smoking rates and smoking related harm are highest among Māori, Pacific peoples and those living in Aotearoa's most disadvantaged communities. Daily smoking rates for 2021/22 were as follows: Māori (19.9%), Pacific (18.2%), and European/Other (7.2%).⁴
14. The below graph shows long-term trends of smoking prevalence in New Zealand, overlaid by central government regulatory initiatives aimed at smoking reduction.



Source: Ministry of Health https://www.health.govt.nz/sites/default/files/images/smoking_prevalence_graph.png

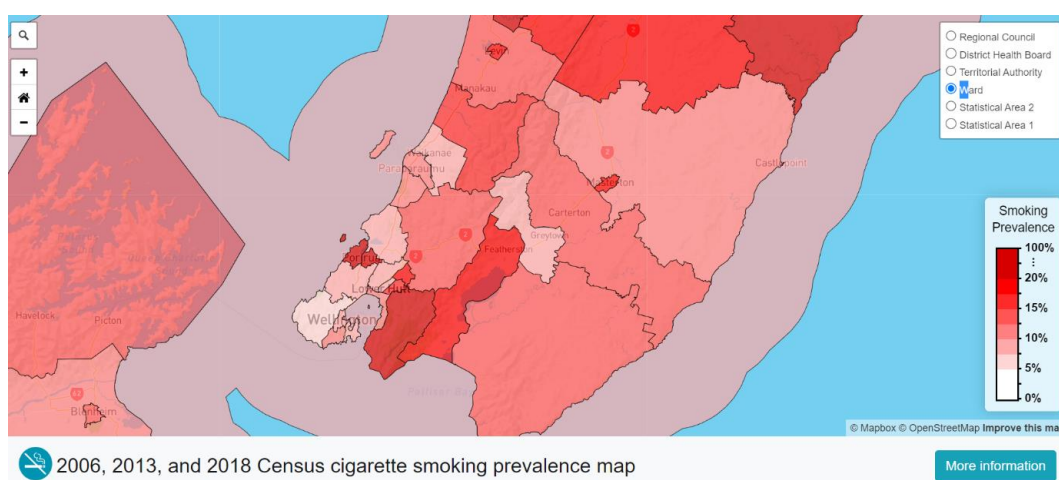
Kāpiti tobacco smoking trends

15. Kapiti's experience of tobacco smoking largely mirror the trends noted above at a national level with smoking in Kapiti sitting at the national average of 11% in the 2018 census. We are also seeing an overall downward trend in regular smoking among our population.

³ <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/annual-update-key-results-2021-22-new-zealand-health-survey>

⁴ <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/annual-update-key-results-2021-22-new-zealand-health-survey>

16. While the vast majority of smokers in the Kāpiti district identify as being of European ethnicity (72% of Kāpiti smokers in the 2018 census⁵), proportionally our Māori and Pacific communities have higher rates of regular smoking than other ethnicities, as shown in the chart below. These higher rates of regular smoking among Māori in Kāpiti broadly mirrors national trends, however Māori in Kāpiti reported a lower overall smoking rate (23%) than Māori nationally (28%) in the 2018 census.
17. Geographically, Ōtaki has the highest prevalence of smoking across the Kāpiti district, while Waikanae has the lowest prevalence. This distribution is to be expected given the demographic profile of Ōtaki (with a higher proportion of youth and Māori than other areas of the district) and the associated trends noted above.



National vaping trends

18. E-Cigarettes were initially introduced as a tool to aid existing smokers to quit but is now widely used recreationally particularly among young people who have never smoked a traditional cigarette.
19. Data from the New Zealand Health Survey shows that while smoking rates are declining, vaping rates are increasing. Since 2019/20, increases in vaping have exceeded declines in smoking, especially among young people. This suggests that some people who have never smoked are taking up vaping.⁶ Some key national-level statistics on vaping from the New Zealand Health Survey are below.
- In 2021/22, 8.3% of people aged 15 or older were daily vapers. In 2019/20 only 3.5% of this population group were daily vapers.

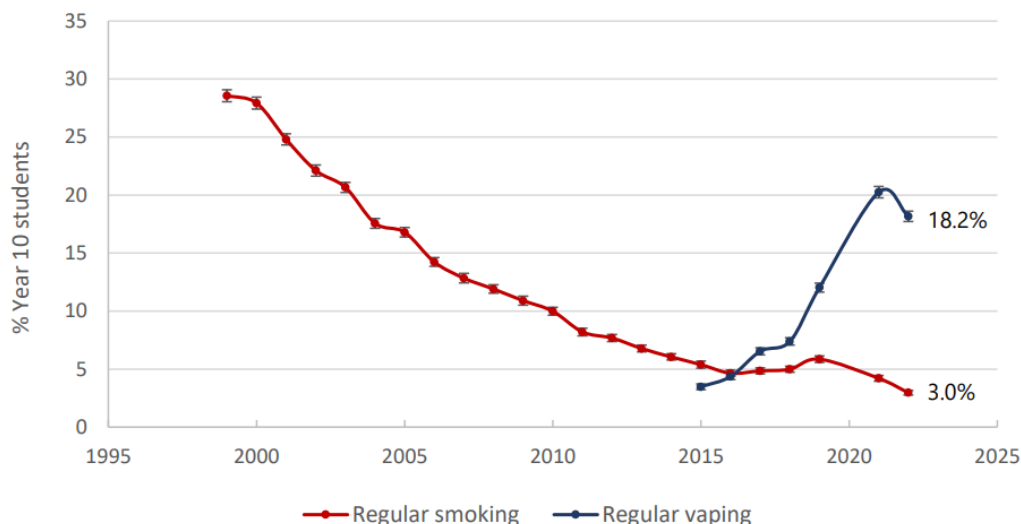
⁵ Note that ethnicity is self-reported, and individuals can select multiple ethnicities. Therefore, the sum of regular smokers by ethnicity exceeds the total population count. These figures should therefore be used with caution; however, they are still useful in showing an overall composition of smokers in Kāpiti.

⁶ <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/smoking-status-daily-vapers-new-zealand-health-survey-2017-18-2021-22>

- Young people aged 18–24 had the highest rate of daily vaping in 2021/22 (22.9%), up from 5.0% in 2019/20.
- Most daily vapers aged 15 or older were either ex-smokers or current smokers. A relatively small, but increasing, proportion of daily vapers are people who have never been smokers - 18% of daily vapers in 2021/22, up from 7% in 2017/18.
- The smoking status of daily vapers varies by age:
 - Among daily vapers aged 25 or older, nearly all were ex-smokers (64%) or current smokers (26%).
 - Among daily vapers aged 18–24, 33% were ex-smokers, 21% were current smokers (dual users), and 37% were never-smokers (based on pooled data for 2020/21 and 2021/22).
 - Based on pooled data for 2020/21 and 2021/22, 1 in 14 young people aged 15–17 (6.9%) were daily vapers. Of these, 76% were never-smokers, 18% were ex-smokers and 6% were current smokers. This age group accounted for 4% of all daily vapers.⁷

20. According to the ASH Year 10 Snapshot Survey 2022⁸, daily smoking rates among Year 10 students (14- and 15-year-olds) in 2022 were at an all-time low of 1.1% down from 15.2% in 2000. Daily vaping among those who have never smoked showed a small but statistically significant increase from 3.1% in 2021 to 4.3% in 2022. However, regular⁹ vaping has shown a decline for the first time, as shown in the chart below.

Regular smoking (1999-2022) and regular vaping prevalence (2014-2022)



Source: [ASH Survey 2022](#)

⁷ Estimates for young people aged 15–17 is based on small numbers and should be interpreted with caution.

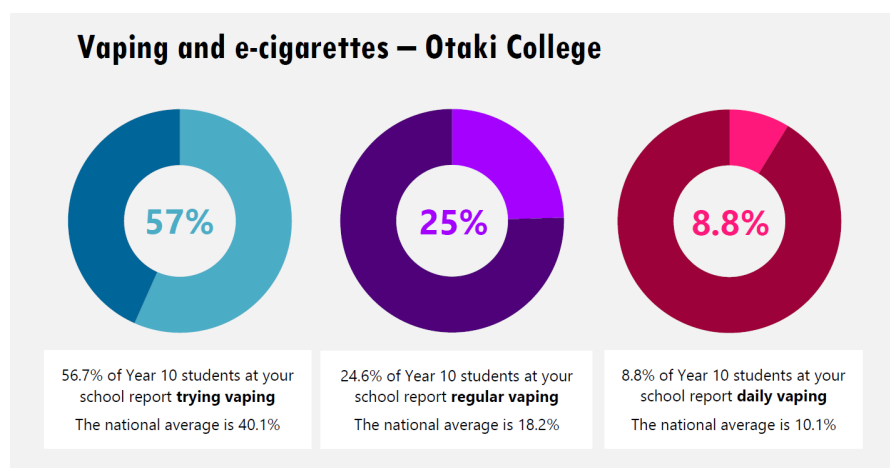
⁸ https://www.ash.org.nz/ash_year_10

⁹ “Regular” use is defined as participants that report smoking or vaping either daily, weekly, or monthly.

21. In the Secondary Principals' Association of NZ/ Asthma and Respiratory Foundation 2021 survey covering 19,000 Year 9 to 13 students, 27% of participants reported vaping in the last week, compared to 15% smoking traditional cigarettes.¹⁰

Kāpiti Vaping Trends

22. Data on vaping at the local level is sparse. While the New Zealand Health Survey 2021/22 has provided some national level data on vaping as noted above, this data is not yet available at a local level.
23. Given the lack of local vaping data, it is appropriate to apply what is known about vaping at the national level to Kāpiti, as our community is not significantly different from the national population to assume that national level statistics won't apply. This approach is generally upheld by Kāpiti's smoking prevalence statistics broadly mirroring the national data.
24. Anecdotally, vaping is prevalent among college students in Kāpiti, with the below infographic showing prevalence among year 10 students at Ōtaki college compared to



the national average.

Source: [2022 ASH Year 10 Snapshot Survey results – vaping-Ōtaki College](#)

The role of Councils in smoking prevention

25. Achieving the Government's goal of Smokefree Aotearoa by 2025 is a responsibility shared between central and local government, the health sector, tobacco control agencies, and communities.
26. Local government has a role in promoting the health of its communities through:

¹⁰ <https://www.asthmafoundation.org.nz/your-health/e-cigarettes-and-vaping/vaping-some-more-facts>

- section 11 of the Local Government Act 2002, which mandates local authorities to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future
- section 23 of the Health Act 1956, which mandates local authorities to improve, promote, and protect public health within its district.

27. The main ways local government can effect change in this area are largely limited to education, communication and prohibiting smoking in spaces owned and controlled by Council. While Central Government policy levers have much more scope to impact smoking in the community including taxation of tobacco products, restrictions on who can buy an/or sell tobacco products, and ultimately what products are legal to be sold in New Zealand – a comprehensive Smokefree Public Places Policy that supports the aims of current legislation and the Smokefree 2025 goal is a valuable addition to these primary levers.

28. The options available to local government are largely limited to regulatory tools that:

- educate the community about the harms of smoking
- prohibit smoking in spaces owned and controlled by Council.

What other Councils are doing?

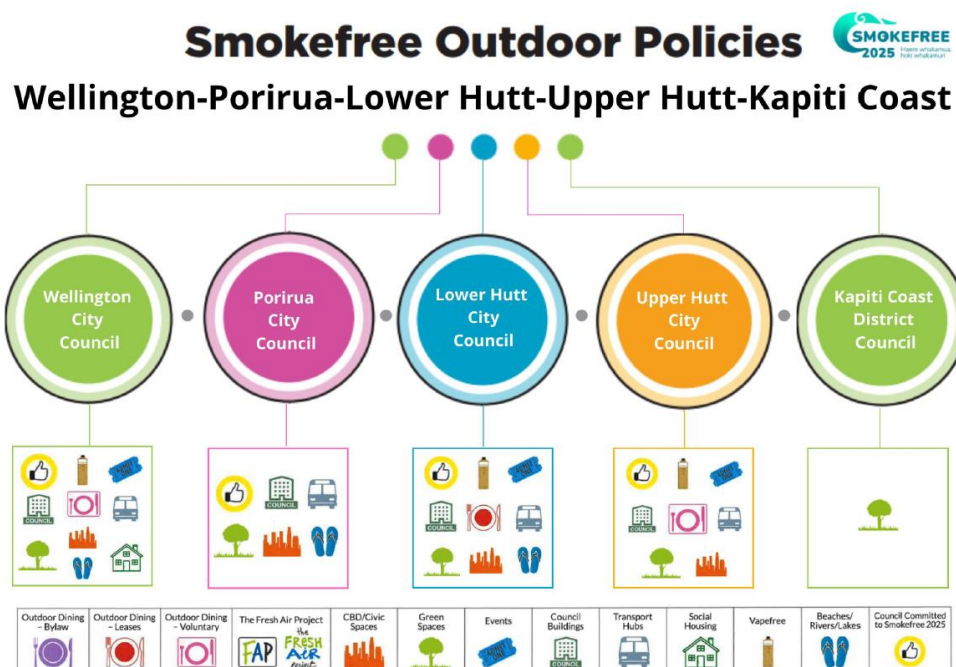
29. Most Councils in New Zealand have a smoke-free policy of some kind, ranging from very broad to very narrow. The table below provides a summary of other Council approaches to Smokefree Policies across the country:

Included under policy	# Councils	% Councils ¹¹	Notes
Parks/Playgrounds/sportsgrounds	59	100%	
Outside public buildings & facilities	44	75%	Within 4-10m of buildings.
Council run & funded events	44	75%	Condition of funding
Transport Hubs	29	49%	Bus shelters, Train Stations – 10m perimeter exclusion zone
CBD/Civic Spaces	21	36%	Varies from specific Civic spaces to Council owned pedestrian laneways to specified areas.
Social housing	17	29%	Mainly in common areas. WCC covers this off under <i>City Housing Smokefree Policy</i>
Beaches, Rivers, Lakes	13	22%	Mostly just beaches
Outdoor dining areas on council-controlled land – voluntary	12	20%	
Outdoor dining areas on council-controlled land – condition of lease	9 (Napier, Hastings, Westland, Grey, Hutt City, Waipa, Matamata)	15%	Condition of permit – Businesses not wanting to comply with the policy would not get the permits to use the footpaths.

¹¹ With a Smokefree policy in place. A handful of smaller Councils are yet to implement any form of Smokefree Outdoor Policies.

	Piako, Auckland, Wellington City)		
Vaping covered under policy	23	40%	These are where vaping is explicitly named, not just implied. Others imply that vaping is included.

30. Other Councils in the Wellington Region have already expanded their smokefree policies to include public transport hubs, outside council buildings and facilities, outdoor public events, and outdoor dining and drinking areas located on public land. The graphic below illustrates the variations in Smokefree Policy coverage across the Wellington Region (Note: Wellington City Council has now moved to compulsory Smokefree outdoor dining).



Source: [Maps of NZ Councils' Smokefree Outdoor Policies and Spaces | Smokefree](#)

31. No Councils in New Zealand have a Bylaw to prohibit smoking in New Zealand, although this option is common overseas, including Australia, where State specific legislation has been created to address smoking in outdoor public spaces giving them the power to enforce any smoking bans through the issuing of fines. In NZ, Government legislation does not empower Councils to enforce a smoking ban or issue fines, therefore rendering any potential Bylaw powerless. This issue is covered in more detail in section 58.
32. In many countries, including Australia, the uptake in underage people having access to vapes, and young people who don't smoke cigarettes taking up nicotine vaping, has prompted Government's to ban recreational vaping, making it available through

prescription only, in pharmaceutical looking packaging, in an effort to address the significant health risks posed by vaping particularly among young people.

Kāpiti's current Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds policy

33. Kāpiti Coast District Council adopted its first smokefree policy in 2008, stating *"That the Kāpiti Coast District Council adopts the concept of smoke-free Council parks and playgrounds for the Kāpiti Coast District to be implemented through education and promotes awareness through signage in key parks."*
34. Due to its age, Council's Smokefree policy is largely out of step with both national legislation and the approach taken by other Councils across New Zealand and the Wellington region. There has been no review or amendment made to this policy since its adoption, and today Council's existing Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy is one of the narrowest policies in scope compared to similar policies across the country.
35. The current Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy (2008) was the first of its kind for Kāpiti, and at the time was in line with other councils in the region. Upon adoption, Smokefree signage was erected at 20 playgrounds and 10 sports fields across the district chosen based on the level of usage and profile in the community.
36. The Policy has been considered largely effective in the areas covered. Following implementation of Kāpiti's Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy in 2008, cigarette butt counts were carried out at each of the designated smoke free sites. These studies showed as much as a 70% reduction in cigarette butt litter after the policy was introduced. This supports the effectiveness of Smokefree Policies in deterring people from smoking in designated smokefree areas.

Purpose of the proposed policy changes

37. The new Smokefree Public Places Policy's main purposes are to:

- Reduce the incidence of smoking and vaping in public places
- De-normalise smoking and vaping behaviour in public places
- Support healthy environments for our tamariki and rangatahi
- Support and contribute to the Smokefree 2025 goal for New Zealand by discouraging smoking and vaping behaviours which have harmful health effects.
- Support the Smokefree Environments Act 1990, including Smokefree workplaces and public areas.
- Support the Smokefree Environment and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020 and the Smokefree Environment and Regulated Products (Smoked Tobacco) Amendment Act 2023.
- Support the Kāpiti Coast District Council outcome 'Strong communities - our communities are resilient, safe, healthy, thriving and connected'.

The draft Smokefree Public Places Policy is attached to this Statement of Proposal

Options considered by Council

38. Council considered the following additional increases in scope to the existing Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds policy:

Broadening the scope of the existing policy to include vaping

Considerations

39. Vaping was not included in Council's current smokefree parks and playgrounds policy, as it preceded the introduction of vaping. Vaping first began to appear on the NZ market in the mid-2000's and have become widely available over the last 5-7 years.
40. While vaping was initially introduced as a method of assisting existing smokers to quit smoking, as discussed in section 15 above, research is increasingly finding that:
- there is harm to users from vaping products (refer section 31)
 - the prevalence of vaping is increasing among people who have never smoked, especially young people.
41. Taken together, these two trends warrant Council considering the inclusion of vaping in its smokefree policy and treating it in the same way as smoking. Taking this approach would also:
- Be consistent with providing healthy environments for the public free of second-hand smoke (of any kind)
 - Reinforce the de-normalisation of all types of smoking products by reducing the incidence of all types of smoking in public
 - Provide clear alignment with government legislation and with other Councils in the region.

What we propose

42. Council proposes that the Smokefree Policy be expanded to prohibit vaping in the same designated smokefree areas as specified for tobacco smoke.

Broaden the areas designated as smokefree/vapefree to include:

- (a) a wider range of council owned/controlled public spaces.
- (b) Outdoor dining & drinking areas on public land, events managed or funded by Council, and other areas identified as high-use smoking areas in the district.

Considerations

43. Smokefree public places provide a number of benefits for the community:
- **Healthier environment:** Smokefree public places protect people from the harmful effects of second-hand smoke, thereby reducing the risk of various health issues including respiratory problems, heart disease, and lung cancer.

- **Encouraging smoking cessation:** Smokefree policies can motivate smokers to quit or reduce their smoking habits by limiting the availability of places where smoking is allowed. Smokefree areas can act as a deterrent and provide additional support for those who want to quit smoking.
- **Social equity:** Smokefree public places can promote social equity by ensuring that everyone can enjoy public spaces without being subjected to the negative effects of smoking. This is particularly important for vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant women, and those with respiratory issues.
- **Positive role modelling:** Limiting the visibility and social acceptability of smoking, especially in places frequented by children and youth, can help prevent the initiation of tobacco use and create a culture of health and wellbeing.
- **Improved public health:** Smokefree public places contribute to improved public health outcomes. Research shows that when young people are protected from exposure to second hand smoke, they are less likely to take up smoking.

44. Council's current smokefree policy is limited to covering "Council parks and playgrounds". This has a particular focus on places where children are likely to congregate and could be exposed to smoking and the risks associated with second hand smoke, however this is a very narrow application that is largely out of step with both Government legislation and policy as well as the approach of other Councils in the region. There are a number of similar public spaces where smoking is still permitted by the current policy that could be considered for inclusion in the smokefree policy:

1. All council owned parks, reserves, and sportsgrounds.
2. All council owned playgrounds, including skateparks.
3. Within 10 metres of outdoor public areas around council buildings and facilities.
4. Train stations, bus stops and shelters.
5. Beaches, rivers, lakes.
6. Other civic spaces.
7. Outdoor Dining on Public Land.
8. Events held on Council land or receiving Council funding.
9. Social Housing.

45. An assessment, outlined below, was undertaken on each of these options to determine the merit in expanding the policy to include these additional considerations.

Criteria:	Likely impact of Smoking/Vaping			Consistency		Ease of Implementation	
	Level of use by families, youth, and vulnerable people	Is it a constrained space or is there a lack of alternative options?	Is the exposure to smoking/smoke over a long duration?	with the rest of the region	with relevant partners	Council ownership/ management/direct influence?	Requires cooperation of external parties to successfully implement
All Council owned parks, reserves and sportsgrounds	High	In some cases, space may be constrained. Spectators and players do not have a choice as to where the activity takes place and therefore whether they are exposed to smoke or not.	In some cases, yes (eg duration of a sports match).	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
All council-owned playgrounds and skateparks	High	Yes, playgrounds and skateparks are constrained spaces where the activity cannot be done elsewhere easily to avoid smoke.	Exposure could be for the duration of the visit.	Yes	NA	Yes	No

Criteria:	Likely impact of Smoking/Vaping			Consistency		Ease of Implementation	
	Level of use by families, youth, and vulnerable people	Is it a constrained space or is there a lack of alternative options?	Is the exposure to smoking/smoke over a long duration?	with the rest of the region	with relevant partners	Council ownership/ management/direct influence?	Requires cooperation of external parties to successfully implement
Within 10m of Council buildings and facilities	Moderate	Particular constraints around entry/exit points. Council offers services and facilities that are unique and cannot be accessed by other means therefore leaving no choice for users other than to access the buildings directly.	No, likely to be short exposure as they enter/exit the building or walk past along the street.	Yes	NA	Yes, in most cases, however the 10m exclusion zone may also encroach on privately-owned land. However, given the nature of the proposed policy, this is unlikely to be problematic and would not be enforced.	No
Train stations, bus stops and shelters	Moderate	Yes, the shelters/stations etc are location specific, particularly in bad weather.	Could be for an extended duration while waiting for next service (~20minutes?)	Yes	Yes	Some yes, although majority are Metlink/GWRC/Kiwi rail owned.	Yes. Requires collaboration with GWRC/MetInk
Beaches, rivers, lakes	High	Not constrained, as these spaces are generally large and open enough for smoke to be easily avoided.	Could be for a longish duration, although as noted, can also be relatively easily avoided with some effort.	Mixed. Upper Hutt does not include. For the others only beaches are included in the Policy.	Yes	These are largely regional council owned/managed.	Yes. In partnership with GWRC.

Criteria:	Likely impact of Smoking/Vaping			Consistency		Ease of Implementation	
	Level of use by families, youth, and vulnerable people	Is it a constrained space or is there a lack of alternative options?	Is the exposure to smoking/smoke over a long duration?	with the rest of the region	with relevant partners	Council ownership/ management/direct influence?	Requires cooperation of external parties to successfully implement
Other civic spaces	Moderate (depending on the space in question)	Variable. Constraints would depend upon the locations included as 'other' civic spaces.	Largely depends on the design and space.	Yes. Specific sites are identified by each council.	NA	Mixed ownership, some private (eg Coastlands) but others largely Council (eg Mahara Precinct).	Mixed, some will have private operators.
Outdoor dining	Moderate	Yes, there are a limited number of table options available if you want to dine outside.	Moderate - Likely to be for the duration of the meal.	Mixed – Wellington City and Lower Hutt compulsory Porirua and Upper Hutt voluntary.	NA	Managed through Council permits, and on Council owned land (footpaths)	Yes, hospitality businesses.
Events on Council Land	Mixed	Mixed – depends on the event and location.	Mixed – depends on the event.	Yes – except Porirua	NA	Yes	Yes, event organisers.
Events receiving Council funding	Mixed	Mixed – depends on the event and location.	Mixed – depends on the event.	Yes – except Porirua	NA	Mixed, but if note funding can be made conditional on smokefree status	Yes, event organisers.

What we propose

(a) The inclusion of a wider range of council owned/controlled public spaces.

46. Expanding the number of designated smokefree public places in the district will help safeguard the health and well-being of both smokers and non-smokers by reducing exposure to second hand smoke, encouraging smoking cessation by restricting smoking in public places and reducing the social acceptability and accessibility of smoking.
47. While Council must consider the ability of all members of the community to access public spaces, including smokers, it also has a role to promote the health and wellbeing of the community as a whole. On balance, Council considers that the benefits to the community, and particularly the long-term benefits to the health and wellbeing of our young people, in making a wider range of public spaces smoke-free (and vape-free) is justified.
48. We therefore propose that the smokefree policy be broadened to include the following sites immediately upon approval of the draft policy:
- All council owned parks, reserves, and sportsgrounds.
 - All council owned playgrounds, including skateparks.
 - Within 10 metres of outdoor public areas around council buildings and facilities.
 - Train stations, bus stops and shelters
 - Beaches, rivers, lakes.

(b) Outdoor dining & drinking areas on public land, events managed or funded by Council, and other areas identified as high-use smoking areas in the district.

49. From 2025 we propose extending the Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy to include:
- outdoor dining and drinking areas on council owned land
 - events held at any of Council's smokefree public spaces
 - public events receiving Council funding.
50. Community support for smokefree outdoor areas is well documented, however, there is little local data on business owner/manager's perceptions of smoking, smokefree policy and smokefree outdoor dining/seating areas. National and international evidence indicates that there is a positive or neutral financial impact on businesses from making outdoor areas smokefree. Feedback from many businesses in NZ and overseas is that smokefree outdoor dining areas provide a better environment for staff and are more enjoyable for customers¹². Case studies from Australia indicate this support increases once the public experience smokefree outdoor dining. Following the introduction of the *Smokefree Environment Act 2000* in New South Wales, businesses voiced concerns about potential revenue loss. A survey carried out shortly after introducing

¹² Scollo M, Lal A, Hayland A, Glantz S. Review of the quality of studies on the economic effects of smoke-free policies on the hospitality industry. *Tobacco Control*. 2003;12:13–20

smoke-free dining, revealed that 76% of proprietors surveyed reported normal patronage and 14% reported increased patronage¹³.

51. These additional smokefree public places are viewed as Phase 2 of implementation with a longer lead in timeframe to allow both businesses to adjust to the change – allowing time for staff training and appropriate signage to be put in place, and council staff to provide the necessary support and education.

Regulatory tools and enforcement

Considerations

52. Council's current smokefree policy is aligned with the vast majority of approaches by Councils across New Zealand in that it is educational and non-punitive in nature. Rather than seeking to punish smokers and vapers with fines or other enforcement mechanisms for breaching the policy, the intent is largely to encourage behaviour change over time through the de-normalisation of the use of tobacco and vaping products by encouraging people not to smoke or vape in designated smokefree and vape-free outdoor public places.
53. An alternative tool available to Council would be to develop a Smokefree Public Places Bylaw. There are two main legislative mechanisms for this to take place:
- Section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002): Provides general bylaw making powers to local authorities, for specific purposes, including (b) protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety
 - Section 23(e) of the Health Act 1956: establishes the power for local authorities to make bylaws under and for the purposes of this Act or any other Act authorising the making of bylaws for the protection of public health.
54. However, Bylaws made under either of these legislative mechanisms have a high threshold for enforcement, as neither piece of legislation allows a bylaw to be enforced through an on-the-spot infringement fine by Police or Council enforcement officers. The process of bringing about a prosecution for a violation of a bylaw is lengthy, expensive, consumes the time and effort of enforcement officers, and the costs are not recoverable by Council or the Police. This means that any Bylaw made is unlikely to be enforceable in a meaningful way, and it is likely to be an unwieldy mechanism that is likely to be considered a disproportionate response to the issue.
55. The Local Government Act requires that before adopting a bylaw, a local authority must demonstrate that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the problem identified, and that it is consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act (NZBORA) 1990. Given that smoking remains a legal activity in New Zealand, a smokefree bylaw extending across a wide range of locations and contexts would be difficult to justify and vulnerable to legal challenge. Furthermore, smoking is recognised by public health professionals as a complex addiction with no single easy solution. The heavy-handed

¹³ Chapman S, Borland R, Lal A (2001) Has the ban on smoking in New South Wales restaurants worked? A comparison of restaurants in Sydney and Melbourne. Med J Aust 174: 512-515.

use of a Bylaw could undermine the intention and credibility of the policy by stigmatising and punishing those who are struggling with a recognised addiction.

56. Evidence from overseas shows that even where bylaws exist and authorities have the power to levy instant fines or to prosecute, the use of these powers is rare and most effort is put into communicating Smokefree Policies through signage, information campaigns, smoking wardens, and public health education.

What we propose

57. Our approach under the existing Smokefree Parks and Playgrounds Policy is about positively encouraging smokefree and vape-free areas, rather than punishing people for smoking or vaping. Council considers that this is the most appropriate tool and approach and proposed that the revised Smokefree Public Places Policy will continue to take an educational approach about the physical, social, and environmental benefits of being smokefree and vape-free.

Options considered but not progressed

58. Other outdoor public spaces were considered as part of the review but have not been included in the revised policy for the following reasons:
- **CBD/Civic spaces** – further investigation is required to determine where appropriate CBD boundaries would lie and how this wider restriction could be implemented to achieve the greatest impact. More general geographical restrictions on smoking may be better achieved once the public has had time to adjust to the initial policy changes and the notion of Smokefree public spaces becomes more engrained. The idea of more sweeping geographical restrictions on smoking is one that may be best worked through as part of the wider Health Strategy.
 - **Social Housing** – Some councils have included Social Housing in their Smokefree Public Places Policies. Wellington City Council is the only council in the Wellington Region to prohibit smoking in a City Housing building or unit, and in communal areas. Designated Smokefree areas are provided in some complexes.

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

Summary of proposal

59. Kapiti Coast District Council proposes to adopt a Smokefree Public Places Policy aimed at contributing to the goal of a Smokefree Aotearoa by supporting a smokefree and vape-free Kāpiti.
60. The Policy takes an educational, non-punitive approach. Policy compliance will be encouraged by utilising Councils unique ability to engage with its community, the use of engaging/targeted signage, and empowering the public to model and promote smokefree behaviour.

61. Following adoption of the policy, the following places would become smokefree/vapefree across the district:

- All council owned parks, reserves, and sportsgrounds
- all council owned playgrounds, including skateparks
- within 10 metres of outdoor public areas around council buildings and facilities
- train stations, bus stops and shelters
- beaches, rivers, lakes
- outdoor Dining on Public Land
- events held on Council land or receiving Council funding.

62. From 2025, all outdoor dining and drinking areas on council owned land will be required to become smokefree/vapefree as a condition of lease as existing leases are renewed and new ones issued.

63. From 2025 a smokefree/vapefree requirement will be included in all funding agreements as they are negotiated or renewed.

64. To implement this policy Council will:

- display appropriately sized/themed signage with smokefree and vapefree messaging at council buildings, facilities, parks and reserves areas as signage needs to be replaced or added to newly designated smokefree/vapefree areas
- prioritise those areas commonly used by children & young people as designated smokefree/vapefree areas
- utilise council communications channels to promote smokefree/vapefree messaging and direct people to appropriate support services
- work with outdoor-dining and bar venue operators to become smokefree by 2025
- work with event organisers to become smokefree by 2025
- Alter all dining lease agreements/contracts on public land to reflect the smokefree requirement
- Update funding agreements for use with event organisers to reflect smokefree requirement
- make smokefree and vapefree signage and stickers available for event organisers and hospitality businesses
- promote and facilitate the inclusion of smoking cessation service providers at public events.

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

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

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

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

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

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

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

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council:

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

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

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

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

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

Legislative Requirements

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

Council's previous gambling policies

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

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

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

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

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

He take | Issues

How big is the gambling problem in Kāpiti?

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

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

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

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

Are there benefits from Class 4 gambling?

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

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Options Analysis

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

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

Kōwhiringa Options	Hua Benefits	Tūraru Risks
Option A (not recommended) Status quo: 1 Absolute districtwide cap of 15 Class 4 venues and 228 EGMs (set in 2004). 2 EGM ward caps (set in 2011). 3 No new venues or EGMs in Ōtaki Ward or Paekākāriki village. 4 Cap of 2 TAB venues.	Potential for EGM proceeds to be returned to community through grants. Does not allow any more EGMs in the Ōtaki Ward due to existing oversupply. Enables social enjoyment for some.	Potential to <i>increase</i> EGM and venue nos. (up to cap limits). Potential negative impacts on economic wellbeing (and other harm) for problem gamblers (and affected others) exposed to same or increased level of pokies. Cannot address existing oversupply issues in Ōtaki Ward. TAB venue gambling harm may increase if a venue is established. Existing venues would retain some economic advantage due to limits to competition.
Option B (not recommended) Reduced caps: 1 Set absolute districtwide cap of 11 Class 4 venues and 184 EGMs based on current numbers (2022/23) 2 Caps by ward reset to fit with population figures	Potential for EGM proceeds to be returned to community through grants. Enables social enjoyment for some. Does not allow for any new venues or EGMs where the cap will be exceeded (subject	May not be effective in reducing gambling harm as same number of EGMs and venues accessible as currently. Cannot address existing oversupply issues in Ōtaki Ward.

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

Recommended approach

Sinking Lid Policy

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

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

Proposed purpose of the policy

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

Tangata whenua

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

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

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

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

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

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

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

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

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

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

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

Whakatairanga | Publicity

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

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

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

Statement of Proposal

DRAFT KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL CLASS 4 GAMBLING & TAB VENUE POLICY 2023

August 2023



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Have your say

The Kāpiti Coast District Council (Council) invites your views on the *Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023*.

The formal consultation period is from Wednesday 30 August to 2 October 2023.

Submissions can be made either online via the submission portal [\[LINK\]](#) or in writing - you can complete the attached submission form and either:

- email it to haveyoursay@kapiticoast.govt.nz
- drop it off at the Council offices or a Council Service Centre, or
- post it to: Kāpiti Coast District Council, Private Bag 60601, Paraparaumu 5254.

Hard copies of the proposal and submission forms are also available from Kāpiti Coast District Council offices or the Council service centres at our libraries.

Submissions close 12pm Monday 2nd October 2023

Submissions will be heard on Thursday 19 October 2023

Persons who wish to be heard by Council will be given the opportunity to do so. If you wish to make an oral submission to Councillors, please indicate YES on the submission form and ensure you have included your contact details. We will contact you to arrange a time for you to speak.

What happens to your feedback?

Your submission, and those of other submitters, will help inform Councillors as we finalise the *Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023*.

Your privacy

All submissions are public information. This supports our drive to be as transparent as possible, but, if there are any personal details you don't want made public, please let us know.

Want to know more?

If you have any questions, or would like a little more information, please email haveyoursay@kapiticoast.govt.nz or call 04 296 4700.

Introduction

This *Statement of Proposal* relates to the proposed adoption of a *Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023* for Council. It is proposed that the two current separate policies being reviewed, the [Class 4 Gambling Policy 2019](#) and the [TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2019](#), are combined into one policy.

In reviewing both policies, consideration is given to the balance between the potential harm to health, and the benefits of gambling, on individuals, whānau and the wider Kāpiti community.

This *Statement of Proposal*:

- helps the community understand the Council's responsibilities and the review process to date;
- explains the areas of analysis we have undertaken and why we are proposing changes; and
- invites the community to make submissions on the *Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023* (draft 2023 policy).

Background

Council has had Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling policies (or a combined policy) since 2004.

Class 4 gambling refers to non-casino gambling using electronic gaming machines (EGMs) often referred to as "pokies", the proceeds of which are distributed for authorised purposes (e.g. community grants) by the club or non-club corporate societies that own and operate them.

TAB Venue gambling is where racing and/or sports betting is undertaken at a standalone venue owned/leased by TAB New Zealand (distinct from TAB betting services available at pubs).

Purpose

The purpose of the *Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council Class 4 and TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023* is to minimise gambling harm in the Kāpiti District (the District) by implementing a 'sinking lid' approach for Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling. This will be achieved by:

- preventing any increase in the number of Class 4 gambling venues and standalone TAB gambling venues
- preventing the introduction of additional EGMs
- restricting the relocation of Class 4 gambling venues.

Legislative requirements

Under the Gambling Act 2003 (the Gambling Act), Territorial Authorities (TAs) like Kāpiti Coast District Council must adopt a policy on Class 4 venues and review it every three years. Since the last review of our gambling policies the Racing Act 2003 has been replaced with the Racing Industry Act 2020 (the Racing Industry Act). Under this new Act, TAs must adopt a policy on TAB venues and review it every three years.

Under each respective Act, TAs are required to set local limits on the location and number of Class 4 gambling venues and TAB venues. Under the Gambling Act 2003, TAs are also required to consider inclusion of a relocation policy within a Class 4 policy. This relates to whether venues can relocate their Class 4 gambling licence to new premises.

In developing and reviewing these policies, consideration must be given to the social impacts of gambling in the district.

In line with the three-year review cycle, both policies commenced review in 2022. As part of the review process, Council is required to consult with the community when making, amending, or reviewing these policies using the Special Consultative Procedure under section 87 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

To help the public understand the policy review process and the proposed amendments, the LGA requires Council to present this *Statement of Proposal*.

Limitations on role of Local Government in gambling regulation

Under the Gambling Act and the Racing Industry Act, TAs have the responsibility of setting limits on the number of gambling venues and EGMs in a district. However, TAs are unable to *actively reduce* the number of EGMs currently in operation (i.e. by requiring the closure of existing venues or the removal of existing machines). A reduction of this kind can only be achieved over time through the implementation of a 'sinking lid' policy where no new consents are granted so the number of venues and EGMs are permanently lowered as venues close, lose their licence, or look to relocate.

The review process so far

The opportunity to undertake Class 4 and/or TAB venue gambling in our District, whilst providing a recreational activity for enjoyment and some economic benefit, also introduces the risk of problem gambling. Some proceeds from Class 4 gambling are redistributed to sports and community groups in the District, which can benefit many of our residents. Given the different aspects gambling presents, it is important to invite our community to be involved in this policy review.

To develop the draft 2023 policy and this *Statement of Proposal*, Council undertook pre-engagement with key stakeholders, research and analysis, and completed a *Social Impact Study of Gambling in the Kāpiti Coast District (Social Impact Study)* (refer Appendix 2). This has informed an assessment of whether the current policies remain appropriate. In this early review and engagement work, Council:

- communicated with Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, and Ngāti Toa Rangatira seeking an iwi perspective on the impacts of gambling in the District
- met with all Class 4 venue managers/owners and corporate society representatives to discuss current gambling trends at their venues and gather their opinions on Council's existing Class 4 gambling policy
- communicated with TAB NZ on their opinion of Council's existing TAB venue gambling policy and their intentions for the future with regards to venues in the District
- met with problem gambling service providers (the Problem Gambling Foundation and Salvation Army) to discuss their insights into problem gambling and the level of support sought and required in Kāpiti
- contacted other social service providers for their thoughts on the impact of gambling in the District
- contacted recipients of significant gaming trust grants in recent years for their thoughts on the impact of gambling in the District
- met with government stakeholders, including the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), Ministry of Health (MOH) and Te Hīringa Hauora - Health Promotion
- assessed the *Class 4 Gambling Policy 2019* against the Gambling Act and the *TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2019* against the Racing Industry Act to check for any ambiguities or inconsistencies that required amendment
- undertook a review of gambling literature and statistics to help inform the *Social Impact Study*, which also drew from the engagement outlined above with key stakeholders.

Effects of gambling in the Kāpiti District

Gambling harm

The *Social Impact Study* developed as part of the review process provides an overview of the impacts of gambling (see Appendix 2 for the full report). The objective of this policy is to minimise the risk of gambling

harm - any distress arising from, or caused or exacerbated by, a person's gambling to themselves, their family, whānau, workplace or society. Class 4 gambling in particular is a high-risk activity:

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

Although our District as a whole does not have a prevalence for *all* the high-risk factors that may cause a higher rate of problem gambling compared to other parts of New Zealand, some areas within the District do have more risk factors. The Ōtaki township/Ward, where four Class 4 gambling venues and 61 EGMs are located, remains a concern with regards to the potential incidence of harmful gambling due to a range of risk factors highlighted in the *Social Impact Study* including:

- high deprivation rating¹
- accessibility to several Class 4 venues (which are also licenced premises) within a small geographic area
- the most EGMs for the adult population in the District
- the highest Māori population in the District (including relatively high youth numbers).

Distribution of Class 4 gambling proceeds

A benefit of Class 4 gambling is that a portion of non-club society gaming machine profits (GMP) are distributed back to sporting and community groups in the form of grants². This provides financial support for these groups to operate and run activities for the benefit of the community. However, legislation does not require that these grants are distributed back into the district and communities where the gambling took place. Non-club societies can set their own grant criteria and distribution policies. Most of those that operate in the District state they aim to return some or all of their available proceeds to the same area in which the spend originated.

The *Social Impact Study* indicates that in 2021, around 47% of the total Kāpiti-generated proceeds available for grants was distributed back to the District to locally-based groups. This means the remaining 53% was distributed to national bodies (that may have activities in the District) or groups outside of the District.

Introducing a sinking lid approach does not mean that grants from Class 4 gambling will immediately reduce, but it does mean that overtime, as venues and EGMs diminish, the funds available for grants from this source will also potentially diminish. Inevitably, in the long term, if a sinking lid approach is maintained at the three-yearly policy review cycle, funding for groups from this source will no longer be an option. There are however other sources of funding from gambling such as the Lotteries Commission and TAB but central and local government may need to look at how they assist funding such groups in future to enable them to continue their beneficial work for the wellbeing of communities.

Policy options

The following options were considered for this policy review:

¹socioeconomic deprivation based on Census variables.

² Club societies are allowed to use the proceeds of their EGMs to pay for the running costs of their organisations and to benefit their members.

1. Status Quo

The current (2019) Class 4 gambling policy with the districtwide absolute caps based on 2003 venue and EGM numbers and the caps by Ward set in 2011 (refer Table 1 in Appendix 1). The status quo also includes not permitting any new Class 4 venues in the Ōtaki Ward or Paekākāriki village.

The current (2019) TAB venue gambling policy with the districtwide absolute cap of two TAB venues.

2. Reduced Caps

We considered the option of updating the districtwide Class 4 venue and EGM absolute caps to match the current (2022/23) number of venues and EGMs and amending the caps by Ward to fit with population figures relevant to Ward boundary changes and population growth. This approach was intended to be more restrictive than the status quo.

Under this option, no further additional venues or EGMs could be added unless there was a reduction from current numbers and the cap would not be exceeded at a new proposed location (refer Table 2 in Appendix 1). There would also be no new venues or EGMs permitted in the Ōtaki Ward regardless.

This scenario would also reduce the absolute cap of TAB venues from two to zero to match the current (2022/23) situation.

3. Sinking Lid

We considered a sinking lid approach where no consents would be issued for additional Class 4 venues and EGMs. This is the type of approach taken by all but one of the six Councils surrounding us/in the Greater Wellington region and in many other TAs around the country. Our sinking lid approach would also apply to TAB venues and Class 4 venue relocations.

Policy considerations

1. Effectiveness at achieving the objective of the policy – reducing harm from Class 4 gambling

Caps on the number of venues and EGMs are an instrument used to keep the number of venues and/or EGMs relatively constant in a District. Venue and EGM numbers in the District have reduced through venue closures since the policy was first introduced.

Option	Assessment
Option 1: Status Quo	<p>While the number of Class 4 venues and EGMs have reduced since this policy has been introduced, the number of EGMs in Ōtaki remains well over its cap. Annual spend on EGMs has also continued to increase. This indicates the current policy has been ineffective at reducing gambling harm in Kāpiti, which continues to disproportionately impact our highest risk community (Ōtaki).</p> <p>This option retains the potential for an additional 4 venues and 44 EGMs to be established in the future, which will limit the ability of this option to effectively reduce gambling harm in the community.</p>
Option 2: Reduced Caps	<p>Updating the caps on gambling venues and EGMs to reflect the 2022/23 numbers, though less than the status quo, still enables the same level of access to Class 4 gambling as there is currently.</p> <p>We believe that providing for venues or EGMs to be potentially established in the District outside of Ōtaki (if there was a reduction there for example), would prevent this policy from effectively achieving a reduction in gambling harm from Class 4 gambling.</p>

	The higher risk Ōtaki Ward would continue to remain a concern, with existing EGM numbers exceeding this reduced cap by 34 EGMs.
Option 3: Sinking Lid	By preventing any new venues and EGMs from becoming established, this would most effectively achieve a reduction in harm from Class 4 gambling in the long term. However, problem gambling activities may be diverted towards unregulated overseas online gambling sites which have the potential to cause significant harm and provide no benefits to the community.

2. Effectiveness at achieving the objective of the policy – reducing harm from TAB venue gambling

At present:

- there are no TAB venues in the District
- there have been no TAB venues in the District since 2012
- TAB betting services are available at seven pubs/clubs in the District
- TAB NZ reports they have no plans to set up a TAB venue in the District.

Option	Assessment
Option 1: Status Quo	While there are currently no standalone TAB venues in the district, this option retains the potential for two venues to be established in the future. This limits the ability of this option to effectively reduce gambling harm in the community.
Option 2: Reduced Caps	This option presents the opportunity for the TAB venue cap to reduce to zero based on the current situation. This would likely result in a reduction in harm from TAB venue gambling.
Option 3: Sinking Lid	By preventing any new venues from becoming established, this would most effectively achieve a reduction in harm from TAB venue gambling.

3. Effectiveness at achieving the objective of the policy – relocation

Option	Assessment
Option 1: Status Quo	Currently enables the relocation of venues (within caps). This option does not utilise proposed relocations as an opportunity to reduce gambling availability and achieve the policy intent of minimising gambling harm.
Option 2: Reduced Caps	This option does not meaningfully differ from the status quo.
Option 3: Sinking Lid	By applying the sinking lid approach to relocations, venues are further restricted in their potential activities and an additional lever is introduced to reduce gambling availability in the District. Following DIA advice, the policy references it is permissible for a venue to relocate <i>in very close proximity</i> to its current location without consent.

4. Impact on funding for community groups

Option	Assessment
Option 1: Status Quo	Despite our existing policy settings, EGM spend has continued to increase year on year (excluding Covid-19 lockdown restricted periods). Therefore we do not consider that the

	status quo would have a negative impact on the availability of funding for community groups.
Option 2: Reduced Caps	We do not expect that the reduced caps would have a meaningful impact on gaming machine profits, noting the increased spending that has continued under the status quo. Therefore, we do not consider that this option would have a negative impact on the availability of funding for community groups.
Option 3: Sinking Lid	By more effectively reducing Class 4 gambling in the District over time, the sinking lid policy is expected to also reduce the overall amount of community grant funding available through “pokie trusts”. However, we expect that this reduction is likely to be gradual over a long timeframe. We therefore consider that affected clubs and community groups will have adequate time to explore other funding options as pokie trust fund availability slowly reduces.

What we propose

Following analysis, we concluded that, compared to the status quo, a sinking lid policy is the best approach to minimise gambling harm in the District. It is considered that a sinking lid policy will most effectively achieve the policy’s main objective of minimising gambling harm.

Based on the above considerations:

We propose that the revised policy remove all caps and implement a sinking lid policy with regards to Class 4 venues, EGMs and TAB venues. This means Council consent will not be granted for any:

- new venues
- additional EGMs
- venue relocations³.

Any consent applications will be considered in line with the policy objectives.

Other minor or technical adjustments

As well as the proposal above, the draft 2023 Policy includes some minor or technical changes to improve its intent, clarity and structure. These include:

- Combining the Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling policies into one succinct policy for practical reasons (similar purpose and intent, and the same three-yearly review cycle).
- New or amended definitions.
- Clarification of rules under the Gambling Act for existing venues.

Summary of proposed changes

All proposed changes in the draft 2023 Policy are summarised in the table below. Due to the change in approach from a caps policy to a sinking lid, there are significant changes to the content of the *Class 4 Gambling Policy 2019* including incorporating the *TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2019* to form the draft 2023 policy. These tracked changes are shown in the draft 2023 policy in Appendix 3 and a clean version of the policy is shown in Appendix 4.

³ Relocations in very close proximity to the existing venue will be able to occur without consent.

Class 4 gambling policy clause		Key differences between the draft 2023 policy and the Class 4 Gambling Policy 2019
	Title, commencement, and application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to incorporate <i>TAB Venue Gambling</i> in title Amended to 2023
1	Policy validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to incorporate <i>TAB Venue Gambling</i> Amended to Council approval date TBC Amended to include <i>Racing Industry Act 2020</i> references
2	Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed the definition of <i>Council</i> and <i>Problem gambling</i> as unnecessary The following terms are newly defined (n) or amended (a) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make the overall intent and scope of the policy clearer and/or to align with definitions in legislation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Class 4 gambling</i> (a) <i>Gaming machine</i> (n) <i>Class 4 gambling venue</i> (a) <i>Harm</i> (replaces <i>Gambling Harm</i>) <i>TAB venue</i> (added/amended (n) from 2019 TAB venue policy) <i>Relocation/relocating</i> (n)
3	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two clauses deleted as no longer relevant to policy context Four clauses amended to reflect sinking lid approach and incorporate reference to TAB venue gambling One clause added in relation to TAB venues
4	Rules Regarding Existing Class 4 Gambling Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Gaming</i> corrected to <i>Gambling</i> in the title One clause deleted and three clauses amended to clarify relationship to the Gambling Act limits One clause relocated from former section 6 and amended
5	Where Class 4 Gambling Venues may be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title amended included <i>Gaming</i> corrected to <i>Gambling</i> Two clauses deleted and one clause amended to reflect sinking lid approach
6	Location of new Class 4 Gaming Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section and five clauses removed as no longer required/relevant. One clause relating to primary activity of a Class 4 gambling venue moved to Section 4 (and amended)
7	Relocation of existing Class 4 Gambling Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renumbered as section 6 (due to removal of section above) <i>Gaming</i> corrected to <i>Gambling</i> in the title Four clauses deleted as no longer relevant One clause amended to reflect sinking lid approach One clause added to clarify relocation to nearby site
7	Numbers of Class 4 Gaming Machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title amended Seven clauses and table removed and one clause amended to reflect sinking lid approach
8	Where TAB venues may be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New section and clause added with regards to TAB venues (includes addition of footnote)
9	Applications and Fees for Consents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbering amended to 10 to follow insertion of above section Two clauses combined and amended to reflect scenario if consent application is made
10	Next Policy Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbering amended to 11 for sequencing Amended to incorporate reference to the Racing Industry Act 2020 because of TAB venue gambling inclusion
TAB venue gambling policy clause		Key differences between draft 2023 policy and TAB Venue gambling policy 2019
All		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole policy is deleted and relevant parts are added to the combined policy and amended as noted above

Appendix 1: Caps in other scenarios considered

Table 1. Status quo: 2019 policies

2019 policies	Actual number of Class 4 venues	Class 4 venue policy cap	Actual number of EGMs	Capped number of EGMs in policy	Change to meet EGM cap	Actual number of TAB venues	TAB venue policy cap
Ōtaki			61	42	-19		
Waikanae			18	52	+34		
Paraparaumu			86 (78)*	89	+3 (+11)*		
Paekākāriki-Raumati			27	45	+18		
Districtwide	12 (11)*	15	192 (184)*	228	+36 (+44)*	0	2

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

Table 2. Reduced caps

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

Appendix 2: Social Impact Study of Gambling in the Kapiti Coast District



Social Impact Study of Gambling in the Kāpiti Coast District



2022

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is the purpose of this report?

The purpose of this report is to review the social impacts⁴ of gambling on the Kāpiti Coast Council District (Kāpiti).

This social impact study⁵ has been compiled by Council staff based on comprehensive literature research, data gathering and early engagement with key stakeholders. This research builds a picture of gambling locally within the context of the national situation, with a focus on Class 4 and TAB venue gambling. It includes looking at what has happened since the last social impact study was undertaken in 2018 as part of the previous gambling policies review and aims to assist Council in determining the Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling policy appropriate for Kāpiti at this time.

1.2 What is Class 4 gambling?

Class 4 gambling refers to non-casino gambling utilising electronic gaming machines (EGMs) often referred to as “pokies”, the proceeds of which must be applied to, or distributed for, authorised purposes (i.e. grants or club member benefits). Class 4 gambling may only be conducted by a licenced not-for-profit corporate society or TAB New Zealand at a licenced venue. It has no NZ-based online portal, only taking place in-person.

1.3 What is TAB venue gambling?

A TAB venue is a premises owned or leased by TAB New Zealand (TAB NZ) where the main business is providing racing and/or sports betting (but it may also provide Class 4 gambling). It is a stand-alone venue not to be confused with Class 4 venues such as pubs and clubs which may also offer TAB betting services.

2. GAMBLING LEGISLATION AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Gambling Act 2003

The Gambling Act 2003 (the Gambling Act) declared gambling to be a public health concern. It incorporates oversight of Class 4 gambling and includes the following objectives:

- to control the growth of gambling; and
- prevent and minimise harm from gambling, including problem gambling; and
- ensure that money from gambling benefits the community; and
- facilitate community involvement in decisions about the provision of gambling.

The Act includes a requirement for a Territorial Authority (TA), such as Kāpiti Coast District Council, to adopt a policy on Class 4 venues and review this 3-yearly. It must specify:

- whether or not Class 4 venues may be established in the district and, if so, where they may be located⁶; and
- it may specify any restrictions on the maximum number of EGMs that may be operated at a Class 4 venue. (At a minimum the TA policy can restate the EGM thresholds provided in the Act which allows nine EGMs per Class 4 venue, and 18 if the EGM licence was issued before October 2001).

A 2013 amendment required TAs to consider whether to include a relocation policy. This sets out if, and when, the TA will grant consent in respect of a venue within its district where the venue is intended to replace an existing venue.

2.2 Racing Industry Act 2020

Regulation of racing and sports betting was previously administered under the Racing Act 2003. This has now been repealed and replaced with the Racing Industry Act 2020 (the Racing Industry Act). One purpose of this Act is to:

- prevent and minimise harm from gambling conducted under this Act, including harm associated with problem gambling.

⁴ A social impact can be defined as the effect that actions have on people, communities, and society.

⁵ [s.101\(2\) of the Gambling Act 2003](#) requires territorial authorities to “have regard to the social impact of gambling within the territorial authority district”.

⁶ [s.101\(4\)\(b\) of the Gambling Act 2003](#) notes territorial authorities must have regard to the location of kindergartens, early childhood centres, schools, places of worship, and other community facilities.

The racing and sports betting entity is now known as TAB NZ and the Act includes the requirement for TAs to have a policy that “must specify whether or not new TAB venues may be established in the territorial authority district and, if so, where they may be located.”

Where a TAB venue also operates Class 4 EGMs, these are administered under the Class 4 section of the Gambling Act.

2.3 What are the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the Class 4 and TAB venue gambling industry?

The government and gambling industry both have important roles to play in providing a balance between the costs and benefits of gambling and ensuring the costs of gambling are minimised. Appendix 1 shows a relationship diagram between gamblers, the four main types of gambling, regulatory roles, and community returns⁷. This highlights the limited role TAs play.

Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)

The DIA is the main gambling regulator and policy advisor to the government. They administer the Gambling Act and the Racing Industry Act and its regulations. Their role includes issuing licences for gambling activities, inspecting venues to assess whether the harm minimisation provisions are being implemented, encouraging best practice in the gambling sector, publishing gambling data and ensuring gambling proceeds benefit the community.

Territorial Authorities

TAs are required to develop, review, and apply policies on Class 4 EGM venues and TAB venues in their area.

Ministry of Health (MOH)

The MOH is responsible for developing an integrated gambling strategy that focuses on public health. This includes measures to promote public health by preventing and minimising gambling harm. They also fund (through a problem gambling levy) and implement the services (such as provided by the Problem Gambling Foundation) mandated by the strategy and undertake independent scientific research on gambling.

Gambling Commission

The Gambling Commission is an independent statutory decision-making body that hears complaints and appeals against decisions made by the DIA in relation to Class 4 gambling (they also issue casino licences).

TAB New Zealand

TAB NZ conducts racing and sports betting under the Racing Industry Act. Net proceeds from racing betting are applied to fund the racing industry. Net proceeds from sports betting are distributed to national sporting bodies (dependent of turnover and margin earned by each sport). Its' Class 4 proceeds are distributed back into racing and community sport groups.

Corporate Societies (“Pokie Trusts”)

Traditional (non-club) gaming societies own EGMs and make venue payments to separately owned pubs and bars in exchange for hosting the machines. Proceeds are distributed by the societies back to the community through grants based on their own decision-making criteria.

Club Societies

Club societies own and host EGMs in their clubrooms. Net proceeds are mainly applied by the club for the benefit of club members for authorised purposes such as building maintenance, staff wages, and club events.

2.4 Online gambling

Online gambling presents challenges for the New Zealand gambling regulatory system. In the past, regulating gambling has focused on licensing New Zealand gambling operators and their land-based gambling premises, and ensuring compliance with New Zealand domestic gambling legislation. Online gambling will require new and innovative regulatory approaches. The Government is in the process of developing its approach toward the regulation of online gambling⁸.

2.5 What is the scope and effectiveness of TA gambling policies?

2.5.1 Scope

For clarity, it is important to note that there is limited opportunity for TAs to manage gambling harm under the relevant Acts in relation to Class 4 and TAB venue gambling.

⁷ Relationship diagram is representative only. Source of statistics: [Health & Lifestyle Survey 2020 and 2018](#) plus MOH [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25](#).

⁸ DIA website: [Gambling territorial authorities policy review process understanding gambling community - dia.govt.nz](#)

The Class 4 policy options available include⁹:

- No restrictions i.e. no limit on the number of total venues/EGMs.
- Restrictions on where Class 4 venues are allowed.
- Restrictions on the number of EGMs (through absolute cap or per capita cap).
- Sinking lid on venues – do not allow new Class 4 venues.
- Sinking lid on EGMs – do not allow new gaming machines.
- A “Relocation Policy” may be included.

Out of scope:

- Ability to reduce the *existing* number of EGMs and/or venues across the district (current legislation does not enable this).
- Control of the hours of operation of EGMs/venues (this aligns with Class 4 venue alcohol licence hours).
- Measures to reduce harm at the venue level (compliance managed by DIA).
- Ensuring the distribution of gambling proceeds goes directly back to the community from which it came (not a requirement under current regulations).
- TAB betting at Class 4 venues.

2.5.2 How effective are TA policies?

A study in 2020 found that any of the three forms of policy intervention outlined below are effective in reducing Class 4 venues and EGMs, noting that a reduction in access to Class 4 gambling reduces gambling expenditure (however, an earlier 2018 analysis of sinking lids indicated that reductions in EGMs were not strongly correlated with reduced EGM expenditure in high deprivation areas)¹⁰.

Policy intervention types:

- **Absolute caps** and **per capita** (proportional to the resident population) **caps** on the number of EGMs and venues within a TA are an instrument used to keep the number of EGMs and/or venues relatively constant.
- **Sinking lids**: a cap which sinks as venues lose their licenses, meaning no new licences are granted and are non-transferable; and so Class 4 venue closures or relocations serve to permanently lower the absolute cap on EGMs within the TA over time.

Gambling policies enacted at the TA-level are a community approach to minimising gambling related harm associated with EGMs. However, policies that reduce access to in-person Class 4 gambling may just redirect this activity towards unregulated online gambling channels that may put users at risk of greater harm.

As of 10 May 2021, 40% of TAs had sinking-lid policies in place for Class 4 EGMs and a further 48% had caps on the number of venues and/or EGMs in their area.¹¹ All the districts/cities surrounding Kāpiti and in the Greater Wellington area currently (2023) have sinking lid policies except for Upper Hutt City Council.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 What is Council's Class 4 gambling policy history?

Kāpiti Coast District Council (Council) first developed a Class 4 gambling policy in 2003/04 following introduction of the Gambling Act in 2003. It was then reviewed in 2007, 2010/11 and 2018/19. The previous and current policy positions can be briefly summarised in the following table.

⁹ Malatest International (2021) [Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021](#) (for the Ministry of Health).

¹⁰ Erwin, C., Lees, K., Pacheco, G. & Turcu, A. (2020) [Capping gambling in NZ: The effectiveness of local government policy intervention](#). Auckland.

¹¹ Ministry of Health (2022) [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25](#). Wellington.

Table 1: History of Council Class 4 gambling policies

Review date	2003/04	2007	2010/11	2018/19
Policy type	Districtwide (DW) absolute cap on venues (15) & EGMs (228) set.	Retained DW absolute cap (15 & 228) & applied caps <i>by ward</i> . No new EGMs permitted in Ōtaki & Paekākāriki.	Retained DW absolute cap (15 & 228) but ward caps amended for population change. No new EGMs permitted in Ōtaki & Paekākāriki.	Retained DW absolute cap (15 & 228) but ward caps amended for population change. No new EGMs permitted in Ōtaki & Paekākāriki.
National trends	Number of venues/EGMs rising significantly. 84% of those seeking help - Class 4 gambling the cause.	Decline in Class 4 expenditure due to spend on other gambling types. 78% of those seeking help - Class 4 gambling the cause.	Decline in Class 4 expenditure due to spend on other gambling types. Class 4 noted as a more addictive type of gambling.	Decline in number of Class 4 venues/EGMs but an increase in spend. Class 4 gambling remains main form help is sought for.
Kāpiti District SIA	Scored low in terms of overall susceptibility to harm but higher risk areas e.g. Ōtaki.	Continuing disparity in distribution of EGMs across district i.e. Ōtaki high ratio.	Higher EGM ratio in Ōtaki in particular, and Paraparaumu.	Ōtaki continues to be high risk area despite one venue closing since 2010.
DW ratio EGMs:adults	1:149	1:154	1:162	1:199

3.2 What is Council's TAB venue gambling policy and venue history?

Historically there has been one stand-alone TAB venue in Kāpiti which closed in February 2012. There are currently none (however seven Class 4 venues currently have TAB betting facilities available).

Table 2: History of Council TAB venue gambling policies

Review date	2003/04 (First policy)	2007	2011	2019
Policy type	DW cap of 1. Policy combined with Class 4.	DW cap of 2. Policy combined with Class 4.	DW cap of 2. Policy separate to Class 4.	DW cap of 2. Policy separate to Class 4.

4. GAMBLING IN NEW ZEALAND - AN OVERVIEW**4.1 Why do people gamble and what are they gambling on?**

For most participants gambling is one of many different forms of entertainment and provides enjoyment (despite losing some money). For a small portion of participants however, gambling can become an addiction and lead to harm-related costs¹².

The four main types of legalised gambling in New Zealand are:

1. New Zealand lotteries products (Lotto)
2. TAB NZ racing and sports betting (TAB)
3. Class 4 EGMs operated in bars, pubs, clubs, and TAB venues
4. Casino gambling.

4.2 How accessible is gambling in New Zealand and Kāpiti?

The four main types of regulated gambling are accessible throughout the country through venues and outlets (and in the case of TAB betting and Lotto products, also online/through apps).

¹² TDB Advisory (2021) [Gambling in New Zealand: A National Wellbeing Analysis](#) (A report prepared for the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand). Wellington.

Table 3: Accessibility in numeric terms of the four main types of legalised gambling in New Zealand & Kāpiti

Gambling type	New Zealand	Kāpiti
Class 4* venues	1015	11
Hotel/tavern type venues with EGMs	803 (79%)	8
Club venues with EGMs (104 chartered clubs, 57 RSAs, 28 sports clubs)	168 (17%)	3
TAB NZ** standalone venues with EGMs	44 (4%)	0
Non-casino EGMs	14,704	184
Non-club gaming societies	34	5
TAB NZ standalone venues (of which 44 have Class 4 gambling)	53	0
TAB retail outlets at pubs	c.480	7
TAB NZ active customers	233,000	-
Casinos	6	0
Lotto outlets***	1309	14

*All Class 4 figures provided by DIA as at 31.10.22

**All TAB figures provided by TAB NZ as at 20.10.22 (except active customers: 12 months to 31.7.22)

***Lotto figures provided by Lotto NZ as at 14.11.22

4.2.1 Online gambling accessibility

Only Lotto and TAB NZ are authorised to operate online gambling in New Zealand. It is illegal for overseas online gambling operators to advertise to New Zealanders.

However, the current regulatory framework does not prevent New Zealanders from participating in online gambling with operators based outside New Zealand. This provides gamblers with 24/7 access to gambling from any location (with internet connectivity) without any of the restrictions or monitoring of problem gambling that can occur in Class 4 venues. There is very little data on who is participating in online gambling and how much is spent, however given the ease of access, it is likely that it is becoming popular among problem gamblers.

4.3 Who is taking part in the four main regulated gambling types nationally?

According to the MOH *Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25 (MOH Strategy)*, the majority of New Zealanders gamble at least occasionally. Te Hīringa Hauora's 2020 *Health and Lifestyle Survey (2020 HLS)* recorded that 69.3% of adults (correlating to about 2.84 million New Zealanders aged 16 and over) were involved in at least one gambling activity in the previous 12 months.

4.3.1 Who and how many people are participating in Class 4 gambling in a pub/club nationally?

The general participation rate of EGMs in pubs or clubs from the 2020 HLS is 9.6% (or an estimated 395,000 adults) with the highest rates participation found among:

- *Ethnicity*: Māori (Māori are twice as likely to participate in Class 4 Gambling than non-Māori)
- *Age*: 16-24 years¹³
- *Gender*: Men
- *Neighbourhood deprivation*¹⁴: Most deprived (8-10)
- *Problem gambling severity*¹⁵: "Moderate risk" or "problem gambler"

Furthermore the 2020 HLS shows 0.9% (or an estimated 36,000 adults) played EGMs in a pub or club *weekly* in the previous 12 months with the same highest participation factors as above except those in the 65+ years age group were the highest users by age.

4.4 How much is being spent on the four main regulated gambling types nationally?

In terms of total expenditure per type of gambling activity, Class 4 is by a significant margin the largest of the four main regulated gambling types. This is of note given the relatively low participation rates as indicated in Table 4 below (and as show in the diagram in Appendix 1).

¹³ The 2020 HLS includes adults as aged 16 & over, but Class 4 gambling is restricted to 18+ years.

¹⁴ Deprivation ratings on a scale of 1-10 with 10 being the most deprived using the *New Zealand Index of Deprivation*.

¹⁵ Refer section 5.2 for a definition of the *Problem Gambling Severity Index*.

Total gambling expenditure in 2020/21 was the highest ever recorded at \$2.624 billion for the four main types combined¹⁶ (this includes the highest on record for Class 4 gambling).

Table 4: Four main types of regulated gambling participation and expenditure in 2020/21

	Expenditure 2020/21*	Percentage of \$ total	Participation rates**
Class 4 gambling	\$987m	37.6%	9.6%
Lotto products	\$694m	26.4%	59.1%
Casinos	\$559m	21.3%	5-8%
TAB sports & racing betting	\$385m	14.7%	10.9%

*MOH Strategy

**2020 HLS (except casinos from 2016 HLS)

4.4.1 How much is being spent on Class 4 gambling nationally?

Table 5 shows Gaming Machine Profits (GMP)¹⁷ specifically for Class 4 gambling in recent years in relation to EGMs and venues. The drop in expenditure in 2020 and 2021 can be attributed to COVID-19 lockdowns during those years when EGMs were inaccessible. During this time, it is likely some of this usual EGM spend went to online gambling. These statistics are not captured so the reduction in EGM spend does not necessarily reflect a reduction in harm¹⁸.

Table 5: National Class 4 Gambling Machine Profits, venues & EGM nos. 2019-2021¹⁹

Year ending	GMP	GMP/EGM	No. EGMs	No. venues	GMP/capita*
Dec-2019	\$939m	\$16,310	14,856	1080	\$62.71
Dec-2020	\$811m	\$17,070	14,781	1068	\$63.91
Dec-2021	\$859m	\$12,289	14,743	1050	\$45.55

*Dot Loves Data Gambling Dashboard

4.5 What are the national gambling trends?

The key findings of the *Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021* which informs the *MOH Strategy* included:

- All forms of gambling remain widely accessible, and access to online gambling for money has increased.
- Venue-based gambling expenditure decreased during COVID 19 lockdowns but returned to pre-COVID levels shortly after the lockdowns lifted.
- Although gambling participation has decreased for the general population, harmful gambling prevalence has not declined.
- Harms and risks from gambling remain widespread and are more prevalent among Māori, Pacific peoples and young people/rangatahi than among other groups. Harmful gambling affects all aspects of wellbeing for individuals and their whānau.

Much evidence suggests the costs (individual, family and community harms) associated with gambling outweigh the benefits, such as employment and availability of community funding.

There is some evidence indicating that New Zealanders are gambling more online, including spending more on Lotto and racing/sports betting online products which are regulated in New Zealand. More research is underway to find out the extent of money being spent by New Zealanders on online gambling²⁰.

In relation to Class 4 gambling nationally:

- EGMs peaked at over 25,000 in 2003 and are now at 58% of this level. Despite the declining numbers, total Class 4 expenditure continues to increase. (Club-based expenditure continues to decrease while non-club

¹⁶ Ministry of Health (2022) [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25](#). Wellington.

¹⁷ GMP is expenditure or player loss on EGMs – refer section 6.2.

¹⁸ Related article: [Inequitable burden of COVID-19 changed Māori drinking, smoking, and gambling habits during lockdown | New Zealand Doctor \(nzdoctor.co.nz\)](#)

¹⁹ DIA [Gaming Machines Statistics Dashboard](#) (except GMP/capita data).

²⁰ DIA website: [Gambling territorial authorities policy review process understanding gambling community - dia.govt.nz](#)

expenditure increases).²¹The highest quarterly GMP levels on record were in June 2021 at \$260.6m, and the second highest in June 2022.²²

- Spending on Class 4 gambling is not spread evenly across communities. *Dot Loves Data* reports that GMP per capita levels increase with socio-economic deprivation. This is partly due to accessibility, with over 60% of Class 4 EGM venues located in the most socioeconomically deprived areas. People in these areas spend up to three times as much on EGMs than people in the least-deprived areas. Whilst some people may gamble outside their neighbourhoods, research shows problem gambling is significantly associated with living closer to a gambling venue.²³

With regards to TAB gambling, according to the *MOH Strategy*, spending on TAB NZ products was relatively flat for some years. However, 2020/21 saw a shift against this trend with their highest year on record. DIA anticipates flat to modest expenditure growth in the next three-year period.

With regards to online and offshore online gambling, conservative estimates place total online gambling revenue as having increased from \$139.3m to \$332.6m between 2014 and 2020 because of aggressive targeting from offshore platforms.²⁴

4.6 What are people's attitudes to gambling harm nationally?

Based on the 2020 HLS, around 48% of adults have some degree of concern with the level of gambling in the community. It also found 49% think raising money through gambling does more harm than good in the community.

Those affected by harmful gambling described gambling participation in New Zealand as a normalised activity.²⁵

The Problem Gambling Foundation (PGF) website states that EGMs give players unrealistic impressions of the odds of winning, confuse people about how much money they have lost, and encourage sustained periods of gambling – often in the hope of recovering losses. Players may lose all sense of self and time when playing EGMs. The uninterrupted play and solitude keeps players in “the zone.” Furthermore, EGMs are a continuous activity with up to 1200 unique games that can be played in an hour, meaning the player is drawn into the next game and the next and so on.

The Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand (GMANZ) reports that New Zealand has a very low problem gambling rate by international standards.

5. THE COSTS OF GAMBLING

5.1 What is gambling harm?

The Gambling Act defines gambling harm as “distress of any kind arising from or caused or exacerbated by, a person’s gambling” to themselves, their family, whānau, workplace or society.

Gambling harm is a significant social and economic issue. About one in five people in New Zealand will experience harm in their lifetime due to their own or someone else’s gambling. Harm may include damage to relationships, emotional and psychological distress, disruptions to work or study, loss of income, the financial cost of gambling, and fraud and related crimes. Gambling may also cause financial stress and anxiety and contribute to child neglect and family violence.²⁶ The following diagram from the PGF indicates the potential impacts from harmful gambling.

According to the *MOH Strategy*, Australian research suggests that between five and ten other people are adversely affected by a person who has a severe problematic gambling behaviour. In New Zealand, we know that

²¹ Ministry of Health (2022) [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25](#). Wellington.

²² DIA [Gaming Machines Statistics Dashboard](#)

²³ As above 21

²⁴ [Unregulated Online Gambling 'Extremely Risky' For New Zealanders, Minister Says | Newsroom](#)

²⁵ Malatest International (2021) [Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021](#) (for the Ministry of Health).

²⁶ Ministry of Health (2022) [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25](#). Wellington.

harmful gambling behaviour is strongly correlated with family, whānau or partner violence, with half of problem gamblers reporting having experienced this type of violence.

The broader impacts on society of gambling come from the expenditure that could have been spent elsewhere such as on retail.



5.2 How is gambling harm measured?

At the individual level, treatment of gambling harm has a public-health approach, which recognises harm on a continuum. Where a gambler sits on this continuum can be understood using the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI), the current international standard for measuring problem gambling severity (used by the MOH)²⁷.

The PGSI asks nine behavioural questions to generate a score from 0 to 27 to categorise respondents as:

- Non-gambling (not gambled in the past 12 months)
- Non-problem gambling (0)
- Low risk gambling (1-2.5) – likely will not have experienced any adverse consequences from gambling.
- Moderate risk gambling (3-7.5) – may or may not have experienced adverse consequences from gambling.
- Problem gamblers (8-27) – have experienced adverse consequences from their gambling and may have lost control of their behaviour.

5.3 How much gambling harm is there in New Zealand?

Using the PGSI, the 2020 HLS indicators estimated 65,000 adults aged 16 years and older (1.6%) as moderate risk and problem gamblers and 119,000 (2.9%) as low risk. The 2018 HLS had the same 1.6% result with the split between moderate risk gamblers at 1.5% and problem gamblers 0.1%.

Although gambling harm rates may appear unchanged, the total number of people experiencing harm may have increased as New Zealand's population has increased.

The MOH monitors the data on clients seeking assistance for gambling harm. The number of people seeking help for gambling nationally in 2020/21 (including for "brief interventions" such as a phone call) was 10,946 (60% gambler:40% family/affected other). 5,538 people sought help for Class 4 gambling which is over half those seeking help.²⁸

²⁷ TDB Advisory (2021) [Gambling in New Zealand: A National Wellbeing Analysis](#) (A report prepared for the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand). Wellington.

²⁸ [Intervention client data](#) | Ministry of Health NZ

The MOH notes that the number of people seeking help for their own gambling is substantively lower than expected, representing only 10% of the 65,000 New Zealanders estimated to be affected by moderate to severe gambling harm. The likely causes include the high level of stigma associated with gambling harm and societal attitudes towards gambling.

According to the MOH, the number of gamblers seeking treatment continues to decline despite the increase in real numbers of people experiencing gambling harm (COVID-19 restrictions exacerbated this decline).

It is difficult to predict the extent to which an increase in online gambling may result in an increase in problem gamblers and gambling-related harm. We do know that some forms of online gambling are addictive, particularly those that provide an opportunity for continuous gambling, such as online pokies²⁹.

5.3.1 What level of harm is there in relation to Class 4 gambling nationally?

Harm is more likely to be associated with continuous forms of gambling such as EGMs where winnings can be immediately 'reinvested' into further gambling.³⁰

Most of the money spent on gambling in New Zealand comes from the relatively small number of people who play EGMs (9.6% as indicated in section 4.4). Analysis from the 2020 HLS shows 50.3% of those who played EGMs in pubs or clubs at least once a month experienced some level of gambling harm.

5.4 What are gambling harm risk factors?

The *MOH Strategy* reports that research shows that Māori and Pacific peoples, some Asian communities and rangatahi disproportionately experience gambling harm. According to the 2020 HLS about 45.7% of youth aged 16-24 had gambled in the past year. Māori were 3.13 times more likely to be moderate-risk or problem gamblers than non-Māori. In the Māori adult population, approximately 3.7% were moderate-risk or problem gamblers. After adjusting for deprivation level, the 2020 HLS found Māori were over 3.39 times more likely to report either gambling-related arguments or money problems related to gambling compared with non-Māori.

Furthermore, despite declining numbers of EGMs, Class 4 venues remain primarily in areas of economic deprivation. These areas are more likely to have an over-representation of Pacific and Māori residents who are most at risk of harmful gambling.³¹

Women (who are commonly primary caregivers) may be at heightened risk of experiencing problems where gambling venues in local communities may offer them respite, distraction, comfort, time out and/or connection³².

5.5 What measures are in place to prevent and minimise gambling harm?

Key sector-wide requirements include:

- You must be 18 years or older to play Class 4 EGMs or bet at the TAB.
- Venue admission policies: allows gambling operators to remove/exclude problematic players.
- Problem gambling levy: collected from all gambling operators and used to fund the *MOH Strategy*.
- Licensing: regulator has power to grant and remove licences based on adherence to harm prevention and minimisation.

With regards to Class 4 gambling, measures include:

- Primary activity of venue must be focused on persons over 18 years of age.
- Limits on stakes, maximum bets and prize money/jackpots.
- Display odds of winning, messages to players every 30 minutes to show length of play, wins and losses.
- Not accepting \$50 and \$100 notes and no ATMS in gaming areas.
- Prohibition of advertising of EGMs outside venue.

²⁹ DIA website: [Gambling territorial authorities policy review process understanding gambling community - dia.govt.nz](https://dia.govt.nz/gambling-territorial-authorities-policy-review-process-understanding-gambling-community)

³⁰ Ministry of Health (2022) *Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25*. Wellington.

³¹ Malatest International (2021) *Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021* (for the Ministry of Health).

³² As above 30.

- Ability for players to self-exclude from one or multiple venues.
- Facial recognition software at some venues to identify excluded gamblers.
- Gambling harm prevention and minimisation policy in place, including monitoring behaviour, keeping records of at-risk players, and excluding players where necessary. Plus, problem gambling awareness and intervention training for staff.

Kia Manawanui Aotearoa – Long-term pathway to mental wellbeing is a whole-of-government action plan for the long-term transformation of the mental health and addiction sector. The plan includes an action to review the Gambling Act, with specific reference to preventing and minimising harm from online gambling and EGMs.³³

5.6 What help is available to at-risk and problem gamblers and affected others?

Intervention services such as those provided by the Problem Gambling Foundation and Salvation Army are available for free to those that seek help for their gambling problem or as someone affected by a problem gambler. They provide a confidential support system and strategies to help those with a gambling addiction and/or their affected family members. This includes face-to-face counselling and specialist counselling for Māori, Pasifika, and Asian clients.

6. THE BENEFITS OF GAMBLING

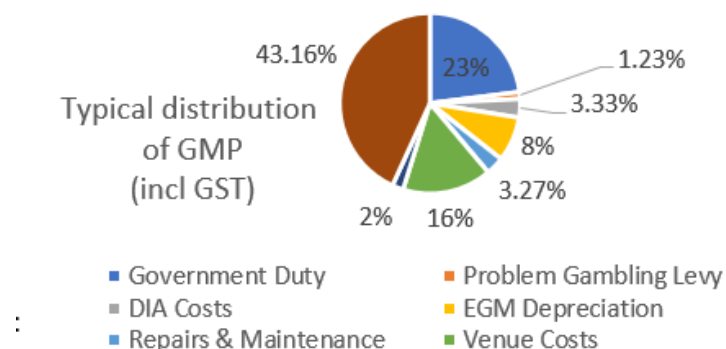
6.1 What are the benefits of gambling?

The main benefits of gambling are:

- the entertainment enjoyment it brings recreational players (non-problem gamblers), even if they lose money (e.g. fun, excitement, socialising, relaxation and a reprieve from stress and worry).
- the wellbeing arising from the funding to sport, arts, and community activities.
- the substantial duty revenue gambling generates for the government (and therefore more broadly the flow-on benefits for New Zealanders in general).
- economic development and employment.

6.2 Where does the money from EGMs go?

GMANZ reports that on average for every dollar gambled, 91.5 cents is returned to players in winnings. The money retained, that is, the money lost by players (GMP), is typically distributed in the following way by non-club societies:



6.3 How much has been returned to the New Zealand community in Class 4 gambling grants?

In 2021, \$269.56m worth of funding from Class 4 gambling proceeds went to 9,054 organisations. A total of 19,178 grants were accepted from 35 grant making gaming societies. Table 6 shows Class 4 grant returns to New Zealand community organisations by category for the calendar years 2019 through 2022 (first half).

³³ Ministry of Health (2022) [Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2022/23 to 2024/25](#). Wellington.

Table 6: Class 4 grant returns to New Zealand groups by category 2019-2022³⁴

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan-Jun)
Sport	\$153.88m	\$110.67m	\$144.34m	\$76.21m
Community	\$58.19m	\$39.65m	\$50.34m	\$27.32m
Health/Welfare/Rescue Services	\$25.39m	\$15.77m	\$27.95m	\$19.98m
Arts & Culture	\$23.79m	\$12.83m	\$16.17m	\$11.63m
Research & Education	\$33.54m	\$17.41m	\$15.45m	\$13.27m
Unspecified	\$496.9k	\$18.99m	\$13.17m	\$0.5m
Environment & Animals	\$2.5k	\$19.9k	\$2.14m	\$2.24m
TOTAL	\$295.28m	\$215.34m	\$269.56m	\$151.15m
Total organisations funded	9,669	7,758	9,054	5,779
Total accepted grants	26,439	16,292	19,178	10,294
Grant making societies involved (incl TAB NZ)	34	34	35	34

Note: Regulation 10(1) of the Gambling (Class 4 Net Proceeds) regulations for the fiscal years ending in 2020 and 2021 were suspended meaning the 40% grants obligation was relaxed due to COVID-19.

Community and sports group funding recipients have become dependent on the grants system for survival. Without funding from Class 4 gambling, sports funding would need to look at alternate funding mechanisms such as central or local-government funding. Given the current magnitude and reach of gambling's contribution to sports in New Zealand, alongside the funding pressure on alternate mechanisms, it is reasonable to assume that without gambling, sporting activities would not occur to the same extent as they currently do.³⁵

7. THE KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT PROFILE AND LEVEL OF GAMBLING

7.1 How many Class 4 gambling venues and EGMs are there in Kāpiti?

There are currently 11 Class 4 venues in Kāpiti (refer Appendix 2 for geographic location maps) licenced for a total of 184 EGMs operated by eight corporate societies (three clubs and five non-clubs). As part of preengagement with venue and society representatives it was determined that every EGM venue is currently operating the maximum number of EGMs they are licenced for except for *The Black Stag* that has one less in use due to space in their gaming room. All venues stated they would run the maximum EGMs they are able to.

As EGMs cannot be the main activity at a Class 4 venue, in Kāpiti, EGMs are located in a pub or club environment where the sale of alcohol is usually the primary activity on site (with the additional requirement for food being available) and TAB betting services may also be offered. Therefore, some or all these activities may be carried out simultaneously at a venue by customers. Co-location to alcohol may contribute to problem gambling behaviour as it inhibits good decision-making. Typically, EGMs are accessible for the same period as the venue's opening hours (which are based on their alcohol licencing hours) and shown in Table 7.

³⁴ DIA grants dashboard granted.govt.nz

³⁵ TDB Advisory (2021) [Gambling in New Zealand: A National Wellbeing Analysis](#) (A report prepared for the Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand). Wellington.

Table 7: Class 4 gambling societies, venues and EGMs operating in Kāpiti by ward in 2022

Corporate Society owner of EGMs	Venue name 2022	EGM nos. (licenced for)	Hours/week each EGM is accessible [^]	Ward & total EGMs
NZ Community Trust	Family Hotel	17	103	Ōtaki (61)
Otaki & District Memorial RSA Inc	Ōtaki RSA Clubrooms	18	112	
The Lion Foundation	The Railway Hotel*	18	118.5	
One Foundation Charitable Trust	The Telegraph Hotel *	8	102	
Waikanae Chartered Club Inc	Waikanae Chartered Club*	18	112	Waikanae (18)
NZ Community Trust	The Jolly Pub & Kitchen*	18	107	Paraparaumu (78)
Kāpiti Club Inc	Club Vista	24	112	
Pub Charity Ltd	The Pinetree Arms*	18	118	
Pelorus Trust	The Black Stag*	18	119	
Pelorus Trust	Finn's Hotel 2021	9	112	Paekākāriki-Raumati (27)
The Lion Foundation	Boundary Tap & Kitchen*	18	109	
<i>*operate TAB betting facilities</i>		184	1224.5	

[^]in a typical week assuming gaming rooms are open the same time as alcohol licence opening hours (as at Nov-22)

7.1.1 What is the ratio of one EGMs to adults per ward?

The current districtwide ratio is one EGM for every 237 adults aged 18 years and older (based on 2018 census population statistics and current ward boundaries and EGM numbers). Ratios for actual EGMs by ward, district and nationally are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: EGM:adult ratio in Kāpiti by ward

Ward	Population 18 yrs+	No. licenced EGMs	Ratio of one EGM to no. adults
Ōtaki	6,490	61	1:106
Waikanae	12,100	18	1:672
Paraparaumu	18,700	78	1:240
Paekākāriki-Raumati	6,280	27	1:233
District	43,570	184	1:237
New Zealand	3,595,512	14,503*	1:248

**as at 31.12.22*

7.2 What is the demographic profile of the Kāpiti Community?

According to the 2018 census, the usual resident population of the Kāpiti Coast district is 55,200. Appendix 3 shows the age and sex make-up of the Kāpiti population and Kāpiti Māori population as well as other ethnicity figures. This indicates the level of higher risk gambler types we have in the district as noted in section 4.3.1

Since the last gambling policy review in 2019, the ward boundaries for the district have changed as shown in Appendix 4. This influenced to a degree changes in the policy cap scenarios as outlined in the Statement of Proposal. Table 9 provides some key population statistics by ward.

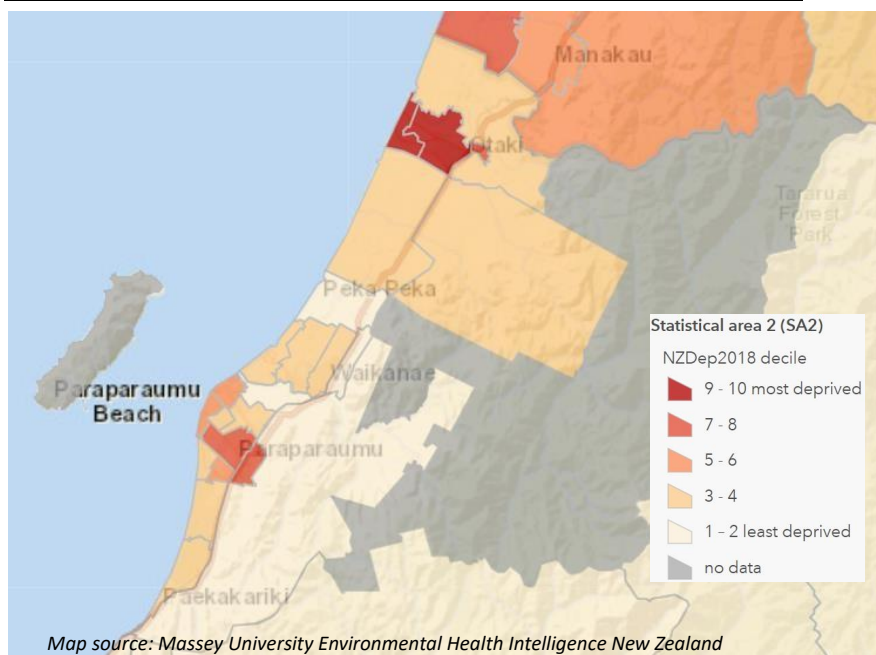
Table 9: Kāpiti population and Class 4 gambling age, Māori vs non-Māori & age group populations by ward

Ward	Total population	Gambling age (18+ yrs) population			Age group population			
		Population	Māori	Non-Māori	0-14	15-39	40-64	65+
Ōtaki	8,340	6,490	1,750	4,750	1,550	2,040	2,750	2,000
Waikanae	14,700	12,100	850	11,250	2,150	2,850	4,700	5,000
Paraparaumu	23,700	18,700	1,900	16,800	4,000	6,000	7,700	6,000
PaekākārikiRaumati	8,450	6,280	710	5,570	1,740	2,060	3,350	1,290
District	55,200	43,600	5,200	38,400	9,500	13,000	18,500	14,200

Source: Stats NZ – 2018 census statistics applied to 2022 ward boundaries (some figures supplied rounded)

7.3 What is the level of deprivation in Kāpiti?

Using the New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep)³⁶ the level of socioeconomic deprivation in Kāpiti is mapped out in Statistical Area 2 (SA2) areas³⁷ in Map 1 following. Parts of Ōtaki and Ōtaki Beach contain the most deprived areas of the district with a decile rating of 9-10 followed by parts of Paraparaumu central with a rating of 7-8. Other parts of Paraparaumu and Paraparaumu Beach have a decile rating of 5-6. And Raumati and Paekākāriki have a rating of 3-4, as does much of Waikanae. As noted previously, Class 4 venues being located in higher deprivation areas presents a higher risk factor for problem gambling.

Map 1: NZDep scores for the Kāpiti Coast district based on the 2018 census

³⁶ NZDep is an area-based measure of socioeconomic deprivation based on nine Census variables. NZDep is displayed as deciles with 1 representing areas with the least deprived scores and 10 with the most deprived scores.

³⁷ SA2 is an output geography that provides higher aggregations of population data than can be provided at SA1 level. SA2 geography aims to reflect communities that interact together socially and economically. In populated areas, SA2s generally contain similar size populations (typically 1,000-3,000 residents in district council areas) (Stats NZ).

7.3.1 Where are Class 4 gambling venues located in relation to deprivation and community facilities?

Gambling venues tend to be found in areas of higher deprivation. Appendix 2 contains local maps showing SA2 NZDep 2018 levels in relation to the location of current EGM venues. This can also be viewed through applying filters on Council's licensing maps³⁸.

7.4 Who is taking part in gambling in Kāpiti and how often?

If we apply the national trend of 69.3% participation in any form of gambling, then just over 30,000 adults (18+ years) in Kāpiti are gamblers. More specifically, 9.6% or 4,185 adults may participate in Class 4 gambling and around 11% or 4,796 adults may participate in TAB racing & sports betting.

With Māori having twice the participation rate as non-Māori for using EGMs, this highlights the Ōtaki ward as a potentially higher risk Class 4 gambling environment because of its higher Māori population base and high NZDep decile areas (refer Map 1), along with the higher ratio of EGMs locally accessible (refer Table 8).

With the highest participation rate for using EGMs in a pub or club *weekly* being 65+ years, our district's significant older population (as shown in Appendix 3) also provides a potential higher risk element.

In early engagement local EGM venue managers/owners were asked what type of customers use their EGMs the most and their thoughts/insights are summarised in Table 10 below. This is indicative only. Nine of eleven venues also self-reported that their EGMS are never, or are rarely at, full capacity.

Table 10: EGM user characteristics and trends in Kāpiti

Venue location	Type	M:F	Customer age range (most common)	Non-Māori: Māori (approx.)	Venue trends e.g. popular times, common customer type
Ōtaki township	Pub	50:50	Broad range	Mostly non-Māori	Steady across week; Sunday quietest
Ōtaki township	Club	50:50	Mostly retired	Mostly non-Māori	More younger/Māori during day; more females when bingo on; club nights busy; public and members
Ōtaki township	Pub	40:60	40+ years	35:65	Locals; post-work busy
Ōtaki township	Pub	60:40	Full range	50:50	Post-work busy; earlier Fri/Sat
Waikanae township	Club	50:50	50-60+ years	95:5	Higher use when club activities on; members only
Paraparaumu central	Pub	50:50	50s	Mixture	Females play longer; Fri evening, Sat day and Weds (darts) popular times
Paraparaumu Beach	Pub	50:50	Retired/older	Mostly non-Māori	Regulars; workers
Paraparaumu Beach	Pub	40:60	A range but more older	Mostly non-Māori	Regulars; females during day; some tourists
Paraparaumu Beach	Club	60:40	50-70yrs+	Mostly non-Māori	More females when club events on; post-work and weekends busy; members (often couples)
Raumati Beach	Pub	40:60	40+ years	Mix Pakeha/Asian/Māori	Older people during day; post-work busy; regulars; wet days busier
Paekākāriki	Pub	50:50	All ages	Mixture	More males during day; younger people - waiting for lunch takeaways; post-work busy

³⁸ [Licensing Map](#)

7.5 How much is being spent on Class 4 gambling in Kāpiti?

The following table shows Gaming Machine Profits for Kāpiti in recent years (the amount of money lost by players on EGMs).

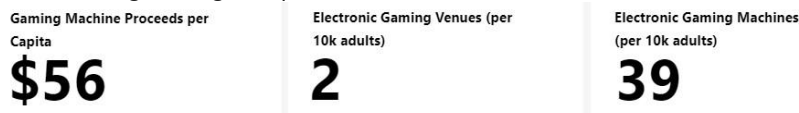
Table 11: Kāpiti Class 4 Gaming Machine Profits, venues & EGM nos. 2019-22

Year ending	GMP	GMP/EGM	No. EGMs (as@31-Dec)	No. venues (as@31-Dec)
Dec-2019	\$9.30m	\$9,295	191	12
Dec-2020	\$8.37m	\$8,367	184	11
Dec-2021	\$9.84m	\$9,842	184	11

Source: DIA Gaming Machine Statistics Dashboard

Like the national figures, the 2020 dip in GMP can be attributed to Covid-19 lockdowns when venues were inaccessible. GMP then returned to beyond their pre-pandemic levels. We expect some of the Class 4 spend will have been redirected to online gambling during this time, which may or may not have reduced to pre-Covid levels once Class 4 venues reopened i.e. there may be a hidden increase in gambling that is not easily reported.

Dot Loves Data also provides the following estimates as of 30 June 2022 which provides a further useful insight into Class 4 gambling in Kāpiti.

**7.6 What is the level of gambling harm in Kāpiti?**

According to MOH statistics the number of Kāpiti residents that sought assistance for gambling harm in 2020/21, either for themselves or others, (including "brief interventions") was 37.

If applying the estimated 0.1% of the adult population being problem gamblers as noted in section 5.3, that equates to around 43 individuals in the Kāpiti community, and an estimated 215-430 others affected by their gambling (if applying the scenario of five to ten affected other as noted in section 5.1). Similarly, if applying the 1.5% estimate of moderate risk gamblers, that equates to a further 654 individuals (these figures are for nonspecific gambling type harm but noting that over half the people nationally that seek help cite Class 4 gambling as the cause).

There is currently no Problem Gambling Foundation or Salvation Army offices located in Kāpiti. Problem gamblers (and/or their affected others) can seek assistance through these and other support organisation's websites or call centres, and a Porirua or Wellington-based counsellor can meet with them.

7.7 How much has been returned to the Kāpiti Community in Class 4 gaming grants?

Table 12 shows the non-club corporate society grant returns in recent years by category to Kāpiti-based groups. GMANZ reports that around 6% of all grants are made to national and regional organisations. As is the case nationally, the majority of funding goes to sports groups, followed by community groups. This is also represented in the graph below.

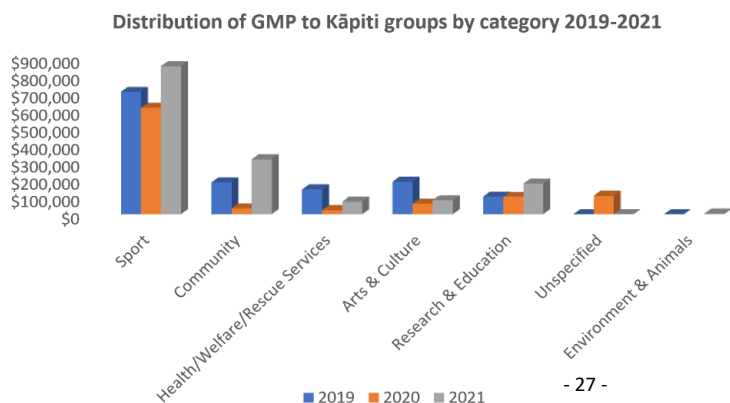


Table 12: Class 4 grant returns to Kāpiti-based groups by category 2019-2022³⁹

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan-Jun)
Sport	\$709,102	\$615,611	\$857,024	\$352,842
Community	\$184,193	\$33,073	\$317,497	\$107,384
Health/Welfare/Rescue Services	\$143,978	\$23,589	\$72,574	\$70,257
Arts & Culture	\$188,260	\$60,454	\$81,180	\$25,264
Research & Education	\$102,361	\$100,538	\$177,590	\$94,051
Unspecified	-	\$106,923	\$955	\$5,000
Environment & Animals	-	-	\$3,760	-
TOTAL	1,327,894	\$940,188	1,510,580	\$654,798
Total organisations funded	94	62	84	51
Grant making societies involved (incl TAB NZ)	9	6	9	6
Largest annual grants made to:	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan-Jun)
Ōtaki Bowling Club (2019)	\$80,000	\$123,005	\$120,739	\$51,000
Kapiti Coast United Sports Club (2020)				
Ōtaki Sports Club (2021)				
Horowhenua Kapiti Rugby Football Union (2022)*				

*although listed against Kāpiti in the data, it is expected only a percentage of this wider regional amount would be attributed locally

During pre-engagement with stakeholders, one community organisation that has received several gaming society grants including for significant amounts, commented that they rely heavily on gaming trusts for funding especially in the current climate where it is difficult to gain sponsorship. But they also seek funding through other sources such as Lotteries grants and TAB NZ.

7.7.1 How much goes out versus how much is returned through non-club society grants to Kāpiti?

Legislation does not require gaming society grants to go back into the district (or part of the district) where the money was spent. Societies can set their own policies on how and where they distribute grants. A Berl report (2020) shows an inequitable distribution of community grants, with disproportionately low grant returns to the most deprived communities where the majority of Class 4 venues are located, and EGM expenditure is high.⁴⁰

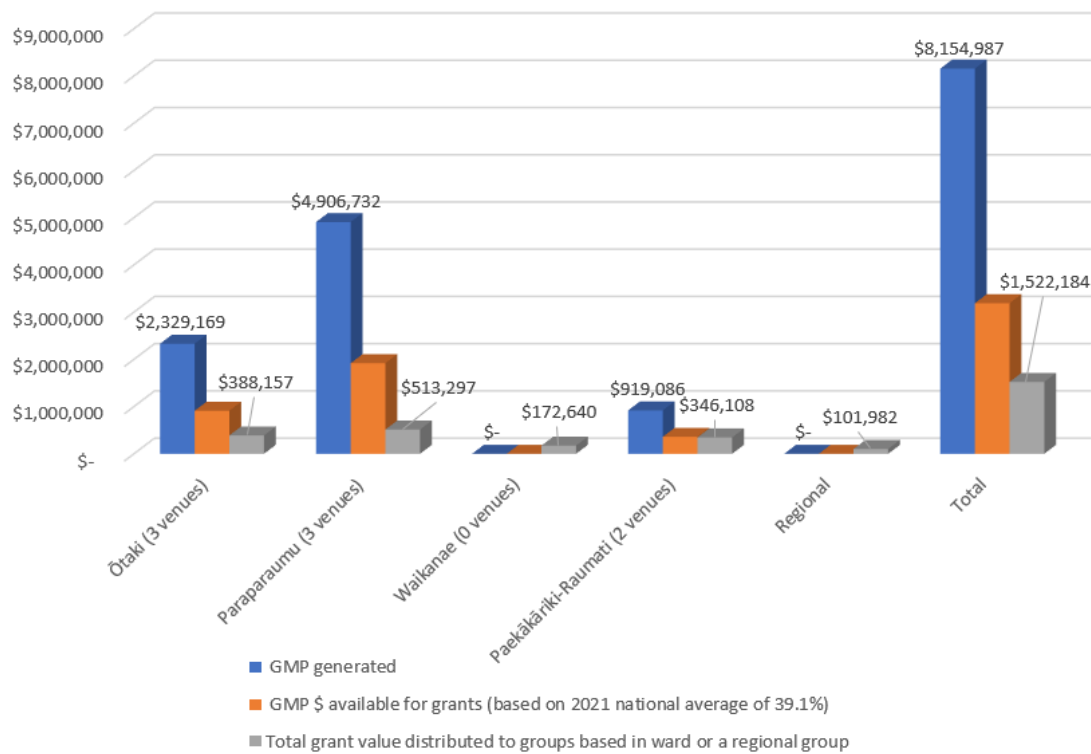
In 2021, 47% of the total Kāpiti-generated GMP (non-club) available for grants was returned to the district through grants to locally based groups. Therefore, the remaining 53% would have been distributed to groups outside the region and national organisations, benefiting from money gambled in our district.

The following graphs provide further detail as to the level of GMP and how it has been returned to the district and individual wards for 2021. The tables represent the same amount distributed but shown in different ways. That is, for example, only 12% of the district total non-Club GMP available for grants was returned to groups based in the Ōtaki ward. However, when you look at how much non-Club GMP available for grants that was generated in that ward was returned to Ōtaki-based groups, it is higher, at 43%.

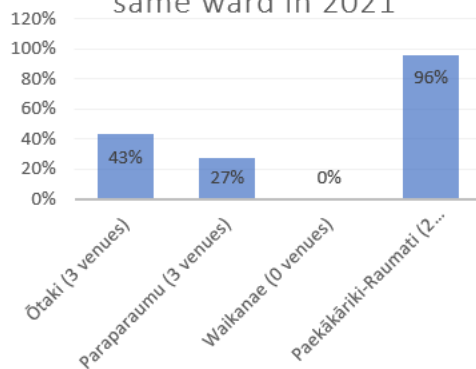
³⁹ DIA grant dashboard: granted.govt.nz

⁴⁰ Malatest International (2021) [Gambling Harm Needs Assessment 2021](#) (for the Ministry of Health).

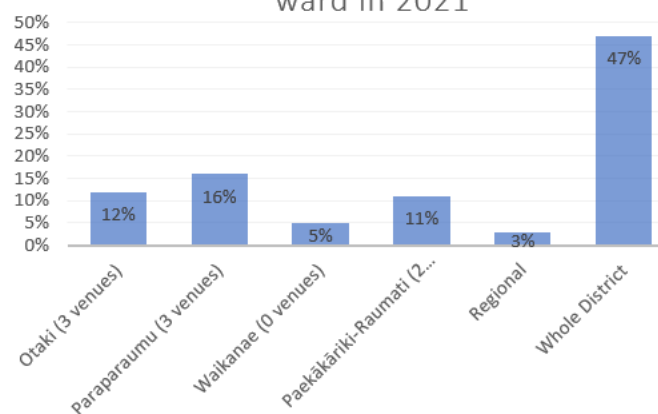
2021 Kāpiti GMP (non-Club) & its distribution
in grants back to Kāpiti-based groups



% of ward-generated
available GMP (non-Club)
returned through grants
to groups based in the
same ward in 2021



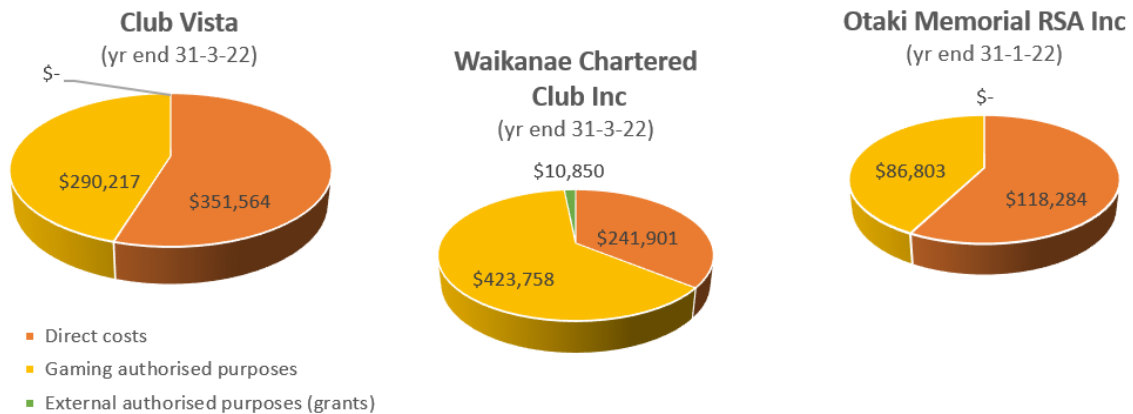
% of district available GMP (non-Club) returned
through grants to groups based in
ward in 2021



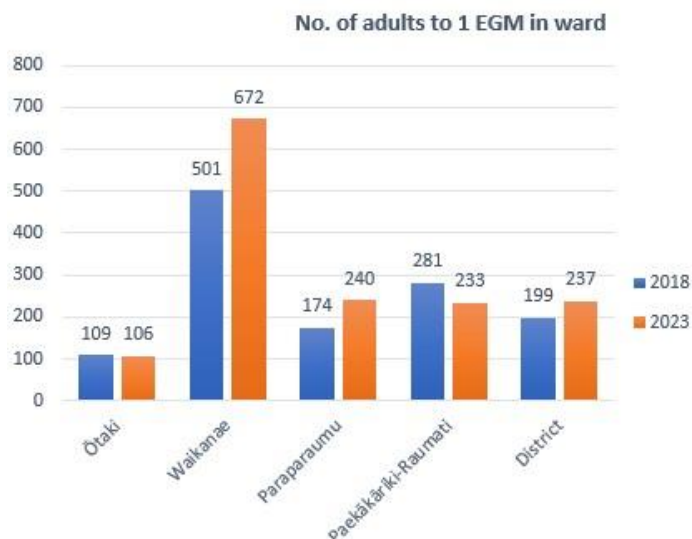
Source: granted.govt.nz and DIA

7.7.2 How much income from club EGMs has been returned to the community?

Club corporate societies are not required to make the same GMP grant returns to the community as society trusts, but rather to their own club “authorised purposes” to benefit their members. The cost distribution shown below relates to income from EGMs only from the latest annual financial reports available at the time of writing. Just one club provided a small level of support to local groups to the value of \$10,850.

**7.8 What has happened in Kāpiti since the last gambling policies review in 2019?**

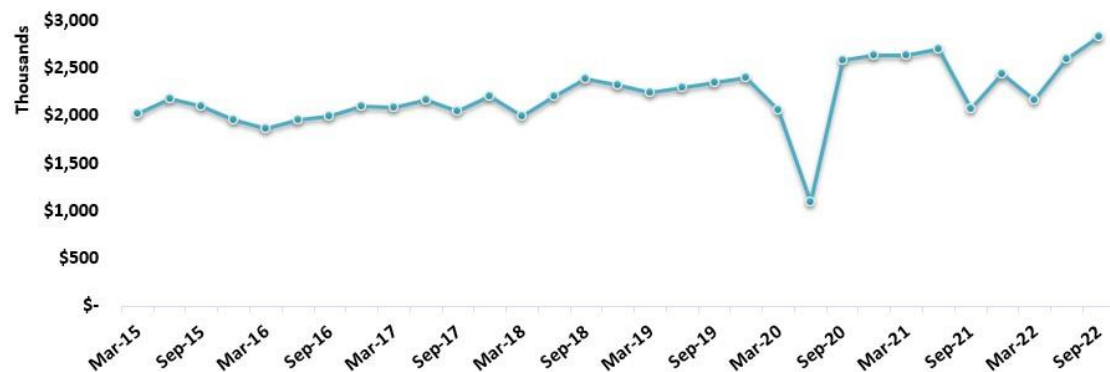
- There has been an increase in around 5,400 adults in the Kāpiti district (between the 2013 and 2018 census data).
- Between 2013 and 2018 the NZDep decile rating has improved for Waikanae Beach, Otaihangā, Paraparaumu North and Raumati Beach. Otherwise, ratings remain the same throughout the district.
- The district's ward boundaries have changed since the last policy review (refer Appendix 4). This has not affected the Class 4 venue count within those wards, which remain the same. The ratio of one EGM to adults by ward has been recalculated to reflect this change and using the most recently available census figures (as show in section 7.1.1). The graph below shows that districtwide there are now 38 more adults per EGM since the 2019 policy review. Waikanae has the highest number of, and most significant increase in, the number of adults for each EGM in that ward. The Paraparaumu ratio has also increased. However, there are slightly fewer adults to one EGM in Ōtaki and 48 less in Paekākāriki-Raumati.



- Class 4 gambling remains accessible across the district through pubs and clubs (refer Table 3). However, one venue (in the Paraparaumu ward) closed its doors in 2021 resulting in a reduction of eight EGMs in the district. All but one venue operates all the EGMs they can under their licence (the exception is the Black Stag operating one less due to space). There have been no new applications or relocation requests for Class 4 venues in recent years.

- Covid-19 lockdowns affected people's ability to access Class 4 gambling for a time, however records show EGM spend has returned to its pre-Covid levels and in fact is exceeding it.
- When looking at the GMP trends in recent years, GMP per quarter for Kāpiti has increased (excluding 2020) as has the GMP per EGM (refer Table 11). GMP per capita in Kāpiti has also increased by more than \$4 from \$51.08 in June 2019 to \$55.73 in June 2022⁴¹.

GMP per quarter



Source: DIA Gaming Machines Statistics Dashboard

- The number of individuals seeking help for gambling has increased marginally from 34 in 2018/19 to 36 the following year and 37 in 2020/21.
- More of the available GMP from the district is being returned directly back to the district in the form of grants but this is not distributed consistently across the district. There has been an increase between 2019 and 2021 of the total amount of grants distributed to Kāpiti-based groups.
- The Ōtaki ward continues to have the worst ratio of one EGM to adults, also impacted slightly by the change in ward boundaries.
- There continues to be no standalone TAB venue in the district. TAB NZ reported in October 2022 that there are no plans to set up a TAB NZ standalone venue within the district however they prefer the protection of the ability (provided all other matters are met etc.) to be able to because their retail offering is still important to them and a venue may be required if other facilities cannot operate due to e.g. unsustainable business practices, not wanting to offer TAB services anymore or natural disaster implications.

7.9 How does Kāpiti compare to the national situation?

Of the four main types of gambling, all but casino gambling are accessible to Kāpiti residents.

According to *Dot Loves Data* the Kāpiti TA ranks 43/68 for both the number of EGMs/10,000 adults and GMP/capita. With regards to the number of venues per 10,000 adults, we rank 55/68. These figures indicate Kāpiti has less Class 4 venues and EGMs per capita than many other TAs in the country. However, Kāpiti continues to follow the national trend of an increase in GMP despite a reduction in EGMs.

The ratio of one EGM to adults for the district (1:237) is slightly less than the National figure (1:248) meaning we have slightly more EGMs/capita (18+ years) than the national average.

Many venues reported their main clientele being "older." Nationally this is the highest statistical age group in relation to the level of weekly participation in Class 4 gaming.

As of 30 June 2022 *Dot Loves Data* rates the Kāpiti district 58/68 with regards to their "Dynamic Deprivation Index rating" (with one being the most deprived area) meaning from a socioeconomic perspective, as a district we don't have this as such a high risk factor which may influence the prevalence of harmful gambling. Importantly however, when this index is broken down to community level, Ōtaki township is ranked 508/2253 areas which places it in the top 23% of the most deprived areas in the country and therefore more susceptible

⁴¹ Dot loves data *Community Compass Report* (June 2022)

to this Class 4 gambling risk factor. 45% of our Class 4 venues are located in our most deprived areas and the percentage of GMP returns in the form of grants to these communities is low⁴².

Like the national trend, only a small percentage of the statistically predicted number of severe and problem gamblers and affected others in Kāpiti seek help for their gambling and there are no physical offices of support service providers such as PGF or Salvation Army in Kāpiti (nor in many other parts of the country).

8. SUMMARY

It is commonly reported and evident by the figures on spend and help sought, that EGMs are the most harmful form of gambling in New Zealand affecting the wellbeing of those impacted. For the statistically small percentage of problem gamblers, this harm not only affects them but also their whānau, and furthermore may be associated with other health issues/addictions. Despite the measures in place at venues to minimise harm, MOH's preventative promotion and the services available to help those affected, gambling harm is still a concern for communities throughout New Zealand.

The Kāpiti district as a whole does not have a prevalence for *all* the high-risk factors that may cause a higher rate of problem gambling compared to other parts of New Zealand, however some areas within the district do have more risk factors. The Ōtaki township/ward where four Class 4 gaming venues and 61 EGMs are located remains a concern with regards to the potential incidence of harmful gambling due to a range of risk factors highlighted in this report including:

- high deprivation rating.
- accessibility to several Class 4 venues (which are also licenced premises) within a small geographic area.
- the most EGMs for the adult population.
- the highest Māori population in the district (including relatively high youth numbers).

The government and the gambling industry both have important roles to play in providing a balance between the costs and benefits of gambling and ensuring the costs of gambling are minimised. As a TA, Council only has the ability to determine whether new Class 4 gambling venues or TAB venues can be established in the district and, if so, where they may be located. Council's 2019 Class 4 gambling policy (based on 2013 census figures) allows for a further four Class 4 venues and 48 EGMs to be installed in the district (but not in Ōtaki or Paekākāriki). The TAB venue policy currently allows for two stand-alone TAB venues to be established in the district.

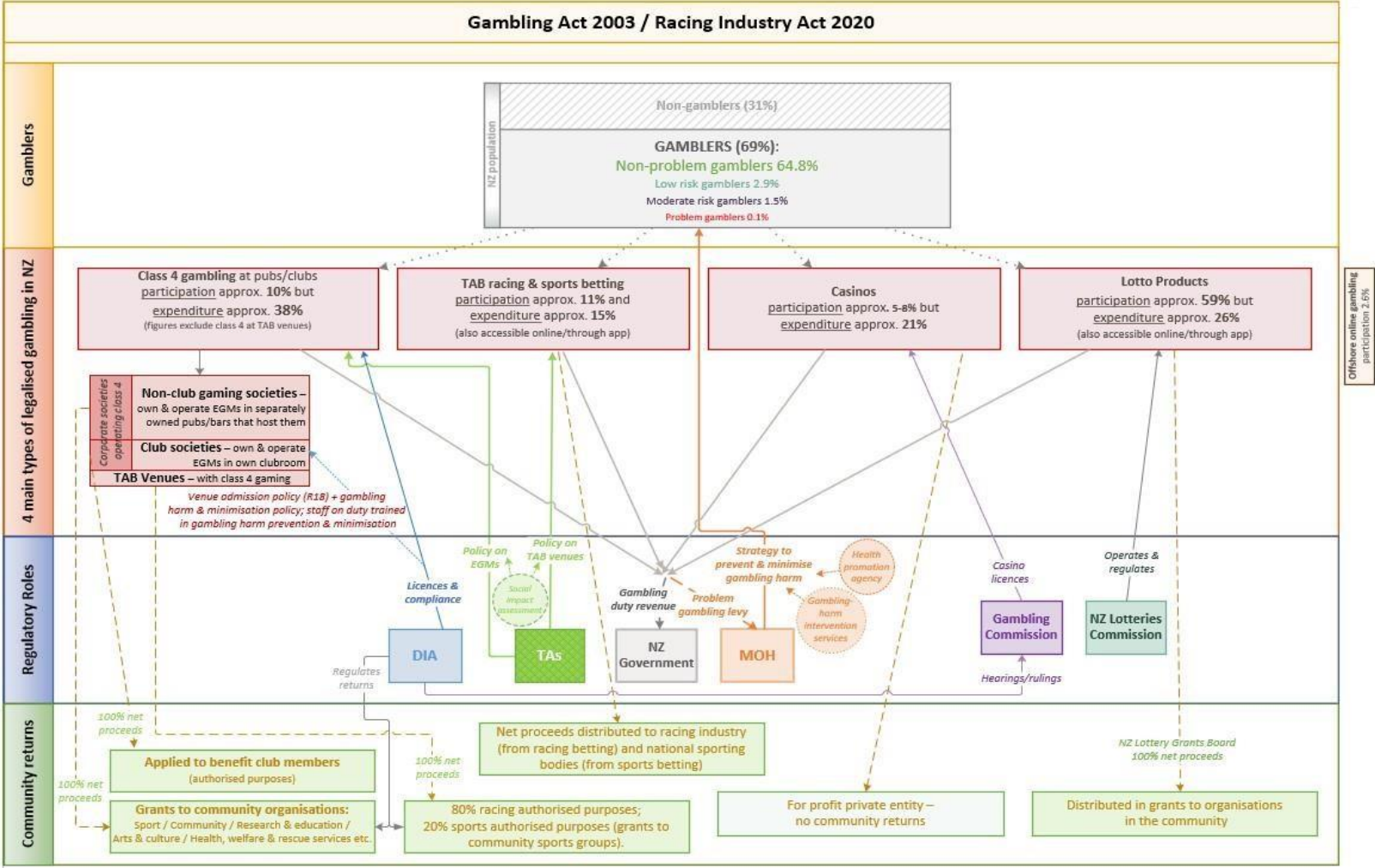
The current policy caps have not inhibited Class 4 gambling spend. The existing districtwide policy cap of 228 EGMs (and 15 venues) was set when the first 2004 policy was developed and was based on the number of EGMs in the district. This was designed to curb the increasing numbers of EGMs and venues at the time. Venue and EGM numbers have declined since then but despite this GMP has continued to increase.

GMP from EGMs continues to be returned to Kāpiti groups through grants, primarily in the sport sector, but also to groups from the community, art and culture, and health and welfare sectors. The benefits of this funding and the flow on affect to Kāpiti residents contributes to the wellbeing of the community.

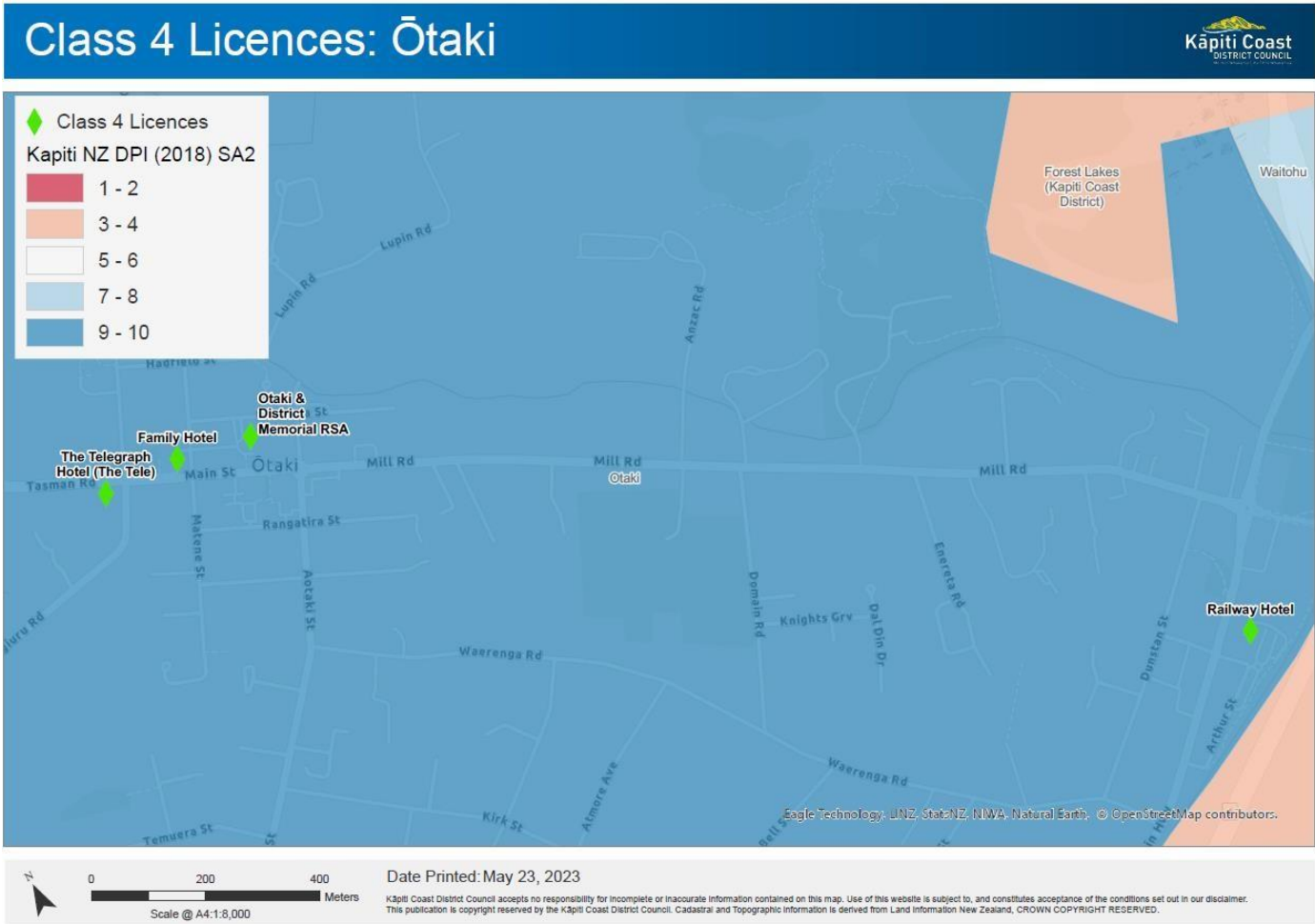
However, only a relatively small percentage of the available GMP is being returned in the form of grants directly to the communities from where the dollars originated in gaming spend, and to the Kāpiti community as a whole. Ideally gaming trusts should allocate a greater proportion of their grants to community groups and social/health services in an effort to mitigate any gambling harm caused by Class 4 gambling in the district.

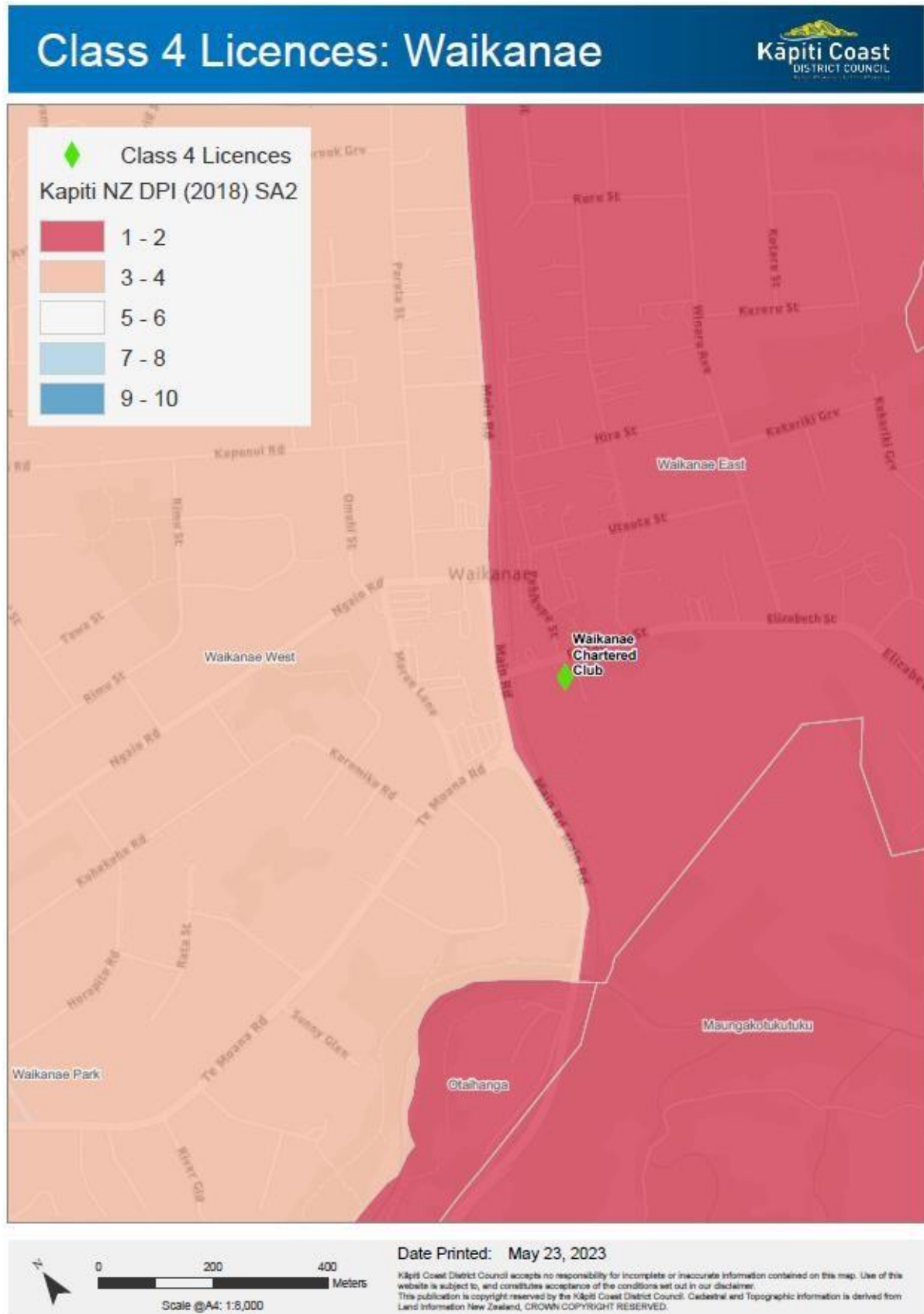
⁴² The Dynamic Deprivation Index rating mentioned in this section is specific to *Dot Loves Data* so may not correlate exactly to the NZDep 2018 scale used previously in this document, however it still provides relevant statistical context

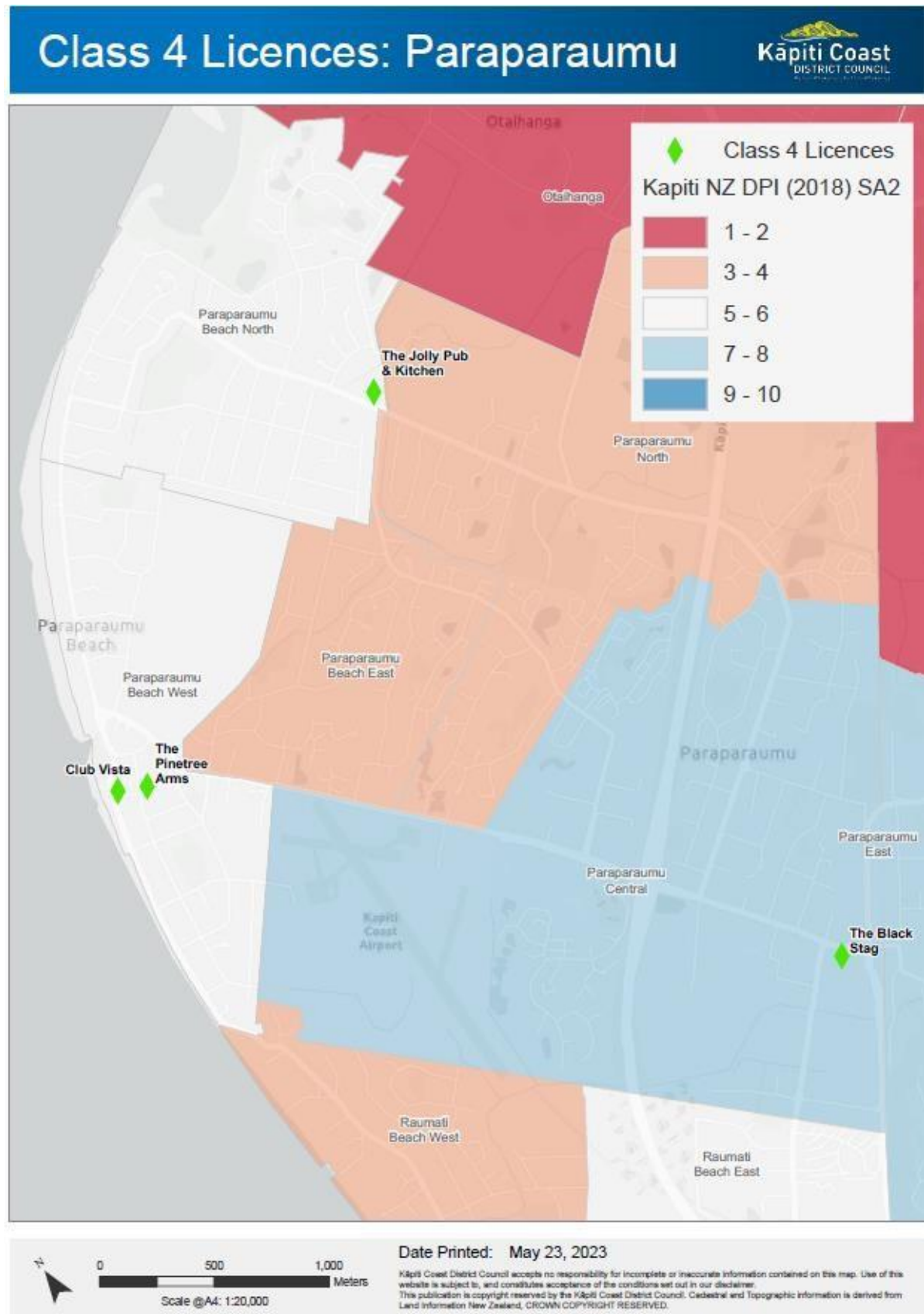
APPENDIX 1 – RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GAMBLERS, MAIN TYPES OF GAMBLING, REGULATORS & RETURNS

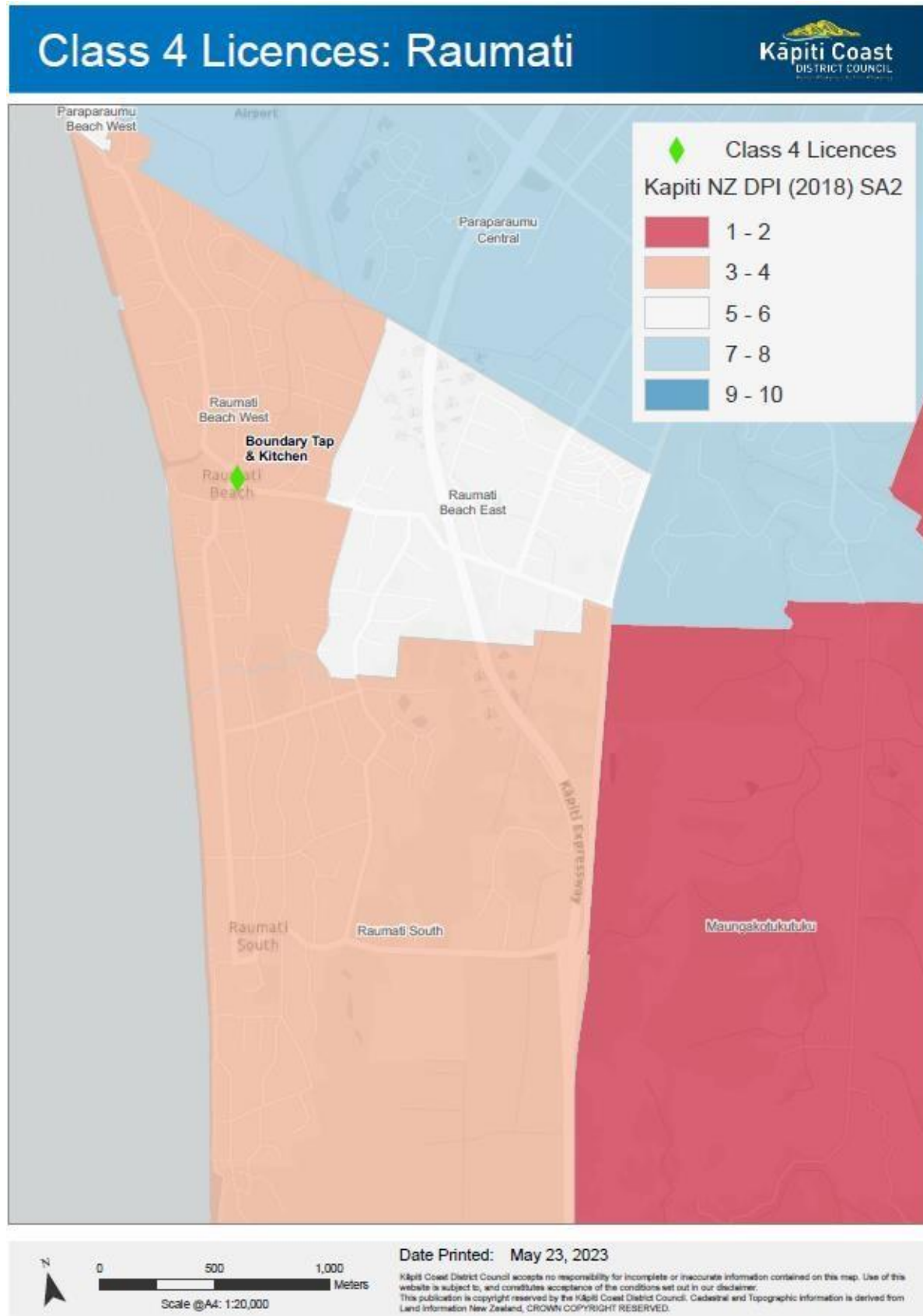


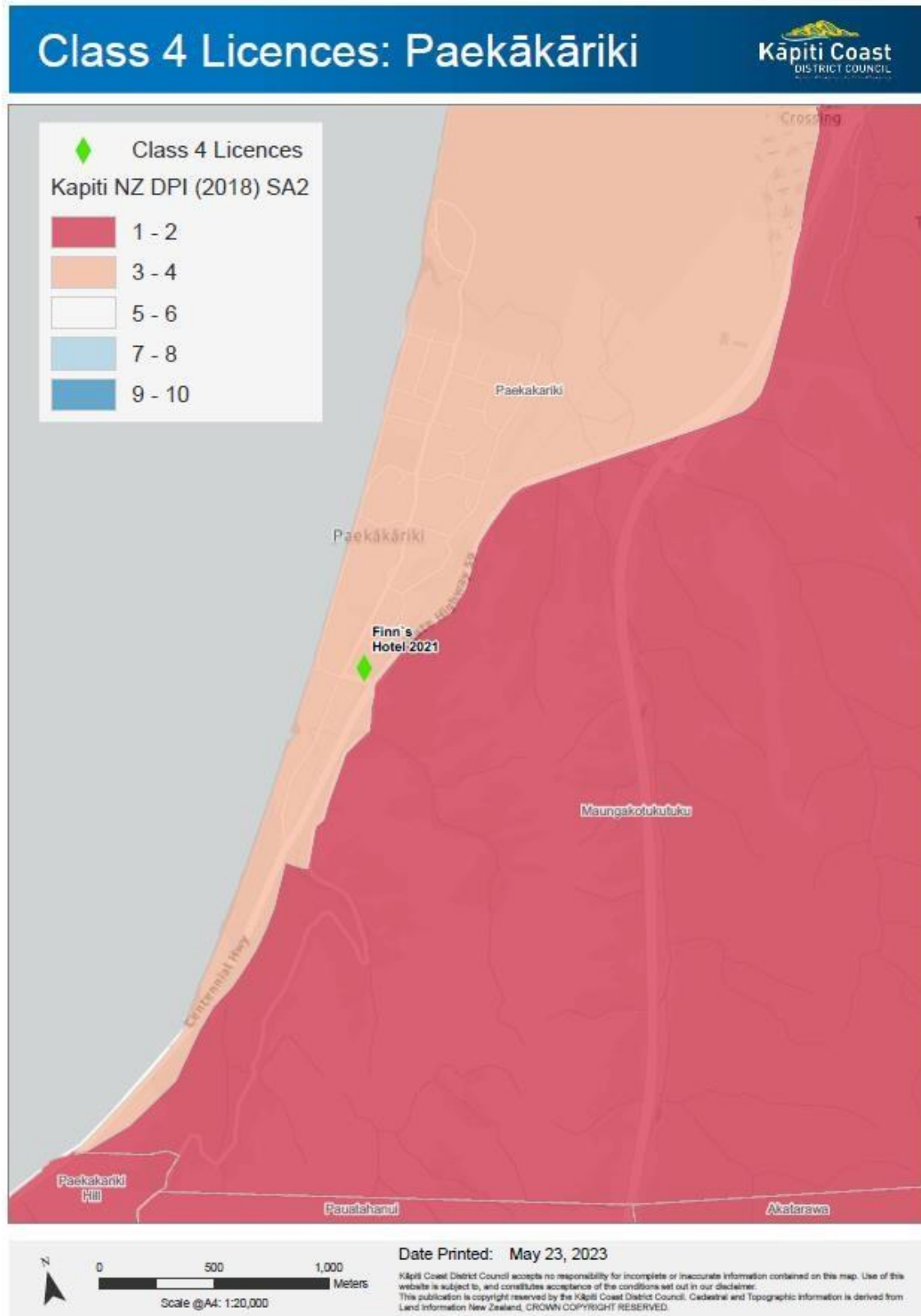
APPENDIX 2 – LOCATION OF CLASS 4 VENUES IN KĀPITI WITH DEPRIVATION LEVELS





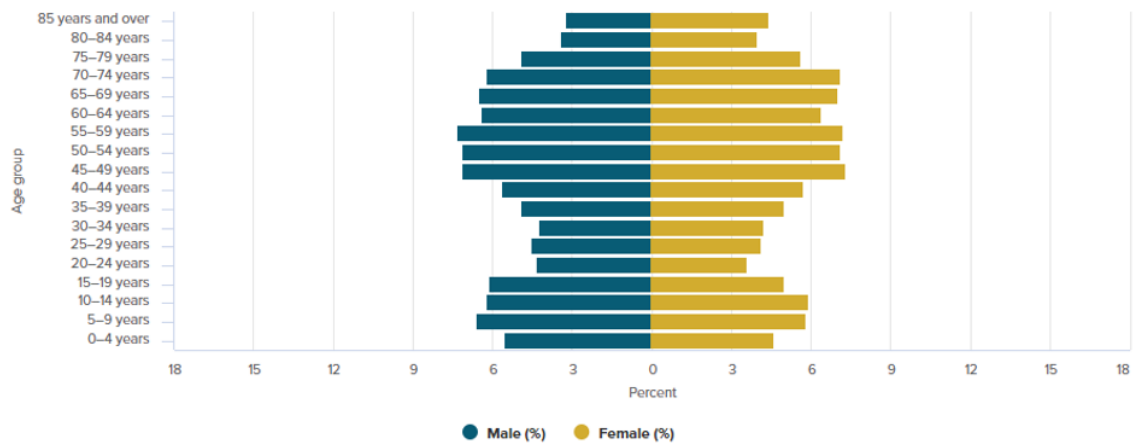




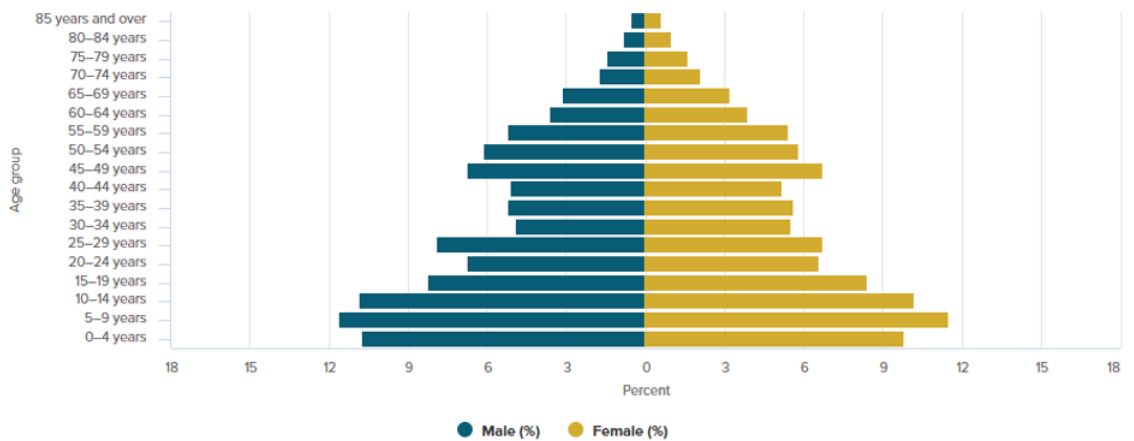


APPENDIX 3 – KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS FOR AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY

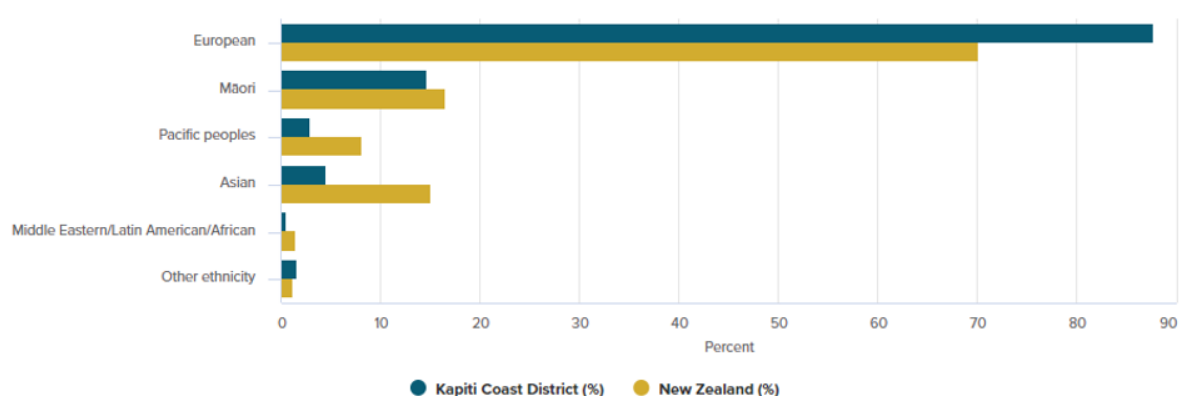
Age and sex of people in Kapiti Coast District, 2018 Census



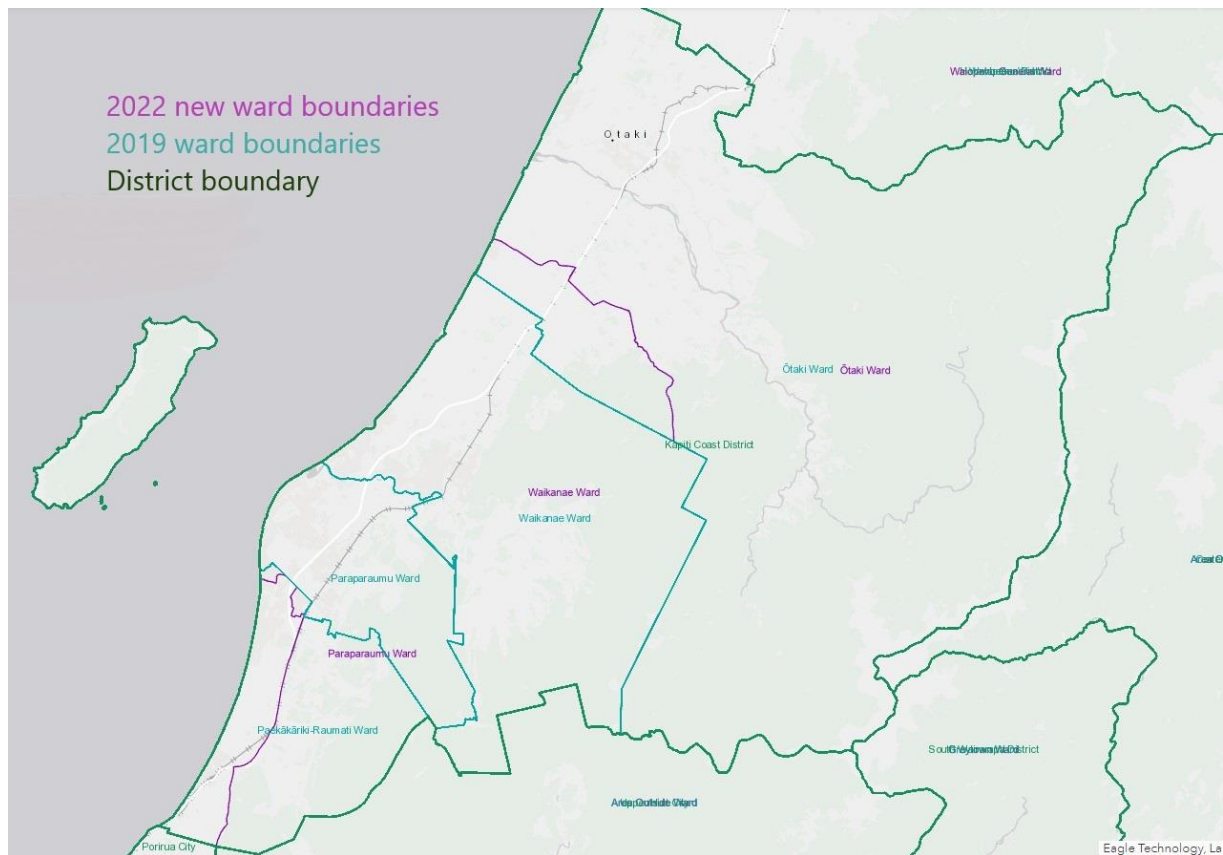
Age and sex of Māori in Kapiti Coast District, 2018 Census



Ethnic groups for people in Kapiti Coast District and New Zealand, 2018 Census



APPENDIX 4 – CHANGE IN KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT WARD BOUNDARIES BETWEEN 2019 & 2022



Appendix 3: Draft Kapiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023 (with tracked changes)



Kapiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023~~19~~

1. Policy Validation

- 1.1 The Kapiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023~~19~~ was approved at a meeting of the Kapiti Coast District Council (Council) held on ~~11 April 2019~~ [TBC], after completion of a public consultation process.
- 1.2 This Policy has been made pursuant to ~~S~~section 101 of the Gambling Act 2003 (the Gambling Act) and section 96 of the Racing Industry Act 2020 (the Racing Industry Act) and reviewed in accordance with the requirements of ~~S~~section 102 of the Gambling Act and section 97 of the Racing Industry Act.

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 In this Policy, unless the context requires otherwise:

Class 4 gambling venue	means a place that conducts Class 4 gambling
Class 4 gambling	means <u>it meets the definition under section 30 of the Gambling Act which in summary is gambling that satisfies the following criteria</u> <u>gambling:</u> <u>i. the net proceeds are distributed for authorised purposes; and</u> <u>ii. no commission is paid for conducting the gambling; or the only commission that is paid is to a venue operator that complies with regulations made under the Gambling Act; and</u> <u>iii. there are game rules for the gambling; and</u> <u>iv. the gambling satisfies relevant game rules; and</u> <u>v. either the Secretary for Internal Affairs categorises the gambling as Class 4 gambling, or the gambling utilises or involves a gaming machine.</u> <u>i. that utilises or involves a gaming machine;</u> <u>ii. where the proceeds are distributed for authorised purposes;</u> <u>iii. where no commission is paid;</u> <u>iv. that satisfies relevant gaming rules; and</u> <u>v. is categorised by the Secretary for Internal Affairs as Class 4 gambling.</u>
Class 4 gambling venue	means a place that conducts at which Class 4 gaming <u>bling machines (also known as pokies) are located, or for the purposes of application, at which it is proposed that gaming machines be located.</u>
Gaming machine	<u>means a gaming machine as defined under section 4 of the Gambling Act, which in summary, is a device, whether totally or partly mechanically or electronically operated, that is adapted or designed and constructed for gambling; and is played by the insertion of money. It is also commonly known as a "pokie" machine.</u>
Gambling harm	<u>means harm or distress of any kind arising from, or caused or exacerbated by, a person's gambling; and includes personal, social, or economic harm suffered—</u> <u>i. by the person; or</u> <u>ii. by the person's spouse, civil union partner, de facto partner, family,</u>

	<p>iii. whanau, or wider community; or</p> <p>iv. in the workplace; or</p> <p>v. by society at large</p> <p>means the adverse impact problem gamblers have on themselves, their family and friends, and wider society. For instance, problem gamblers suffer from increased rates of bankruptcy, arrest, imprisonment, unemployment, divorce, and poor physical and mental health. There is also evidence to suggest that problem gamblers have higher rates of suicide.</p>
Problem gambling	means a pattern of gambling behaviour that disrupts and damages a person's life, their friendships, family relationships and job interests.
Relocation/relocating	means where a new venue replaces an existing venue in a different location.
TAB venue	means premises owned or leased by TAB NZ and where the main business carried on at the premises is providing racing betting, sports betting, or other racing or sports betting services under the Racing Industry Act.
Council	means the Kapiti Coast District Council or any committee, community board, or an enforcement officer authorised to exercise the authority of the Council.

3. Objectives of the Policy

- 3.1 To minimise ~~gambling~~ harm to Kapiti Coast ~~District~~ communities caused by Class 4 ~~gambling and TAB venue~~ gambling to the extent this can be reasonably done through a gambling policy.
- 3.2 To use a sinking lid¹ approach to: ~~control the growth of~~
- 3.2.1 ensure no additional Class 4 gambling venues and gaming machines are established in the Kapiti Coast ~~Council~~ District ~~(the District).~~
- ~~3.3—3.2.2 ensure no Class 4 gambling venues relocate within the District. To ensure Class 4 gambling venues are appropriately located.~~
- ~~3.4—3.2.3 ensure no new TAB venues are established in the District.~~
- 3.3 To ensure that ~~the Kapiti Coast District Council~~ and its communities have ~~influence~~ involvement in decisions about ~~ever~~ the provision of ~~new~~ Class 4 gambling venues and TAB venues in the ~~Kapiti Coast~~ District.
- ~~3.5—To control the number of Class 4 gaming machines in the Kapiti Coast District.~~
- ~~3.6—To redistribute existing Class 4 venues and gaming machines in the District so that they are more evenly spread amongst the adult Ward population and closer to the District average (as measured at April 2018).~~

4. Rules Regarding Existing Class 4 Gambling Venues

- 4.1 The Gambling Act imposes a number of restrictions on gaming machines including: ~~provides that venues~~

¹ A sinking lid approach means when a venue closes, loses its ~~licence~~ or looks to relocate, no consent will be issued for any new or re-establishing venue.

~~4.1.1 section 92 provides that venues that held a licence on licensed before 17 October 2001 are restricted can operate up to a maximum of 18 gaming machines, but this number will be considered relative to the objectives outlined in section 3.~~

~~4.1.2 section 93 provides that venues that did not hold a licence on 17 October 2001 are restricted to a maximum of nine gaming machines. The Act provides that venues licensed after 17 October 2001, but before the Act came into force, can operate up to a maximum of 9 machines, but this number will be considered relative to the objectives outlined in section 3.~~

~~4.1.34.4 sSection 95 of the Act provides that clubs that may merge subject to certain criteria and are able to be licensed to may operate the lesser of up to 30 gaming machines or the lesser sum of the number of gaming machines in all the venue licences at the time, currently operated in each of the merging clubs. However, they must first obtain territorial authority consent, which will be considered relative to the objectives outlined in section 3, and must then apply for Ministerial approval of this Policy.~~

~~4.2. The primary activity of all Class 4 gambling venues must not be the operating of gaming machines.~~

~~4.3 Section 96 of the Act provides that clubs that were licensed after 17 October 2001 and are only able to operate 9 machines can apply to operate up to 18 machines. However, they must first obtain territorial authority consent, which will be considered relative to the objectives outlined in section 3, and must then apply for Ministerial approval.~~

~~4.4 Section 95 of the Act provides that clubs that merge are able to be licensed to operate up to 30 machines or the lesser of the number currently operated in each of the merging clubs. However, they must first obtain territorial authority consent, which will be considered relative to the objectives outlined in section 3, and must then apply for Ministerial approval.~~

5. ~~Rules Regarding New~~Where Class 4 Gambling Venues may be Established

~~5.1 No additional Class 4 gambling venues are to be established in any part of the District without Council consent. Further to the provisions above, this Policy maintains the Districtwide Class 4 gaming venue cap at 15 venues (as per the 2011 Policy). No new Class 4 gaming venues will be approved in any part of the Kapiti Coast District if it means this cap will be exceeded.~~

~~5.2 No new Class 4 gaming venues and no new Class 4 gaming machines will be allowed in the Ōtaki Ward.~~

~~5.3 Outside of the Ōtaki Ward, new Class 4 gaming venues may be established subject to a vacancy in the current venue caps and in compliance with the Kapiti Coast District Plan, fee and application requirements, and sections 3, 6, 7, and 8 of this Policy.~~

6. ~~Location of New Class 4 Gaming Venues~~

~~6.1 No additional Class 4 gaming venues will be permitted in areas where additional gaming machine numbers will breach the objectives and restrictions outlined in section 3 of this Policy.~~

~~6.2 New Class 4 gaming venues will not be permitted where the Council believes that the amenity of the area for which the venue is proposed will be adversely affected, or where there is likely to be an adverse effect on any community facilities, including kindergartens, early childhood centres, schools, and places of worship.~~

- ~~6.3 Class 4 gaming venues are prohibited in commercial premises where family and/or children's activities are promoted (e.g. family dining or family recreational venues).~~
- ~~6.4 Class 4 gaming venues will only be approved in premises licensed under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 with a restricted designation. Stand-alone TAB venues are exempt from this requirement.~~
- ~~6.5 The primary activity of a Class 4 gaming venue must not be Class 4 gambling.~~
- ~~6.6 A Class 4 gaming venue consent is for one venue (one premises) and is not transferable to another venue (premises) unless consent is obtained from the Council. The consent is given to a venue at a given address, not to a person or business.~~

7.6. Relocation of Class 4 Gambling Venues

- ~~67.1 Class 4 gambling venue licences cannot be transferred to a new location in the District without Council consent. A new venue consent will be issued by Council in the following circumstances:~~
 - ~~a) Where the venue is intended to replace an existing venue within the District;~~
 - ~~b) Where the existing venue operator consents to the relocation; and~~
 - ~~c) Where the proposed new location meets all the other requirements in this Policy.~~
- ~~76.2 When a Class 4 gambling venue proposes to move to a new location **nearby**, the following criteria must be met:~~
 - ~~6.2.1 the new building will be in a site that is very close to the existing site.~~
 - ~~6.2.2 the Class 4 venue's name will be the same.~~
 - ~~6.2.3 the ownership and management of the venue will be the same.~~
 - ~~6.2.4 for all intents and purposes, the patrons and the public will regard the venue as being the same venue, even though its physical location will change in a relatively minor way.~~
- ~~7.3 No relocation will be allowed in any Ward where the number of Class 4 gaming machines exceeds the cap.~~
- ~~7.3 In accordance with section 97A of the Act, when a relocation consent is sought under this relocation provision, the new venue may operate up to the same number of machines that were permitted to operate at the old venue immediately before the old venue licence was cancelled as a result of the relocation.~~
- ~~7.4 In accordance with section 97A(c) of the Act, when the new venue is established following a consent being granted under this relocation provision, the old venue is treated as if no Class 4 venue licence was ever held for the venue. The old venue will therefore require a new territorial authority consent from Council before being relicensed to host gaming machines and will be limited to a maximum of 9 machines if such a consent is issued by Council.~~
- ~~7.5 Council will publicly notify applications for the relocation of Class 4 gambling venues and allow for public submissions to be lodged and heard.~~

8.7. Restrictions on the Numbers of Class 4 Gaming Machines

- ~~78.1 No increase in Class 4 gaming machine numbers at Class 4 gambling venues in any part of the District is permitted without Council consent. In 2011, Ward-based restrictions on the number of Class 4 gaming machines were established using the Districtwide average~~

of Class 4 gaming machines to the adult population. With each Class 4 Social Impact Review, which is conducted every three years, current Districtwide averages are calculated using the most recent population data.

8.2 The current Districtwide ratio is 1 machine to 167 adults aged 18 years and older (determined from the District average calculated in April 2018²). The number of permitted machines in each Ward is stated in Table 1.

Table 1: Permitted number of machines in each Ward

Ward	Population over 18 years	Current no. of gaming machines	Permitted no. of gaming machines in each Ward	Difference between cap and current no. of machines	Ratio of permitted no. of gaming machines (as per the cap) to adults
Paekākāriki—Raumati	7,587	27	45	+18	1:169
Paraparaumu	14,937	86	89	+3	1:168
Waikanae	9,018	48	52	+34	1:173
Ōtaki	6,642	61	42	-19	1:158
Total District	38,184	192	228	+36	1:167

Note: Current number of gaming machines as at April 2018. Population and ratio of gaming machines to adults measured with Statistics New Zealand 2013 Census data.

8.3 The total District Class 4 gaming machine cap is 228 gaming machines (refer Table 1).

8.4 Additional gaming machines will only be considered in the Paekākāriki / Raumati Ward if the machines are located in the Raumati Township and the increase does not breach the District venue cap of 15, the District machine cap of 228, or the Ward cap of 45.

8.5 Additional gaming machines will only be considered in the Paraparaumu Ward if the increase does not breach the District venue cap of 15, the District machine cap of 228, or the Ward cap of 89.

8.6 Additional gaming machines will only be considered in the Waikanae Ward if the increase does not breach the District venue cap of 15, the District machine cap of 228, or the Ward cap of 52.

8.7 In the event that, for example, two or more existing clubs amalgamate, then the location, population, and proposed number of machines will be considered relative to the objectives and rules outlined in sections 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of this policy.

8.8 The number of gaming machines permitted in new venues (licensed after the Act came into force) will be subject to the consent criteria contained in this Policy limited to a maximum of 9 machines, as specified by the Act.

8. Where TAB venues may be established

² District average calculated as follows: 38,184 adults / 228 non-casino gaming machines = 167 adults to 1 gaming machine as at April 2018. Data sourced from Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Housing 2013.

8.1 No new TAB venues are to be established in any part of the District without Council consent³.

9. Applications and Fees for Consents

9.1 Any consent applications will be reviewed in line with this Policy and processed Applications for new Class 4 gaming venues or additional gaming machines at existing venues must be made on the approved form (available from the Council).

9.2 Applications are processed in accordance with the Environmental Compliance Officer hourly rate for extraordinary activities as set in the current Annual Plan, section 'General compliance fees – Environmental Protection' in the Kāpiti Coast District Council Long term plan 2018-38.⁴

9.10. Next Policy Review

10.1 In accordance with section 102 of the Gambling Act 2003 and section 97 of the Racing Industry Act, this Policy will be reviewed by the Council in 20261.

³ For the avoidance of doubt, this Policy only applies to TAB venues as defined in this Policy. It does not cover TAB betting services in premises not owned or leased by TAB NZ (such as in bars and clubs).

⁴ Fees and charges are regularly reviewed and may be amended through the Annual Plan/Long Term Plan process. For potential fee updates, please see the latest Annual Plan.

Appendix 4: Draft Kapiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023 (clean version)



Kapiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023

1. Policy Validation

- 1.1 The Kapiti Coast District Council Class 4 Gambling & TAB Venue Gambling Policy 2023 was approved at a meeting of the Kapiti Coast District Council (Council) held on [TBC], after completion of a public consultation process.
- 1.2 This Policy has been made pursuant to section 101 of the Gambling Act 2003 (the Gambling Act) and section 96 of the Racing Industry Act 2020 (the Racing Industry Act) and reviewed in accordance with the requirements of section 102 of the Gambling Act and section 97 of the Racing Industry Act.

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 In this Policy, unless the context requires otherwise:

Class 4 gambling	means it meets the definition under section 30 of the Gambling Act which in summary is gambling that satisfies the following criteria: i. the net proceeds are distributed for authorised purposes; and ii. no commission is paid for conducting the gambling; or the only commission that is paid is to a venue operator that complies with regulations made under the Gambling Act; and iii. there are game rules for the gambling; and iv. the gambling satisfies relevant game rules; and v. either the Secretary for Internal Affairs categorises the gambling as Class 4 gambling, or the gambling utilises or involves a gaming machine.
Class 4 gambling venue	means a place at which Class 4 gaming machines (also known as pokies) are located, or for the purposes of application, at which it is proposed that gaming machines be located.
Gaming machine	means a gaming machine as defined under section 4 of the Gambling Act, which in summary, is a device, whether totally or partly mechanically or electronically operated, that is adapted or designed and constructed for gambling; and is played by the insertion of money. It is also commonly known as a "pokie" machine.
Harm	means harm or distress of any kind arising from, or caused or exacerbated by, a person's gambling; and includes personal, social, or economic harm suffered— i. by the person; or ii. by the person's spouse, civil union partner, de facto partner, family, whānau, or wider community; or iv. in the workplace; or v. by society at large
Relocation/relocating	means where a new venue replaces an existing venue in a different location.
TAB venue	means premises owned or leased by TAB NZ and where the main business carried on at the premises is providing racing betting, sports betting, or other racing or sports betting services under the Racing Industry Act.

3. Objectives of the Policy

- 3.1 To minimise harm to Kapiti Coast District communities caused by Class 4 gambling and TAB venue gambling to the extent this can be reasonably done through a gambling policy.
- 3.2 To use a sinking lid¹ approach to:
 - 3.2.1 ensure no additional Class 4 gambling venues and gaming machines are established in the Kapiti Coast Council District (the District).
 - 3.2.2 ensure no Class 4 gambling venues relocate within the District.
 - 3.2.3 ensure no new TAB venues are established in the District.
- 3.5 To ensure that Council and its communities have involvement in decisions about the provision of Class 4 gambling venues and TAB venues in the District.

4. Rules Regarding Existing Class 4 Gambling Venues

- 4.1 The Gambling Act imposes a number of restrictions on gaming machines including:
 - 4.1.1 section 92 provides that venues that held a licence on 17 October 2001 are restricted to a maximum of 18 gaming machines.
 - 4.1.2 section 93 provides that venues that did not hold a licence on 17 October 2001 are restricted to a maximum of nine gaming machines.
 - 4.1.3 section 95 provides that clubs may merge subject to certain criteria and may operate the lesser of: 30 gaming machines or the sum of the number of gaming machines in all the venue licences at the time. However, they must first obtain territorial authority consent, which will be considered relative to the objectives of this Policy.
- 4.2. The primary activity of all Class 4 gambling venues must not be the operating of gaming machines.

5. Where Class 4 Gambling Venues may be Established

- 5.1 No additional Class 4 gambling venues are to be established in any part of the District without Council consent.

6. Relocation of Class 4 Gambling Venues

- 6.1 Class 4 gambling venue licences cannot be transferred to a new location in the District without Council consent.
- 6.2 When a Class 4 gambling venue proposes to move to a new location **nearby**, the following criteria must be met:
 - 6.2.1 the new building will be in a site that is very close to the existing site.
 - 6.2.2 the Class 4 venue's name will be the same.

¹ A sinking lid approach means when a venue closes, loses its licence or looks to relocate, no consent will be issued for any new or re-establishing venue.

6.2.3 the ownership and management of the venue will be the same.

6.2.4 for all intents and purposes, the patrons and the public will regard the venue as being the same venue, even though its physical location will change in a relatively minor way.

7. Numbers of Class 4 Gaming Machines

7.1 No increase in Class 4 gaming machine numbers at Class 4 gambling venues in any part of the District is permitted without Council consent.

8. Where TAB venues may be established

8.1 No new TAB venues are to be established in any part of the District without Council consent².

9. Applications and Fees for Consents

9.1 Any consent applications will be reviewed in line with this Policy and processed in accordance with the Environmental Compliance Officer hourly rate for extraordinary activities as set in the current Annual Plan.

10. Next Policy Review

10.1 In accordance with section 102 of the Gambling Act and section 97 of the Racing Industry Act, this Policy will be reviewed by Council in 2026.

² For the avoidance of doubt, this Policy only applies to TAB venues as defined in this Policy. It does not cover TAB betting services in premises not owned or leased by TAB NZ (such as in bars and clubs).

8.4 CLIMATE ACTION GRANTS SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONSKaituhi | Author: **Rob Dunn, Sustainability Advisor Communities**Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Sean Mallon, Group Manager Infrastructure Services****TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE**

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

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

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

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

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

With the criteria that projects must:

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

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

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

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

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

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

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

Table 1: Summary of applications and funding recommendations

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

Applicants recommended for full funding

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

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

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

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

Applicants recommended for partial funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applicants not recommended for funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unallocated grants money

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

He take | Issues

- 11 There are no issues to discuss.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

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

Mana whenua

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

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

Details of these are provided in the discussion section above.

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

Panonitanga Āhuarangi me te Taiao | Climate change and Environment

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

- 16 Climate Emergency Action Framework (CEAF)

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

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

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

- 17 Funding for the 2023-2024, and 2024-2025 Climate Action Grants come from Central Governments Better Off Funding (\$100,000 each year for a total of \$200,000).
- 18 To continue to offer the Climate Action Grants beyond the 2023-2024 financial year, funding will need to be allocated by Council through the 2024 Long Term Plan. A proposal to include this in Council's operational budgets will be put forward.

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

- 19 As with other grant processes run by the Council there is a reputational risk when this process is run poorly or doesn't meet community expectations.
- 20 This risk is managed by adopting the Climate Action Grants Allocation Policy and conducting a transparent and contestable process to consider and approve grants.
- 21 The applicants are required to report back on milestones and achievements of the projects that have been awarded funding.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

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

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

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

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 24 No further engagement is planned

Whakatairanga | Publicity

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

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

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

Climate Action Grants Allocation Policy

March 2023

Objectives of the policy

In May 2019 Council declared a Climate Change Emergency. In June 2021 the Council adopted the [Climate Emergency Action Framework](#). The central vision of this framework is a thriving, vibrant and strong Kāpiti that has reduced its carbon footprint significantly, has prepared for the challenges and opportunities that come from responding to the climate crisis, and has transitioned to a low carbon future.

The Climate Action Grants are for initiatives that will benefit the Kāpiti Coast in one or more of the following areas:

- *enabling Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction*
- *helping to create a culture of climate change action*
- *supporting mana whenua vision and priorities*
- *improving resilience within local communities*
- *supporting an equitable transition to low carbon living*

Mana whenua vision and priorities for the Kāpiti district, as outlined in the Councils' Long Term Plan 2021-2041, are:

- Kaitiakitanga – sustaining the environment and people
- Ūkaipōtānga – identity
- Whanaungatanga – connectedness
- Pūkengatanga – preserving, creating, teaching and knowledge
- Manaakitanga – supporting each other

Climate Action Grants Allocation Process

- Allocation of funding for the climate action grants will be via an annual contestable process which calls for expressions of interest/applications to identify potential recipients for the fund
- For applications seeking \$30,000 or more, grants allocation will be undertaken in a two-step process whereby applicants are required to submit a brief Expression of Interest (EOI) first. From the EOIs received, a panel of Council officers from the Sustainability and Resilience team, along with other relevant teams (eg Community Engagement, Economic Development, Parks and Open Spaces, etc) will select projects to proceed to the next application stage. Selected applicants will then be invited to submit a full application.

- Final approval of funding will be undertaken by the Climate Action Grants Allocation Committee, or the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee.
- Grant application criteria and process will be reviewed annually. The relevant Council Committee will approve any changes resulting from these reviews.

Application process.

Full applications will be assessed via staff panel and then presented to the Climate and Environment Subcommittee (CES). The CES will make recommendations to The Climate Action Grants Allocation Committee, or to the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee.

Key Criteria for Climate Action Grant Applications

Key criteria for project applications are outlined below. Further application requirements, eligibility criteria, and assessment considerations are detailed in the Climate Action Grant Criteria & Application Guidelines. Funding is only available for projects or portions of projects taking place within the boundaries of the Kāpiti Coast District.

The Climate Action Grants are open to iwi and hapū of the Kāpiti Coast, neighbourhood groups of at least 10 households, community groups, organisations, businesses of up to 30 employees, and educational institutions.

The key criteria for assessment of applications for the Climate Action Grants are:

- the project aligns with the Grant objectives
- the project will continue to offer benefits to the Kāpiti Coast District once Grant funding has been depleted
- the project proposal demonstrates equity in terms of project benefits being accessible and relevant across multiple community demographics
- the project proposal shows how success will be measured in relation to project aims and goals. Success must be quantifiable and able to be reported back to council

Other considerations

As part of the Councils' commitment to and partnership with mana whenua, applications which incorporate or refer to te ao Māori concepts in some way are encouraged.

9 TE WHAKAŪ I NGĀ ĀMIKI | CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

9.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Author: Jessica Mackman, Senior Advisor, Democracy Services

Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships

Taunakitanga | Recommendations

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

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

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

STRATEGY, OPERATIONS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING
MINUTES

13 JULY 2023

MINUTES OF THE KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL
STRATEGY, OPERATIONS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, GROUND FLOOR, 175 RIMU ROAD, PARAPARAUMU
ON THURSDAY, 13 JULY 2023 AT 9.33AM

PRESENT: Cr Sophie Handford (Chair), Mayor Janet Holborow, Cr Rob Kofoed, Cr Jocelyn Prvanov, Cr Nigel Wilson, Cr Kathy Spiers, Ms Kim Tahiwī
Via Zoom: Cr Martin Halliday

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr Darren Edwards, Mr Sean Mallon, Mrs Janice McDougall, Ms Kris Pervan, Mr Simon Black, Mr Michael Moore, Mr Bernie Randall, Ms Kate Coutts, Ms Anna Smith, Ms Jessica Mackman, Mr Mark Ward, Mr Darryn Grant, Ms Evalina Brunoro-Beilman, Mr Hamish McGillivray, Ms Lesley Olsson, Ms Claire Rewi
Via Zoom: Ms Emma Haxton

WHAKAPĀHA | APOLOGIES: Cr Liz Koh, André Baker (Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai), and Glen Olsen, Chair of Paraparaumu Community Board

LEAVE OF ABSENCE: Deputy Mayor Lawrence Kirby, Cr Shelly Warwick

1 NAU MAI | WELCOME

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 KARAKIA A TE KAUNIHERA | COUNCIL BLESSING

The Chair opened the meeting with karakia.

3 WHAKAPĀHA | APOLOGIES

APOLOGY

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION SOF2023/30

Moved: Cr Rob Kofoed

Seconder: Mayor Janet Holborow

That the apology received from Cr Liz Koh, André Baker (Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai), and Glen Olsen, Chair of Paraparaumu Community Board be accepted.

CARRIED

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

Kim Tahiwī declared an interest in Item 8.1 Six month update – Economic Development Kotahitanga Board, as a member of the Economic Development Kotahitanga Board.

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

There were no speakers.

6 NGĀ TAKE A NGĀ MEMA | MEMBERS' BUSINESS

(a) Leave of Absence

There were none.

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

There were none.

7 HE KŌRERO HOU | UPDATES

There were none.

8 PŪRONGO | REPORTS

8.1 SIX MONTH UPDATE - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KOTAHITANGA BOARD

Kris Pervan, Group Manager Strategy and Growth invited the Economic Development Kotahitanga Board (EDKB) members Neil Mackay (Chair of the EDKB), Russel Spratt (Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai), Kim Tahiwi (Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki) and Hillmare Schulze to speak to the board's key activities noted in the report.

Neil Mackay spoke to the Food and Beverage Gameplan, Destination Management Plan and Tech Clusters; Russel Spratt spoke to the Educational and Training Hub; Kim Tahiwi spoke to the Regenerative Horticulture Project; and Hillmare Schulze spoke to the Refresh Strategy. The members of the EDKB, alongside Mark Ward, Economic Development Manager, and Kris Pervan, answered members' questions.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION SOF2023/31

Moved: Cr Martin Halliday

Seconder: Cr Rob Kofoed

That the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee:

- A. Receives the six-monthly update from the Economic Development Kotahitanga Board Independent Chair, Neil Mackay and notes the progress made in the implementation of the Kāpiti Coast Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Plan 2020-23.
- B. Approves the extension of contracts for the current members of the Economic Development Kotahitanga Board to 30 June 2024 to ensure continuity during the refresh of the current Kāpiti Coast Economic Development Strategy.

CARRIED

Cr Rob Kofoed left the meeting at 10:07am and returned to the meeting at 10:08am.

8.2 COUNCIL POLICY WORK PROGRAMME 2021-2024 PROGRESS UPDATE

Lesley Olsson, Policy Advisor, and Hamish McGillivray, Manager Research and Policy, spoke to the report and alongside Kris Pervan, Group Manager Strategy and Growth, answered members'

STRATEGY, OPERATIONS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING
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questions.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION SOF2023/32

Moved: Cr Nigel Wilson

Seconder: Mayor Janet Holborow

- A. That the Committee notes the progress of the Council PWP 2021-2024 including project timeframe amendments including to:
- Delete the *Major Events Strategy* which will be folded into the refresh of the Economic Development strategy.
 - Delete the *Well-being Strategy* which will be incorporated into Vision Kapiti work.
- B. That the Committee approves the addition of these five projects to the Council PWP 2021-2024 including to:
- Add five new projects reflecting delivery of the Council's new 'top 10' priorities: *Smoke-free Policy 2008* review; *Climate Change and Resilience Strategy*; refresh of the *Economic Development Strategy & Implementation Plan 2020-2023*; *Environment Strategy*; and *the Health Strategy*."

CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 10.57am and reconvened at 11.09am.

8.3 OVERVIEW OF THE ZEAL CONTRACT

Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships spoke to the report and invited Jesse Boyce, Chief Executive of Zeal and Hamish Campbell, Zeal Kāpiti Manager.

Mr Boyce and Mr Campbell spoke to a presentation on Zeal's background, purpose, and current and future activities in Kāpiti; and answered members' questions.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION SOF2023/33

Moved: Cr Martin Halliday

Seconder: Cr Rob Kofoed

That the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee:

- A. Notes the overview of the impact and deliverables achieved through the Youth Development Centre contract with Zeal Education Trust.
- B. Notes 2023/24 is the final year of the Youth Development Centre contract with Zeal Education Trust.
- C. Notes the Long Term Plan 2024–34 will be an opportunity to consider the future needs of young people through the Youth Development Centre and associated services.

CARRIED

Appendices

- 1 Presentation from Zeal Kāpiti

Mayor Janet Holborow left the meeting at 11:31am and returned to the meeting at 11:33am.

STRATEGY, OPERATIONS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING
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9 TE WHAKAŪ I NGĀ ĀMIKI | CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

9.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION SOF2023/34

Moved: Cr Nigel Wilson
Seconded: Cr Sophie Handford

That the minutes of the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee meeting of 8 June 2023 be accepted as a true and correct record.

CARRIED10 TE WHAKAŪNGA O NGĀ ĀMIKI KĀORE E WĀTEA KI TE MAREA |
CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

PUBLIC EXCLUDED RESOLUTION SOF2023/35

Moved: Cr Sophie Handford
Seconded: Cr Jocelyn Prvanov

That, pursuant to Section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the public now be excluded from the meeting for the reasons given below, while the following matters are considered.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
10.1 - Confirmation of Minutes	Section 7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	Section 48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

CARRIED

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION SOF2023/37

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13 JULY 2023

Moved: Cr Sophie Handford

Seconder: Cr Nigel Wilson

That the Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee moves out of a public excluded meeting.

CARRIED

The Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee meeting went into public excluded session at 12.25pm.

The Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee came out of public excluded session at 12.26pm.

The Chair closed the meeting karakia.

The Rautaki, Whakahaere, me te Ahumoni | Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee meeting closed at 12.27pm.

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HEAMANA | CHAIRPERSON

10 CLOSING KARAKIA