

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council

Me Heke Ki Pōneke

Ordinary Meeting of Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Rārangi Take | Agenda

9:30am Rāapa Wednesday, 28 Pīpiri June 2023

Ngake (16.09)

Level 16, Tahiwī

113 The Terrace

Pōneke | Wellington



MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Whanau
Deputy Mayor Foon
Councillor Abdurahman (Deputy Chair)
Councillor Apanowicz
Councillor Brown
Councillor Calvert
Councillor Chung
Councillor Free
Pouiwi Hohaia
Pouiwi Kelly
Councillor Matthews
Councillor McNulty
Councillor O'Neill (Chair)
Councillor Pannett
Councillor Paul
Councillor Randle
Councillor Wi Neera
Councillor Young

Have your say!

You can make a short presentation to the Councillors, Committee members, Subcommittee members or Community Board members at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 04-803-8337, emailing public.participation@wcc.govt.nz or writing to Democracy Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number, and the issue you would like to talk about. All Council and committee meetings are livestreamed on our YouTube page. This includes any public participation at the meeting.

AREA OF FOCUS

The Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee has responsibility for:

- 1) Māori strategic outcomes
- 2) Arts, culture, and community services
- 3) Wellington City social housing
- 4) Council's city events
- 5) Parking services
- 6) Parks, sport and recreation
- 7) Community resilience
- 8) Economic development.

To read the full delegations of this committee, please visit wellington.govt.nz/meetings.

Quorum: 9 members

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1. Meeting Conduct

1.1 Karakia

The Chairperson will open the meeting with a karakia.

Whakataka te hau ki te uru,	Cease oh winds of the west
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.	and of the south
Kia mākinakina ki uta,	Let the bracing breezes flow,
Kia mātaratara ki tai.	over the land and the sea.
E hī ake ana te atākura.	Let the red-tipped dawn come
He tio, he huka, he hauhū.	with a sharpened edge, a touch of frost,
Tihei Mauri Ora!	a promise of a glorious day

At the appropriate time, the following karakia will be read to close the meeting.

Unuhia, unuhia, unuhia ki te uru tapu nui	Draw on, draw on
Kia wātea, kia māmā, te ngākau, te tinana,	Draw on the supreme sacredness
te wairua	To clear, to free the heart, the body
I te ara takatū	and the spirit of mankind
Koia rā e Rongo, whakairia ake ki runga	Oh Rongo, above (symbol of peace)
Kia wātea, kia wātea	Let this all be done in unity
Āe rā, kua wātea!	

1.2 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

1.3 Conflict of Interest Declarations

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

1.4 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 25 May 2023 will be put to the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee for confirmation.

1.5 Items not on the Agenda

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows.

Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee.

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting:

1. The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
2. The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

The item may be allowed onto the agenda by resolution of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee.

Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee.

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting that the item will be discussed, but no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee for further discussion.

1.6 Public Participation

A maximum of 60 minutes is set aside for public participation at the commencement of any meeting of the Council or committee that is open to the public. Under Standing Order 31.2 a written, oral or electronic application to address the meeting setting forth the subject, is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting concerned, and subsequently approved by the Chairperson.

Requests for public participation can be sent by email to public.participation@wcc.govt.nz, by post to Democracy Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, or by phone at 04 803 8334, giving the requester's name, phone number and the issue to be raised.

2. General Business

PROVIDING ADVICE ON THE CRITERIA OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ACCESSIBILITY PERFORMANCE FUND

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic responds to a request by Councillors at the June 8 meeting of the Pītau Pūmanawa | Grants Sub-Committee that officers:
 - “Provide advice to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee on 28 June 2023 on adjusting the criteria for the Environmental and Accessibility Performance Fund in such a way that would allow projects like Te Pā Maru from the Wellington City Mission to apply to that Fund.”

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Financial considerations

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nil | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Unbudgeted \$X |
|---|--|---|

2. There are no financial considerations arising from this paper.

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

3. There is an unbudgeted Councillor desire to provide support to providers of social housing, co-housing and social purpose capital projects both through one off requests and also through approvals through the Development Contributions Policy.

-
4. Using the provision in the Development Contributions Policy to grant remissions on development contributions to support these projects creates an unfunded liability for Council budgets.

Authors	Alison Howard, Manager Climate Change Response Alice Ash, Senior Policy Advisor Mark Farrar, Business Performance Manager
Authoriser	Liam Hodgetts, Chief Planning Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Note officers' advice to retain the existing criteria for the Environmental and Accessibility Performance Fund.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

1. Councillors have asked officers to *“provide advice to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee on 28 June 2023 on adjusting the criteria for the Environmental and Accessibility Performance Fund in such a way that would allow projects like Te Pā Maru from the Wellington City Mission to apply to that Fund.”*
2. Adjusting the criteria would involve adding new criteria to the Fund to support capital projects that support social outcomes – social housing, co-housing, or buildings that provide social services ('social purpose buildings').
3. Within the Environmental and Accessibility Performance Fund (EAPF) the criteria have been set against third-party certifications. This creates certainty and clarity for developers around how to qualify for the support. Officers are unsure what independent criteria could be used to assess if a building project is meeting Councillor goals in the social space.
4. To assess definitions of social purpose building projects and anticipate demand for funding further work will need to be done to estimate the likely demand. Without significant changes to policy and fund criteria, Council's existing Funds are unlikely to meet additional demand.

Takenga mai | Background

5. The Environmental and Accessibility Performance Fund was established on 8 March 2022 at the Annual Plan/Long-Term Plan Committee.
6. The Fund was established to replace the 'Green Building Remission' provision in the 2014-15 Development Contributions (DC) Policy, which provided a 50% reduction of development contribution fees for Green Star 5 Certified Rating or equivalent (commercial and mixed-use buildings only).
7. The Fund was seen as way of enabling the same environmental outcomes, and adding in criteria on accessibility outcomes, in a way that defines the cap on the contribution Council will make to these objectives, over a specific timeframe. An assumption was made at the time that the government is likely to improve building standards over this time and that the Fund will no longer be required to ensure better quality buildings.
8. In establishing the fund Council committed to a maximum contribution of \$20 million over a seven-year period from the 2022/23 Annual Plan onwards. This contribution is debt-funded.
 - Commercial developments (new or retrofits) that are equal to or larger than 1000m² and meet a range of environmental criteria are eligible for up to \$500,000 in support.
 - Residential developments of 10 household units or more can choose to apply under the environmental criteria, accessibility criteria, or both, to a maximum of \$2 million per project.

9. In September 2022 Council agreed to grant a development contribution remission of \$382,652.71 to the Wellington City Mission for their development at 4 Oxford Terrace, Wellington, to support the development of a facility providing social services. In order to mitigate the impact of this unbudgeted remission on Council's balance sheet, it was agreed to reduce the total funding for the EAPF by the same amount.
10. In March 2023 a request for additional capital funding of \$500,000 was made alongside the multi-year funding application (through the Social and Recreation Fund) from the Wellington City Mission. This was for support for the 304 Taranaki Street site of Te Pā Maru facility to support the capital costs of the development of the site of the former Wellington Nightshelter. This request for funding from the Social and Recreation Fund then led to the Councillor's request for advice about the EAPF fund.
11. The Te Pā Maru facility has been supported by Council with over \$1m of funding since 2020/21. Annual funding of \$267,000 pa (for two financial years) was recommended by Pītau Pūmanawa | Grants Subcommittee on 24 May 2023 and subsequently approved by Council for operational (service delivery costs) in line with the criteria of the Social and Recreation Fund.
12. Officers are proposing to meet some of the additional operational and establishment costs through a recommendation to support with unallocated funding via the Social and Recreation Fund.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

13. Officers note that Councillors currently have interest in supporting social housing, co-housing and social support services buildings in their discussions and decision-making. In this paper we are loosely referring to these project types as 'social purpose buildings'.
14. The criteria for the EAPF were chosen following close consultation with developers and the building industry, and relies on third-party schemes (namely Homestar, Living Building Challenge and GreenStar accreditation/certifications). This creates certainty and clarity for developers around how to qualify for the support. Officers are not sure what third-party criteria could be used to evaluate whether projects meet social purpose buildings objectives.
15. Adding another building type(s) to the criteria of the EAPF, risks undermining the achievement of the objectives of the Fund, as this would reduce the amount of support available for buildings that are built to a higher environmental standard or provide accessibility.
16. Officers also note that if future remissions on development contributions are granted, and their unbudgeted financial impact is mitigated in the same way as was done for the City Mission application in September 2022, this could risk eroding the confidence of the development community in the Fund and reduce the intended impact of the fund.
17. 2022/23 is the first of the seven year of EAPF (with two approved projects totalling \$1.3m) and a further three in the application process. This is consistent with what Officers anticipated demand would be in the first year. Officers expect demand to increase as awareness of the fund increases from the developer/architectural community.
18. Support for the capital costs of social purpose building projects do not fit with current criteria for funds like the Social and Recreation Fund which is currently focussed on delivery of community and social well-being outcomes across a range of sectors including community run facilities (community centres), harm reduction services, youth

development programmes and programmes which address homelessness. Most of the funding is committed in multi-year funding contracts until 2024/25.

19. Officers are reviewing Social and Recreation Fund in 2023/24 and will report back to Pītau Pūmanawa | Grants Subcommittee in 2024 on potential changes to better align criteria and purpose with strategies and with the Long-Term Plan.
20. Officers do not recommend changing the criteria of Environment and Accessibility Performance Fund to include these social purpose buildings.
21. Officers recommend that Councillors request advice as part of the Long-Term Plan about options for support for 'social purpose buildings'.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

22. Officers will continue to administer the Environment and Accessibility Performance Fund as per the current criteria and work with the Long-Term Plan process to identify options for requests for funding for 'social purpose buildings'.

Attachments

Nil

SOCIAL AND RECREATION FUND- SPORTSVILLE FUNDING JUNE 2023

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic recommends funding via the Social and Recreation Fund.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable, natural eco city
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovative, inclusive and creative city
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic and sustainable economy

<input type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
<input type="checkbox"/> Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
<input type="checkbox"/> Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
<input type="checkbox"/> Strong partnerships with mana whenua |
|--|---|

Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

Significance

The decision is rated low significance in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Financial considerations

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Unbudgeted \$X |
|------------------------------|---|---|

2. Funding for the grant programme for the Social and Recreation Fund, including Sportsville Partnership and Feasability Funding is budgeted in the LTP.

Risk

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low | <input type="checkbox"/> Medium | <input type="checkbox"/> High | <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|

Authors	Mark Farrar, Business Performance Manager Sanjay Patel, Sports and Clubs Partnership Lead Michelle Walsh, Senior Advisor Social Wellbeing
Authoriser	David Ensor, Connected Communities Manager Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend that Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to the allocation of Social and Recreation funding for applications below:
 - #1. City of Wellington Pipe Band Incorporated; \$20,000
 - #2. Cook Islands New Zealand Society Wellington Branch Incorporated; \$20,000
 - #3. Scout Association of New Zealand; \$8,000
 - #4. Wellington Scottish Athletics Club Incorporated; \$10,000
 - #5. The Wellington City Mission (Anglican) Trust Board; \$120,000

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

3. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic makes recommendations for allocation of the Sportsville Partnership Fund which is a sub-fund of the Social and Recreation Fund.

Takenga mai | Background

4. Grants and funding are included in the Annual Plan to provide an appropriate mechanism for the Council to respond to community groups and organisations undertaking projects that:
 - meet a need identified by the community.
 - align with the Council's strategic goals and community outcomes.
 - rely on participation and engagement by community organisations.
5. The Social and Recreation Fund supports projects that are Wellington-based and mainly benefits the people of Wellington. Applicant groups are legally constituted community groups or organisations.
6. The Council has a number of strategies and policies in place to deliver on our 2040 vision and improve wellbeing for the people of Wellington. These include the Social Wellbeing Framework, Strategy for Children and Young People, Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy, Te Anamata Ā-Kai o Tō Tātou Tāone- Our City's Food Future and the Pōneke Promise.
7. The Sportsville Feasibility Fund and Sportsville Partnership Fund were established to support sport facility projects in Wellington City. The funds aim to support projects in their developmental phase and acknowledges that projects may require the development of feasibility studies, needs assessments, business cases, planning (for example, developing constitutions and financial systems) and resource consent studies, and other information.
8. The Sportsville Partnership Fund is available to assist with the design and construction stage of projects that are deemed feasible.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

9. Officers recommend supports five organisations with grants totalling \$178,000.

10. Four organisations each with their own community halls/facilities in Newtown/Mount Cook area (adjacent to the Rugby League and Prince of Wales parks) have been identified in the (draft) Community Facilities Network Plan for further support and investigation.
11. This investigation aims to assess the resources needed to support the clubs and organisations to assess the conditions of their buildings. In understanding the condition and associated long-term maintenance need these organisations can make informed decisions about their buildings.
12. The facilities in this community precinct cater to a diverse range of needs offering a range of versatile spaces which are used widely by the community; hosting community events, birthdays, and provide a resource for the public. The venues provide space for groups such as Wellington Batucada, The Conch (in partnership with Council's Creative Capital team have secured funding for some maintenance of the Cook Island Hall), Moringa Dancers, African Beats NZ, Maracatuí, martial arts groups, and community event functions.
13. The Wellington Scottish Harriers Athletic Club offer programmes for cross country, road racing, trail running, track and field, and walking groups. They also sublease the hall space to Pōneke Kyokushin Karate Dojo for their daily training.
14. The funding being requested for the building assessments, detailed seismic assessments and maintenance plans fits with the purpose and criteria for the Sports Partnership Fund. These four groups are listed below (#1 to #4).

#1. City of Wellington Pipe Band Incorporated

15. Seeking \$20,000 for a Detailed Seismic Assessment (DSA), condition assessment, and a 10-year maintenance plan of their building.
16. Land/Reserve: located at the corner of Stoke and Hanson Street, Newtown, containing a Hall owned by the Lessee, measuring approximately 288m². Part of Wellington Town Belt legally described as Part of lot 1, DP 10397 being part of Certificate of Title WN47A/235.

#2. Cook Islands New Zealand Society Wellington Branch Incorporated

17. Seeking \$20,000 for a DSA, condition assessment, and a 10-year maintenance plan of their building.
18. Land/Reserve: located at 220 Hanson Street, Newtown, containing a hall owned by the lessee, measuring approximately 400m². Part of Wellington Town Belt on DP 42773 and contained in the record of Title 742981.

#3. Scout Association of New Zealand

19. Seeking \$8,000 for a DSA, condition assessment, and a 10-year maintenance plan of their building.
20. Land/Reserve: Located at the corner of Stoke and Hanson Street, Newtown, containing a hall owned by the lessee, measuring approximately 211m². Part of Wellington Town Belt on DP 10397 being part of Certificate of Title WN46D/915.

#4. Wellington Scottish Athletics Club Incorporated

21. Seeking \$10,000 for a DSA, condition assessment, and a 10-year maintenance plan of their building.
22. Land/Reserve: located at Prince of Wales Park, Mount Cook, containing a clubroom owned by the lessee, measuring approximately 335m². Part of Wellington Town Belt on legally described as part of lot 1, 3-6, DP 10337 and part lot 2, 7 DP 10337 on Computer Freehold Register WN46D/917.

#5. The Wellington City Mission (Anglican) Trust Board- Te Pā Maru

23. In March 2023 a request for additional capital funding of \$500,000 was made alongside the multi-year funding application (through the Social and Recreation Fund) from the Wellington City Mission. This was for the 304 Taranaki Street Te Pā Maru facility to support the capital costs of the development of the site of the former Wellington Nightshelter.
24. Pītau Pūmanawa | Grants Subcommittee requested for advice from Officers about the Environmental and Accessibility Performance Fund (EAPF) and whether criteria might be amended to support this and other similar requests for funding.
25. Te Pā Maru has been supported by Council with over \$1m of funding since 2020/21, with core services delivered by WCM through their other facilities in the city and region. Annual funding of \$267,000 pa (for two financial years) was recommended by Pītau Pūmanawa | Grants Subcommittee on 24 May 2023 and subsequently approved by Council for operational (service delivery costs) in line with the criteria of the Social and Recreation Fund.
26. In response to the request for funding, Officers recommend a one off \$120,000 grant to support operational and establishment costs from (unallocated) 2022/23 Sportville Partnership funding in line with the criteria of the Social and Recreation Fund.

Kōwhiringa | Options

27. The options available to the committee are to approve the recommendations for funding or not approve the recommendations for funding.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

Funding recommendations align with criteria and priority areas for the Social and Recreation Fund. The criteria and priority areas reflect relevant strategies to deliver on the outcomes articulated in the Social Wellbeing Framework, Strategy for Children and Young People, Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy, Te Anamata Ā-Kai o Tō Tātou Tāone- Our City's Food Future and the Pōneke Promise.²⁹ The project aligns with Councils Community Facilities Policy (June 2010) to supporting community facilities is to work with other groups, organisations, and agencies to ensure communities have sufficient access to existing facilities and services to meet their needs.

30. The project aligns with Councils' strategic goals, as outlined in Our Capital Spaces –An Open Spaces and Recreation Framework for Wellington: 2013–2023. One of these goals is to have shared facilities in major sport and recreation hubs located in Wellington City.

Engagement and Consultation

31. Low significance.

Implications for Māori

32. Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy is referenced as a priority area for this funding round, with key priority areas; enhancing and promoting te ao Māori, building the capability of mana whenua and Māori and supporting whānau and communities to thrive.

33. There are no specified sites of significance in the immediate vicinity of the area concerned.

Financial implications

34. The Long-term Plan makes provision for community grants in a number of activity areas including Social and Recreation Funding (157.1124 and 157.1123).

Legal considerations

35. All recommendations within the feasibility study will be consistent with the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016, Town Belt Management Plan and Council's Leases Policy.

Risks and mitigations

36. Low risk as programmes and projects are proposed by legal entities who are responsible for projects and programmes and all associated risks.

Disability and accessibility impact

37. An access and accessibility audit will be completed as part of the feasibility study for sports facilities. Recommendations will be consistent with the Building Act 2004

Climate Change impact and considerations

38. Not applicable.

Communications Plan

39. Grantees and applicants are provided with email communication following the decision. For those granted funding this includes guidance on how the funding should be acknowledged by the organisation and how Council can share information through communication channels.

Health and Safety Impact considered

40. Safety and security through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) will be incorporated. Other factors will include location, building design, technology, access control, emergency response and natural disaster preparedness.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

41. If Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee approves the funding, the agreement will be drafted and signed.

Attachments

Nil

TE AWE MĀPARA | COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report asks the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee to agree to publicly consult on the draft Te Awe Māpara | Community Facilities Plan (the Plan).
2. Note this Plan replaces the following two policies:
 - The Community Facilities Policy 2010
 - Public Conveniences Policy 2002.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Outline relevant previous decisions that pertain to the decision being considered in this paper.

Significance

The decision is **rated medium significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

3. The Plan includes an action plan with 60 actions to undertake a variety of investigations and planning work. The actions will be publicly consulted on as part of this Plan. However the allocation of funding required to deliver these actions will need to be included in the 2024 Long-Term Plan budgets.
4. The actions are organised into five different timeframes. The estimated cost to implement the 12 very short-term actions (1-3 years) is approximately \$880k and the 18 short-term (4-6 years) actions is approximately \$1,090,000. Note that the majority of these actions are investigative and once these reviews are completed and the likely outcome known, we will then be able to calculate the cost of implementation.

5. The costs of investigatory actions required to deliver the Plan should be considered in line with the \$420m current capital cost value¹ of the Council’s community facilities and the annual operating costs of \$64m of the primary network (libraries, pools, recreation centres and community centres).
6. Note that the portion of any future approved investment into community facilities and public toilets directly responding future population demand (growth) will be funded in part by development contributions.
7. While the investigation costs of action plan items will be included in 2024 LTP budgeting, the longer-term implementation costs of changes to community facility network will need to be included in future annual or long-term planning cycles once the investigations are completed. The 2024 long-term plan will, however, include consideration of the possible financial impact of the outcome of investigatory work on action plan items, this will feature within the LTP Infrastructure Strategy and inform 2024 long-term financial planning.

Risk

| Low | Medium | High | Extreme

8. The risk associated with consulting on this draft Plan is low. However given the high use and value of community facilities to Wellingtonians, as well as the significant financial value of these assets, the overall risk is rated as medium.
9. The Plan sets out the strategic framework to guide the Council’s decision-making about community facilities based on findings from the needs analysis. The intention of the Plan is not to provide all the answers, but guide our efforts and areas of focus.
10. Because community facilities are so important to Wellingtonians, the actions in the action plan involve further investigative studies that engage the communities throughout. As such, there are no actions specifically focused on building or acquiring new facilities, nor are there actions to dispose of existing facilities.

Author	Kristine Ford, Senior Policy Advisor
Authoriser	Baz Kaufman, Manager Strategy and Research Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

¹ This current value of \$420m is based on the replacement cost of the Council-owned swimming pools, libraries, community centres, recreation centres and premises leases.

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Agree to engage with the public and other stakeholder groups on the proposed Te Awe Māpara (Community Facilities Plan) attached to this report from Thursday 29 June to Monday 31 July.
- 3) Agree to endorse the action plan (included in the draft Plan) in principle noting that the financial implications and prioritisation of the actions will take place as part of the Long-term Plan processes.
- 4) Note that the following two policies will be revoked once Te Awe Māpara (the Community Facilities Plan) is adopted:
 - The Community Facilities Policy 2010
 - Public Conveniences Policy 2002.
- 5) Authorise the Chief Executive and the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee to make minor changes and edits, as required, to the draft Te Awe Māpara (the Plan) before consultation.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

11. This report asks the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee for approval to publicly consult on the draft Te Awe Māpara | *Community Facilities Plan* (the Plan, available as **Attachment 1**).
12. The purpose of the Plan is to guide the Council's provision and decision-making regarding community facilities over the next 30 years. Its purpose is not to give us all the answers but identify where our focus should be directed. Our aim is to make sure community facilities are fit for the future and continue to meet communities' needs and aspirations.
13. The Plan was developed in response to strategic directives from the Spatial Plan, Te Whai Oranga Pōneke, the Strategy for Children and Young People, and Aho Tini 2030. It is also a priority objective of the 2021 Long-term Plan that *the city has resilient and fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces*.
14. The Plan incorporates two policies that previously provided for some of the community facilities in the scope of this Plan. These policies will be revoked following adoption of this Plan.
15. The Plan includes 275 community facilities (in 282 buildings) that are delivered by the Council and the community. There are eight different facility types included: pools, community centres, libraries, recreation centres, marae, leases, community spaces in city housing complexes, and public toilets.
16. The Plan's development has been informed by a needs analysis that examined how well Wellington's community facilities are meeting the needs and aspirations of Wellingtonians now and what is needed in the future.
17. The needs analysis included an assessment of the network, facility condition, financials, community feedback, who is using community facilities and their thoughts about them, and how many people use them. Additionally, we carried out catchment

analysis and modelling the potential impact of growth for pools, community centres, libraries and recreation centres.

18. We received over 5,700 responses from our needs analysis surveys. While communities are well engaged and value our facilities, they are looking for better quality and more diverse activities and offerings, not necessarily more facilities.
19. The findings from the needs analysis show that Pōneke has a considerable number of facilities, with approximately **one facility per thousand people** (within the scope of the Plan, excluding public toilets). However, most of these facilities are small, single purpose and the condition is deteriorating. Additionally many facilities are not functional or appropriate for the intended activities and ways people want to use them. Across the network there is an average age of 58 years (median of about 50 years) and this ageing profile means maintenance requirements will significantly increase. This increase is presently unbudgeted.
20. The fit-for-purpose assessments conducted during the needs analysis revealed that many of our facilities are not meeting our strategic objectives around climate change, accessibility, inclusivity and celebrating te ao Māori.
21. There is limited collaboration between our community facilities, even those that are sitting right next door to each other. We have many opportunities to realise the cross-leverage benefits of this co-location.
22. The conclusion is facilities that may have been perfect for our communities when they were built 50-60 years ago, are no longer fit-for-purpose for today and the future.
23. While this work started out as a plan to make sure we had facilities in the right place and time to accommodate population growth, it is clear we do not have many geographical gaps, even recognising the growth we are anticipating. The key concern lies in the size and functionality of facilities, as they are not adequately equipped to meet present and future needs.
24. Only a limited number of gaps were identified, but include:
 - Insufficient capacity and geographical gap of recreation centre/indoor court provision around western-north area.
 - Insufficient capacity of play, hydrotherapy and learning pool water provision.
 - For public toilets there may be a geographical gap in the Lambton Quay and Cuba Mall areas.
25. Because there are few geographical gaps, the focus of this Plan has been to realise the many opportunities to do things better and be smarter with what we have, ie *evolve* into a more collaborative and cohesive network of community facilities.
26. This Plan provides a strategic framework to help inform and prioritise the Council's decision-making about community facilities. The mission is to have: *'thriving and accessible community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong.'* There are five objectives, informed by Te Whai Oranga Pōneke and other Council strategies, that provide the direction on where we are heading.
27. The Plan also sets out why the Council provides community facilities and outlines our various roles. It provides a 'toolbox' including the planning process (aligned to Council's

Investment Delivery Framework, IDF), prioritisation criteria, functionality factors, and models for collaboration. It sets out the overall provision principles for all facilities and also drills down to each facility type for specific direction.

28. The 60 actions in the Plan are set out as very short, short, medium, long-term, and very long-term priorities. The actions will be considered as part of Long-Term Plan consultation processes, where funding requirements can be considered in the context of other funding priorities.
29. The actions are investigations to review and analyse various facilities based on rationale garnered from the needs analysis. When these investigations are undertaken and the likely outcome is known, we will then be able to calculate the total cost of implementation, and this can be considered in financial planning.
30. Upon approval of the recommendations in this paper, we will carry out public consultation between 29 June and 31 July. We will report back to Committee on the outcome of this consultation on 12 October.

Takenga mai | Background

31. The Plan has been developed to understand what is needed to ensure community facilities are well-positioned now and for the future.

Why have we developed the Plan?

32. The city's community facility provision was last considered in the Council's 2010 Community Facilities Policy. This policy was reviewed to take account of the current context and arising issues, and to understand the challenges and opportunities that lay ahead.
33. The following strategic directives identified the need for this new Plan:
 - a. A priority objective in the **2021 Long-term Plan (LTP)**:
The city has resilient and fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces.
 - b. Action 1.3.7 of the **Spatial Plan**: *Develop a new Community Facilities Plan that provides for future investment in existing and new community facilities and partnership projects to respond to projected growth and changing community needs. The plan will inform future Long-term Plans and Council's finance strategy and will ensure a robust, integrated, and strategic decision-making approach across the Council's portfolio of community infrastructure assets.*
 - c. Action D1 of **Te Whai Oranga Pōneke** (Open Space and Recreation Strategy): *Implement the Community Facilities Plan 2023, which will guide strategic decision-making about the investment required to provide a well-distributed, good quality network of recreational facilities².*
 - d. Action 2.2 of the **Strategy for Children and Young People 2021**: *Develop a plan for social infrastructure that responds to community needs and growth.*
 - e. Action 3.2 (e) of **Aho Tini 2030**: *Develop a plan for community centres that responds to community needs and growth.*
34. This Plan incorporates and replaces the following two policies that previously covered most of the facilities in scope of this mahi:

² Note that Te Whai Oranga Pōneke, being the Council's strategy for recreation and open spaces, is focused on the recreational aspect of community facilities, and this Plan includes a wider scope such as community centres, libraries, and spaces for cultural and creative outcomes.

- The Community Facilities Policy 2010
- Public Conveniences Policy 2002.

35. The purpose of the Plan is to guide the Council's provision and decision-making about community facilities for the next 30 years. The Plan does not give us all the answers but will guide where we should focus our energies to ensure we have fit-for-purpose facilities into the future.

Scope of the Plan

36. Included in the Plan is 275 community facilities delivered in 282 buildings (as some community centres are based in multiple buildings). There are eight different types of community facilities:
- Swimming pools (7)
 - Community centres (25 – 7 are Council-run, and 18 are partner-run and Council-funded)
 - Recreation centres (5)
 - Libraries (12 – including Te Matapihi but not the three temporary libraries)
 - Leases (129 – including 90 ground leases and 39 premises leases)
 - Sport (64)
 - Arts and creative (6)
 - Childcare (27)
 - Marine (9)
 - Scouts and Guides (14)
 - Recreation (9)
 - Public toilets (83)
 - Community spaces in City Housing complexes (13)
 - Marae (1).
37. Of these 282 buildings, the Council owns 178 of them, 7 are leased by the Council, 90 are owned by leaseholders (on Council-owned land) and 7 are owned by a community trust.
38. A range of other facilities are also part of the Council's community facility asset base, but their primary purpose relates to the Council's cultural, economic, or open space objectives. While their importance is acknowledged, these facilities are not in the scope of the Plan as they are being considered through other pieces of related work. These facilities include:
- Playgrounds
 - Sportsfields and sports pavilions
 - CCO venues such as the Michael Fowler Centre, TSB Bank Arena, galleries, and museums
 - Toi Pōneke
 - Open space network – **Te Whai Oranga Pōneke** / Open Space and Recreation Strategy.
39. Beyond the facilities in this Plan, we know a wide range of facilities make up the social fabric of Pōneke. Schools, universities, churches, marae, event facilities, open-space and, increasingly, cafés, bars and private venues provide places for people to socialise,

connect and participate. In developing and implementing this Plan, the role of the entire community facility ecosystem has been considered.

Plan methodology and engagement

40. To inform the Plan a needs analysis was undertaken between July 2022 and March 2023.
41. The needs analysis helped understand whether the Council’s network of facilities was meeting community needs and aspirations now and what was needed into the future. We wanted to ascertain whether we had the right facility at the right time and place to support growth and the changing population. The analysis involved the following five different methods:

Strategic assessment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the internal and external strategic context pertinent to the Plan • Spatial Plan settings • Let’s Get Wellington Moving / transport impacts
Current state assessment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocktake and mapping of all facilities • Condition assessments of various facilities • Fit-for-purpose assessment of all facilities against specific criteria • Analysis of capacity and utilisation data collected from databases and facility management • Financial picture of the Council’s current and future investment in community facilities
Technical analysis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand/supply analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Catchment analysis ○ Gap analysis ○ Function analysis ○ Equity analysis • Impact of population change • Energy audits of 7 swimming pools
Engagement	Regional and city-wide engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mana whenua – a wānanga was held with Taranaki Whānui in March 2022. Both Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika representatives have been kept informed of project progress • Advisory groups – all Council’s advisory groups have been involved through the plan drafting • Councillor workshops – three small workshops on the draft Plan have been held. • Sampled survey – 786 Wellington residents (weighted) and 575 Lower Hutt/Porirua residents • Public engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2,258 – general questionnaire ○ 1,040 – individual facility questionnaire ○ 992 – public toilet questionnaire

	Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease questionnaire with lease organisations – 68 organisations (out of 131). • One-on-one meetings with staff and partner managers of community facilities. • Workshops to report back on needs analysis with facility operators. • Meetings with Rotorua, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua City Councils. • Meetings with Te Whatu Ora (previous DHB), Sport New Zealand, Nuku Ora and MoE Property Managers.
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42. We carried out a sampled survey, a questionnaire with leaseholders, and four different public questionnaires between October and November 2022. Over all six surveys we received a total of 5,719 responses.

Sampled survey

43. The sampled survey was conducted between 31 October and 21 November 2022. The survey collected a sample of 786 Wellington residents and 575 residents from Lower Hutt and Porirua (to understand their use of Wellington community facilities).

44. The Wellington sample closely matched the profile of Wellington residents and was only weighted where necessary. For the Wellington City sample of 786, the maximum margin of error at the 95% confidence level is plus/minus 3.5%.

45. The Lower Hutt and Porirua sample was open and not weighted. Given the Lower Hutt/Porirua sample is not a representative sample, calculating a margin of error is not feasible. But as a guide, the margin of error for a representative sample of 575 at the 95% confidence level would be plus/minus 4.1%.

46. The sampled survey asked questions about community use (user-profiles) and attitudes towards community facility provision across the population. This data was compared with other city-wide surveys conducted by the Council to provide a comparative analysis.

Lease questionnaire

47. The lease survey was conducted between 14 October and 7 November 2022.

48. It was sent to all 131 organisations³ that hold either a premise or ground lease (in scope of this mahi). We received a total of 78 responses but 10 were partials, so 68 fully completed the survey.

49. The survey collected data from organisations in leased facilities about the use, condition, fit-for-purpose assessment of their buildings and their future aspirations.

Public engagement – three separate questionnaires

50. Three open questionnaires were hosted on Council's Kōrero Mai / Let's Talk page between 1st to 29th November:

- general community facility questionnaire: 2,258 respondents

³ Noting some of the 131 organisations share the 129 facilities.

- specific community facility questionnaire: 1,040 respondents (feedback on a specific facility they have used or are interested in)
- public toilet questionnaire: 992 respondents.

51. We asked for feedback on use of community facilities including views on the benefits and suggestions for the future.

What are the challenges we are facing?

52. In this section, we summarise what we heard and learned from the needs analysis. The detailed needs analysis findings will be available on the Council's website.

Substantial but not functional facility provision

53. In Pōneke, we have a large number of community facilities. Across the facilities in this Plan (except public toilets), we have about **one facility per thousand people** which is high provision. However, most facilities are small, single purpose, in deteriorating condition and not fully functional for use.

54. Our facilities are ageing, with an average age of around 58 years, which cost increasingly more to maintain. Some facilities are reaching the end of their useful life.

55. Some facilities are vulnerable to climate change, seismic and efficiency perspectives. Many of our facilities are not fully accessible or inclusive. Very few recognise the significance of the land they are placed on or celebrate te ao Māori. There is little recognition of Pasifika peoples or the many other cultures living here.

56. Significant investment is needed to meet the Council's strategic goals and to make sure we can deliver high quality facilities in the future.

Barriers communities face

57. While many people value and have good engagement with community facilities (in comparison to other cities), there is also low awareness of some.

58. People want better quality facilities with a wider range and more inclusive activities. While the demand for new buildings is limited, there is a growing preference for broad-function hub models, flexible spaces, and more shared facilities over single purpose facilities.

59. The barriers people face were largely to do with not having enough time to visit facilities. But for some, the cost of getting to and into facilities was a significant barrier. Transport to facilities can also be difficult with limited options around public transport. Some facilities are challenging to access and for some people, our facilities are not inclusive of different cultures and various ways people like to use facilities.

Limited collaboration

60. In Pōneke, we found there is a lack of collaboration among our community facilities, which means the experiences offered are not cohesive or integrated across the network. It also means the benefits of co-location are not always realised, such as cross-leverage of resources, programming and communications.

Strategic alignment

61. The Plan supports the strategic direction and goals of many other Council strategies, policies, and plans. In the Plan, we have been careful not to create any new strategic direction or framing and have instead aligned to the Council's existing framework to guide investment decisions into community facilities.

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62. The Plan provides a table in Wāhanga (Section) 3 which sets out these synergies to Council's strategies, plans and policies and shows the connections to themes which have guided the Plan's direction.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

63. Community facilities are important and highly valued by Wellingtonians. They are a core part of our city's social infrastructure – providing places where people can participate, play, create, perform, build wellbeing, and develop a sense of belonging and purpose.
64. This Plan helps to guide the Council's decision-making so we can ensure our facilities can cater for the needs and aspirations of communities now and into the future.
65. The development of this Plan was initially driven by considering where and when we may need new facilities to cater for our growing and changing population. The needs analysis found few geographic gaps in our network, even recognising the growth we are anticipating. The key issue is the size, condition, location and functionality of facilities are not well set up for current and future needs.

Our mission and objectives

66. To address the challenges outlined above, we need to evolve our community facility network to be more effective into the future. The Plan articulates the mission as, *'thriving and accessible community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong.'*
67. To deliver this mission the focus will be on achieving the following five outcomes: *manaakitanga, whanaungatanga, pārekareka, pāhekoheko* and *Tiakitanga*. Note **Te Whai Oranga Pōneke** helps inform the strategic framework for this Plan, and the outcomes are therefore similar.

The Council's roles

68. There is a vibrant network of organisations involved in delivering community facilities including trusts, clubs, volunteer groups, marae, churches, schools, not-for-profits, businesses, and other government agencies.
69. The needs analysis demonstrated there is a relationship between Council and non-Council facility provision. In areas where there is lower Council provision, such as the City Centre, there are more facilities provided by non-Council entities and the converse happens in areas of high Council provision.
70. Collaboration between the Council and other organisations is crucial to prevent duplication and fragmentation of community facilities. There are often other organisations who are better equipped to respond to certain community facility scenarios.
71. The Plan articulates that the Council is not always the first, best or only organisation that can respond to community facility needs. We already have many successful partnerships, for example 11 grants distributed from the School Pool Partnership Fund. The school pools have also been considered in the city-wide pool provision analysis.

The way forward

72. Given we have very few geographical facility gaps but the issues are the size, functionality, location and condition of our facilities, the focus will be on being smarter with what we have. Our future approach to delivering the Plan mission and outcomes is based on the following four inter-connected areas:
- a. evolve towards a more sustainable and collaborative community facility network
 - b. prioritise functional, well-maintained and well-used community facilities
 - c. investing strategically, informed by evidence and community engagement
 - d. innovate our delivery.
73. To support this future approach, the Plan includes the following tools to support decision-making for all significant changes in community facilities:
- **Overall provision principles** to guide the way community facilities are provided.
 - **Collaboration models** which include both the way we deliver facilities and physical configuration of facilities.
 - A summary of the factors that make a **functional facility**.
 - The **planning process** which underpins working with mana whenua, the community and gathering robust information to make evidence-based decisions.
 - Considerations for **divestment** of community facilities.
 - **Future approach for each specific facility type** based on what is needed to respond to the current state and needs analysis findings.

Provision principles

74. The following provision principles have been developed to guide the Council's decisions about community facilities. These are specifically designed to ensure the Council's community facilities are well-used, providing maximum benefit and value for money, and are working as a cohesive and functional network.

Well-used facilities providing maximum community benefit

75. We would like to see facilities benefit many people. This could be based on a high number of individuals using a facility, high frequency of visits, or a range of groups using a facility.
76. There have been historical inequities in how the Council supported diverse and emerging groups to access community facilities, especially in lease facilities. The provision principles and actions will help address these inequities.
77. To help ensure we have a network of well-used facilities providing maximum benefit, the Plan sets out the following principles:
- The Plan recommends that a facility should be used at least 40 hours a week. Many of our facilities, such as pools, libraries and recreation centres are already achieving this usage. For these facilities, it is about increasing the number of people using them.
 - However, for some community centres and leases, achieving a target of 40 hours per week of usage will be challenging. Groups may need to develop partnerships with other activities and groups to help achieve this. It is acknowledged for facilities managed by volunteers, achieving this may take both time and support.
 - One of the proposed actions in the Plan is to investigate and implement a centralised booking system to make it easy for users to access spaces. Additionally, the Plan includes modifications to the lease process, aiming to support

increased use. These changes involve removing the standard tenure of 10 years plus ten-year right of renewal) and improving functionality and collaboration among facilities.

78. The Plan acknowledges there can sometimes be a tension between well-used facilities and a good distribution of facilities. The over-riding principle is maximising the community benefit from our facilities.

Cohesive and functional community facility network

79. To achieve a functional community facility network, the Plan sets out the following approaches to guide all decisions about significant changes to a community facility:
- As part of the planning process any investment must be justified by a clear assessment of needs and business cases, robust testing of options and determining the Council's most suitable role.
 - The facility change must implement a collaboration model, as the over-riding principle is no more single purpose facilities (unless a business case justifies a facility which will be well-used).
 - The Plan provides a table of functionality factors to be applied to any change which will help ensure facilities are fit-for-purpose for current and potential future needs.
 - In instances where the building is over 50 years old and has multiple fit-for-purpose and condition issues, the Plan stipulates that an assessment must be conducted. This assessment should include rationale for determining whether retaining an existing building as a community facility is appropriate.
 - There are few geographic gaps in our network, and the issue is not about the number of facilities, but they are not well-positioned to cater for current and future needs. Accordingly, another principle of the Plan is new facilities or investments are only required where existing facility(ies) are being optimised, rationalised or to fill a gap in provision. A gap in provision could be a geographic gap, a functional gap (type or functionality of provision), a shortfall in capacity (not enough space) or where facilities have not been provided equitably across the different socio-economic levels in the city.

The action plan

80. The action plan has 60 actions. Of these:
- 12 are very short-term (1-3 years)
 - 18 are short-term (4-6 years)
 - 7 are medium-term (7-10 years)
 - 7 are long-term (11-20 years)
 - 1 is very long-term (21-30 years)
 - 3 are ongoing actions
 - 12 are already underway.
81. The majority of actions are to **investigate** the provision of community facilities guided by the needs analysis findings, and using the planning process set out in the Plan. The actions are structured in the following four ways to align with the future approach articulated in the Plan:

- Actions to **develop collaboration** and support evolution towards a more **sustainable and cohesive network**. Most actions are focused on the way facilities are delivered but physical changes may be an outcome of the investigation.
 - Actions to **investigate facility provision** because there are significant facility issues and/or a geographic, functional, or capacity gap in provision. These investigations are likely to result in physical facility change.
 - Actions to **explore innovation** in the delivery of facilities in response to identified issues from the needs analysis.
 - Community facility projects which are already **underway**.
82. The reason the actions are largely investigative is due to the inherent nature of community facilities, which place emphasis on the word, “*community*”. Therefore any significant changes we make in the network needs to be informed by communities – we need to bring them along on the journey. Additionally, we know that when significant changes have been made to the network, such as the development of Waitohi Hub, people’s behaviours and use of facilities changed. Therefore each time we make a significant change, we need to understand the impacts before making any further change.
83. A very short-term action is the investigate the implementation of a centralised booking system for all community facilities. The booking system will help to improve access and awareness of facilities. Analysis shows some facilities are not used to their full capacity, partly due to constraints related to limited staff and volunteer capacity. Introducing an easy-to-use booking system could help to increase utilisation with minimal impact on personnel capacity.
84. Additionally, implementing a centralised booking system will enable the Council to obtain better data on the use and occupancy of facilities to inform future planning, needs assessment and feasibility studies.
85. There are actions associated with reducing barriers to access and increasing the inclusivity of facilities, embracing te ao Māori and improving energy efficiency.
86. Other actions centre around developing collaboration at facilities. From our engagement, we know that most facility operators want to collaborate more – the issue is around capacity and resources. Therefore the Action Plan recommends investing in supporting collaboration with systems and increased resourcing.
87. As outlined in the Plan, the planning, development, and delivery of community facilities is an iterative process. Every three years we will review the action plan to understand the impact any completed actions have made to the network. We will then consider whether new or different actions are required and update our priorities.
88. The cost to implement the very short-term actions (1-3 years) is approximately \$1,080,000 and short-term (4-6 years) actions approximately \$1,110,000. Note the costs associated with these actions are to cover the needs and/or feasibility studies required to carry out these investigations. Until these investigations are undertaken and the likely outcome is known, we are unable to calculate the total cost of implementation.
89. It is important to note that the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee is being asked to endorse these actions only in principle at this stage. After analysing the feedback from public consultation, these actions will be developed and prioritised further as part of the 2024 Long-term Plan deliberations.

Policy review implications

90. As outlined above this Plan replaces the two policies that previously provided for some of the facilities. The strategic direction and objectives of these two policies aligned well and it was straightforward to embed them into the Plan.
91. The Community Facilities Policy was developed in 2010 and included all the facilities in scope of this Plan.
92. The strategic direction set out in the Public Conveniences Policy 2002 for the Council's public toilet provision in the city has been embedded into the body of the Plan. There is also a dedicated section to guide future provision based on the main findings from the needs analysis.
93. The actions related to public toilet provision include improving signage, review of City Centre toilet provision, increasing the provision of fully accessible Changing Places facilities and some specific locations to investigate future public toilet developments.
94. The needs analysis identified a range of issues impacting the 129 lease facilities. These include low usage, ageing facilities with poor condition and functionality, and limited resources and volunteer capacity to address these issues.
95. There is also a mixed policy framework between the Leases and Early Childhood Centres (ECC) Policies and consequently a different management approach across different lease types.
96. Lease facilities are highly valued for the many positive community outcomes they achieve. The Plan recognises that we need to work together to maximise the value and benefit from lease facilities and address the identified issues.
97. The Plan includes a very-short term action to review the Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups and the Early Childhood Centres Policy to align with the direction of this Plan. This action also includes assessing the portfolio of lease facilities with a view to evolve towards a more equitable, sustainable, and cohesive network with improved functionality and greater use of facilities.

Kōwhiringa | Options

98. The Committee may approve to publicly consult on Te Awe Māpara (the Community Facilities Plan) or decide not to pursue the Plan, and therefore the status quo will remain.
99. The Committee may approve to publicly consult on the Plan, subject to some changes.
100. If the Plan is not pursued, it would have implications for the Council as there would be no current strategic document guiding decisions regarding community facilities. This will mean continued investment into an ageing network of facilities that are not working collaboratively. This could result in deteriorating assets overall, some gaps in provision and likely lead to declining satisfaction, participation, and community wellbeing.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

101. As covered in this report, this Plans direction was from the following strategies and plans:
- A priority objective in the **2021 Long-term Plan**.
 - Action 1.3.7 of the **Spatial Plan**.
 - Action D1 of **Te Whai Oranga Pōneke**.
 - Action 2.2 of the **Strategy for Children and Young People 2021**.
 - Action 3.2 (e) of **Aho Tini 2030**.
102. Throughout the development of the Plan, there has been careful consideration of ensuring alignment with the direction from the already existing Council's strategies and plans. It was important this Plan did not create any new strategic framework. The following strategies, policies and plans have therefore set the direction of this plan:
- Accessible Wellington Action plan 2019
 - Aho Tini 2030
 - Children and Young People Strategy 2021
 - Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022
 - Financial Strategy
 - Positive Ageing Policy
 - Social Wellbeing Framework 2021
 - Spatial Plan 2021
 - Te Atakura 2019
 - Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
 - Tiakina te Taiao (biodiversity strategy in draft)
 - Tūpiki Ora 2022
 - Wellington Resilience Strategy 2017.

Engagement and Consultation

103. Engagement with the public and stakeholders was carried out from July-November 2022. The methodology of this engagement is included in this report. These findings informed the needs analysis and direction of the Plan.
104. Public consultation will be conducted for a period of a month, including public notification of consultation. Sections 82 and 82A of the Local Government Act 2002 provide the requirements for consultation of any amended or new policies.

Implications for Māori

105. Before we started developing the project plan for this mahi we held a wānanga with Taranaki Whānui in March 2022. We bundled together four pieces of similar work – te Whai Oranga Pōneke, the Green Network Pan and Tiakina te Taiao (the biodiversity strategy). (Note we also invited Ngāti Toa Rangatira to another Wānanga, but they preferred to be kept updated via email and short hui).
106. The insights from this wānanga set the direction and have been woven into the strategic framework of this Plan. Namely these were:

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- Belonging – *“I want my moko to feel like they belong and feel proud.”*
 - Intergenerational and multi use – *“focus on the intergeneration experience”* and *“Multi use is tikanga in te ao Maori.”*
 - Accessibility – *“Provide accessibility information from a user centric approach.”*
 - Recognising te ao Māori and cultural story-telling – *“Tell stories around the city of what was there but also why it is important.”*
 - Connecting people to the environment – Promote kaitiaki in the community that fosters understanding, opportunity and ownership.
 - Support Māori-led - Support the increase of capacity and capability for mātauranga Māori across Pōneke.
 - Normalise Māori games – *“I want my grandchildren to be able to turn up in a field and have traditional Māori games like kī-o-rahi be known, embraced and valued the way rugby or soccer are today.”*
 - The four F’s – An important combination is Fun, Food, Family and Friends.
 - Understand the barriers – transport, costs, access, not enough of a sense of connection *“at the very least, build in more te reo because that will make it feel more inclusive”*.
107. The outcomes and strategic alignment of the Plan is strongly connected to the direction set by Tūpiki Ora.
108. Representatives from Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui have been kept informed throughout the Plan’s progress. Mataaho Aronui has helped the development of this Plan and has given the name of *Te Awe Māpara*. Te Awe Māpara encourages us to consider what is possible and to think about how things could be. This is the foundation in our approach to this Plan’s development.
109. Part of the needs analysis involved a fit-for-purpose assessment of all facilities and 75% of our facilities have minimal or no te reo signage and recognition of te ao Māori. There are limited marae and uniquely Māori community spaces in Pōneke
110. While the needs analysis found that Māori have similar levels of engagement with all community facilities compared to the overall survey, we know there are still significant barriers to access. Some facilities feel unwelcoming to Māori, and they feel like they’re not a place for them.
111. This Plan has identified further actions to:
- review the provision of marae, uniquely Māori spaces and kaupapa Māori based activities in Pōneke to identify ways we can improve access and provision.
 - explore how te ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision-making, management, activities, and visual presence of our community facilities.

Financial implications

112. The Plan includes an action plan with 60 actions to undertake a variety of investigations and planning work. The actions will be publicly consulted on as part of

this Plan. However the allocation of funding required to deliver these actions will be prioritised as part of the Long-term Plan consultation.

113. The actions are organised into five different timeframes. The estimated cost to implement the very short-term actions (1-3 years) is approximately \$1,080,000 and short-term (4-6 years) actions is approximately \$1,110,000.
114. The costs of investigatory actions required to deliver the Plan should be considered in line with the \$420m current capital cost value⁴ of the Council's community facilities and the annual operating costs of \$64m of the primary network (libraries, pools, recreation centres and community centres).
115. Note that the portion of any future approved investment into community facilities and public toilets directly responding future population demand (growth) will be funded in part by development contributions. Elements responding to current population demand creating infrastructure deficits will be funded through debt.
116. While the investigation costs of action plan items will be included in 2024 LTP budgeting, the longer-term implementation costs of changes to community facility network will need to be included in future annual or long-term planning cycles once the investigations are completed. The 2024 long-term plan will, however, include consideration of the possible financial impact of the outcome of investigatory work on action plan items, this will feature within the LTP Infrastructure Strategy and inform 2024 long-term financial planning.

Legal considerations

117. The Council has several legal obligations related to its buildings and the land they are situated including under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004, Wellington Town Belt Act 2016, and the Reserves Act 1977. Any actions of the Plan will be carried out consistently and in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Risks and mitigations

118. The risk associated with consulting on this Plan is low. However given the high use and value of community facilities to Wellingtonians, as well as the significant financial value of these assets, the overall risk is classified as medium.
119. The Plan sets out the strategic framework to guide the Council's decision-making about community facilities based on findings from the needs analysis. A number of workshops were held with the various facility operators to report back and validate the needs analysis findings.
120. Each action regarding facilities is to carry out further investigation or to develop collaboration. There are no actions specifically focused on building or acquiring new facilities, nor are there actions to dispose of existing facilities. This Plan recognises the important parts our mana whenua partners, stakeholders and Wellington communities play in informing our decisions. Community facilities have an important word – *community*, which means the need and aspirations of communities will be at the heart of our decisions.
121. If the Plan is not followed and there is a continued investment into an ageing network of facilities, which may result in deteriorating assets overall, some gaps in provision and likely lead to declining satisfaction, participation, and community wellbeing.

⁴ This current value of \$420m is based on the replacement cost of the Council-owned swimming pools, libraries, community centres, recreation centres and premises leases.

Disability and accessibility impact

122. The Accessibility Advisory Group (AAG) have been involved and helped inform the development of this Plan. Officers have been to three AAG hui, as well as a separate hui with the Chairs.
123. The importance of an accessible network of community facilities is at the heart of this Plan, as emphasised in the mission statement, '*thriving and **accessible** community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong*'.
124. Accessibility also informs our approach to this Plan – woven through everything we will do to achieve our mission.
125. The needs assessment involved a fit-for-purpose assessment of all facilities, which included accessibility. 44% of our facilities were assessed as having poor accessibility.
126. Through our community surveys we learned that while there were similar participation levels for all disabled groups compared to the overall survey, there were some calls for improved accessibility.
127. The Plan sets out the Functional Factors that must be considered when making changes to a facility. Accessibility is a key factor among these considerations.
128. Additionally, the Plan outlines the decision-making process that highlights the importance of involving disabled people in shaping significant facility changes.
129. The Plan sets out a range of actions to help improve accessibility of the network, including increasing provision of the Changing Places facilities provision.

Climate Change impact and considerations

130. Te Atakura and Tiakina te Taiao (draft biodiversity strategy) have helped inform the environmental and resilience aspects of this Plan.
131. The Plan involved the pool energy audit, which found the 7 pools contribute to about 45% of the Council's building carbon emissions. Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre (WRAC) is the Council's largest single energy-related carbon emitter, responsible for 20% of the energy emissions, and 27% of fossil gas emissions. The audit proposed several strategies to transition from fossil-fuel based heating systems to cleaner alternatives.
132. The Council is developing its *Energy Decarbonisation Plan* to help implement the audit findings, and the timing and scale of these improvements will be informed by this Plan.
133. Across the network 42% of facilities are assessed as being poor for climate impact and energy efficiency. Additionally, 10% of the network is located in seismically vulnerable areas and 13% in other vulnerable locations, such as coastal inundation areas.
134. One of the outcomes of the Plan is *Tiakitanga* which asserts the Council's commitment to our guardian and stewardship role. *Our objective is to nurture and manage facilities to be environmentally and economically sustainable now and into the future.*
135. The Plan sets out the Functional Factors that we must consider when making changes to a facility. Two crucial factors among these considerations are resilience and environmental benefit and sustainability.

136. The Plan also aligns to the Council's draft *Āhuarangi Whaiwhakaaro Climate Smart Building and Infrastructure Guidelines*.

Communications Plan

137. The Communications and Engagement Plan is included as **Attachment 2**.

Health and Safety Impact considered

138. The Plan sets out the Functional Factors that we must consider when making changes to a facility. Safety is one of these factors.

139. Community facilities must be designed in accordance with *Crime Prevention Through Environment Design* for the safety of both users and staff. The external environment needs to provide clear observation points, have appropriate lighting and be well-maintained.

140. The internal layout needs to provide good visibility for staff for observation and safe management of spaces.



Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

141. After committee approval is received, public consultation on the draft Plan (Attachment 1) will commence, pursuant to sections 83 and 86 of the Local Government Act 2002. The proposed consultation dates are from Thursday 29 June to Monday 31 July.

142. Oral submissions will be heard by this Committee on 31 August.

143. The full results of the consultation will be presented to this Committee on 12 October for consideration and a decision.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Attachment 1: Te Awe Mapara | Community Facilities Plan [↓](#)  Page 40
Attachment 2. Attachment 2: Comms Plan on a page [↓](#)  Page 143

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

Te Awe Māpara

Community Facilities Plan 2023



Ngā tauponi ā-hapori e whanake ana, e tūhono ana | *Evolving and connected community facilities*

One of the most important roles our community facilities play is to connect people to each other and their place. We know the feeling of joy we get when visiting and engaging in activities at amazing community facilities. This mahi has shown just how much people value facilities for contributing to their sense of wellbeing, belonging and connection. We can also see the potential value a cohesive network of facilities can bring to Wellingtonians – enabling everyone to participate in a diverse range of experiences that benefit their individual and collective wellbeing.

We have many community facilities in the scope of this mahi. They are and will continue to be really important to our communities. We want to acknowledge the many passionate people before us who have given their time and energy to their communities – we will learn from your mahi so the aspirations of our growing, changing and diverse communities continue to be met at our facilities.

Te Awe Māpara

The name Te Awe Māpara was gifted by Paiheretia Aperahama (He uri nō Te Aupōuri, Te Āti Awa me Ngāti Tūwharetoa). Te Awe Māpara, *beyond the eye*, encourages us to ponder or consider what is possible and to think about how things could be. This is the spirit in which this Plan has been developed – the aim is to help set the foundation to evolve our network towards *thriving and accessible community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong*.

He mawhitanga ki te mahere | *Plan at a glance*

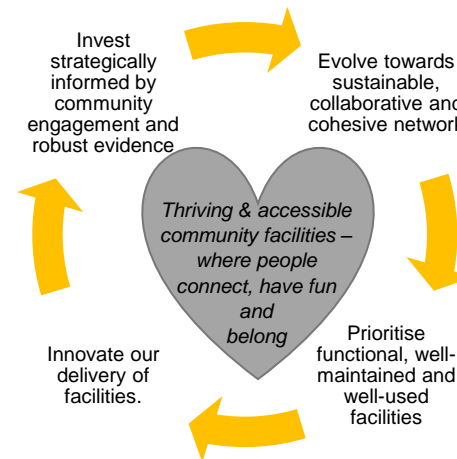
Te Awe Māpara | Community Facilities Plan

- The purpose is to guide Council's provision and decision-making about community facilities for the next 30 years.
- Includes 275 facilities: libraries, community centres, recreation centres, swimming pools, leases of land and buildings, community spaces in city housing complexes and public toilets.

The Challenges

- Wellington has a significant number of community facilities that are largely single purpose, standalone, small, and not fully functional.
- Our facilities are ageing, with an average age of around 58 years, that are costing increasingly more to maintain. Given the age, many facilities are not accessible, inclusive or efficient to operate.
- Geographically the city is well covered, but the number and size of buildings has led to some overlapping catchments, diluting demand and contributing to low use of some facilities.
- Poneke is anticipated to grow by 50,000 to 80,000 people. To accommodate the anticipated demand, we need to focus on addressing the size and functionality of facilities.
- Climate change is also placing increasing pressures on our facilities and we also need to reduce carbon emissions.
- Wellingtonians are calling for better quality and a wider range of offerings, not necessarily more facilities.
- Despite many facilities located close to each other, there is little collaboration, leading to a lack of cohesion across the network.
- A key conclusion is community facilities that may have been perfect 50 years ago are no longer fit-for-purpose for today. We need to consider how we can be smarter with what we have and carefully evolve our network for the future.

The Way Forward



To achieve our five outcomes:

1. **Manaakitanga** We are good hosts, and our facilities are accessible and equitable for all. We are respectful, generous and care for others and our community.
2. **Whanaungatanga** Our facilities provide places for people to share, develop relationships and build connections, strengthening our sense of belonging and community.
3. **Pārekareka** Our facilities enable people to thrive by providing places to have fun, participate, create, perform, learn and play.
4. **Pāhekohekotanga** Our facilities work together cohesively to be efficient and deliver a diverse range of activities and opportunities.
5. **Tiakitanga** We are committed to our guardian and stewardship role. We nurture and manage our facilities to be environmentally and economically sustainable now and into the future.

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Wāhanga 1: Te whakatakinga | Introduction

1.1 Takenga mai | Background

Community facilities are a core part of our city's social infrastructure – providing places where people can participate, play, create, perform, be inspired, build wellbeing, and develop a sense of belonging and purpose. Community facilities are places that *connect* people to each other, the place, and their communities.

Community facilities are highly valued by Wellingtonians, so we need to make sure our facilities can cater for the needs and aspirations of communities now and into the future. Pōneke is growing and changing, and our facilities need to evolve into a *cohesive* network of *functional* buildings so we can meet these changes. Our facilities also need to be more resilient to adapt to the effects of climate change and be sustainable to provide value for money.

The purpose of *Te Awe Māpara* (the Plan) is to guide the Council's provision and decision-making about community facilities for the next 30 years. The Plan includes 275 facilities, from swimming pools and libraries through to community spaces in city housing complexes and public toilets. The Plan does not give us all the answers but will guide where we should focus our energies to ensure we have '*thriving and accessible community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong*'.

The Plan provides a robust framework to guide the process of making decisions about our facilities. The most important part of this process is bringing the community with us – every step of the way. Because community facilities are for **the people of Pōneke** to visit and enjoy. This Plan recognises the Council is not the only

provider of facilities, there is a community facility ecosystem delivered by schools, private and social organisations that make up the social and recreation fabric of the city.

The Plan was informed by a thorough needs analysis of our facility network which includes survey feedback from over 3,000 Wellingtonians¹. This analysis is available to see the detail of what we learned about our facilities and the ways people use them.

It is important to acknowledge the people who operate, volunteer at, and spend countless hours making our community facilities amazing places for connection and play. Without these passionate, inspiring and caring people, our facilities would just be buildings without mauri or a vital life force. It is **the people** that make our spaces so special and cherished.



Photo: Waitohi Library

¹ Refer to the needs analysis summary on our Let's Talk page.

The Plan has been developed to understand what is needed to ensure facilities are well-positioned now and for the future. The city's community facility provision was last considered in the Council's 2010 Community Facilities Policy. This policy has been reviewed to take account of the current context and arising issues and to understand the challenges and opportunities that lay ahead.

The following strategic directives identified the need for this new Plan:

- A priority objective in the **2021 Long-term Plan (LTP)**: *The city has resilient and fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces.*
- Action 1.3.7 of the **Spatial Plan**: *Develop a new Community Facilities Plan that provides for future investment in existing and new community facilities and partnership projects to respond to projected growth and changing community needs. The plan will inform future Long-term Plans and Council's finance strategy and will ensure a robust, integrated, and strategic decision-making approach across the Council's portfolio of community infrastructure assets.*
- Action D1 of **Te Whai Oranga Pōneke** (Open Space and Recreation Strategy): *Develop the Community Facilities Plan 2023, which will guide strategic decision-making about the investment required to provide a well-distributed, good quality network of recreational facilities².*
- Action 2.2 of the **Strategy for Children and Young People 2021**: *Develop a plan for social infrastructure that responds to community needs and growth.*

² Note that Te Whai Oranga Pōneke, being the Council's strategy for open space and recreation, is focused on the recreational aspect of community facilities, and

- Action 3.2 of **Aho Tini 2030**: *Develop a plan for community centres that responds to community needs and growth.*

This Plan incorporates and replaces the following two policies that previously covered most of the facilities in scope of this mahi:

- The Community Facilities Policy 2010
- Public Conveniences Policy 2002.

It subsequently provides one over-arching framework that combines and streamlines each of the processes within those policies to ensure the Council's decision-making about all community facilities is consistent and transparent.

The Plan is set out in seven sections (wāhanga) that describe where we are heading, why the Council is involved in community facilities, what we are planning to do and how we will do it. The *Action Plan* in Wāhanga 7 sets out prioritised actions to be implemented over the very short-term (1-3 years), short-term (4-6 years), medium and long-term. The *Action Plan* informs our asset management planning and the investment decisions of the 2024 Long-term Plan and future funding plans. Any investment into community facilities and public toilets that responds to population growth will be funded in part by development contributions.

As we go forward, our aim is to evolve our network to deliver connections, not only between people but across the network. We are building on the substantial investment from over 100 years to ensure community facilities meet the needs and aspirations of generations to come.

this Plan includes a wider scope such as community centres, libraries, and spaces for creative outcomes.

1.2 Me pēhea e whakamahi ai i tēnei Mahere | *How to use this Plan*

As this Plan is comprehensive and complex, this section is intended to help navigate the reader. Please note there is a glossary of terms used throughout this Plan.

Wāhanga 1: Takenga mai <i>The background</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outlines what community facilities are and which ones are included in the scope.• Sets out the challenges we are facing with community facilities, how much facilities cost to run, and how Wellington's population is growing and changing.
Wāhanga 2: E ahu atu ana mātou ki hea <i>Where we are heading</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section sets out what we are striving towards.• We articulate our mission statement and what we are aiming to achieve with our community facilities, aligned to the Council's city vision and objectives.
Wāhanga 3: Te take e whakarato ai mātou i ngā taupuni ā-hapori <i>Our why</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section outlines why we provide community facilities and sets out our various roles.• We show how delivering on this Plan will help us to achieve the goals and objectives of other Council strategies and policies.
Wāhanga 4: He ngā mahi ka mahia e mātou <i>What we will do</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section outlines what we will do to achieve our mission and outcomes by defining our future approach. This includes details to support collaboration, functional facilities (including case studies), our planning process, prioritisation criteria and divestment considerations.
Wāhanga 5: Tohutohu mō ngā Momo Taupuni <i>Direction for facility types</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section includes the specific direction for the facility types included in this Plan based on responding to the current state and needs analysis findings.
Wāhanga 6: Ngā mahi e haere ake nei <i>Next steps</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This section sets out how the plan will be implemented, financial implications, and the measures we will use to monitor and evaluate our progress.
Wāhanga 7: Mahere Mahi <i>Action Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets out the very short, short, medium, long and very long-term actions the Council will progress to investigate community facility provision.
Kuputaka Glossary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides clarity on our use of particular words (highlighted in italics) in this Plan.

1.3 He aha te tikanga o ngā taupuni ā-hapori? | What do we mean by community facilities?

Community facilities are buildings that provide a diverse range of activities from arts and culture through to providing places for people to participate in sport and recreation.

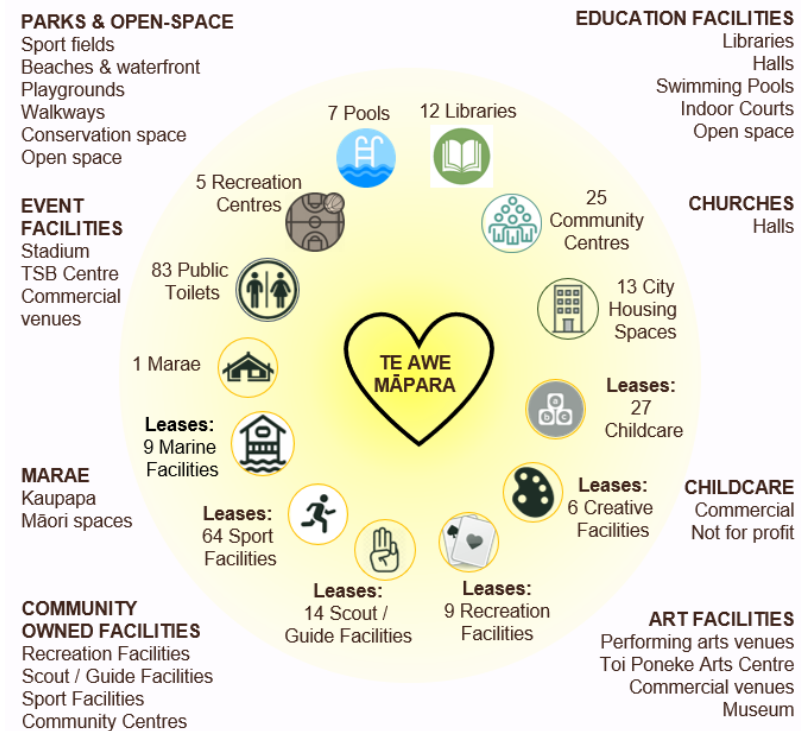
Community facilities also provide really important places for people to connect, celebrate, revitalise their culture, access resources, learn, develop skills, and to find advice and support in times of emergencies. Facilities provide opportunities to improve well-being and have fun. Our facilities bring people together and often play the role as a ‘bumping space’ – where people meet, share and inspire ideas, and develop a feeling of belonging and of being local.

The diagram shows the 275 community facilities included in the Plan. There are 282 buildings as some facilities are based in multiple buildings. Of these, the Council owns 178 buildings and leases seven, and 97 are leased or owned by the community.

While each of these facilities often play distinct roles, this line is becoming increasingly blurred with the similar activities found in different facility categories. For example, libraries have become places for the community to connect and create – as well as places to access books and resources.

Beyond the facilities in this Plan, there is a wide range of facilities that make up the social fabric of Pōneke. Schools, universities, churches, marae, kaupapa Māori spaces, event facilities, play areas, open-space and, increasingly, cafés, bars and private venues provide places for people to socialise, connect and participate. In developing and implementing this Plan, we’ve considered how the entire community facility ecosystem meets aspirations and needs.

Figure 1: Community facility ecosystem with facilities in scope



1.4 Ngā wero kei mua i a mātou | *The challenges we are facing*

To inform the direction of this Plan, we carried out a needs analysis of our community facilities. The analysis included an assessment of whether the network was meeting community needs and aspirations. We looked at the condition, functionality and age of the buildings to determine whether facilities are fit-for-purpose. We analysed how much our facilities cost now and what is required to meet our strategic goals. We also undertook *catchment* analysis and modelling of libraries, community centres, swimming pools and recreation centres to understand where people come from to use facilities and the potential impact of projected growth.

An important aspect of the needs analysis was understanding how different communities use facilities. Through our community surveys³, we asked what facilities people use, what for, what they like and what they want for the future. We asked about the barriers and the challenges to using facilities.

In this section, we summarise what we heard and learned from the needs analysis, but for the detailed findings, refer to the full report⁴.

Substantial but not functional provision

In Pōneke, we have a large number of community facilities. Our topography means we have some little suburbs, which in turn led to provision of smaller facilities in some suburbs. The large number of facilities combined with smaller size has contributed overlapping *catchments* where demand may be diluted. Our facilities are ageing, with an average age of around 58 years, that are costing increasingly more to maintain.

³ As part of our needs analysis, full results available in summary report.

⁴ The needs analysis will be available on the Council's website on Plan adoption.

Across the facilities in this Plan (except public toilets), we have about **one facility per thousand** people which is pretty high provision. However most facilities are small, stand-alone, *single purpose*, and in deteriorating condition. Additionally many facilities are not *functional* or appropriate for the intended activities and ways people want to use them.

Generally, while we have enough facilities to cater for anticipated growth, we did identify a few gaps in provision, which include:

- Insufficient *capacity* and geographical gap of recreation centre provision around western-north area.
- Insufficient *capacity* of play and hydrotherapy in the pool network and potential geographic gaps in learn to swim provision.
- For public toilets there may be a geographical gap in the Lambton Quay and Cuba Mall areas.

While many facilities are well-used and loved some of them are not. This is due to having an over-supply in some areas and some with poor flexibility to cater for a range of activities. We know the Covid-19 pandemic also impacted on people's use but we are starting to see a recovery to pre-pandemic levels. Regardless of the reason, underused facilities don't offer good value for money.

Many of our facilities have poor accessibility which means a proportion of our community⁵ cannot or have significant trouble using them. Some facilities are not inclusive, welcoming or accommodating for our diverse communities. Due to the era and way in which many facilities were built, there needs to be significant efforts to ensure our facilities meet the aspirations of Māori and mana whenua, celebrate Pasifika peoples and the many other cultures living here.

⁵ Figures from Stats NZ (2013) show that one in five people in Wellington City have a disability.

Climate change and resilience

Climate change is placing increasing pressure on our facilities, and we know we will need to adapt to respond to these challenges. Some facilities have been impacted by extreme weather events, it is likely these will be impacted again and more severely.

In responding to climate change, we also need to reduce carbon emissions. Our 7 swimming pools contribute about 45% of the Council's entire building carbon emissions. We need to ensure our buildings are energy efficient and have a low carbon profile, with a focus on moving away from fossil fuels to electricity.

We have many buildings that are seismically vulnerable. Some are in locations prone to liquefaction, tsunami and earthquakes.

A conclusion of our analysis is community facilities that may have been perfect 50-60 years ago are no longer fit-for-purpose for today and the future. Significant investment will be required to raise the standards of our facilities to address these challenges.



Photo: Freyberg Pool

Barriers communities face

While many people value and have good engagement with community facilities, there is also low awareness of some. Through our needs analysis surveys, we heard Wellingtonians want better quality facilities with a wider range and more inclusive offerings. There was limited call for new buildings. We heard a greater preference for *multi-purpose* hub models, flexible spaces and more shared facilities over *single purpose*.

The feedback from the surveys indicates the main barriers people face were to do with being too busy and not having enough time to visit facilities. But for some, the cost of getting to and into facilities was a significant barrier. Transport to facilities can also be difficult with the time involved and limited options around public transport.

As outlined previously, some facilities are challenging to access and for some people, our facilities are not inclusive for different cultures and various ways people like to use facilities. For example, we know for Pasifika peoples, bringing family and kai to facilities is important. We need to ensure our facilities can accommodate large family groups and provide for the different cultural needs around food and gatherings.

Limited collaborative and cohesive community facilities

In Pōneke, we found there is not a lot of collaboration between our community facilities, even when located right next door to each other. Time and capacity were identified as key constraints to collaborate.

Over 50 to 60 years ago, community facilities were developed in response to suburb growth and community aspirations of that time. Many facilities reflect the way we lived then, when suburbs were

tightly defined and travel across the city was more limited than it is today. Facilities were distributed in an uneven way and this has resulted in many facilities having overlapping catchments which, as above, effectively means that in some areas demand is diluted across multiple facilities.

Limited collaboration between our facilities means we are not realising the benefits of co-location. Through our surveys we learned the community want improved and seamless access to multiple activities and experiences. When facilities work together more cohesively, we are able to benefit from cross-leverage of resources, communications and coordinated programming or special events. A key change this Plan therefore directs is to improve collaboration between all facilities.



Photo: Island Bay Community Centre

⁶ In this Plan we have used both Sense Partners' population projections and Stats NZ data for Pōneke.

Population context and growth

In 2018, the population of Pōneke was 202,737. There has been 6% growth since 2013. Over the next 30 years, Pōneke is projected to grow by between 50,000 to 80,000 people⁶. This Plan has used the medium projection, which indicates by 2048, Pōneke will be home to an additional 56,870 people, with an anticipated total population of 268,000.

While growth is projected across the city, two-thirds is anticipated in the northern and central areas. The City Centre is projected to grow by 11,000 people, with 4,800 more people in Tawa and 3,500 more in Newlands.

The Let's Get Wellington Moving Corridor⁷ is identified as a general location for development and intensification. Other projected growth areas are associated with Upper Stebbings and Lincolnshire Farm.

Another important aspect of Wellington's growth is the projected ageing profile of the population with the greatest growth among those aged 30-49 years and over 70 years.

Another challenge is our provision of community facilities is not always equitable across populations. Wellington has areas of greater socio-economic deprivation, including parts of Newlands, Johnsonville, Tawa, City Centre, Newtown, Kilbirnie, Strathmore and Miramar. The needs analysis found lower provision in Strathmore and parts of Newlands. While areas with lower socio-economic deprivation, such as Khandallah and Wadestown have relatively higher number of facilities.

⁷ New Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) connecting the railway station through the City Centre to the south (Newtown and Island Bay) and east (airport and Miramar).

Financial context

Wellington City Council has a community facility portfolio based on a current capital value of \$420 million⁸. The total cost of delivering libraries, community centres, swimming pools and recreation centres (55 buildings) including those funded by the Council is approximately \$64 million in 2021/22. This includes operating cost after deducting any revenue we collect.

There are other costs associated with lease facilities, housing community spaces and public toilets. These costs are included in overall budgets for parks, open-space and City Housing. It is difficult to isolate the cost of delivering the community space from the other costs in these areas.

Going forward, the Council is under tight financial constraints and any investment will need to be considered against other priorities.

Summary

The development of this Plan was initially driven by considering where and when we may need new facilities to cater for our growing and changing population. Through our analysis we found we have enough facilities for growth, but they are not well-positioned to cater for current and future needs. This is because many of them are *single purpose*, too small, ageing, not *functional* or resilient.

The challenge for our future is to consider how we can be smarter with what we have. We need to carefully evolve our network of facilities so they can continue to meet the needs and aspirations of our community and be fit for the future.

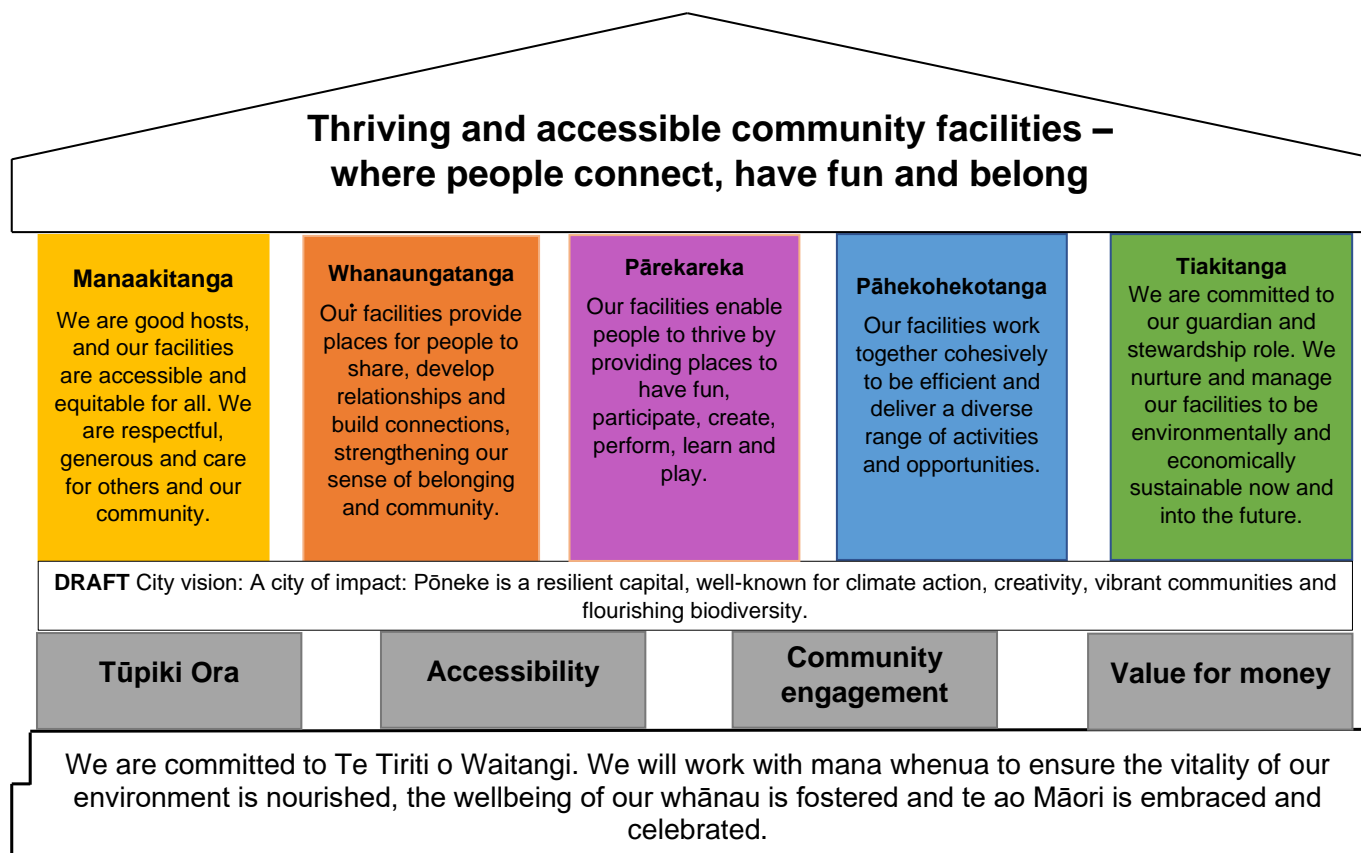
⁸ This current value of \$420m is based on the replacement cost of the Council-owned swimming pools, libraries, community centres, recreation centres and premises leases.



Photo: Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre

Wāhanga 2: E ahu atu ana mātou ki hea | *Where we are heading*

2.1 Te whāinga matua me ngā putanga | *Our mission and outcomes*



2.2 Tā mātou e whai nei | *What we are working towards*

The mission and outcomes of our Plan are represented by the whare (building) diagram above. The mission is to have *'thriving and accessible community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong'*.

To address the challenges we face and achieve this mission we need to focus on doing things better. There are opportunities to better integrate how we plan, deliver and fund community facilities in Pōneke. We need to take a city-wide view and *optimise* what we have in order to provide a more diverse, inclusive, *cohesive* and comprehensive range of experiences for our communities. Our future is not necessarily focused on building new facilities to fill gaps but evolution of what we have. We want facilities that work cohesively together as a network, that are well-used by all Wellingtonians and are sustainable to serve future generations.

In articulating this mission, we have included what Wellingtonians have told us is important:

Thriving – vibrant and exciting community facilities which are well-maintained, resilient and valued by current and future generations.

Accessible – well-distributed network of facilities which everyone can access and use with ease and dignity.

Connect – places where people come together to share, learn, celebrate and feel part of the community.

Have fun – places where people enjoy themselves and participate in a wide range of activities to improve their wellbeing.

⁹ Note **Te Whai Oranga Pōneke** (Open Space and Recreation Strategy) helps inform the strategic framework for this Plan, the outcomes are therefore similar.

Belong – places where you belong, all diverse communities feel welcome and have a strong sense of belonging.

To deliver this mission our focus will be on achieving these five outcomes: *manaakitanga, whanaungatanga, pārekareka, pāhekoheko* and *tiakitanga*⁹. These outcomes are based on te ao Māori concepts which show the interconnectedness of people and the environment. We have pictured our five outcomes as the pillars of a whare – each pillar is equally important in order to achieve our mission and for our community facility network to thrive.

The Plan's five outcomes connect to the city's vision, *A city of impact – Pōneke is a resilient capital, well-known for climate action, creativity, vibrant communities and flourishing biodiversity*¹⁰, and five outcomes: *Our Culture, Our Community, Our Urban Form, Our Economy* and *Our Natural Environment*. The Council's four approaches to achieve these outcomes and city vision are listed below. These approaches are woven through everything we will do to achieve this Plan's mission:

Embedding Tūpiki Ora – we support a Māori-led response to uplifting the wellbeing of whānau, anchored in the whakapapa relationships between people, place, and nature. We will explore how te ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision-making, management, activities, and the visual presence of our community facilities.

Accessibility – we are removing barriers and making it easier for all people to find information, access our facilities and participate in activities. Accessibility is for everyone – including people with injuries, parents with push chairs, elderly, children, and people who are blind or have low vision, deaf or are mobility impaired.

¹⁰ Note that at the time of writing, this is the **draft** city vision and outcomes, these are subject to change.

Community engagement – we tailor engagement to ensure all parts of the community are heard. We will apply a consistent process so our decisions are transparent and evidence based. Community facilities have an important word – *community*, which means the needs and aspirations of communities will be at the heart of our decisions.

Value for money – we will deliver high quality and well-managed community facilities to maximise value for our residents and the city.



Photo: Tawa Pool



Photo: Toitū Pōneke Hub

Wāhanga 3: Te take e whakarato ai mātou i ngā taupuni ā-hapori | *Why we provide community facilities*

The vision for Pōneke is to be a city of impact, well-known for climate action, creativity and vibrant communities. We want to ensure our city is welcoming, diverse and inclusive for all. We want te ao Māori and te reo Māori to be embedded and celebrated, and the wellbeing of whānau to be fostered. We want to ensure our city is creative with proudly visible multicultural and diverse expression. Our aim is to have thriving communities with strong social and cultural connections, helped by having awesome places to meet and play.

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities. The Council's Long-term Plan reflects this by outlining key objectives and priorities for each of these four dimensions of wellbeing. A key focus is on building strong, safe and healthy communities. The long-term approach is to ensure the city has resilient and fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural facilities. The physical spaces – or facilities – are the platform for community development, connection, activities and services to take place.

The Council provides community facilities, programmes and experiences to encourage participation in recreational, cultural, creative, social and learning opportunities. We know these opportunities and connections contribute significantly to our mental, physical and spiritual wellness. Through this mahi we have


developed our understanding of how our current community facility network meets the needs and aspirations of Wellingtonians and what we need to do to continue to meet these in the future.

Because community facilities are so important to Wellingtonians, we need to ensure that they are functional, resilient and fit for the future. We need to make sure they work cohesively and holistically and there is sound provision of amenities, facilities and services across Pōneke. Our facilities need to deliver value for money and overall we want them to be well used and valued by everyone.




Included in this mahi are public toilets. The Council currently owns a large portfolio of public toilets as they contribute to the maintenance of public health and wellbeing, and the private sector does not always provide public conveniences to the required level and/or quantity. The Council recognises that clean, well-maintained public toilets that are accessible, safe and strategically situated are an important amenity that support people to live, work and play in Pōneke.

This Plan supports the strategic direction and goals of many other Council strategies, policies and plans. The table below sets out these synergies and shows the connections to the overarching objectives of this mahi. The strategic direction articulated below underpins how the Council will prioritise its investment into community facilities.


3.1 Strategic alignment of Te Awe Māpara

Outcome	Strategic alignment	Relevant strategies	The Council's provision of community facilities contributes to these strategic outcomes:
 <p>Manaakitanga</p> <p>We are good hosts, and our facilities are accessible and equitable for all. We are respectful, generous and care for others and our community.</p>	<p>Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori <i>Community facilities provide opportunities to celebrate and embrace te ao Māori and te reo Māori.</i></p> <p>Inclusive <i>You belong – Community facilities are inclusive and cater for diverse communities</i></p>	<p>Social Wellbeing Framework 2021 Te Whai Oranga Pōneke 2023 Tūpiki Ora 2022</p> <p>Accessible Wellington Action Plan 2019 Children and Young People Strategy 2021 Positive Ageing Policy Social Wellbeing Framework Te Whai Oranga Pōneke Tūpiki Ora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mana whenua and te ao Māori cultural narratives, identities, histories and landmarks are increasingly visible at our facilities. • Our community facility network will better support marae, uniquely Māori spaces and kaupapa Māori based activities. • The significance of the whenua on which the facility stands will be recognised. • Te ao Māori and te reo Māori are better reflected in the decision-making, management and activities of our facilities. • Our facilities are welcoming for everyone. Different communities and cultures are celebrated, embraced and thriving. People have a strong sense of identity and belonging at our facilities. • Community facilities foster multi and diverse intergenerational activities. • New, existing, emerging or growing recreational, creative and community activities are supported equitably.¹¹ • Our facilities are designed for flexible and varied use, rather than singular activities, to accommodate diverse and changing user needs. • Spaces are provided that support the diverse ways different cultures and communities use facilities. For example, Pasifika peoples often visit facilities with their children and families, and rainbow communities require safe, affordable and easy access to spaces such as meeting rooms.

¹¹ Outlined in Te Whai Oranga Pōneke, there have been historical inequities in how the Council supported diverse and emerging groups to access community facilities, especially in lease facilities.

Outcome	Strategic alignment	Relevant strategies	The Council provision of community facilities contributes to these strategic outcomes:
<p>Whanaungatanga Our facilities provide places for people to share, develop relationships and build connections, strengthening our sense of belonging and community.</p>	 <p>He whānau toiora Healthy, safe and thriving communities</p>	 <p>Aho Tini 2030 Children and Young People Strategy Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022 Long-term Plan Social Wellbeing Framework Te Whai Oranga Pōneke Tūpiki Ora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our facilities support Wellingtonians to develop healthy and active lifestyles. • Mana whenua and Māori are engaged and participate in decision-making about facilities. • Our facilities support a Māori-led response to uplifting the wellbeing of whānau. • Our facilities connect people to each other, and provide support, employment, learning or volunteering opportunities. • Our facilities help to enhance the creative sector. • There are growing opportunities for leadership and growing capability for Māori at facilities. • Our spaces, places and programmes support the hauora, or wellbeing, of children and young people, and recognise the importance of libraries for places for them to connect. • Our facilities help communities prepare for environmental, seismic and other adverse events. • People access information, knowledge, skills and experiences at facilities.
<p>Pārekareka Our facilities enable people to thrive by providing places to have fun, participate, create, perform, learn and play.</p>	<p><i>Community facilities provide opportunities to learn, connect, create, perform, participate and be safe and healthy</i></p>		
 <p>Pāhekohekotanga Our facilities work together cohesively to be efficient and deliver a diverse range of activities and opportunities.</p>	<p>Accessible <i>A well-distributed and accessible network of community facilities provided equitably so everyone can access and use them</i></p>	<p>Accessible Wellington Action Plan Aho Tini Social Wellbeing Framework Spatial Plan 2021 Te Whai Oranga Pōneke Tūpiki Ora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is able to access community facilities and use them with ease. • Community facilities are affordable, safe and fit-for-purpose. • Accessibility information about our facilities will be provided online, on site and in different mediums. • Community facilities are delivered fairly and equitably to all, acknowledging some groups don't have equal access.¹² • The voluntary and not-for-profit sector are supported to use and access community facilities. • Facilities and programmes that support low participation communities are prioritised to help remove barriers. • The creative sector access to community facilities is enhanced. • Public toilets are freely available for Wellingtonians and support people's community and recreation activities.

¹² Te Whai Oranga Pōneke found not all Wellingtonians have the same opportunities to access and participate in sport, recreation and community programmes. There can be significant barriers to participation for many groups such as Māori, disabled people, Pasifika peoples and rainbow communities.

Outcome	Strategic alignment	Relevant strategies	The Council provision of community facilities contributes to these outcomes:
 <p>Tiakitanga</p> <p>We are committed to our guardian and stewardship role. We nurture and manage our facilities to be environmentally and economically sustainable now and into the future.</p>	<p>Tiakina te taiao</p> <p><i>Community facilities contribute to enhancing and nourishing the natural environment</i></p> <p>Efficient and effective</p> <p><i>Our network is optimised so community facilities are financially affordable and sustainable</i></p>	<p>Te Atakura 2019</p> <p>Te Whai Oranga Pōneke</p> <p>Tiakina te Taiao (biodiversity strategy in draft)</p> <p>Tūpiki Ora</p> <p>Wellington Resilience Strategy 2017</p> <p>Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2022</p> <p>Financial Strategy</p> <p>Long-term Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities minimise the impact on the environment, and where possible have a positive impact through biodiversity planning and sustainable design. Mātauranga led environmental initiatives are supported. There are opportunities to connect, care for and learn about the natural environment and biodiversity at community facilities. Community facilities complement the natural environment through architectural design and incorporation of art. Facilities support nature to thrive by ensuring the natural values of the land. Our facilities are resilient and able to adapt to climate change. Our carbon footprint, energy use and waste are reduced at our facilities. Facilities will be transitioned to a flexible carbon neutral energy supply. Facilities are viable and provide community/financial return on investment. Decisions about our facilities and leases are managed fairly, processes are transparent, and there is flexibility to respond to changing needs. As Council-owned land and buildings are a limited resource, allocation is fair and maximum community benefit is derived. All buildings on Council land, whether owned by the Council or the community, are maintained to a good standard for their economic life. Decisions about facilities are fair, affordable and help improve intergenerational equity.

3.2 Ngā mahi a te Kaunihera i te ratonga pūnaha hauropi taupuni ā-hapori | Council's roles in the community facility ecosystem

There is a vibrant network of organisations involved in community facilities including trusts, clubs, volunteer groups, marae, churches, schools, not-for-profits, businesses and other government agencies.

Our analysis shows there is a relationship between Council and non-Council facility provision. In areas where there is lower Council provision like the City Centre, we see more facilities provided by others and the converse happens in areas of high Council provision. This extends to our relationship with the commercial and private sector. For example, following the closure of Kirkcaldie & Stains on Lambton Quay, we heard an increasing call for a public toilet in this area. Where previously the commercial sector played a role, we now see a potential gap in public toilet provision.

It is important to recognise the Council is not always the first, best or only organisation that can respond to community facility needs. There are often other organisations who are better suited to respond to certain community facility scenarios. We already have many partnerships as shown by the 97 facilities included in this Plan owned by another organisation, and 11 grants from the School Pool Partnership Fund. We need to work with others to ensure there is no fragmentation of facilities and we can provide for more people, rather than duplicate services.

Articulated in the Social Wellbeing Framework it is important to first determine the Council's role. The *planning process* (Wāhanga 4.4.1) includes the following approach to ascertain our role in community facility provision:

- assess the proposal, problem or opportunity, and
- understand who is best placed to respond
- identify if a significant community facility change is needed.

The Council has six primary roles, shown in the diagram and detailed further in the table below. The Council may play one or a variety of roles and, in the future, we may also identify different roles which are not articulated here.

Figure 2: The Council's roles in the community facility ecosystem



Table 1: Explanation of the Council's roles in the community facility ecosystem

Role	Explanation
PROVIDER	<p>Deliver community facilities, programmes, and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • own, manage and operate community facilities and public toilets • own and maintain land and buildings that are leased to other organisations to operate community facilities.
FUNDER	<p>Fund other organisations to provide community facilities, programmes, and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide operational grants to support facilities in response to community needs • provide capital grants to build or upgrade community facilities in response to community needs.
PARTNER	<p>Form partnerships with other organisations to provide community facilities, where there is aligned outcomes and a joint facility need. Potential partnership examples include (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sports and recreation, arts and community organisations through leases of land and/or buildings • schools to develop and deliver joint partnership facilities • health entities to support provision of local health and wellbeing services • businesses to provide public toilet amenities • businesses to deliver ancillary serves • other local authorities for regional facilities.
FACILITATOR	<p>Support community facility provision by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bringing together like-minded organisations to increase use of community facilities or deliver specific activities in response to community needs • supporting the delivery of public toilets in commercial and private settings for community use • initiating a community facility or service with the view of handing over to another organisation once established • support an organisation to assess their own facility or establish a new activity in a community facility.
ADVOCATE	<p>Promote the interests of community facilities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of Wellington's community facility needs to regional or national decision-makers • supporting environment and sustainability initiatives • influencing funders, agencies, or organisations to invest in community facilities.
REGULATOR	<p>Ensure community facilities meet legal and regulatory obligations particularly around planning, building and operations.</p>

Wāhanga 4: He ngā mahi ka mahia e mātou | *What we are going to do*

Te rautaki ā-anamata mō ngā taupuni ā-hapori | *Our future approach for community facilities*

To achieve our mission of *'thriving and accessible community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong'* and the five outcomes, we need a clear approach for the future.

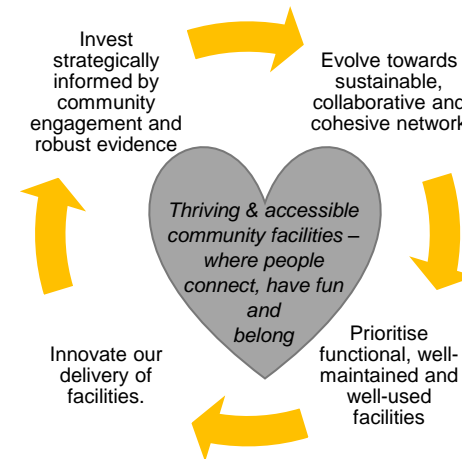
There are several challenges to address, including:

- We have a large number of facilities which are ageing and not fully *functional* for current needs.
- The community is calling for better quality facilities with a greater range of offerings.
- To cater for growth, we mostly need to look at the size and functionality of our facilities.
- We want to ensure our community facilities meet our strategic goals around embedding te ao Māori, decarbonisation, accessibility, inclusivity and resilience.
- There is limited collaboration across community facilities meaning there are some inefficiencies and duplication.
- While Wellingtonians highly value community facilities, there is low awareness and understanding of some facilities.

The Council has a range of priorities and limited resources. We know we cannot do everything at once, so we need to be clear about what we will focus on to address these challenges.

Our future approach is based on the following inter-related statements of equal importance.

- Evolve towards a sustainable, collaborative and *cohesive* network.
- Prioritise functional, well-maintained and well-used facilities.
- Innovate our delivery of facilities.
- Invest strategically, informed by community engagement and robust evidence.



The following sections describe *what* we will do in more detail. Wāhanga 7 lists the actions aligned to our future approach.

4.1 Te whanake ki tētahi whatunga toitū, ngātahi, tūhonohono hoki | *Evolve towards a sustainable, collaborative and cohesive network*

Why is this important?

Most of Wellington's community facilities are single purpose and standalone buildings. Our analysis found there is little collaboration across the network, even when facilities are situated close to each other. This has led to inefficiencies and a lack of cohesion with our network.

A non-cohesive network results in low community awareness of facilities as they effectively compete for a similar audience. In our surveys we heard from long-term Pōneke residents who were unaware of some facilities and were confused about what they offered.

The distinction between facility types is becoming blurred where similar activities are delivered in a range of facilities. If these activities are not coordinated, it can lead to competition and diluting demand between facilities, which is an inefficient use of resources.

Modern community facilities are increasingly arranged as a hub where users can access a seamless range of opportunities. We have seen tremendous success from the Waitohi and Waiora hubs in Johnsonville and the Toitū Pōneke Hub in Kilbirnie. In our community surveys, more respondents supported a hub approach rather than *stand-alone* facility provision.

There are a range of benefits from facilities working together in a collaborative and *cohesive* approach. These benefits include:

- Leveraging between facility types where users of one facility are exposed to the activities and opportunities in another. This helps to improve awareness of the range of opportunities.

- More options for people to access opportunities easily, particularly when facilities are located together.
- Coordinated activities, programmes and events across facilities results in a better range of offerings for users.
- Financial efficiencies when services and resources are shared.
- Shared facilities are more likely to be well-used which supports greater revenue and more efficient delivery.

Many of Wellington's facilities are located in close proximity providing a good starting point for collaboration. In some situations, we need to focus on the way the facilities are delivered, while in others minor physical changes may help maximise the potential benefits. In some cases we need to determine what the optimal network of facilities is so we can meet needs and be sustainable.

There is strong willingness across facility providers to collaborate but the main barrier is a lack of capacity. This applies to both facilities managed by staff and volunteers. To develop more collaboration, we need to ensure there are sufficient resources. This could mean more personnel capacity but also new systems like booking software, promotion and templates to make collaboration easy.

Going forward, we are committed to carefully evolving towards a sustainable, collaborative and cohesive network of community facilities.

How we will do this:

1. Develop resources to support collaboration:

- Coordinate information to make it easy to find out what facilities are available and what is on offer.
- Centralised booking system(s) to make it easy to access and use facilities.
- Provide funding and other resources to support a collaborative approach.

2. Support collaboration between community facilities:

- Provide support to facilities to work together. A range of potential collaboration methods are outlined in Wāhanga 4.1.1.
- Pilot collaboration methods at identified sites to showcase the benefits.

3. Evolve facilities where there are potential opportunities for a more sustainable and cohesive network:

- Over time, apply the physical collaboration arrangements outlined in Wāhanga 4.1.2 to existing and new facilities to build a more cohesive network.
- Consider the benefits of minor physical changes to buildings to support more cohesion between facilities.
- Partner with others in the provision of community facilities where we have common outcomes.

How does this align with our outcomes?

 Manaakitanga	<p>A cohesive network of community facilities helps with flexibility to cater for diverse communities.</p>
 Whanaungatanga	<p>More collaborative facilities offer better opportunities for people to develop connections and sense of belonging.</p>
 Pārekareka	<p>Greater range of opportunities to participate when activities are coordinated and spread across the day, week and year.</p>
 Pāhekohekotanga	<p>Improved efficiency and smart use of our collective resources through a cohesive network of facilities.</p>
 Tiakitanga	<p>Efficient facilities are more economically sustainable.</p>

4.1.1 Potential methods to improve collaboration between facilities

Method	Description
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined marketing plan for facilities to maximise the marketing and promotion budget. • Collective promotion of facilities to raise the profile across facilities in the community. • Cross-promotion of facilities by promoting other spaces, programmes and events to the users of all facilities.
Programming and events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint delivery of programmes such as school holiday programmes, programmes for older people, youth, children, interest groups etc. • Combined have-a-go events spread across multiple facilities located together. • Coordinated events eg Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori and Samoan Language Week delivered across multiple facilities. • Sharing expertise in the delivery of programmes eg recreation centre staff could deliver active recreation while library staff support through access to information.
Using spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined booking system that highlights various spaces to suit different needs. • Awareness and promotion of different spaces across the facilities. • Making the best use of spaces within facilities suited to the activity eg using the indoor court at a recreation centre for a large community event.
Resource sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing resources such as IT, maintenance equipment, asset management plans etc. • Sharing expertise of different staff across facilities eg marketing, financial, mātauranga Māori, funding, maintenance etc. • Sharing programme initiatives such as coaching tools between a sport club and community group.
Opening hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate opening hours to support cross-leveraging between facilities that are located close to each other. • Complementary opening hours to ensure there are a range of opportunities and offerings across the network.
Pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined pricing / membership options across facilities in one location to provide value for money for users. • Consider the potential for vouchers from one facility to another to support increased awareness of facilities.
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared carparking aligned with each facility's demand. • Shared entrance / reception to promote cross-leverage and cohesiveness between facility types. • Shared administration space to facilitate collaboration across staff and volunteers. • Shared toilet and kitchen facilities (where appropriate) for efficiencies.

4.1.2 Physical configuration of community facilities to support collaboration

<p>Community hub</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One building that includes multiple facility types and activities. • Single ownership structure but spaces may operate independently by different teams. • Coordinated entrance, programming, marketing, events and activities. • Deliberate marketing as one facility with multiple spaces. • Example: Waitohi 	
<p>Co-located Precinct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple facilities located on the same site or next to each other form a precinct. • Individual facilities may have different ownership structures. • Some shared amenities like carparking, cafes, toilets etc. • Coordinated delivery of programming, marketing, events and activities. • Example: Karori Precinct 	
<p>Shared facility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple groups and activities use multi-purpose spaces in one facility. • Single ownership structure for the facility. • Coordinated timetable, programming, marketing, events and use by a range of groups. • Example: Toitū Pōneke and Waioira 	
<p>Partnership facility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One facility serves multiple groups by dedicated periods of access during the day/week/year. • Single ownership structure for the facility. • Coordinated timetable, programming, marketing, events and use by selected groups. • Example: Tawa Recreation Centre 	
<p>Hub and spoke</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One facility (hub) manages the use of other facilities (spokes) in a geographic area. • Individual facilities may have different ownership structures. • The hub facility coordinates delivery of programming, marketing, events and activities across the facilities. • Example: Mt Vic Hub 	
<p>Managed collaboration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group of facilities across a geographic area work together to provide cohesive initiatives or delivery across facilities. • Individual facilities may have different ownership structures. • Collaboration could include coordinated programming across facilities, marketing, information delivery, shared resources etc. • Example: Miramar, Seatoun, Strathmore community centres deliver a joint community newsletter 	

4.2 Ka noho mātāmua ngā taupuni whai take, tautiaki-pai, whakamahi-nui anō hoki | *Prioritise functional, well-maintained and well-used facilities*

Why is this important?

There are a range of factors which contribute to a facility being functional. In simple terms, *a functional facility* is situated in the right location with a suitable design for the range of intended activities and for all people to use it.

A key challenge for ensuring facilities remain functional is the changing requirements and community expectations over time. As an example, the typical depth for a competition swimming pool 50 years ago was 1.4 metres, but now it is over 2 metres.

The average age of our community facilities is 58 years. With this ageing profile, some facilities are not in good condition. The small footprint of many older facilities provides limited flexibility to cater for changing demands and expectations. Many facilities were also not designed with accessibility, inclusivity, sustainability or resilience in mind. We have identified more than 75% of our network has functionality issues ranging from minor to significant.

A key conclusion from the needs analysis is the facilities that may have been perfect 50 years ago are now inadequate for current needs. Further, many facilities are too small and not fully *functional* to cater for increasing demand arising from growth.

The key impacts of facilities not being functional are:

- Low usage as facilities are unappealing to use.
- User dissatisfaction as facilities don't meet expectations.
- High maintenance costs as materials are not suitable.
- High operating costs as facilities do not generate enough revenue and may be expensive to operate.

Responses to our community surveys indicated the most pressing expectation is to improve the range of offerings and quality of community facilities. Pōneke does not necessarily need more, but better facilities.

Going forward, we need to make careful decisions about investing in existing or new facilities to ensure our facilities are functional, efficient to maintain and well-used. We know decisions about the location, design/layout, size and materials of a facility has a direct impact on its success.

The *planning process* outlined in Wāhanga 4.4.1 is an important method to follow to deliver functional facilities. Thorough assessment of different options (such as locations, size, design and configuration) helps to ensure the best outcome for now and into the future. This section summarises the factors that make facilities functional. Detailed considerations for *specific facility types* are included in Wāhanga 5.

We know it will take time to evolve community facilities into being fully functional. The aim is to work towards implementation as part of renewals and redevelopment, and as funding allows.

The following *functionality factors* must be applied to any new building, new development, partnership or investment. This requirement is reflected in our *prioritisation criteria* (Wāhanga 4.4.2) which prioritises investment into facilities that can be well-used and that are functional and sustainable.

How we will do this:

1. **Always apply the *functional factors* to our facilities (and provide guidance to other facility owners):**
 - as part of renewal and redevelopment of existing facilities
 - in the development of any new facilities.

2. **Investigate facilities with identified functionality issues or where there are potential gaps in provision:**
 - Use the planning process in Wāhanga 4.4.1 to thoroughly consider all options when investigating facilities.
 - Where possible, undertake investigations across multiple facilities (geographic area and/or facility types) to support a sustainable, collaborative and cohesive network.
 - Recognise in some situations where we have poorly located and designed facilities, the most sustainable option may be to divest an existing building and develop a new functional facility. In these situations the *divestment considerations* will be applied.
 - Maintain a watching brief on opportunities to acquire appropriate land that would support the direction of this Plan.

How does this align with our outcomes?

 Manaakitanga	<p>Having functional facilities enable us to be good hosts, and everyone is able to access and feels welcome at them.</p>
 Whanaungatanga	<p>Functional facilities are appealing to visit and more people will use them as places for connection and strengthening sense of belonging.</p>
 Pārekareka	<p>Functional facilities cater for a wide range of activities, contributing to increase participation.</p>
 Pāhekohekotanga	<p>Functional facilities can work together better and deliver a range of activities.</p>
 Tiakitanga	<p>Functional facilities are more efficient, sustainable and resilient.</p>

4.2.1 Ngā hanganga whai take | *Functional facilities*

Factors that make a facility functional are:

Location and visibility

- Community facilities need to be well located to serve geographic *catchments* but also spatially dispersed so there are limited overlaps in catchments. Overlapping catchments can dilute demand between facilities and impact the use of both facilities.
- The location of a community facility is one of the most significant key success factors. When a facility is poorly located in the network, it will likely have a negative impact of the success.
- Community facilities need to be clearly visible, with frontage to the road or park. Aligning to the transport networks, shopping centres and high-use areas supports visibility and use of a facility.
- When visibility is compromised, it is critical to use clear and bold wayfinding signage. Easily accessible pathways are also vital.

Appearance

- Buildings need to be clearly distinguishable as community facilities to ensure the purpose is obvious and people feel welcome to enter.
- Some community facilities are located in former residential, commercial or industrial buildings. These buildings are normally perceived as private with limited permission to enter. It is important to design the building to convey its role as a community facility as opposed to its former use.
- Interesting building design, colour, large windows into the facility, public artworks and signage can be used to distinguish a building as a community facility.
- The facility entrance must be clearly recognisable and easy to use for everyone and provide weather protection.

Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori | Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori

- Embedding te reo Māori and incorporating te ao Māori within community facilities helps to reflect and recognise the significance of place and people.
- Facilities should include spaces that cater for kaupapa Māori and Māori cultural practices. This helps to ensure facilities are safe and welcoming and contributes to wellbeing of hapori whānau.
- Cultural narratives, histories and values need to be embedded in the design of facilities through materials, artworks and stories. It is important community facility projects allow for the cost of involving mana whenua in the design process.
- Te reo Māori signage and naming needs to align with the 'all of Council' approach. Use of te reo signage, facility naming and staff using te reo Māori helps to normalise and increase understanding of an official Aotearoa reo (language).
- Inclusion of mātauranga Māori environmental initiatives can help restore the restoration of mauri ora to te taiao, such as water and wastewater management, energy sustainability, community inclusion, native planting and weed/pest management.

Safety

- Community facilities are designed in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.
- There needs to be clear observation of the external environment around community facilities to prevent anti-social activity.
- Pathways and carpark areas need to be safe to use and visible. Lighting and maintenance are critical in these areas.
- Internally, the facility layout needs to provide for easy staff observation and management of spaces. Reception areas and/or staff administration points need to be placed to support the flow of users.

Te Tūhunga Rau

Te Tūhunga Rau in Strathmore Park is a centre for community activities, services, sports and cultural events. It has had a recent upgrade, developed in partnership with the Trust, community and the Trust's Te Rōpū Māori.

Local Mana Whenua artist Pokau Te Ahuru designed the striking external screens, which are based on tukutuku patterns and principles. The screens, *He Kura Tipua, He Kura Kairangi – a sacred phenomenon, a treasure of high esteem* pays tribute to the different iwi who once occupied Motu Kairangi.

The inspiration for the te reo name, Te Tūhunga Rau, came from the symbolism of manu (birds) who lived, and in some cases still live, on Te Motu Kairangi and refers to the “visitors of various iwi from around the world that make our community home, can come and find a place to make their own while celebrating who they are in their own special way.” This notion of a place where people gather from many backgrounds are welcomed, nurtured and share values is grounded in te ao Māori principles.



The centre itself is built so kaupapa Māori and customary practices can be embraced. This is through the placement of the wharekai right at the heart of the facility and the many different spaces that can accommodate a diverse range of activities. Additionally, there are facilities to put down a hāngī and umu, enabling hapori whānui and whānau places to come together to celebrate and connect.

Through a Long-term Plan engagement event hosted at Te Tūhunga Rau in 2023, hapori Māori were impressed by the facility, although suggested a few improvements could make the facility even more fit for purpose. The feedback was received when discussing what a marae or cultural hub could look like for the Eastern suburbs.

Accessibility

- The meaning of *accessibility* should be applied in accordance with Article 9 from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
- Universal design is important for everyone, including disabled people, whānau with tamariki in prams, and other people who may not identify as disabled but still have access challenges.
- NZ4121:2001 Design for Access and Mobility – Buildings and Associated Facilities sets out the access requirements under the Building Act 1991 which applies to all new and existing buildings when they are altered or there is a change in use.
- Accessibility also needs to consider the ease of travelling to the facility, whether by car, public transport or as a pedestrian. This includes the provision of sufficient mobility parks.
- Clear and easy to navigate pathways to and from the facility is important, particularly where sight impairment may be an issue.
- For existing facilities, building accessibility audits will identify areas for improvement.
- Engaging and involving disabled people in all significant changes is important (as indicated in the *planning process*, Wāhanga 4.4).
- Many older community facilities have accessibility challenges and it is difficult to address these challenges without large scale change to the building. As the facility ages, there needs to be consideration on whether a new building would provide a more efficient and effective longer-term solution.

Inclusivity

- Community facilities play an important role bringing people together to connect to each other and their culture. It is important to ensure community facilities are accessible, welcoming and accommodate the needs and aspirations of all communities.

- Building design, artwork, photographs should celebrate the many cultures and communities a facility is intended to serve.
- Facilities need to be designed to accommodate social interaction and cultural uses. This includes large and/or dedicated space for whānau and people of all ages to gather as part of play, events and celebrations.
- Kai (food) is a key connector and the placement of the kitchen / food sources should be at the heart of facilities. For some facilities, there needs to be consideration around the ways people can bring food to the facility.
- Facilities need to provide for wide range of family needs through provision of appropriate changing and parenting spaces.
- Survey feedback highlighted the need for space for young people to safely hang out and play. As well as the importance of gender-inclusive facilities to cater for everyone.
- Facilities need to provide for cultural and religious needs. This could include the ability to prevent visibility into a space (eg using window treatments) to enable women's only programmes.
- Low-noise and low-light spaces need to be provided, or periods in the timetable when the facility is less-stimulating for people with neurological and sensory needs. For example, have a dedicated quiet space for people who find noisy facilities overwhelming.
- Facility layouts and design need to be flexible to accommodate a range of activities eg having court lines and lighting to provide for emerging sports, or sprung floor for a range of active use.
- There are multiple barriers experienced and proactive engagement with diverse communities in the *planning process* will provide clarity on how to address these.

Toitū Pōneke Community and Sports Centre (the Hub)

The hub is a venue for club, community, business, whānau, training, sport and hui. Located on Kilbirnie Park, a key sporting and community precinct, the hub is a thriving, fit for purpose and accessible facility offering a range of options for everyone.

The hub was the original Poneke Football Club clubrooms which were ageing and deteriorating, and in 2017 it had a complete transformation. It is now the home of several Wellington sporting and community clubs, and doubles as a venue for conferences, meetings, celebrations and community gatherings.

The hub has four different spaces plus a training gym. The flexibility of the spaces allows for multiple use. There is acoustic panelling on the ceilings and the two upstairs lounges can either be used as one large open space or separated by a soundproof folding wall. The acoustic panelling helps to isolate and control sound creating the ability to cater for diverse needs.

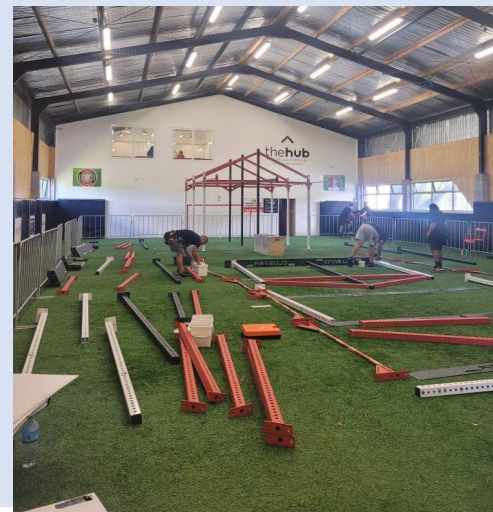


Te Awe Māpara | Draft Community Facilities Plan 2023

There is a fully operational bar available and a range of tables, chairs, and stools available to suit intended activities. There are cabinets available in the rooms for the home clubs to display their memorabilia. There is also a stage which increases the options for use.

Also on the first floor is a carpeted large lounge area that has its own bathrooms, and a private entrance as well as a connection through the other two lounge areas. The first floor includes a deck (with access down) which can be used to watch activities at Kilbirnie Park or just enjoy the view. There is an accessible lift and wheelchair ramps to move between the floors.

Downstairs is a very large green room (15m x 22.8m) with artificial turf that can be used for a diverse range of activities, as well as a functional training gym which is accessible to the park.



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Flexible and functional

- Community facilities need to be designed to suit likely demand but also consider the potential need arising from growth. This requires a careful consideration in determining the size of the facility and/or allowing for future expansion.
- The needs assessment process will illuminate the range and scale of activities to be undertaken in a facility. *Benchmarking* facility size to the likely catchment population can also assist in the determining the scale of the facility.
- It is important to design spaces to suit the intended activities. However, this needs to be balanced with flexibility to accommodate a range of activities. If facilities or spaces are too bespoke then this can limit the adaptability for emerging or new activities.
- Storage is often one of the most critical elements to make a facility flexible and functional and should not be compromised.

Robustness

- It is important robust materials and fittings are utilised so they can withstand high volume and intense use.
- It is important to consider the recommended life, maintenance and renewals costs of materials and fittings. Sometimes higher value products cost more initially but last longer and require less maintenance. Over the life of the facility this may be cheaper.
- The facility should be easy to maintain. There should be minimal need for specialist equipment or to close facilities to undertake normal maintenance.

Resilience

- Community facilities need to be designed for resilience. This includes ensuring structural integrity against earthquakes, and avoiding locations in liquefaction, tsunami, flooding and coastal inundation zones.

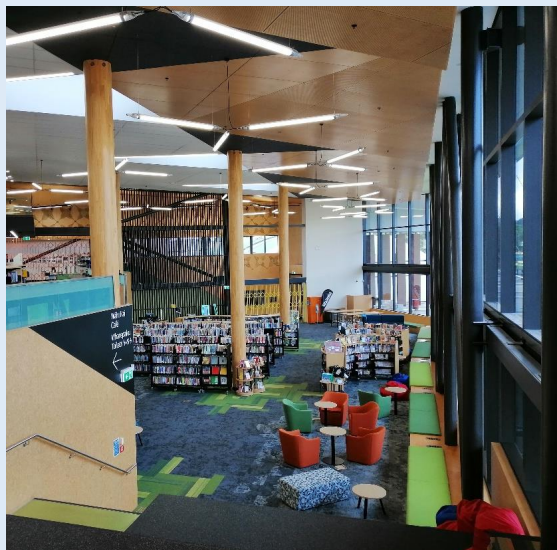
- Where there are resilience risks, building design needs to incorporate the sufficient contingency to minimise risks.
- Community facilities often play an important role in civil defence emergencies and providing a safe haven during these events. This can include providing space to store important emergency equipment and resources.

Transport connections

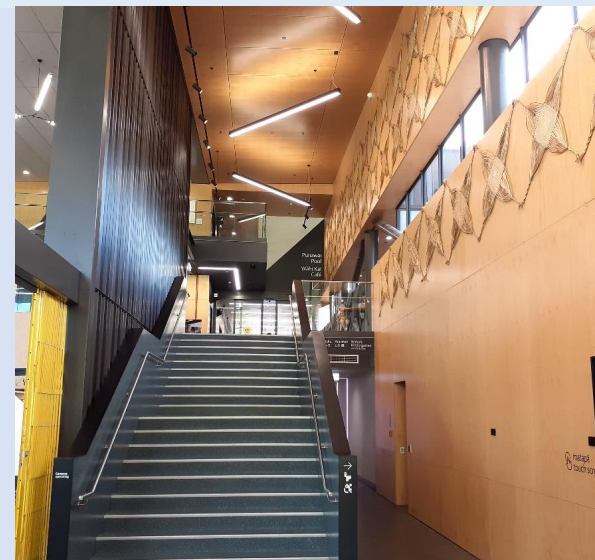
- Community facilities need to be easy to travel to. Ensuring the facility is in a prominent location close to other amenities or transport options supports easy travel.
- Public transport timetables / routes need to support using facilities. Community facilities need to advocate for improvements to the public transport network to make it easy to access.
- There needs to be connections to walking, biking and public transport routes to facilitate travel by sustainable means.
- Parking for mobility scooters, bikes and micromobility devices (scooters etc) should be provided.
- Community facilities, particularly larger facilities, will still need to have sufficient carparking spaces. While low on the transport hierarchy, survey feedback highlighted car travel to facilities continues to be a preference for many. There is some desire to use more sustainable forms of transport, but time and cost were cited as a barrier.
- The amount of carparking needs to be determined by assessing the likely visitor numbers and behaviours including between peak and off-peak periods. Time limitations in community facility carparks may also be necessary to prevent these carparks being used for commuter or other activities.

Waitohi Hub

Waitohi Hub, established in 2019, is the home to Johnsonville library, Keith Spry Pool, Waitohi Kindergarten, and Common Ground Café. It is also located near to Johnsonville Community Centre, so services and programming can be collaborative. The name Waitohi was gifted by mana whenua in recognition of the Waitohi stream. The design for the library features forest colours and textures to create the sense of a journey throughout the hub, and to acknowledge the site as a former native forest. The high ceilings and skylights let in dappled light, and the timber 'trunk' columns form the edge of the clearing. The design on the carpet represents the fallen leaves on a forest floor. The terraced area in the library can be used for a diverse range of activities. Waitohi is located in the town centre of Johnsonville right next to the public transport hub.



There are also mobility parks and plenty of parking space for micromobility devices and bikes. The Hub connects through to Memorial Park enabling people to grab a coffee from the café and enjoy the indoor-outdoor flow.



The community was engaged early in design and we learned people sought more flexible, inclusive spaces that celebrate the area's history. The impressive entrance is a physical connection to all facilities and serves as a changeable art exhibition space. Keith Spry Pool has a large new reception area. There is an indoor 25-meter heated pool with a diving pool, teaching pool, toddler pool, with a newly renovated spa, and sauna. The materials used throughout the facility are quality and hard-wearing, able to withstand intensive use. The reception area and vapour barrier in place to protect the library books and resources from chlorine damage.

Environment benefit and sustainability

- As part of the investigation process, particularly in the feasibility and business case stage, it is important to consider how a community facility can minimise impacts on the environment and support natural values, such as employing water sensitive urban design.
- The power required to light, cool and heat community facilities is often one of the largest operating costs. Buildings and systems need to be efficient. Community facilities should aim to achieve the maximum possible Green Star standard using the Council's Āhuarangi Whaiwhakaaro Climate Smart Building and Infrastructure Guidelines (ĀW-CSBI)¹³.
- All facilities need to transition towards LED lighting and away from natural gas towards stable energy use. The Council's Energy Decarbonisation Plan provides direction for some community facilities. Innovative energy systems and partnerships with other providers may be a viable way of improving efficiency.
- Buildings should be designed (including fittings) to minimise water consumption, waste production, carbon emissions, energy consumption and kai waste.
- Where possible sites should enable water retention and reticulation.
- Opportunities to connect facilities and provide positive impact to the surrounding natural environment should be considered.
- Mātauranga Māori-led environmental initiatives that focus on restoring mauri ora to our taiao should be facilitated.
- There should be opportunities for people to connect and learn about the environment and biodiversity through facilities, such as having community gardens and wayfinding to local trails.

¹³ Currently in draft.



Photo: Ākau Tangi

4.3 Ka auaha te whakarato i ō mātou taupuni ā-hapori | *Innovate our delivery of community facilities*

Why is this important?

We know the way community facilities are delivered is an important method to achieve the outcomes of this Plan¹⁴. Delivery of community facilities includes:

- the people, both staff and volunteers
- the activities, programmes, initiatives and events
- the prices to access facilities
- the opening hours
- other aspects of facility management like cleaning.

In considering the way we deliver community facilities; it is important to examine potential innovations and best-practice from other cities and countries. This can help facilities to remain relevant to the changing expectations and requirements.

As we implement this Plan, we need to recognise that a building is not always the best or most sustainable solution to meet community needs. For example, a community may identify the desire for a new facility when there is already a facility in the neighbouring suburb that has the capacity to serve the area. In this situation, it may be better to invest in transport options to the existing facility rather than developing a new building.

¹⁴ Note that as the primary focus of this Plan was on the physical buildings, the way facilities were delivered was not analysed in detail. However the needs

Given the number of community facilities in Wellington, a key direction for this Plan is being smarter with our network. This includes extracting the maximum value from existing facilities before deciding to build any more. It is acknowledged there can sometimes be a tension between accessibility and sustainability of facilities. However, there is a duty to ensure we provide value for money for any investment we make, both capital and operational.



Photo: Te Pokapū Hapori

analysis highlighted some important delivery themes which have been included here. More analysis will need to occur as the network evolves.

How we will do this:

1. Explore *delivery* improvements for community facilities:

- Embed te ao Māori into delivery through cultural practices and events, taonga tākaro Māori games and activities (for example kī-o-rahi and poi toa) and supporting Māori staff.
- Investigate the provision of staff and volunteer training to improve inclusiveness of community facilities, such as for working with disabled people and rainbow communities.
- Support facilities to get Safe Space Alliance accreditation, which is a database of spaces that are safe for rainbow communities to freely express themselves.
- Investigate innovative partnership opportunities, such as with Te Whatu Ora and Ministry of Education on the development and/or delivery of community facilities.
- Develop initiatives to address equity and barriers to participation, as well as to support inter-generational activity.
- Ensure there is good information about community facilities including the accessibility of facilities.
- Review opening hours to improve access to facilities.
- Consider expanding the Leisure Card partners and/or facilities to help address equity.
- Investigate activities and programmes in community facilities to support caring for the natural environment and restoring biodiversity, such as planting days, community gardens or waste minimisation.

2. Always consider non-building options when responding to community needs:

- Use the *planning process* in Wāhanga 4.4.1 to robustly consider all options when investigating the appropriate response to community needs.

How does this align with our outcomes?

 <p>Manaakitanga</p>	<p>Innovating our <i>delivery</i> will help us to be good hosts. It will help ensure everyone is able to access and feels welcome at our facilities.</p>
 <p>Whanaungatanga</p>	<p>Facilities that are delivered well are appealing to visit so more people can connect and strengthen their sense of belonging.</p>
 <p>Pārekareka</p>	<p>Facilities that are delivered well have a wide range of participation opportunities.</p>
 <p>Pāhekohekotanga</p>	<p>Facilities that are delivered well support a sustainable network providing maximum community benefits.</p>
 <p>Tiakitanga</p>	<p>The way facilities are delivered can have a positive impact on environmental and economic sustainability.</p>

4.4 Kia whai rautaki ngā haumitanga, kia whāngaihia e te whai wāhi a te hapori me ngā taunakitanga pakari | *Invest strategically informed by community engagement and robust evidence*

Why is this important?

With 285 buildings, there is a lot to do to evolve towards a sustainable, collaborative and holistic network with functional, well-maintained and well-used facilities. As we have many competing priorities across the Council, we cannot do everything at once and therefore need clear evidence and rationale to support consistent and transparent decision-making.

Fundamental to making robust and evidence-based decisions is following a consistent process. In the past some decisions about community facilities have not followed a robust process or been informed by clear evidence, which has resulted in:

- Missed opportunities to achieve a cohesive and sustainable network. For example facilities have been located in areas where there is already sufficient provision and causing overlapping catchments.
- Facilities in poor locations or with design deficiencies which impact the ongoing success of the facility.
- Lack of forward thinking to achieve the Council's strategic outcomes like good urban design, resilience and accessibility.

Community facilities are expensive and complex to build and maintain. The decisions made early in the process have a direct impact on the long-term *viability* and success of a facility. These decisions include where it is located, how it 'fits' in the existing network, the size, design, materials selected, and the assumptions about how it will be delivered. A consistent process aims to ensure all these aspects are fully explored and assessed before a decision to invest in a facility is made.

An important part of the process is involving mana whenua, stakeholders and the community in the process. This ensures we understand their respective priorities, aspirations and provides them the ability to influence decision-making.

Tools in this section

In this section, we will use the following methods to help implement this approach:

- Tukanga whakamahere | Planning process
- Paearu Aronga Tōmua | Prioritisation Criteria
- Ngā whai whakaarotanga hokotanga haumitanga | Divestment considerations

The *planning process* is aligned with the Council's Investment Development Framework which supports robust project management for any significant changes to community facilities.

To ensure we make cost-effective decisions, we need to carefully consider when to continue investing in existing facilities. Sometimes the location, design, materials, or wider site factors mean it is more cost-effective to build a new facility rather than retain an existing facility. The *divestment considerations* (Wāhanga 4.4.3) set out aspects to consider for scenarios involving potential disposal.

How we will do this:

1. Implement an informed decision-making process:

- Collect clear evidence about community needs, ensure all options are robustly tested and complete a business case to justify any requests for investment.
- Partner with mana whenua throughout a project to understand their priorities, input into analysis and inform decision-making.
- Understand community needs and aspirations for community facilities and provide information to enable informed input into the process.
- Involve disabled people to inform accessibility decisions.
- Engage diverse communities to ensure facilities are inclusive.

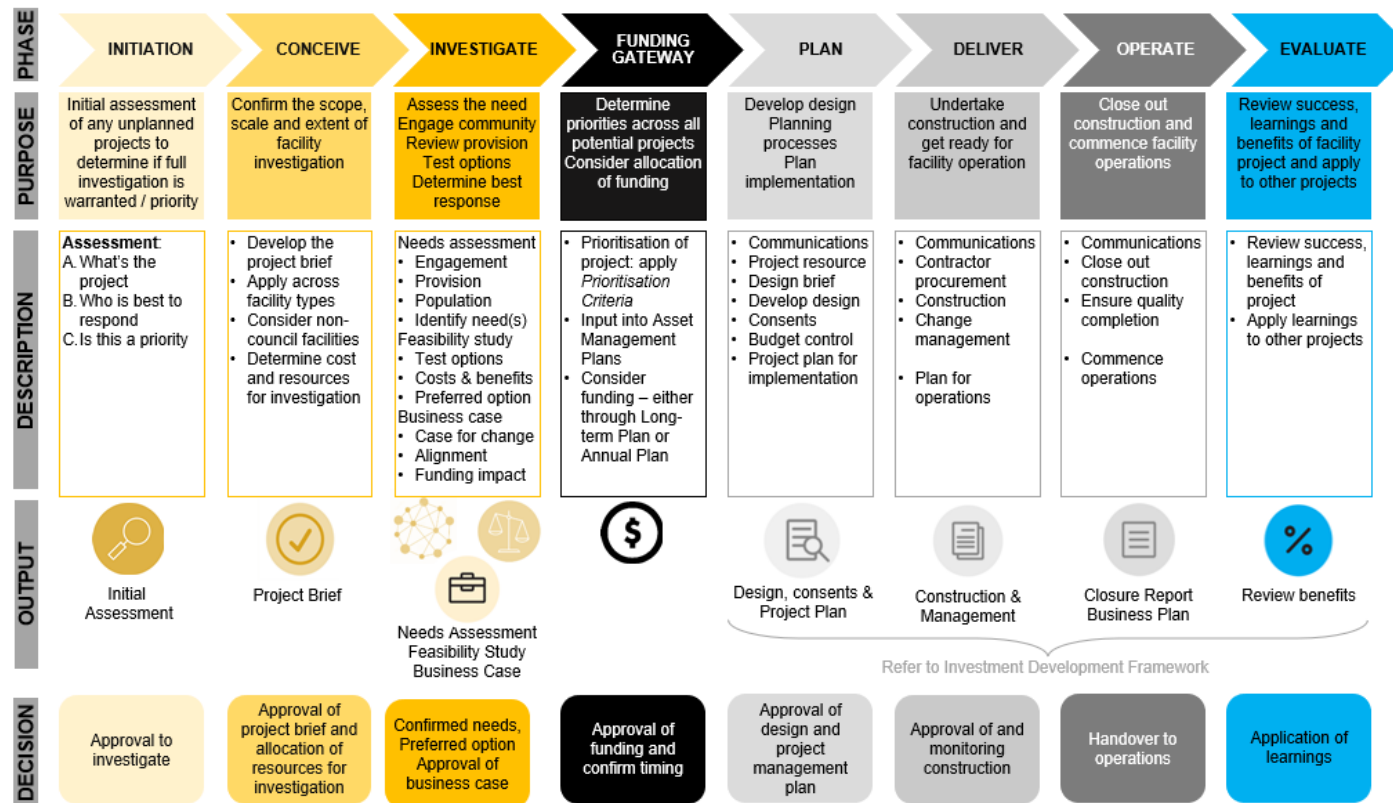
2. Use our prioritisation criteria to prioritise our work and investment decisions:

- For any unplanned projects or actions which are not identified in this Plan, use the prioritisation criteria to determine if it is a priority to progress.
- Apply the prioritisation criteria to all projects that have completed business case or when investment is being considered. Use the criteria to determine the relative priorities between projects or facilities.

How does this align with our outcomes?

 Manaakitanga	A consistent process ensures we consider equity and accessibility in decision-making.
 Whanaungatanga	Engaging mana whenua, stakeholders and community in our planning contributes to building relationships and connections.
 Pārekareka	A robust process ensures we have clear understanding of community needs and our facilities are designed appropriately.
 Pāhekohekotanga	A robust process and clear evidence underpin making good decisions around a sustainable and cohesive network.
 Tiakitanga	Analysing all options will help deliver the best environmental and economic outcomes.

4.4.1 Tukanga whakamahere | Planning process



Planning process

The following section explains the planning process with further detail in the *Glossary*. Overseeing the planning process is the Community Facilities Steering Group, as outlined in Wāhanga 6.1.

The process applies to all significant community facility changes, which include:

- acquiring an existing building as a new community facility
- constructing a new community facility
- redeveloping an existing community facility (not maintenance)
- forming a facility partnership with another organisation
- disposing a community facility which is no longer viable or needed.

INITIATION

Initial assessment of unplanned projects

The *action plan* (Wāhanga 7) includes a prioritised list of community actions (facility projects) which require detailed investigation. From time to time, projects will surface that are not in the *action plan*. Before we commit any resource to a new project, we must decide if detailed investigation is warranted. The initial assessment is applied to all unplanned projects which may be generated internally or externally from a range of possible scenarios, including:

Unexpected facility issue

- Natural event like an earthquake or flood.
- Multiple building issues of significant scale, quantity or complexity are identified in a building.
- Major facility failure like a fallen-in roof.

Another strategic action or project

- An infrastructure project like a road realignment that has a significant impact on an existing facility.
- An Action in another strategy recommends facility change.

Building, land or partnership opportunity

- Acquire or be gifted a building for a community facility.
- Acquire land for a community facility.
- Partnership with another organisation for a community facility.

Community advocacy

- The community expresses an aspiration for a change to community facility provision to meet needs.

The initial assessment involves:

- A. Describing the project and why it was generated.
- B. Identifying who is best placed to respond considering the Council's various roles (Wāhanga 3.2).
- C. Determining the priority by applying the *prioritisation criteria* (Wāhanga 4.4.2).

CONCEIVE

Developing the project brief

The first step in the process is developing the *project brief* to confirm the scope, scale and extent of investigation. Refer to the glossary for detail on a project brief.

INVESTIGATE Undertaking a detailed investigation to determine the best response

The investigation phase is critical to provide clear evidence to inform community facility decisions. Most decisions made in this phase will influence the long-term success of a facility.

The investigation needs to be undertaken thoroughly and it may take several years to arrive at the best response and any recommendations for investment. One potential conclusion may be there is no viable response. This is not a failure, but confirmation a viable facility is not possible.

There are three steps in the investigation phase which align to nationwide best practice on planning community facilities:

- **Needs assessment:** engaging the community and assessing the need for community facilities.
- **Feasibility study:** testing all options to determine the best way forward. This includes non-building options.
- **Business case:** outlining the justification for the proposed project and any associated investment.

FUNDING GATEWAY Approving the funding and timing for the project

All projects with completed business cases are assessed using the *prioritisation criteria* to determine the relative priority between projects. The outcomes from the prioritisation feeds into relevant asset management plans, annual plan or long-term planning process for budget considerations.

PLAN Progressing planning to support implementation

The plan phase completes the detailed planning for the project. This includes establishing project controls, developing the design, obtaining consents and preparing the project management plan. The Council's Investment Development Framework includes more detail on this phase.

DELIVER Undertaking construction and getting ready for delivery

The deliver phase implements the project management plan. This is primarily focused on construction (or implementation if not a build project) and preparing for delivery through a facility business plan.

OPERATE Closing the project and commencing facility operations






This phase completes the project and commences facility operation in accordance with the facility business plan.

EVALUATE Review and evaluation

Following significant facility changes, it is important to review the project and success of the facility. Any lessons should be applied to other projects / facilities.

Part of this review should assess the impact of the facility change on the wider network. Significant changes may result in changes to community behaviours. This could amend other actions in the *Community Facility Plan*.

4.4.2 Paearu Aronga Tōmua | *Prioritisation Criteria*

OUTCOMES	CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
 Manaakitanga	Embeds te ao Māori	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could support the goals and actions of the Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy and embeds te ao Māori.
	Delivering equity	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could address access barriers for communities or groups with relatively higher needs, including emerging and diverse organisations / groups.
	Accessibility	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could address <i>accessibility</i> barriers and provide universal accessibility for all people.
 Whanaungatanga	Inclusivity	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could support participation by a wide range of the community and bring people together to connect and strengthen their sense of belonging.
 Pārekareka	Increases participation	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could increase the number of people participating ie increases the percentage of Wellingtonians engaged.
	Well-used facility	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could deliver or sustain a well-used facility now and into the future (recognising potential growth). This is focused on increasing the use and visits to the facility.
 Pāhekohekotanga	Network importance	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal is critical to the network by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addressing a geographic gap where distance is a barrier to participation • addressing a functional gap where the type of provision is a barrier to participation • addressing a shortfall in <i>capacity</i> where the amount of provision is a barrier to participation • addressing equity where a community has relatively higher needs for provision.
	Holistic network	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could contribute to a sustainable and holistic network.
	Functional	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could deliver a functional facility for now and the future.
 Tiakitanga	Climate smart	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could deliver a facility which is efficient, climate smart and supports the objectives of Te Atakura Strategy.
	Environment impact	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could provide positive impact to the environment and minimise negative impacts.
	Sustainable	Extent the opportunity or facility proposal could deliver of an efficient facility which minimises funding for maintenance and operating costs, including the potential impact on other community facilities.

4.4.3 Ngā whai whakaarotanga hokotanga haumitanga | *Divestment considerations*

Closing a community facility can be a difficult and emotive decision. But there are times when divestment is appropriate. These include:

- a building comes to the end of its useful life
- the cost of making a building functional is too significant
- the need for a facility diminishes
- there are too many facilities to deliver a sustainable network
- the site on which a facility is located is subject to significant resilience risks which cannot be sustainably mitigated
- a lease has expired or terminated and the building is no longer functional.

An example of a divestment is the replacement of the old Johnsonville library with the new Waitohi Hub. The old library was single purpose, small and deteriorating with a poor layout that limited the range of offerings. The new hub with Keith Spry Pool is in a visible location close to the transport hub and shopping centre, delivering a cohesive, functional, sustainable and well-used facility.

Careful consideration is required in any decision to divest a community facility. In most cases the decision relates to the divestment of the building as the function will be delivered through a different mechanism. Before making a decision, a thorough assessment of existing provision is required to provide clarity on:

- the use of the facility, community impact, functionality, financial performance, and its role in the network
- the building condition and the scale of investment required to address deficiencies and useful life
- the site requirements including heritage or environmental.

In making a potential divestment decision, the following considerations are important:

- How the activities and outcomes of the community facility will be provided and how these meet community needs and aspirations.
- Legal status of the land and building including how it was acquired by the Council and whether it has heritage status. This may influence options of what can happen to the land or building even if a community facility is no longer provided.
- Potential future role(s) for the building and/or land.
- Views of mana whenua on the land and building and whether there is a more appropriate use. This may include any obligations under Treaty Settlement Agreements.
- Views of the community on the land and building, and future community facility provision.
- The financial cost of retaining the building versus alternative options. This includes both capital costs and ongoing costs to operate and maintain the building. When the cost of retaining and upgrading is equivalent to or more than building new, this is an indication a new provision may be a better option.

Wāhanga 5: Tohutohu mō ngā Momo Taupuni | *Direction for facility types*

This section summarises our overall provision approach to all facilities. Each subsection details what is needed for each facility type based on the needs analysis findings. As shown, while each of these facility types play distinct roles, these are increasingly blurred with similar activities found in different facility categories.

5.1 Ngā mātāpono whakarato whānui | *Overall provision principles*

We want well-used facilities that maximise community benefit.

This is evidenced by the number of people using a facility, the number of hours it is used, and the range of activities/groups who use it.

- We would like to see facilities benefit many people. This could be based on a high number of individuals using a facility, high frequency of visits, or a range of groups using a facility.
- Ideally, we would like to see facilities used for more than 40 hours a week. We recognise this will be challenging for some facilities and will take time, resource and support to achieve. Developing partnerships may assist in achieving this principle. The rationale is to increase the impact of our facilities. We know many facilities currently don't achieve this level of use, but we want to set a target to improve our collective performance.
- To address historical inequities to access facilities, we need to prioritise diverse and emerging groups. This will require careful management to avoid or minimise the impact on existing users. Good communication between the groups potentially impacted is important in implementing this principle.
- It is acknowledged there can sometimes be a tension between well-used facilities and a good distribution of facilities. The over-riding principle is maximising the community benefit from our facilities.

We want a cohesive and sustainable network comprised of well-maintained facilities. Any *significant change* to a community facility (including new, redeveloped, optimisation or a partnership facilities) will align with the following principles:

- Clear evidence of:
 - community needs and views
 - robust testing of options
 - justification through a business case (scaled to investment).
- Confirmation of the Council's role in facility provision.
- Implementation of a collaboration model, as the over-riding principle is no more *stand-alone* facilities (unless justified through a business case).
- Apply the *functionality factors* to ensure facilities are fit-for-purpose for current and potential future needs.
- Provide an assessment on retaining an existing building as a community facility, particularly when the building is over 50 years old or located in a site not resilient for climate change.

Based on our needs analysis, new facilities are only required when existing facility(ies) are being optimised, rationalised or to fill an identified gap in provision. A gap in provision is articulated as:

- A geographic gap where distance to facilities may be a barrier.
- A functional gap where the type or functionality of provision is a barrier to participation or does not meet needs.
- A shortfall in *capacity* where there is insufficient space.
- An equity issue where the relative needs for community facility provision are higher due to specific community needs.

5.2 Whare Pukapuka | Libraries

Role of libraries in the network:

- Support literacy and learning across a wide range of topics and activities.
- Access to books and resources, both physical and digital.
- Access to resources like computers, Wi-Fi, printers and maker spaces.
- Free drop-in space for social interaction, study and relaxation.
- Bookable spaces for study, meetings and events.
- Participation opportunities (programmes and events) across literacy, social, cultural, creative, play and other activities.
- Wayfinding to information, learning and support through skilled staff.

Current state:

- There are currently 13 libraries in the Wellington: 11 community libraries and 2 temporary libraries
- Te Matapihi (Central Library) is due for completion in 2026. Temporary libraries will close it opens. Upon completion it is expected there will be 12 libraries in Wellington.
- Including Te Matapihi there is 21,666sqm of library space.
- In 2021-22 there were 1.1 million library visits, down from 2 million recorded prior to the Covid Pandemic.
- Physical issues of books and resources remain strong, at around 2 million.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- Libraries are highly valued with around 73% of Wellingtonians visiting.
- Libraries are valued not only for literacy but as a place to visit to relax, study, participate, source advice and connect with others.
- Wellington has a lot of library sites, but most buildings have a small footprint, which limits the range of activities on offer.
- Community feedback identified a desire for a wider range of offerings at libraries, extended opening hours and improved quality of facilities.
- A lower proportion of people travel to libraries by car compared to other facility types, which is likely connected to the high number of sites.
- Brooklyn, Khandallah, Wadestown and Island Bay libraries are very small (under 230sqm), ageing and have a range of building deficiencies such as poor accessibility, inclusivity, appearance and condition.
- Newtown, Tawa and Kilbirnie libraries have some building challenges such as appearance, layout, and a lack of flexible, inclusive spaces.
- Catchment modelling indicates there are no geographic gaps, but some overlapping catchments due to the number of sites. Wadestown, Khandallah and Ngaio libraries have significant catchment overlaps.
- Newtown and Brooklyn libraries have very low space for the size of the catchment and population currently being served.
- Newtown and Tawa libraries have insufficient capacity to cater for likely increased demand arising from population growth.
- Kaori, Kilbirnie, Tawa and Newtown libraries are well located but do not take full advantage of the co-location with other facilities.

Future approach:

Refer to the needs analysis report for detailed information to support the future provision decisions.

Evolve libraries to provide a wider range of offerings in functional and engaging spaces integrated with other community facilities.

- Based on a hierarchy of one central library which serves a city-wide catchment (and beyond) and no more than 10 community libraries for local catchments.
- New library developments are only required through the optimisation or rationalisation of existing facilities as there are no identified spatial gaps in provision.
- Size of libraries should be determined by facility investigation but need a minimum size of 700sqm.
- Review provision in Khandallah, Wadestown and Ngaio to provide sustainable and cohesive provision for the geographic area and a wider range of offerings, integrated with other facilities.
- Review provision in Brooklyn and Island Bay to provide a wider range of offerings integrated with other facilities.
- Investigate provision in Tawa and Newtown to provide increased capacity, and a wider range of offerings (integrated with other facilities) to cater for potential demand arising from growth.
- Maximise collaboration and integration opportunities with existing or new facilities at Miramar, Kilbirnie, Karori and Waitohi libraries.

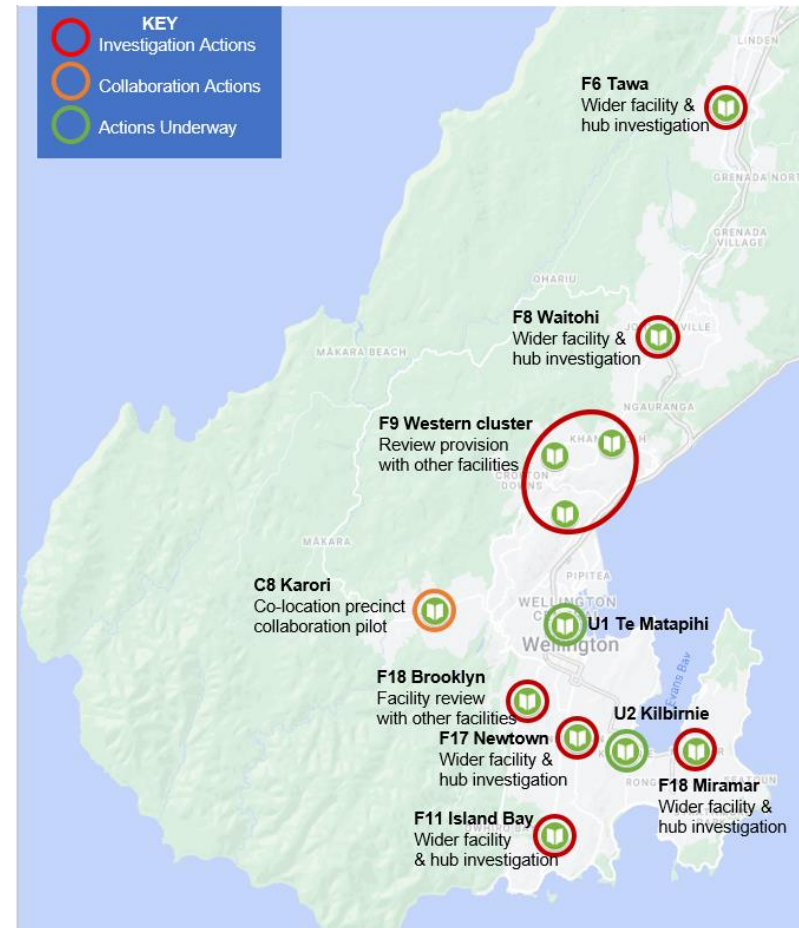
Specific library functionality factors

Alongside the over-riding *functionality factors* (Wāhanga 4.2.1), the following specific factors are important for library provision.

<p>Location & visibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries must have road-frontage with visibility into the building.
<p>Ideal amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After-hours drop-off with protection from weather, rodents and security of collection. • Space to house collections with appropriate floor loading and flexibility to move collections. • Flexible and integrated spaces to deliver events and programmes, and for relaxation, study and interaction. • Bookable meeting room(s). • Modern technology provision. • Amenities to provide community information. • Central library: special and heritage collections, as well as archives.
<p>External design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An attractive external design to welcome people into the facility, with visibility into the spaces. • Entrance is designed to provide protection from weather and helps control security of collection.
<p>Internal design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm, light, bright and engaging appearance. • Layout and design should not present any blind spots which can make space management challenging. • Building should include noise attenuation to absorb sound from activities and minimise noise disturbance. • Internal lighting which is easy to maintain and sufficient lux level for reading and studying.
<p>Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient space for administration activities including issues, returns and enquiries with staff. • Workroom space for staff and administration with controlled access (external entrance / escape route). • Storage for seasonal resources, programme and event equipment and technology equipment.

Key actions for Wellington’s library network

The map outlines the current network of libraries and associated actions which involve library provision (noting not all actions will result in changes to libraries). Refer to the *action plan* in Wāhanga 7 for detail on the actions.



5.3 Whare hapori | *Community Centres*

Role of community centres in the network:

- Bookable spaces for activities and events, short or long-term.
- Access to opportunities and supporting organisations to provide sport, recreation, creative, performance, community and social activities.
- Access and wayfinding to information and support.
- Access to resources like computers and Wi-Fi.
- Free drop-in space for social interaction and relaxation.
- Facilitate collaboration across community facilities.

Current state:

- The Council is involved in 25 community centres across 32 buildings through a mixed model of ownership and delivery.
- The Council delivers 7 community centres with its own staff.
- The Council funds 18 community organisations to deliver community centres with staff employed by the organisation. Within this model, there are varying levels of capacity or capability within the organisations.
- Council owns 22 buildings, 4 are community owned and 6 are leased from other entities.
- There is approximately 11,600sqm of space across centres, although there is significant variance in size and composition.
- There is no consistent data on use of community centre due to the mixed delivery model. This makes it very difficult to understand the impact of community centres.
- Centres vary significantly in their focus and delivery. The organisations involved all have different objectives and approaches. This partly relates to differing community needs.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- Community centres are used by around 26% of Wellingtonians, slightly higher in comparison to other cities.
- Valued as a place to visit for a range of programmes, to get advice, hire space and support volunteer organisations.
- Across Wellington's population there is low awareness and understanding of community centres' locations and offerings.
- User feedback identified a desire for a wider range of activities at centres and improved quality/appearance of facilities.
- Pōneke has a lot of community centres for the population, but the size and functionality limits quality provision.
- More than half the community centres are based in repurposed buildings derived from opportunistic situations. This contributes to a range of building deficiencies and poor functionality.
- Catchment modelling indicates there are no geographic gaps but significant overlapping catchments due to the number of sites. Overlapping catchments may dilute demand and contribute to under-used facilities.
- Some community centres serve small catchments, attributed in part to smaller suburbs in Wellington's topography.
- The mixed delivery model has resulted in significant variation in the focus and potential impact of community centres. Some centres operate primarily as a venue for hire while others deliver a proactive range of activities and initiatives.
- There is limited collaboration across community centres. In addition, other facilities like libraries, marae, church halls, recreation centres and leased facilities also provide similar functions. This has contributed to duplication in offerings.
- There is a need for greater collaboration across all facility types to achieve a more sustainable and cohesive network.

Future approach:

Refer to the needs analysis report for detailed information to support the future provision decisions.

Evolve community centres into a sustainable, functional and cohesive network to deliver a wide range of offerings in response to community needs and increase collaboration across facility types.

- Well-distributed network of community centres with minimum catchment overlaps between centres.
- Key focus is on improving the functionality of community centres to cater for a range of activities. Careful consideration is required on whether to retain some buildings, where functionality is compromised or there is significant overlap or duplication in provision.
- Review the mixed model of delivery to assess its effectiveness in achieving a sustainable and cohesive network. Consider whether there is sufficient resource, capability and capacity.
- Prioritise collaboration across community centres and with other facility types.
- New facilities are only required in response to optimisation or rationalisation of existing facilities as there are no gaps. Viability of facilities is a key consideration for any new facilities.
- Driven by building functionality issues, investigate provision at Johnsonville, Wadestown, Northland, Vogelmorn, Island Bay, Hataitai and Seatoun.
- Driven by building functionality issues and to cater for growth, investigate provision at Tawa, Churton Park, Grenada Village and Newtown.
- Driven by opportunities for a more cohesive network, review provision in Khandallah, Ngaio, Kilbirnie, Miramar & Strathmore.

Specific community centre functionality factors

Alongside the overall *functional factors* (Wāhanga 4.2.1) the following specific factors are important for community centre provision.

Ideal amenities

- Bookable spaces ranging from small to large determined through the needs assessment. Careful assessment of the size, height, flooring and materials to accommodate activities, including future flexibility.
- Kitchen forms the heart of the facility, combined with a social space that allows for social interaction and connected to bookable spaces.
- Storage for programme and event equipment, technology equipment, tables and chairs are critical. Options for lockable storage for long-term groups.
- Inclusion of modern technology that support the intended range of activities in bookable spaces.
- Administration or staff space which is visible from the front entrance and allows for space management.

External design

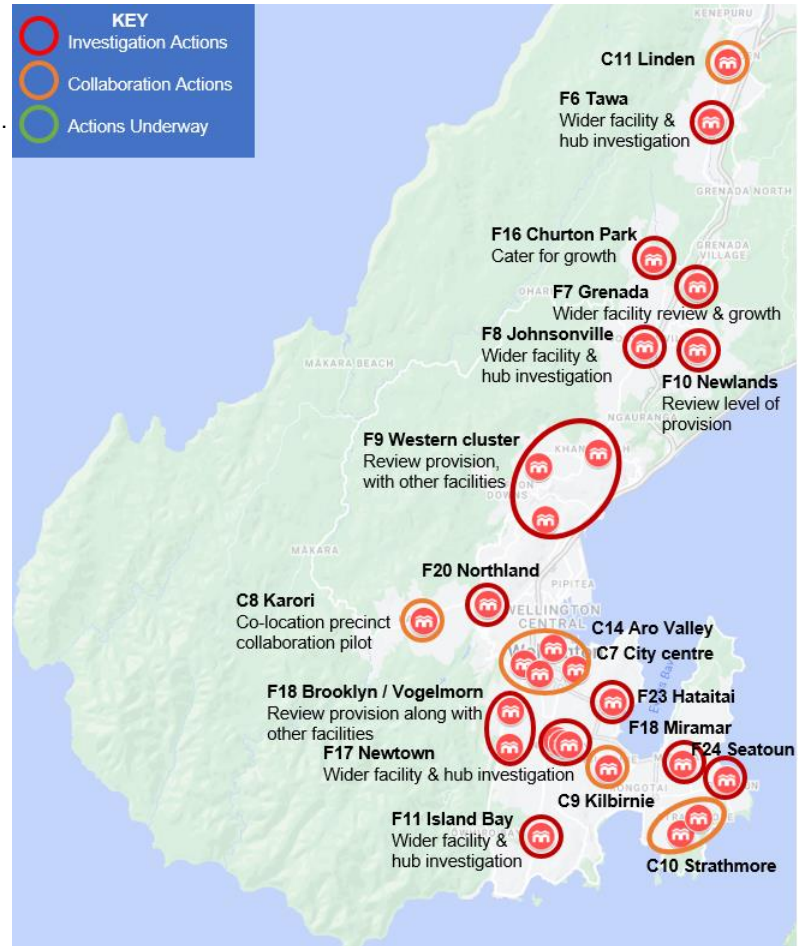
- It is important community centres have a clear distinction as a community facility, particularly for repurposed buildings.
- External design should be welcoming and provide visibility into the facility.
- Entrance is visible, easy to navigate with weather protection.
- Allows for secure and safe after-hours access to internal spaces.
- Ideally indoor spaces should connect with external spaces to provide indoor-outdoor flow.

Internal design

- Engaging appearance reflects the intended community/audience.
- Appropriate heating and cooling options.
- Robust materials that are easy to clean and maintain.
- Layout is logical with one primary entrance but can be supplemented with secondary entrance.
- Materials include noise attenuation to absorb sound from activities and minimise noise disturbance between bookable spaces.

Key actions for Wellington’s community centre network

The map outlines the current network of community centres and associated actions which involve community centre provision (noting not all actions will result in changes to community centres). Refer to the *action plan* in Wāhanga 7 for detail on the actions.



5.4 Whare rēhia | Recreation Centres

Role of recreation centres in the network:

- Indoor spaces for play, sport and recreation activities based around an indoor court.
- Access to opportunities and supporting organisations to provide play, sport, passive and active recreation and fitness activities.
- Support development and excellence in sport leagues and events including disability and emerging sports.
- Access to space for drop-in play, social interaction and celebrations.
- Attainment of physical movement skills for all ages.

Current state:

- The Council provides 5 recreation centres, covering 20,074sqm and including 17 indoor courts.
- In 2021-22 there were 800,000 visits, down from 1.2 million in 2019 prior to the Covid Pandemic.
- There are also 21 non-Council facilities providing 23 courts, including code-specific, education and cultural facilities.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- Recreation centres are used by around 25% of Wellingtonians, a similar level in comparison to other cities.
- Valued for improving fitness, health and wellbeing, supporting sport leagues and events, and a place for casual play and fun.
- Across Wellington's wider population there is low awareness and understanding of recreation centres' locations and offerings. This is similar to community centres.
- User feedback identifies a need for more capacity, better quality facilities and wider range of offerings.

- Community survey included many suggestions for a dedicated indoor or covered skate facility.
- Nuku Ora are undertaking an indoor sport study for the Wellington Region, including all courts including schools. Applying population benchmarks, Wellington City has sufficient number of indoor courts now and recognising growth. However, it is acknowledged there is pressure at peak times. A range of approaches are suggested based on making the best use of existing facilities and realising partnership opportunities.
- The catchment and demand analysis from the Needs Analysis indicates there is insufficient capacity in the recreation centre network to meet current needs and future growth. This goes beyond just indoor courts and includes other indoor activities.
- Catchment modelling indicates a potential geographic gap between Johnsonville, Newlands and Churton Park area. This is based on Nairnville being a one court facility and Tawa a two-court partnership facility. Growth in the Takapū (Northern) suburbs indicates the need for increased capacity.
- Ākau Tangi (12 courts) serves a regional/national function and is a critical facility for local indoor sport.
- Kilbirnie is an important youth facility for skateboarding and other wheel sports. The building has structural issues that must be resolved by 2028.
- Nairnville (in Khandallah) is ageing and has declining use.
- The partnership with Tawa College provides 2 indoor courts, which are important for sport. The facility has limited visibility and access during the day that may impact its role as a recreation centre to wider community.
- Karori Recreation Centre is centrally located with other facilities, but there are opportunities for further collaboration.

Future provision approach:

Refer to the needs analysis report for detailed information to support the future provision decisions.

Evolve recreation centres to increase capacity (ensuring viability) and improve the quality and range of offerings delivered in collaboration with other facilities.

- Number of indoor courts guided by the National Indoor Court Strategy (under review) and recognising the contribution of non-Council court provision.
- The viability of increased provision determined through *benchmarking*, needs assessment, feasibility and financial modelling of potential use and costs.
- Any new provision should include at least two indoor courts with other spaces guided by needs assessment, population benchmarking and functionality factors.
- Ākau Tangi is the primary indoor sport centre for Wellington and also performs a regional/national function.
- Review Nairnville Recreation Centre and investigate provision for increased capacity in the Takapū (Northern) / Wharangi (Western) wards to address indicative geographic and capacity gaps.
- Investigate transitioning Tawa Recreation Centre to a bookable sport centre alongside investigating other options in Tawa for community recreation activities.
- Investigate need and potential expansion of Kilbirnie Recreation Centre to meet youth and wheel-based recreation opportunities.
- Maintain Karori Recreation Centre, address facility issues and develop collaboration with co-located facilities.

Specific recreation centre functionality factors

Alongside the overall *functional factors* (Wāhanga 4.2.1) the following specific factors are important for recreation centres.

Location & visibility

- Recreation centres need to be well located to provide a good distribution across the city.
- Facilities are ideally located on key public transport routes. Users predominantly travel by car therefore use of other transport modes is predicated on the ease of access.
- Recreation centres need to be visible to the road frontage. Road-side visibility is particularly important in any partnership facilities. This ensures the community feel they can enter and use the facility.

External design

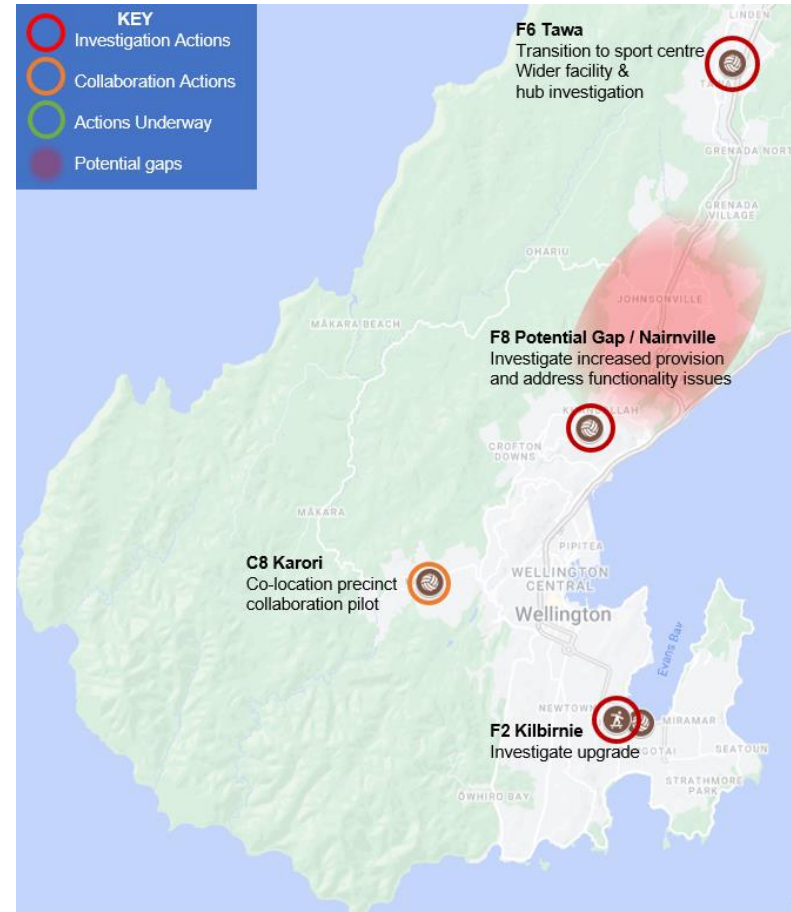
- The external design of a recreation centre should be welcoming but does not need significant design features.
- Safety in and around a recreation centre is important as peak periods are late afternoons and evenings. Applying CPTED principles is particularly important.
- Calculate the capacity of carparking for a recreation centre recognising the timing overlap between sport leagues / activities and potential use of other transport modes.
- Ability to provide secure after-hours access.
- Ideally there is connection between indoor and outdoor spaces to provide indoor-outdoor flow.

Internal design

- Follow Sport New Zealand specification for functional indoor courts and recreation spaces that is appropriate for the level of participation.
- Administration or staff space is clearly visible from the front entrance and allows for facility observation.
- Layout is logical, easy to navigate and manage with one primary entrance.
- Design changing spaces that are accessible and all-gender to support participation.
- Use of robust materials to support activities undertaken.
- Sufficient storage for equipment is critical.

Key actions for Wellington’s recreation centre network

The map outlines the current network of recreation centres and associated actions which involve recreation centre provision (noting not all actions will result in changes to recreation centres). Refer to the *action plan* in Wāhanga 7 for detail on the actions.



5.5 Ngā Puna Kauhoe | *Swimming Pools*

Role of swimming pools in the network:

- Safe and supervised water space for aquatic activities.
- Aquatic education to learn how to swim and safe water behaviours.
- Access to opportunities for play, social interaction and celebrations.
- Access to opportunities for aquatic fitness and recreation.
- Access to aquatic rehabilitation, relaxation and wellbeing.
- Support development and excellence in aquatic sport.

Current state:

- The Council provides 7 swimming pools, with 5,135sqm of water through 5 indoor and 2 outdoor facilities (open in summer only).
- In 2021-22 there was 860,000 visits, down from 1.2 million in 2019, prior to the Covid Pandemic.
- There are 16 non-Council pools providing 1,874sqm of water, with 9 learn to swim pools, 2 fitness pools and 5 school pools.
- The Council partners with six schools in upgrading school pools for learn to swim.
- The total all-year publicly available water in Pōneke from both Council and non-Council is 5,206sqm.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- Swimming pools are visited by around 42% of Wellingtonians, a higher proportion compared to other cities. Although this may arise from a regional network of swimming pools.
- Valued for supporting learn to swim, improving fitness and wellbeing, providing in water-therapy, relaxation and play opportunities.

- Users and non-users report pools are too busy. There is also a desire for better quality facilities and a wider range of functions, including more provision of play and therapy.
- Wellington pools are predominately structured lap pools. These pools are used for a range of activities including sport, fitness and play. Accommodating all activities in one pool contributes to the perceived busyness of pools.
- Analysis indicates an under-supply of play and therapy water in the network. Demand is anticipated to increase, driven by growth and an ageing population.
- There are also potential geographic gaps for learn to swim in several areas of Wellington. These areas need further investigation to understand if there are barriers to participation.
- Wellington's pools have a very flat pattern of use, without the typical peak in summer. A contributing factor is the predominant structured and relatively low play provision.
- Freyberg, Khandallah and Thorndon have significant resilience, functionality and capacity issues related to the location, age, design and condition of the facilities.
- Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre serves a regional/national function and is the primary sport facility. The main pool is assessed as being under pressure given the range of sports and activities it accommodates. Based on preliminary analysis, there may be a need for additional deep-water for sports.
- Karori and Tawa pools have a range of functionality and location challenges but these are not urgent.
- Wellington's pools collectively contribute about 45% of the Council's building carbon emissions. Significant investment is needed to convert from natural gas to stable energy sources.

Future provision approach:

Refer to the needs analysis report for detailed information to support the future provision decisions.

Evolve swimming pools to deliver a balance of provision between structured, leisure, learning and therapy water with the scale determined by viability factors. At the same time, decarbonise and improve the quality and functionality of facilities.

- Hierarchy and amount of water-space guided by the National Aquatic Strategy (under review), recognising the desired balance of provision across the network.
- The viability of balanced provision determined through population *benchmarking*, needs assessment, feasibility and financial modelling of potential use and costs.
- Sustain Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre as the primary sport facility for the city, implement the decarbonisation strategy and develop collaboration across the *co-located precinct*.
- Review aquatic provision in central Wellington to provide increased and balanced provision of structured, leisure, learning and therapy water. Determine the future of Freyberg, Thorndon and Khandallah pools.
- Sustain Karori and Tawa Pools with a long-term view (20-30 years) to review the location, expand provision and address functionality of pools for intended range of activities.
- Implement decarbonisation recommendations aligned with direction for each swimming pool.
- Investigate the potential learn to swim geographic gaps. Collect data on the performance of learn to swim school pools.
- Maintain a watching brief on aquatic sport provision, post the completion of Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre in Lower Hutt.

Specific swimming pool functionality factors

Alongside the overall *functional factors* (Wāhanga 4.2.1), the following specific factors are important for swimming pool provision.

Location & visibility

- Swimming pools need to be well located to provide good distribution and visibility in the urban landscape.
- Facilities are ideally located on key public transport routes. Users predominantly travel by car therefore use of other transport modes is predicated on the ease of access.
- Swimming pools need to be visible to the road frontage, ideally with visibility into the facility to aid awareness as a swimming pool.

External design

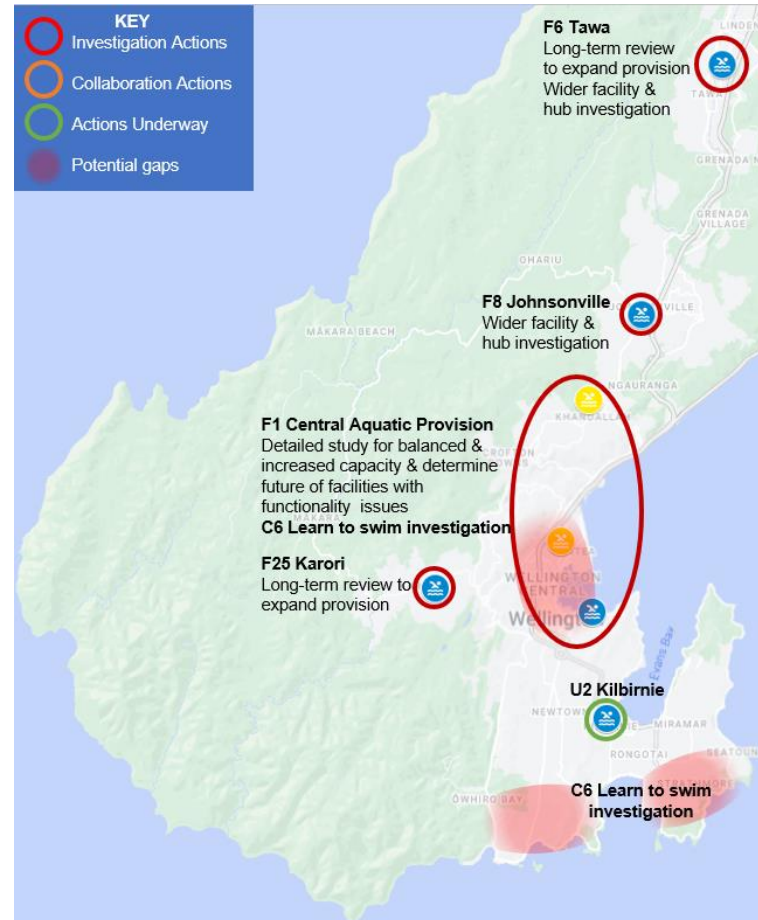
- Safety in and around a swimming pool is important as peak periods are early mornings and evenings when it is dark. Applying CPTED principles is important.
- Calculate the carparking capacity for a swimming pool recognising the likely peak periods across different user groups and potential use of other transport modes.
- Ideally there is connection between indoor and outdoor spaces to provide indoor-outdoor flow.

Internal design

- Apply Sport New Zealand's specifications for aquatic facilities which includes detail on the functionality and supervision of pools.
- Assessment of different user-groups and the nature of water and dry spaces to support wide range of participation eg from young to old.
- Transition from dry to wet spaces to minimise cleaning requirements.
- Reception desk is well located to allow for smooth flow of users and maximise customer experience.
- Provision of retail spaces and access to potential tenant services, such as cafes to support revenue generation.
- Accessibility into all pools and areas is critical.
- Design a variety of changing spaces including accessible, family, and all-gender to support participation by all people.
- Sufficient space for spectators and large groups as socialisation is an important part of aquatic participation.
- Storage for equipment is critical.

Key actions for Wellington’s swimming pool network

The map outlines the current network of swimming pools and associated actions which involve aquatic provision (noting not all actions will result in changes to swimming pools). Refer to the *action plan* in Wāhanga 7 for detail on the actions.



5.6 Taupuni rīhi | Lease Facilities

Role of lease facilities in the network:

- Provision of land and/or buildings that enable leaseholders to deliver sport, recreation, cultural, creative, performance, community, and social activities.
- Enable community-led delivery of community facilities and activities that enable people to connect, access space, learn, participate or find support.

Current state:

- In scope of this Plan are 129 lease facilities across approximately 176,902sqm of lease space (including land).
- 39 premises leases where Council owns the building and land.
- 90 ground leases where the Council owns the land, and the leaseholder owns the building.
- Land and/or buildings are leased to groups that deliver range of activities including 64 sport, 27 childcare, 14 scout/guide/cadet, 9 recreation, 9 marine based and 6 art/creative/cultural.
- 38 leases are located on Wellington Town Belt, 74 on reserve land and 17 on fee simple land.
- Facilities range from large like the Renouf Tennis Centre to local facilities like a scout hall.
- There is no formalised or regular reporting, other than when leases are renewed or granted.
- There are multiple policies for lease facilities with different frameworks. This has led to differences between lease facilities and other facility types. Some leases have higher maintenance or rental fees. There are also historical inequities arising from long-term leases which don't always facilitate new or emerging groups to access leases.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- People value the range of lease facilities for bringing the people together, enabling participation in a range of activities and supporting community groups.
- Lease facilities are largely operated by volunteer groups. Respondents to the leaseholder survey indicate there is limited capacity and capability to deliver facilities. Some larger facilities have paid staff, but also report limited capacity.
- Most lease facilities are stand-alone and operate as single purpose serving one activity. Many facilities are available for casual hire (62% of responding leaseholders) and regular hire (44% of responding leaseholders) by other groups.
- Based on the leaseholder survey, most facilities (65%) are used for less than 40 hours per week. Half (50%) are used between 20 to 40 hours. There is significant interest to increase use of lease facilities, but volunteer capacity, promotion of spaces and building deficiencies are the limitations.
- Larger, *multi-purpose* or shared facilities have higher usage.
- Feedback from groups who would like to use lease facilities indicate awareness on the range of facilities, functionality of the spaces and length/terms of hire are the limitations.
- The average age of lease facilities is 58 years and many buildings have accessibility, functionality and condition issues. Leaseholders report limited resources to upgrade facilities.
- Many lease facilities are in close proximity but leaseholders report limited collaboration between facilities.
- Community survey feedback expressed the lowest satisfaction with the quality of scouts and guide facilities.
- Community survey feedback indicate more promotion, improved quality and greater sharing of spaces are desired.

Future provision approach:

The needs analysis identified a range of issues impacting lease facilities. These include low usage, ageing facilities with poor condition and functionality, and limited resources and volunteer capacity to address these issues. There is also a mixed policy framework and management approach across different lease types.

In light of these issues, it is clear an intensive review is required across the lease facility portfolio. The Council and community significantly value lease facilities for the many positive outcomes they achieve. We need to work together to maximise the value and benefit from lease facilities and address the identified issues.

Review the portfolio of lease facilities to evolve towards a more sustainable, collaborative and cohesive network with improved functionality and greater use of facilities.

- Align the leases and early childhood centres (ECC) policies to the strategic direction of this Plan including the application of provision principles in Wāhanga 5.1.
- Evolve lease facilities towards more collaborative physical arrangements, with improved condition and functionality.
- Address the inherent risks associated with ageing buildings.
- Maximise the impact and use of community facilities. The target is to achieve much higher use within the limitations of the location, building and capacity.
- Address financial inequities between lease facilities with other community facilities.
- Address the inequities associated with long-term allocation of leases and the ability for new groups and other activities to access lease space.
- Work with organisations/activity types with multiple leases across the city (such as tennis, bowls, Plunket) to consider requirements to achieve a sustainable and cohesive network.

- Adhere to the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016 and Reserves Act 1977 ensuring the predominant activity for leases on the Wellington Town Belt or reserve land are recreational.
- Evaluate the resources required (both internal and external) to achieve these outcomes.

Lease Policies

The Early Childcare Centres Policy 2009 and the Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups will be updated to align with the direction in this Plan.

Significant changes to lease facilities

Significant changes to lease facilities including major upgrades, redevelopment or disposal of the building are subject to the direction of this Plan, including:

- Any *significant change* to a facility on lease land or in a lease building will need to apply the *over-riding provision principles* (Wāhanga 5.1) and follow the *planning process* (Wāhanga 4.4.1) set out in this Plan.
- Investigations need to consider all facilities in proximity (including other facility types) so collaboration opportunities are pursued.
- The *functionality factors* set out in Wāhanga 4.2.1 are applied.
- New facilities are only considered necessary where existing facility(ies) are being optimised or rationalised, or to fill a clearly substantiated gap in provision.
- Implement collaborative physical arrangements (Wāhanga 4.1.2), as the over-riding principle is no more single purpose facilities, other than in circumstances where the use of the facility is maximised by one group or activity.
- Any funding consideration from Council is prioritised using the *Prioritisation Criteria* in Wāhanga 4.4.2.

5.7 Ngā marae me ngā wāhi kaupapa Māori | *Marae and Kaupapa Māori spaces*

Role of marae/kaupapa Māori spaces in the network:

- Hub of Māori community, that provide a place where people can gather and connect with their whanaunga and te ao Māori.
- Contribute to the wellbeing of whānau, hapū and iwi.
- A place hapori Māori can strengthen connectedness, language and cultural practices.
- Revitalise and embrace te reo Māori and te ao Māori.
- Encourage hapori whānui (wider community) to engage with marae through mātauranga and tikanga Māori.
- Support hapori whānui in times of community emergencies and whānau events.

Current state:

- Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi is the only marae in the scope of this Plan as a ground lease (where Council owns the land) and allocation of funding to support Māori outcomes. The marae is an urban papakāinga located in Newlands. It promotes, teaches and provides opportunities for the local community about Māori cultural practices (kawa and tikanga).
- Other marae are Pipitea Marae, Rongomaraeroa (at Te Papa), Tapu Te Ranga Marae, Te Rau Karamu Marae (on Pukeahu Campus) and Te Tumu Herenga Waka Marae.
- There is also Te Raukura – Te Wharewaka o Pōneke located by Wahiropo Lagoon, a cultural centre and houses the city's two waka and the Karaka Café.
- The Cook Islands Society Hall is a Council ground lease located on Wellington Town Belt in Newtown. While not a marae, the hall functions as a cultural and recreation centre for Cook Islanders in Pōneke.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- Marae are visited by approximately 4% of Wellingtonians, with higher proportions of Māori and Pasifika peoples visiting.
- There are high levels of satisfaction among those that are visiting marae, with condition of some facilities identified as the area of concern.
- Feedback from users indicate desire for greater connections to marae. There were also suggestions for development of marae facilities to improve quality and increase provision.

Future provision approach:

Evolve the community facility network to better support marae, uniquely Māori spaces, and kaupapa Māori based activities, delivered in collaboration with other community facilities.

- Undertake a provision review of marae and kaupapa Māori spaces in collaboration with mana whenua and Māori to identify key facility and provision issues and priorities for the future.
- Support greater visibility of marae and kaupapa Māori facilities and opportunities through promotion and information, working in collaboration with marae owners.
- Explore how te ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision-making, management, activities and the visual presence of our community facilities.
- Support marae to collaborate with other facilities to provide more Māori-specific and holistic community facility provision.

Key actions for Wellington's marae/kaupapa Māori network

The actions centre on deepening our understanding of Pōneke marae and kaupapa Māori spaces and how these facilities meet the needs and aspirations of hapori whānau now and into the future.

5.8 Ngā taupuni toi, auaha hoki | Art and creative facilities

Role of arts and creative facilities / spaces in the network:

- Access to spaces, resources and opportunities to inspire and develop arts, culture and creativity.
- Arts and creative activity can be undertaken in either dedicated arts and creative facilities or appropriate spaces in other community facilities.

Overview:

- There is a broad spectrum of art and creative activity in community facilities ranging from community participation in art and craft classes, to artists' developing and showcasing their work, through to professional groups rehearsing and performing.
- Dedicated art and creative facilities in Pōneke include Toi Pōneke Arts Centre provided by the Council, 6 arts/creative facilities within the lease facilities portfolio, several performing arts and creative venues, and commercial spaces.
- A few community facilities have specific art spaces including:
 - Thistle Hall has a dedicated gallery space which showcases 50 one-week artist's shows every year.
 - Newlands, Vogelmorn and Linden community centres have resident performing arts groups and associated stage, storage and rehearsal spaces.
 - Facilities at Northland, Ngaio and Khandallah are based around large hall space with stage.
 - Waitohi Community Hub includes a dedicated maker space which provides access for a range of arts activities¹⁵.
 - Recently upgraded Newtown Community Centre and the new Karori Community Hall have stages, changing rooms and rehearsal spaces.

¹⁵ New Te Matapihi Central Library will have a dedicated maker space.

- Analysis indicates arts and creative activity is undertaken in a range of community facilities including:
 - 19% of community centre users visit for arts, craft, music or performing arts activities.
 - 5% of Wellingtonians visit dedicated arts and culture centres like the Karori Arts & Craft Centre.
 - 6% of all lease facilities are hired by other groups to undertake arts and creative activities.
- The Aho Tini 2030 Arts Culture and Creativity Strategy identified the need for improved access to affordable, accessible and fit-for-purpose venues, places and spaces.
- Recent feedback from the arts community identified some specific needs of creatives seeking, which include (but not limited to):
 - preference for longer term occupancy rather than short-term hire
 - the ability to store equipment on-site
 - preference for central and inner suburban locations
 - range of disciplines including theatre, dance, music and visual.
- The functionality of community facilities for art and creative activities is one of the most significant limitations identified by both users and facility providers. This reinforces the need for wide community engagement with the art and creative sector as part of any facility investigation to understand the potential for sharing and collaboration.
- A key advantage for community facilities is the predominant timing of arts and creative activity occurring during the working day which complements the peak period (after 5pm and weekends) for many community facilities.

Future provision approach:

Improve access for art and creative activity to spaces and facilities in the community facility network and develop collaboration between the creative sector and providers of community facilities.

- Stocktake and promote the availability of spaces across the community facility network suitable for arts and creative activity.
- Facilitate connections between the creative community with under-used community facilities and support partnerships where opportunities arise.
- Complete the reimagining Toi Pōneke work to deliver dedicated creative spaces for the arts community.
- Undertake a needs assessment to determine the facility needs from within creative communities and assess facility options (including existing facilities) to respond to these needs.
- Ensure centralised booking system meets the needs of the arts and creative communities. These needs to accommodate the requirements for short term and longer term bookings.



Photo: Panels outside Waitohi, by Matthew McIntyre Wilson

5.9 Ngā wāhi ā-hapori | City Housing community spaces

Role of housing community spaces:

- Common space, resources and opportunities to support tenant wellbeing with a secondary role to enable community access.

Current state:

- Within the Council's City Housing portfolio, there are 13 complexes which have common spaces.
- Common spaces were primarily developed to support tenant wellbeing as a space for tenant-led programmes and events.
- A secondary role was to provide access and build connections across the community.
- Spaces range from 14sqm to 235sqm but most are relatively small with an average size of 60sqm.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- Up to 6% of Wellingtonians visit City Housing community spaces, with most users reflecting the profile of tenants.
- The common spaces are valued for supporting tenants' wellbeing but also as a place to visit and build community connections.
- Some spaces are well suited to community access with a good location and configuration.
- A few successful partnerships have been established to support programmes for tenants and community in community spaces.
- There is general support to see increased community use of housing spaces, primarily to build connections and address the barriers to community access to these shared spaces.
- Increasing awareness of the spaces, and improving the quality and functionality are the key themes for the future.

Future provision approach:

Provide community spaces in housing complexes and proactively collaborate with community centres in the provision of programmes and activities to support tenant wellbeing and to build connections across the wider community.

- The following housing spaces are well-located and situated for collaborative delivery of programmes and activities for residents and wider community:
 - Rintoul Street Villas
 - Kotuku Apartments
 - Marshall Court Apartments
 - Central Park Apartments
 - Hanson Court Apartments
 - Newtown Park Apartments
 - Te Ara Hou Apartments
- The over-riding principle is all activities provided in housing community spaces will be free for tenants to access and have some tenant involvement.

Specific community space functionality factors

Alongside the overall *functional factors*, the following specific factors are important for community space provision where community use is desired.

Location & visibility

- Community spaces which are intended to be used by tenants and the community need to be visible and ideally located on the ground floor and at the front of the complex.
- Located close to some carparking and/or to public transport routes/stops.

5.10 Wharepaku tūmatanui | Public toilets

Role of public toilets in the network:

- Public toilets contribute to public health outcomes by providing a sanitation service that supports people's use of the urban environment, parks and open-spaces, community facilities and high-visitor locations.

The Council is not legislatively required to provide public toilets, but the following legislation and standards guide provision:

- Public Health Act 1956** – Section 23 it is the duty of local authorities to improve, promote and protect public health within its district. Section 25 provides that the Minister of Health may require any local authority to provide sanitary works which includes “sanitary conveniences” for the public.
- Local Government Act 2002** – under Part 7, there are obligations to assess sanitary services (as defined in the Public Health Act). This requires assessment, from a public health perspective, of the adequacy of services – in light of health risks to communities from the absence or deficiency in service, quality of services, and the current and estimated future demand for services.
- New Zealand Standard for Public Toilets (NZS 4241:1999)** provides advice on the design and provision of public toilets.

Current state:

- In Pōneke there are 95 public toilets across the city.
- 83 are provided in the City Centre (14), Metropolitan/Local Centres (21), coastal areas (13) and parks (35).
- 25 public toilets are open 24 hours, 7 days a week.

¹⁶ Wellington has about 1 toilet facility per 2,500 people. Lower Hut has 1 per 2,800. Dunedin 1 per 2,000. Christchurch 1 per 2,800.

- 12 are located at sportsfields or in pavilions, accessible when the sport park is booked or sports groups are using grounds.
- Council-owned public toilets are provided free of charge.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- Around 69% of Wellingtonians use public toilets, which is similar to other cities based on available data.
- A cross-section of the population uses public toilets, with no demographic group significantly more or less likely to use.
- The overall level of provision based on the number of facilities per head of population is similar to other cities, based on available data.¹⁶
- Public toilets in the City Centre are the most used, but there is a good spread of use of amenities at beaches, parks and centres.
- There are equal levels of satisfaction to dissatisfaction, with females, gender-diverse, younger people and disabled people more likely to be dissatisfied.
- Cleanliness, smell and maintenance of public toilets are the most significant areas of dissatisfaction.
- Some respondents were dissatisfied with the availability of public toilets (locations and hours) and would like to see more provision across the city.
- Key locations which featured for more provision include:
 - High traffic areas in the City Centre including Lambton Quay
 - At popular playgrounds, parks, beaches and walkways.
- There is a need to improve signage for public toilets to increase the visibility and wayfinding to locations.

Future provision approach:

Refer to the needs analysis report for detailed information to support the future provision decisions.

Facilitate and provide public toilets to support people's use of the urban and natural environment through greater collaboration with the range of potential providers.

- Availability – ensure public toilets are well located to support people's use and movement across the city, without duplicating provision. In doing so, the Council will look to partner or facilitate with other providers in addition to directly providing public toilets.
- Visibility – ensure public toilets are easy to find through visible placement and sufficient signage.
- Safety – ensure public toilets are designed and located to provide maximum safety for users and in accordance with the CPTED principles. Where possible, corridors which are potential entrapment zones should be eliminated.
- Accessibility – ensure public toilets are accessible for all people by meeting the New Zealand Standard for Public toilets, or better. Increase provision of fully accessible Changing Places in Pōneke.¹⁷
- Inclusive – ensure public toilets are inclusive to everyone through evolution towards all-gender facilities.
- Durable – ensure public toilets are constructed from durable materials which are vandal resistant and easy to clean and maintain.

¹⁷ A Changing Places bathroom is an accessible toilet and change space for people with multiple or complex disabilities.

- Appearance – ensure public toilets are maintained to be safely and appropriately serviced to provide a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene.
- Signage – ensure public toilets have clear signage including in English, te reo Māori and braille.
- Free – Council's provision of public toilets will be provided free to access with small charges for additional services like showers and washing machines.
- Value – ensure the Council's provision of public toilets provides good value.

New provision

In assessing new or changes to public toilet provision, the Council will be guided by the following:

Needs assessment:

- Spatial distribution – how far is the next available public toilet, including in the non-public domain.
- Likely demand – what is the likely demand determined by the level of visitation or foot-traffic.
- Peak periods – what times of the day, week, year are likely to generic peak demand.

Te Whai Oranga Pōneke provision targets:

- Public toilets are at, or near (<5 minutes) of community neighbourhood parks, destination parks, and significant beaches.
- Public toilets provision will be considered at signature and regional trails destinations as classified by the Regional Trail Framework.

Feasibility assessment:

- Location – is there suitable location for public toilet.
- Cost/benefit – the cost of development and maintenance related to the likely benefits.
- Risks – the current and future risks associated with provision and necessary mitigation methods.

Priority:

- Priority assessment against the *prioritisation criteria* (Wāhanga 4.4.2).

Key actions for Wellington’s public toilets

The map outlines the current network of public toilets and associated actions which involve public toilets (noting not all actions will result in changes to public toilets). Refer to the *action plan* in Wāhanga 7 for detail on the actions.



Wāhanga 6: Ngā mahi e haere ake nei | *Next steps*

6.1 Te āhua o te whakatinana i te mahere | *How the plan is implemented*

Actions

Wāhanga 7 sets out the actions for this plan to undertake a variety of investigations focused on:

- reviewing and improving facility provision in response to identified facility issues, gaps or opportunities
- undertaking proactive collaboration opportunities
- exploring potential delivery innovations.

The actions will be incorporated into the Council's asset and activity management plans along with the allocation of resources. Most actions will require funding to undertake the investigation. Funding will be considered through the Council's business planning, Annual Plan or Long-term Plan.

Internal Community Facility Steering Group

Implementation of this Plan will be guided by an internal Community Facility Steering Group (CFSG). The CFSG will oversee investigations and all decisions related to significant changes in community facilities (as below). The intention is to deliver a more collaborative and integrated network to achieve the best outcomes for the Council and the city.

Significant facility changes

Decisions to invest or make significant changes in community facilities are made by the Council either through reporting to the relevant committee, Annual Plan or Long-term Plan. The *planning process* in Wāhanga 4.4.1 outlines how these changes are robustly investigated and informed by clear evidence.

Significant facility changes include:

- acquiring an existing building as a new community facility
- constructing a new community facility
- redeveloping an existing community facility (not maintenance)
- forming a facility partnership with another organisation
- issuing or renewing a new ground or premise lease or licence
- disposing a community facility which is no longer viable or needed.

Review of the *action plan*

We know when a significant change is made to a facility it is likely to alter the performance of the overall network. There can be both positive and negative impacts on the network. It is important we understand these impacts. The *planning process* in Wāhanga 4.4.1 includes a key step to evaluate and learn from all facility projects.

Every three years, we will review the *action plan* to consider:

- what actions have been completed and the network impact
- whether new actions need to be included or any actions removed due to the reassessment of the network
- updating the priorities to provide clear direction for the next period of implementation
- review of the key performance indicators.

After 10 years, a formal review of the *Te Awe Māpara* will be undertaken to assess if there needs to be any changes to the mission, outcomes, approach and toolbox.

6.2 Pānga ā-Ahumoni | *Financial implications*

The Council has a community facility portfolio based on a current capital cost value of \$420 million¹⁸. The cost of delivery is approximately \$64 million for the primary network of libraries, swimming pools, recreation centres and community centres. Over the last seven years there has been a 45% increase in operating costs. This increase has been driven by inflation, decreased revenue (over the period of the Covid-19 Pandemic), and increasing maintenance and delivery costs.

Our future financial picture does not allow for further growth in delivery (apart from allowances for inflation). We have \$35 million capital expenditure planned over the next 10 years, made up of \$25 million for renewals and \$10 million for new investment. We know this will not be sufficient to address many of the functionality and condition issues of our ageing community facility network.

It is fundamental to recognise we cannot keep maintaining this status quo. This is because our facilities would deteriorate, participation is likely to decline and community satisfaction will decrease. We therefore have to be smarter with existing and future facilities.

The Council is under tight financial constraints and therefore any future decisions need to be carefully considered. This Plan provides a clear process and prioritisation criteria to help determine future decisions and investment priorities about our network.

There are 60 actions in this Plan to investigate a number of community facilities. The actions are organised into five different

¹⁸ This current value of \$420m is based on the replacement cost of the Council-owned swimming pools, libraries, community centres, recreation centres and premises leases.

timeframes. The estimated cost to implement the 12 very short-term actions (1-3 years) is approximately \$1,080,000 and the 18 short-term (4-6 years) actions is approximately \$1,090,000. The outcomes of these investigations will be considered as part of the future long-term plans. The investigations could recommend closing some facilities, redeveloping some facilities, and building some new facilities.

Over time, it is envisioned the cost of capital investment will generate positive social and financial returns. This is based on the assumption that facilities will be better used and more efficient to operate, and therefore generating more revenue.


Photo: Keith Spry Pool







6.3 Te aroturuki i te Mahere | *Monitoring the Plan*

Key performance indicators are an important tool to assess the progress and impact of *Te Awe Māpara*. The Council will monitor progress against these indicators to measure how we are tracking against the mission and outcomes.

Table 2: Key performance indicators for *Te Awe Māpara*

Outcome	Strategic alignment	#	Measure	Target	Source
 <p>Manaakitanga</p> <p>We are good hosts, and our facilities are accessible and equitable for all. We are respectful, generous and care for others and our community.</p>	<p>Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori</p> <p><i>Community facilities provide opportunities to celebrate and embrace te ao Māori and te reo Māori.</i></p>	M1	Proportion of Wellingtonians that agree Māori culture and te reo is recognised in the city	Increase of 10% over three years on current measure of 62% agree	Residents Monitoring Survey (RMS)
		M2	Proportion of Wellingtonians that agree Māori culture and te reo is visible in the city	Increase of 10% over three years on current measure of 60% agree	RMS
		M3	Proportion of Māori who state they use Council's libraries, community centres, recreation centres and swimming pools	Māori proportion of facility users is equivalent or better than proportion of Māori in the population	RMS and Census data
		M4	Increase in the number of Council-owned community facilities recognising significance of place/ cultural narratives	2 per year	Collected by Facility Managers
		M5	Increase in the number of Council-owned community facilities with te reo names that are displayed in signage	2 per year	Collected by Facility Managers
		M6	Number of kaimahi Māori employed in Council community facilities	Proportion of kaimahi Māori employed is equal to the population proportion of Māori	Collected by Council HR
		M7	Number of rangatahi Māori that completed the Rangatahi Pathways programme and are employed by Council.	10% increase every three years	Rangatahi Pathways Programme

Outcome	Strategic alignment	#	Measure	Target	Source
	Inclusive <i>You belong – Community facilities are inclusive and cater for diverse communities</i>	M8	Users of Council’s libraries, community centres, recreation centres and swimming pools reflect our population profile	Proportion of facility users from different demographic group is equal to the population proportion	RMS and Census data
		M9	Impact of the Leisure Card in reaching community who face financial barriers	TBA dependent on base monitoring data	Leisure card records
		M10	Number of court hours used for emerging and new sports	TBA once booking system in place	New Booking System
Whanaungatanga Our facilities provide places for people to share, develop relationships and build connections, strengthening our sense of belonging and community.	 He whānau toiora Healthy, safe and thriving communities	WP1	Level of satisfaction for Council’s libraries, community centres, recreation centres and swimming pool facilities	Stable or increase on the previous year satisfaction	RMS
		WP2	Number of website visits to the Council’s coordinated information on community facilities	10% increase over three years	Web data
 Pārekareka Our facilities enable people to thrive by providing places to have fun, participate, create, perform, learn and play.	<i>Community facilities provide opportunities to learn, connect, create, participate and be safe and healthy</i>	WP3	Number of arts/creative groups accessing community facilities.	TBA once booking system in place	New Booking System
		WP4	Percentage of residents who visit Council’s libraries, community centres, recreation centres and swimming pools	Stable or small increase on the previous year visitation	RMS

Outcome	Strategic alignment	#	Measure	Target	Source
 <p>Pāhekohekotanga Our facilities work together cohesively to be efficient and deliver a diverse range of activities and opportunities.</p>	<p>Accessible <i>A well-distributed and accessible network of community facilities provided equitably so everyone can access and use them</i></p>	P1	Number of Changing Places toilets installed in Pōneke.	Baseline is 0, increase to 2 by 2030	Facility count
		P2	Number of community facilities that provide up-to-date accessibility information on their facility	Baseline is TBC	Annual reporting
		P3	Number of community facilities that are implementing a collaboration model.	Baseline is TBC – Increase yearly	Facility annual reporting
		P4	Proportion of Disabled People who visit Council's libraries community centres, recreation centres and swimming pool facilities.	Proportion of disabled people visiting is equal to the proportion of non-disabled people	RMS and Census data
 <p>Tiakitanga We are committed to our guardian and stewardship role. We nurture and manage our facilities to be environmentally and economically sustainable now and into the future.</p>	<p>Tiakina te taiao <i>Community facilities contribute to enhancing and nourishing the natural environment</i></p> <p>Efficient and effective <i>Our network is optimised so community facilities are financially affordable and sustainable</i></p>	T1	Gross reduction in energy related emissions across WCC's community facilities.	Same as the Council's overall target of 42% reduction by 2030 against a 2020 baseline.	Energy manager audits
		T2	Number of facilities that have reached 5 Green Star rating (or equivalent)	TBA once ĀW-CSBI guidelines are implemented	Te Atakura reporting
		T3	Number of bike and micromobility parking at community facilities	Install new parking at 2 priority sites per year	Street transformation reporting
		T4	Number of community centres that are used by for at least 40 hours per week	TBA once booking system in place	New Booking System
		T5	The operating cost of Council's community facility network	The operating cost remains stable or decreases after allowing for inflation	Financial records

Wāhanga 7: Mahere Mahi | Action Plan

Overview

The Plan's purpose is to guide the Council's decision making about the provision of community facilities. It is not intended to provide specific answers on exactly where, when or what should happen to facilities. This is because any potential change to facility provision needs to be thoroughly investigated and the community engaged before making a final decision.

This action plan outlines the Council's priorities for detailed investigation of community facilities, structured into the following four parts to align with our future approach:

- Wāhanga 7.1: Actions C1-C15 are focused on ways to **develop collaboration** and support evolution towards a more sustainable and cohesive network. While most of these actions centre of how we deliver, some may result in physical changes to facilities.
- Wāhanga 7.2: Actions F1-F25 are investigations focused on addressing identified significant **facility issues** and/or a geographic, functional, or capacity gap in provision. These investigations are likely to result in physical facility change.
- Wāhanga 7.3: Actions I1-I8 are focused **exploring innovative** ways to deliver facilities in response to identified issues from the needs analysis.
- Wāhanga 7.4: Actions U1-U12 are facility projects which are already **underway**.

Wherever possible, actions include multiple facilities as the aim is to always work towards a more sustainable and cohesive network, including partnerships with other providers or organisations. This does not mean change will result for all facilities, but it is important to ensure a siloed approach is not entrenched.

Te Awe Māpara | Draft Community Facilities Plan 2023

All actions will follow the process outlined in Wāhanga 4.4.1 to ensure the community are engaged, needs are fully understood, all options are robustly tested, and a business case justifies the recommendation(s).

While the Council does not own all buildings in scope of this Plan, we do have an interest through the provision of land and/or funding. The needs analysis identified opportunities for improved provision across these facilities. Therefore, there are actions for these facilities and we have specified the Council's role in accordance with Wāhanga 3.2.

All 60 actions have been prioritised through the application of the prioritisation criteria (Wāhanga 4.4.2). The Council cannot do everything at once and, while all actions are important, we need to focus on the most pressing issues and also be responsive to strategic opportunities when they arise. The timing is structured to inform the Council's long-term plan cycles, as follows:

- **Very short:** commence investigation in years 1 to 3.
- **Short:** commence investigation in years 4 to 6.
- **Medium:** commence investigation in years 7 to 10.
- **Long:** signalling the investigation in years 11 to 20.
- **Very Long:** signalling the investigation in years 21 to 30.

If the outcome of the investigation requires funding for implementation, this will be considered in either long-term plan (or annual plan) processes. Inclusion in the action plan does not signal the Council has committed funding to implement the outcomes of the investigation.

As outlined in Wāhanga 6.1, the planning, development, and *delivery* of community facilities is an iterative process. Every three years we will review the action plan to understand the impact any completed actions have made to the network, consider whether new or different actions are required, and update our priorities.

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7.1 Actions to develop collaboration and support evolution towards a more sustainable and cohesive network

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
C1	Collaboration resources Investigate the provision of resources to support community facilities that are transitioning to a collaboration model. This could include access to and promotion of existing resources in the wider sector but should be applicable to all types of facilities.	All community facilities	Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Facilitator	Very short
C2	Review funding to support a cohesive network Complete review of Council's funding for community facilities to support the Plan outcomes. Consider streamlining or widening the scope of funds to support collaboration across facility types and whether additional funds are needed or feasible.	Sportsville Partnership Feasibility Fund Sportsville Partnership Fund Social and Recreation Grant Fund Any other appropriate funds	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pāhekohekotanga	Funder	Very short
C3	Review both leases' policies and portfolio Review both leases' policies and facility portfolio to develop a more sustainable, cohesive network which delivers on the outcomes of this Plan. Considerations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of both leases and early childhood centres (ECC) policies to align with the strategic direction of this Plan, including application of provision guidelines in Wāhanga 5.1. Evolving lease facilities towards more collaborative physical arrangements, with improved condition and functionality. Inherent risks associated with ageing buildings. Low oversight of facilities, but an indication usage is low and constrained by volunteer capacity. Inequities in access to facilities/spaces across activities. Inequities in fees and charges between facility types such as between community centres and premise leases. Council's role in early childcare facilities, given the central government and commercial involvement in these activities. Scout, girl-guide and cadet facilities where the condition was identified as collectively poor. Work with organisations/activity types with multiple leases across the city (such as tennis, bowls, Plunket) to consider requirements to achieve a sustainable and cohesive network. 	All lease facilities	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider	Very short

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
C4	<p>Review community centre mixed model of delivery Review the mixed model of delivering community centres to develop a more sustainable, cohesive network which delivers on the outcome of this Plan. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and costs between funded and Council delivery. • Improving consistency of data collection between funded and Council delivery so there is oversight of the overall impact. • Financial sustainability, governance arrangements/ capability, and capacity building for funded centres. • Opportunities to minimise duplication and increase efficiency arising from facilities with overlapping catchments. 	All community centres	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Funder	Very short
C5	<p>Centralised information and booking system Investigate development of a centralised information and booking system which enables users to explore, source information and book facilities and spaces in Wellington. A key requirement is the ability to collate and track data on the use of facilities.</p>	All community facilities plus any non-Council facilities that want to be involved	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider	Very short
C6	<p>Learn to swim pool partnerships Review Council's investment in school pool partnerships to ensure alignment with Plan's strategic framework</p> <p>In alignment with Action F1, work with learn to swim providers to assess whether there are any gaps in the provision (either geographic or capacity) and investigate the feasibility of options to ensure there is sufficient provision of learn to swim capacity across the city.</p>	Newtown School Berhampore School Kilbirnie School Makara Model School Rewa Rewa School Swimming Trust of Wellington – Wellington East Girls College Khandallah School Tawa School	Manaakitanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga	Partner	Very short
C7	<p>City Centre community facility provision Investigate potential to expand the hub and spoke model across other facilities in the City Centre to take advantage of the successful Mt Vic Hub model and the new community spaces as part of Te Matapihi.</p> <p>Once Te Matapihi is operating, review how the facility network meets City Centre residents and wider population needs, taking account of projected growth and non-Council provision.</p>	Te Matapihi (Due 2026) Mt Vic Hub Te Pokapū Hapori Te Tai Ohinga (due end of 2023) Innermost Gardens Victoria Bowling Club Royal Port Nicholson Yacht Club Non-Council facilities Link to Action I4	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga	Partner Facilitator Provider	Short

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
C8	Karori Co-location hub Undertake a pilot to develop collaboration between facilities co-located in Karori to support more cohesive provision. Could include joint marketing, events, programmes, minor physical changes, and sharing resources. Link to Action U10 .	Karori Library Karori Recreation Centre Karori Community Centre Karori Community Hall Karori Arts & Craft Club Karori Public Toilet Other facilities not co-located, such as Karori Pool	Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Funder Facilitator	Short
C9	Kilbirnie Community Centre Informed by Master Plan (Action U2) findings, undertake needs assessment and feasibility study to consider the best location for Kilbirnie/Lyall Bay Community Centre. Consider various locations including Kilbirnie Park given the possible opportunities that may arise from cohesive <i>co-located</i> provision.	Kilbirnie/Lyall Bay Community Centre Facilities included in Kilbirnie Master Plan, see Action F2 and U2	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Funder	Short
C10	Strathmore community facility provision Undertake a needs assessment and review provision of community facilities in Strathmore to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best options to meet community needs. Whether opening hours meet community needs. Higher profile of socio-economic deprivation in Strathmore. 	Te Tūhunga Rau (Strathmore Park Community Centre) Raukawa Community Centre Non-Council provision	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga	Provider Funder	Short
C11	Linden community facility collaboration Explore opportunities to develop collaboration, increase access and improve functionality of existing facilities in the whole Linden area to meet community needs. Consider the need for public toilet provision as part of this exploration.	Linden Community Centre Kapi Mana Bridge Club North City Cricket Club Tawa Tigers Wrestling Club Tui Park Kindergarten Linden Potential public toilet gap	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Facilitator	Short
C12	Develop collaboration with creative sector Continue to develop collaboration between existing facilities and the creative sector to meet needs (set out in Aho Tini 2030). Work includes promoting suitable facilities, facilitating connections, and considering modified access arrangements and potentially funding.	All community facilities, particularly: Community centres Lease facilities	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga	Facilitator Partner	Medium

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
C13	Hataitai Park co-location precinct Encourage lease facilities to work together to develop a master plan which builds on the findings from 2017 needs assessment. This should consider opportunities for cohesive, sustainable and well-used facilities on the <i>co-located</i> park and determine the appropriate response to the identified condition and functionality issues of some facilities.	Marist St Pats Club Wellington Netball Velodrome building Wellington Football Axemen Club Harbour City Gymnastics Club Badminton Wellington	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Facilitator	Medium
C14	Aro Valley community facilities Following redevelopment of Aro Valley Community Centre, investigate opportunities to develop collaboration with the community spaces in the nearby City Housing complex. Longer term, undertake a need assessment and feasibility study to investigate improving other building and open-space improvements on the Aro Valley site. This should consider projected growth and condition issues of the buildings.	Aro Valley Community Centre & Hall Aro Valley Preschool Community Space in Central Park Apartments	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga	Partner	Long
C15	Co-located lease facilities on the same Parks/areas Encourage and support lease facilities (and other facility types) that are co-located on the same park to develop collaboration between the facilities. Many lease facilities identify the need to improve buildings and/or increase use. There are opportunities to share resources, develop joint programmes or events and explore building improvements which could benefit multiple groups.	Benburn Park Karori Park Lyall Bay beach Worser Bay Taylor Park Redwood Park Coronation Park	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Facilitator	Ongoing

7.2 Actions to investigate facility provision in response to functionality issues or gaps in provision

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
F1	<p>Central Wellington swimming pool provision</p> <p>Undertake a detailed feasibility study exploring options for sustainable and cohesive aquatic provision that includes structured water and increased play, learning and hydrotherapy capacity. Within the investigation determine the future of Freyberg Pool, Khandallah Pool and Thorndon Pool recognising all are ageing and have significant resilience, condition, accessibility, capacity and functionality issues.</p>	<p>Freyberg Pool Thorndon Pool Khandallah Pool Non-Council provision in private and school facilities (Action C6)</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Very short</p>
F2	<p>Kilbirnie Recreation Centre</p> <p>Undertake a needs assessment and feasibility study for the future development of Kilbirnie Recreation Centre, informed by the Kilbirnie Park Master Plan (Action U2). The study should consider the best response for the building's structural issues. The needs assessment should seek to understand the need for indoor play, skate, other wheeled sports and other indoor recreation activities.</p>	<p>Kilbirnie Recreation Centre Facilities in Kilbirnie Master Plan, see Action U2 and Action C9</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Very short</p>
F3	<p>Hapori Māori access to facilities</p> <p>Work with mana whenua and Māori to review the provision of marae, uniquely Māori spaces and Kaupapa Māori based activities in Poneke to identify ways to improve access and/or provision.</p>	<p>Marae and kaupapa Māori spaces All community facilities</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga</p>	<p>Partner</p>	<p>Very short</p>
F4	<p>Degasification of swimming pools</p> <p>Consistent with direction for each swimming pool outlined in this Plan, progress the implementation plan of the energy audits to transition from gas to clean energy sources, reduce carbon emissions and improve efficiency and support achievement of Te Atakura 2019 and Council's Energy Decarbonisation Plan.</p>	<p>Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre Keith Spry Pool Tawa Pool Karori Pool</p>	<p>Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Very short</p>
F5	<p>City Centre public toilet provision</p> <p>Investigate the demand and feasibility for public toilet provision along key pedestrian routes in the City Centre. Given space constraints, options may include partnership with commercial and/or retail if a free-standing public toilet is not feasible.</p>	<p>Public toilets</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Pārekareka Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Very short</p>

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
F6	<p>Tawa community facility provision</p> <p>Undertake a suburb-wide needs assessment and feasibility study to consider the optimal network that is functional and cohesive. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tawa is projected to have significant population growth. Building design of the community centre and library are not functional which constrains providing cohesive experiences. Opportunity for community hub development in local centre. Poor visibility and day-time access to recreation centre constrains ability to meet all recreation needs. Tawa Swimming Pool does not have capacity or functionality to meet likely demand arising from growth. The site is constrained for development. Across Tawa, there are <i>lease facilities</i> situated close together on multiple parks that present opportunities for collaboration. Many lease facilities identify the need for building upgrades and potential to increase use. Direction is needed on the relative needs, options and priorities for these facilities. Work undertaken on the open space investment plan for Tawa. 	<p>Tawa Library Tawa Community Centre Tawa Recreation Centre Tawa Swimming Pool <i>Tawa Bowling Club</i> <i>Tawa Rugby Football Club</i> <i>Tawa Rugby Football Junior Club</i> <i>Tawa Scout Group</i> <i>Tawa Girl Guides</i> <i>Tawa Kindergarten</i> <i>Tawa Softball & AFC</i> <i>Tawa Squash Club</i> <i>Tawa Tennis Club</i> <i>Wellington North Badminton Club</i> <i>Wellington Red Hackle Pipe Band</i> <i>Tawa Central Kindergarten</i> <i>Tawa Scout Group</i> <i>Tawa Girl Guides</i> <i>Public Toilets</i> <i>Non-Council facilities</i></p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider Facilitator</p>	<p>Short</p>
F7	<p>Grenada Village and Grenada North facility provision</p> <p>Informed by the Grenada North Park Master Plan (2024) undertake needs assessment and feasibility study to consider the requirements to cater for projected growth in Grenada Village, Grenada North and Lincolnshire Farm. Consider the role of facilities in Tawa, Johnsonville and Churton Park that may serve this community. Note there has been funding indicated for a Grenada Park hub in years 3-6 of the Long-term Plan. There may be a need for facilities to serve the park, but this needs to be in the context of other facilities in the area.</p>	<p>Grenada Village Community Centre Tawa Junior Football Club & the Wellington British Railway Modellers Paparangi Scout Group</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider Funder</p>	<p>Short</p>

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
F8	<p>Johnsonville facility provision & Recreation Centre gap</p> <p>Undertake a suburb-wide needs assessment and feasibility study to provide direction on the optimal development of cohesive and functional facilities in Johnsonville. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic and capacity gap in provision of recreation centre (indoor courts) in the northern/western area. Johnsonville Community Centre has building deficiencies impacting functionality which may not be easily resolved. Waitohi hub has been successful but there are opportunities to expand collaboration across facility types. Johnsonville is a priority investment area due to growth. Johnsonville open space investment and Nuku Ora regional indoor court facilities planning work. 	<p>Waitohi Hub Keith Spry Pool Johnsonville Community Centre Johnsonville Early Impressions Childcare Johnsonville Tennis Club Nairnville Recreation Centre Waiora Hub Other facilities in Johnsonville Non-Council facilities in Johnsonville Link to Action F9</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Short</p>
F9	<p>Western Cluster of community facility provision</p> <p>Undertake a multi-suburb needs assessment and feasibility study across Khandallah, Ngaio and Wadestown to assess the optimal network of functional, cohesive and sustainable facilities. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment modelling indicates the libraries and community centres have overlapping catchments, potentially diluting demand and impacting efficiency. Khandallah and Wadestown libraries are small, ageing, have building deficiencies which impact range of offerings. Khandallah and Ngaio community centres are large venues. Khandallah Library and Ngaio Town Hall are heritage listed. Proposed closure of Wadestown Community Centre due to low usage and significant accessibility issues. 	<p>Khandallah Library Khandallah Town Hall Khandallah Playgroup Khandallah Plunket (vacant) Cummings Park (Ngaio) Library Ngaio Town Hall Ngaio Childcare Centre Wadestown Community Centre Wadestown Library Wadestown Scout Group Wadestown Plunket Ngaio Tennis Club Public toilets Non-Council facilities Link to Action F8</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider Funder</p>	<p>Short</p>
F10	<p>Newlands community facility provision</p> <p>Undertake a suburb-wide needs assessment to review whether facility provision across Newlands meets the needs of the community. Key considerations are potential equity issues arising from a lower level of provision for the population size and higher socio-economic deprivation profile of population.</p>	<p>Newlands Community Centre Johnsonville Rugby Football Club Newlands-Paparangi Tennis Newlands Scout Group Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparangi Rewa Rewa School –LTS pool</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Short</p>

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
F11	<p>Island Bay community hub investigation Undertake a needs assessment and feasibility study across the facilities in Island Bay to assess the optimal network of functional, cohesive and sustainable facilities. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community centre is not well positioned, with poor visibility, is too small and lacks flexible to provide a range of offerings. The library is under-sized for projected growth. The former Plunket building is due to be demolished in 2023. Opportunity for more cohesive provision. 	<p>Island Bay Community Centre Island Bay Library Island Bay Plunket Island Bay Marine Education Centre & Bait House Aquarium Non-Council facilities</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Short</p>
F12	<p>Rugby League Park precinct – Wellington Town Belt Recommend the groups complete a needs assessment and feasibility study across the facilities on and around Rugby League Park, considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All buildings have significant condition, accessibility and functionality issues, and some have visibility issues. Proximity of buildings underpins opportunity to work together as co-located and joined up precinct. 	<p>Southern Cross Scout Group City of Wellington Pipe Band Cook Island Society Hall Wellington Rugby Football Union Wellington Scottish Athletic Club</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Facilitator</p>	<p>Short</p>
F13	<p>South-Eastern public toilet provision Aligned with direction from the Coastal Reserve Management Plan Review, complete a feasibility study for public toilet provision along the South-Eastern coastline in response to the 2020 needs assessment. Important to consider future resilience in light of potential sea-level rise.</p>	<p>Public toilets</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Pārekareka Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Short</p>
F14	<p>Victoria Bowling Club Recommend Victoria Bowling Club complete a needs assessment and feasibility study to determine the appropriate response to building structural issues. At the same time, assess the need and feasibility of a public toilet to serve the Pirie Street play area.</p>	<p>Victoria Bowling Club Public toilet</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka</p>	<p>Facilitator Provider (public toilet)</p>	<p>Short</p>
F15	<p>Creative sector facility needs analysis Undertake a needs assessment and feasibility study to quantify the creative sector space needs, and explore facility options, both existing and possible new.</p>	<p>All community facilities plus any non-Council Align to Toi Pōneke Action U4</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga</p>	<p>Provider Facilitator</p>	<p>Medium</p>

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
F16	<p>Churton Park facility provision</p> <p>Undertake a suburb needs assessment and feasibility study to consider the requirements to cater for current and projected growth in Churton Park, Upper Stebbings and Glenside West. Consider the role of facilities in Tawa, Johnsonville and Grenada that may serve this community.</p>	<p>Churton Park Community Centre Churton Park Tennis Club Glenside Historic Halfway House Non-Council facilities</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Medium</p>
F17	<p>Newtown facility provision</p> <p>Undertake a suburb-wide needs assessment and feasibility study to assess the optimal network of functional, cohesive and sustainable facilities. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newtown Library is under-sized for demand and projected growth. Adjacent Network Newtown has building deficiencies. Opportunity for more cohesive provision. • Newtown Community Centre is recently upgraded and important to understand its role in meeting needs. • Community feedback expressed concerns with public toilet arising from use of adjacent park. • Significant infrastructure changes signalled through Let's Get Wellington Moving and key strategic growth area. • Facilities on Wellington Town Belt have a range of building challenges and lessees have expressed an interest in assessing provision with potential for a shared sports-hub. • Large number of facilities in relative proximity underpin opportunity for sustainable and cohesive facility provision. • Open space investment planning work underway for Newtown. • Future options for Owen Street Bowling Club have been consulted on (link to Action U11). 	<p>Newtown Library Newtown Community Centre Newtown Hall Network Newtown Newtown Tool Library Newtown Early Learning Centre Te Ara Hou Apartments Newtown Park Apartments Hanson Court Apartments Newtown Public Toilet Owen Street Bowling Club (vacant) Newtown Park Pavilion & Function Room Wellington Tennis Club Wellington Canine Obedience Wellington Harriers Wellington Municipal Croquet Wellington Table Tennis Kilbirnie Tennis Club</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider Funder</p>	<p>Medium</p>

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
F18	<p>Brooklyn and Vogelmorn facility provision</p> <p>Undertake a needs assessment and feasibility study across the facilities in Brooklyn and Vogelmorn considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooklyn library is very small, ageing and has building deficiencies which impacts range of offerings. Catchment model indicates community centres have overlapping catchments which potentially dilutes demand. Encouraging the Vogelmorn Community Centre (ex-bowling club) to address its structural issues by 2032. Community feedback for improved public toilet provision. Most facilities are stand-alone and there is an opportunity to develop collaboration. 	<p>Brooklyn Library Brooklyn Community Centre Brooklyn Playcentre Brooklyn Scout Group Vogelmorn Community Centre Vogelmorn Hall Vogelmorn Tennis Club Wellington Swords Club Renouf Tennis Centre Brooklyn Public Toilet</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider Funder Facilitator</p>	<p>Medium</p>
F19	<p>Miramar facility provision</p> <p>Undertake a suburb-wide needs assessment, feasibility study (and potentially master plan) across the facilities in Miramar to assess the optimal network of functional, cohesive, and sustainable facilities. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three pockets of facilities on Polo Ground Park, Miramar Ave and Chelsea Street. Need to consider what is the best configuration of facilities to meet community needs. There is potential for a better configuration layout for Miramar/Maupuia Community Centre. There has been some work on potential shared sport hub on Polo Ground Park but this has not been resolved. Other facilities in Miramar, some with functionality issues. Large number of facilities in relative proximity underpin opportunity for sustainable and cohesive facility provision. Open space investment planning work underway for Miramar. 	<p>Miramar & Maupuia Community Centre Miramar Plunket Oriental Rongotai Football Club Miramar Softball Club Wellington Art Club Te Kohanga Reo Miramar Library Marshall Court Apartments Miramar Tennis Club Miramar Bowling Club Miramar North Kindergarten Miramar Rangers AFC Miramar Public toilet</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider Funder</p>	<p>Medium</p>
F20	<p>Northland Community Centre</p> <p>Undertake a needs assessment and feasibility study to consider potential improvements to Northland Community Centre. This should also consider if there are any opportunities for cohesive provision across facilities in Northland.</p>	<p>Northland Community Centre Northland Kindergarten Talavera Tennis Club Botanic garden facilities</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Long</p>

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
F21	<p>Kelburn Park facilities</p> <p>Undertake a needs assessment and feasibility study across the facilities on Kelburn Park considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council-owned croquet club building has significant exterior deterioration. • All facilities have identified need for building improvements. • Proximity of buildings underpins opportunity to work together as co-located precinct. 	<p>Victoria University Tennis Club Club Kelburn Kelburn Municipal Croquet Club Kelburn Park Sports Association (includes public toilet)</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider Facilitator</p>	<p>Long</p>
F22	<p>Wakefield Park / Wellington Town Belt / Berhampore</p> <p>Work with lease facilities to undertake a needs assessment, feasibility study and master plan. This should consider the optimal network of cohesive, sustainable, and well-used facilities to serve park, sport, and community needs. There is potential for better collaboration and sharing, recognising some facilities have significant condition and functionality issues.</p>	<p>Island Bay United Football Island Bay Softball Olympic AFC Island Bay Tennis & Squash Club Rangimarie Tennis Club & Martin Luckie Pavilion First Island Bay Scout Group Morningside Golf Club Public toilets</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Facilitator Provider</p>	<p>Long</p>
F23	<p>Hataitai Community House and Centre</p> <p>Encourage the Hataitai Community Recreation Trust to address structural and functionality issues of Hataitai Centre. Consider opportunities to maximise use through collaboration with other groups or activities.</p>	<p>Hataitai Community House and Centre Hataitai Kindergarten</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga</p>	<p>Facilitator</p>	<p>Long</p>
F24	<p>Seatoun Village Hall and St Christophers</p> <p>Provide support to the Miramar Peninsula Community Trust to undertake a needs assessment and feasibility study to confirm the viability of investing into upgrading the buildings as a community facility (acknowledging there may be objectives around the historic values to support redevelopment).</p>	<p>Seatoun Village Hall and St Christophers Consider other facilities such as: Seatoun AFC Other eastern community centres</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga</p>	<p>Facilitator</p>	<p>Long</p>
F25	<p>Karori Swimming Pool</p> <p>Long-term, investigate if there are feasible and viable options to relocate the Karori Swimming Pool to a more visible and accessible site in Karori. Any new site would need to allow for increased and balanced provision of structured, learning, play and therapy water.</p>	<p>Karori swimming pool</p>	<p>Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga</p>	<p>Provider</p>	<p>Very long¹⁹</p>

¹⁹ Note that while this action is **very long**, aligned with the Plan's direction the Council needs to maintain a watching brief over any appropriate potential land opportunities.

7.3 Actions to explore innovation or review delivery of community facilities

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
11	Review Library Hours Investigate the feasibility, cost, and benefits of extending and optimising library opening hours in response to significant community feedback. It is recognised a uniform approach may not be necessary across all libraries.	All libraries	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Tiakitanga	Provider	Very short
12	LGBTQI+ safe space Work with the Rainbow community to undertake a needs assessment to understand their facility needs. Investigate options through a feasibility study on how to best meet identified needs. Options may include dedicated programming, dedicated space in existing facilities, re-purposing or a dedicated facility. If a new or repurposed facility is recommended, it is important to consider the role of this facility in the context of other facility types.	Consider alongside Action C7	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Facilitator	Short
13	Embedding te ao Māori in community facilities Investigate rolling out of Rangatahi Pathways pilot programme / appointment of vocational Māori Pathways person to ensure rangatahi Māori have opportunities to grow their skills and leadership capabilities. Investigate the appointment of mātauranga Māori advisor(s) for implementation of Māori programmes, games, activities and narratives within Council's community facilities.	All community facilities	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga	Provider Advocate	Short
14	Thistle Hall Community Centre Engage centre users to understand impact of accessibility challenges and investigate options to improve, recognising the heritage status of the building.	Thistle Hall	Manaakitanga Pārekareka	Provider	Short
15	Improve accessibility of community facilities Recognising many older community facilities are not physically accessible due to their location and design, there is a need to address the accessibility of buildings, taking on board the functionality factors, input from the Accessibility Advisory Group and disabled people and organisations, and wider sector advice such as Sport New Zealand guidelines.	All community facilities	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka	Provider Partner Advocate	Short

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
	<p>Collate accessibility audits that have been completed on facilities and ensure findings are incorporated into asset management planning to improve buildings, as funding allows.</p> <p>Ascertain what other facilities need to be reviewed and complete and/or support other building owners to undertake audits.</p> <p>Provide and promote information about accessibility of community facilities as part of the coordinated information.</p> <p>Support the provision of staff training on accessibility and enabling participation by disabled people.</p>				
16	<p>Barriers to participation</p> <p>Explore opportunities and initiatives to address identified barriers to participation at community facilities. A range of challenges were identified through the needs analysis such as gender challenges, cultural requirements, and confidence in using facilities. Engaging with the respective community is key to shaping the appropriate opportunities or initiatives.</p>	All community facilities	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka	Provider Advocate	Ongoing
17	<p>Explore partnerships with MoH and MoE</p> <p>Both the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Education (MoE) are interested in exploring facility partnerships with the Council. Partnerships enable organisations to combine resources to develop functional and sustainable facilities that are well-used across the day, week and year. Further work is required to understand our common outcomes for facilities and identify where we should focus our collective energies.</p>	All community facilities	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Tiakitanga	Partner	Ongoing
18	<p>Aquatic sport watching brief</p> <p>Maintain a watching brief on the provision and demand for deep-water aquatic sports in Wellington recognising the anticipated completion of Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre in 2024.</p>	Swimming pools	Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga	Partner	Ongoing

7.4 Actions highlighting community facility projects which are already underway

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
U1	Te Matapihi Redevelopment of the Central Library is due to be completed in 2026 and includes community spaces. Two temporary libraries will be closed once new library opens.	Te Matapihi	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider	Underway
U2	Kilbirnie Master Plan Complete the master plan for Kilbirnie Park in 2023/24, including the consideration of the following community facility related issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilbirnie Recreation Centre has structural issues which must be resolved by 2028. Degasification of Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre may require additional footprint for new energy source. Need and feasibility of covered/indoor skate provision. Feasibility of combining library and recreation centre. Opportunity to develop benefits of co-location within the precinct. 	Kilbirnie Library Kilbirnie Recreation Centre Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre Kilbirnie Plunket Toitu Pōneke – The Hub Wellington Marist AFC and the Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club Link to Action C9 and F2 .	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Funder	Underway
U3	Lyllall Bay Public Toilets New public toilets at the surfers end of Lyall Bay are planned for completion in 2024 as part of the Huetepara development.	Public Toilets	Pārekareka Tiakitanga	Provider	Underway
U4	Toi Pōneke reimagining Complete the reimagining Toi Pōneke work to deliver dedicate creative spaces for the art community.	Art and creative facilities Link to Action F15	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka	Provider	Underway
U5	Public toilet signage Complete the comprehensive signage upgrade to improve way-finding and public toilet visibility.	All public toilets	Manaakitanga Pārekareka	Provider	Underway
U6	Inglewood Place public toilet and changing place Complete development of a new public toilet and official Changing Place at Inglewood Place in 2024 to replace the public toilets recently demolished at Te Aro Park.	Public toilets	Manaakitanga Pārekareka Tiakitanga	Provider	Underway

#	Action	Facilities / Focus	Relevant Outcomes	Council's roles	Timing
U7	National Hockey Stadium & Mt Albert Park The National Hockey Stadium is undertaking a feasibility study for potential improvement to its buildings. At the same time, opportunities to develop collaboration across facilities on the park should be considered.	National Hockey Centre Chinese Sports Centre Wellington Smallbore Rifle Association Wellington Pistol Club	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Funder	Underway
U8	Ian Galloway Park Complete a site plan for the park with associated needs assessment for Ian Galloway Park in 2024/25 and develop a public toilet with funding confirmed in the 2023/24 Annual Plan.	Western Suburbs RFC Check other building on park. Other clubs not in buildings	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Tiakitanga	Provider	Underway
U9	Evans Bay collaboration Informed by the master planning work already undertaken for this marine precinct, continue to build collaboration across facilities. Align further work on master planning with the action P5 in <i>Te Whai Oranga Pōneke</i> for ocean recreation.	Evans Bay Yacht Club Wellington Volunteer Coastguard Wellington Cadet Centre Trust	Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Facilitator	Underway
U10	Karori Community Hall Complete the business case for Karori Community Hall confirming its role in a cohesive <i>co-located precinct</i> of facilities. Link to Action C8 .	Karori Community Hall Facilities listed in Action C8	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Funder	Underway
U11	Owen Street Bowling Club Complete consultation of future options for Owen Street Bowling Club. This work should inform Action F17 .	Owen Street Bowling Club Facilities listed in Action F17	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka Pāhekohekotanga Tiakitanga	Provider Facilitator	Underway
U12	Leisure Card Delivery Expand the Leisure Card Partners to ensure the discount opportunities reach the intended audiences and support increased participation by breaking down barriers to participation.	Consider application to all community facilities	Manaakitanga Whanaungatanga Pārekareka	Provider Funder	Underway

Kuputaka | Glossary

In this Plan, unless the context otherwise requires –

Accessibility has the same meaning set out in Article 9 from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): *“To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas.”*

Bumping space means places in the community where we naturally bump into each other. They are places where people come together to meet, share ideas or local knowledge, relate and connect to one another.

Capacity relates to the size of the facility and the ability to accommodate people either at one time or over a period of time. Capacity is considered constrained when demand to use the facility (either at specific times or over a period of time) is close to this level.

Catchment means the geographic area where the majority of users (typically 60% or more) travel from to visit the facility. A range of factors influence peoples’ decisions on the selection of facilities. In most cases people choose the facility closest or most convenient. However, some people may choose a facility further afield for a variety of reasons. Provision of specific amenities or activities, size and capacity, condition, pricing, opening hours can all influence the size of the catchment area.

Cohesive network means community facilities provide seamless and coordinated range of opportunities with minimal duplication. Cohesion also applies to the range of spaces, programmes and other delivery aspects. The key benefit is maximising community benefit through the efficient use of resources and minimising duplication.

Co-located precinct is based on stand-alone facilities that are located in close proximity and implement some elements of collaboration such as combined marketing or programming.

Delivery means the way a community facility is operated, including the opening hours, prices, programming, cleaning and other management components.

Functional means a facility is situated in the right location with a suitable design for the range of intended activities and for all people to use it.

Multi-purpose facilities are buildings that serve multiple activities either through as a shared facility or community hub.

Network means the collective provision of community facilities across Wellington.

Optimise means considering how to achieve the maximum benefit from a facility or range of facilities. This could include redevelopment, changing delivery or disposing of some facilities and building new.

Population benchmarking means when the number of facilities or capacity (in terms of size) is calculated as a ratio of the population. Visit benchmarking can also be undertaken as a ratio of visit to

capacity or visits to the population. Population benchmarking is undertaken as one method to compare cities and level of provision.

Provision means the availability of a community facility for use by the community. Provision primarily is focused on the location and design of the building.

Single purpose facilities are stand-alone facilities that primarily serve one type of activity.

Stand-alone facilities are based in a single building that is not connected to another.

Viability relates to the financial cost to deliver a facility, based on the anticipated revenue versus expenditure. Very few community facilities cover all costs of delivery and require grants or subsidies. A facility is more viable where the grant or subsidy amounts are reduced (in comparison to the same facility type).

Whole of life costs means the cost of construction, depreciation, delivery, maintenance and renewals over the expected life of the building.

Terms used in Planning Process (Wāhanga 4.4.1)

As part of the community facility *planning process*, the following terms are described as follows:

Significant change to community facilities include:

- acquiring an existing building as a new community facility
- constructing a new community facility
- redeveloping an existing community facility (not maintenance)
- forming a facility partnership with another organisation
- disposing a community facility which is no longer viable or needed.

Project brief includes:

- Introduction – what has initiated the investigation.
- Scope – investigation area and facilities to be considered.
- Key questions – to be answered through the investigation.
- Data – existing information to support investigation.
- Mana whenua – initial views, alignment and significance to their priorities, and the engagement method to be used.
- Engagement – who and how the community and stakeholders should be engaged.
- Potential options – to be considered through investigation.
- Method – process, timeframes, resources and outputs.

Needs assessment includes:

- Assess strategic alignment of the potential project.
- Review the population profile and projected growth.
- Stocktake of current provision: use, functionality, capacity and catchments.
- Assess provision levels: geographic, function, capacity and equity.
- Engage mana whenua to explore significance and interest.
- Engage community and stakeholders: understand needs and aspirations.
- Current financial performance and situation.
- Identify key drivers for change (if any).
- Identify potential responses: determine Council's role, as well as building and non-building options.
- Recommendation(s): any facility change(s) or other responses.

Feasibility study includes:

- Continue the partnership with mana whenua (through existing Council process).

- Continue to communicate with stakeholders and community.
- Confirm facility drivers and requirements (from needs assessment).
- Identify options: location, size, collaboration model, design, materials and functionality factors.
- Assess options: pros/cons, costs, whole of life, environmental impact, network impact, benefits, risks and potential constraints (eg consents).
- Seek community and stakeholder feedback on options.
- With the preferred option: determine concept design, capital and *whole of life* costs, governance, benefits, risks, issues, assumptions and dependencies.
- Identify funding sources and implications (eg impact on rates).
- Identify implementation plan, challenges, and timeframes.
- Recommendation(s): preferred option or if no viable option identified.

Business case includes:

- Outline strategic case for change.
- Outline options considered and justification for preferred option.
- Progress concept design to eliminate issues, risks and confirm costs.
- Identify opportunities to deliver on Tūpiki Ora.
- Community and stakeholder input on preferred option.
- Funding sources and implications (eg impact on rates).
- Implications on ongoing operational costs of facility.
- Outline of the project management plan including timeframes.
- Recommendation(s): whether to proceed or not viable.
- Developing the project management plan to guide implementation.



Newtown library mural, by artist Liana Leiatua.

Āpitianga 1: Te rārangi whānui o ngā taupuni ā-hapori | *Full community facility list*

Community centres (partner run)					
Facility name	Facility building type	Address	Suburb	Building owner	Landowner
Aro Valley Community Centre and Hall	Community centre	48 Aro Street	Aro Valley	WCC	WCC
	Community hall	48 Aro Street (Hall)	Aro Valley	WCC	WCC
Brooklyn Community Centre	Community centre	12-18 Harrison Street	Brooklyn	WCC	Brooklyn CC
Grenada Village Community Centre	Community centre	4 Mandeville Crescent	Grenada Village	WCC	WCC
Hataitai Community House & Centre	Community house	112 Waipapa Road	Hataitai	WCC	HCH
	Centre	157 Hataitai Road	Hataitai	WCC	HCH
Johnsonville Community Centre	Community centre	3 Frankmoore Avenue	Johnsonville	WCC	WCC
Karori Community Centre and hall	Community centre	7 Beauchamp Street	Karori	WCC	WCC
	Community hall	England Lane	Karori	WCC	WCC
Khandallah Town Hall & Cornerstone Community Centre	Community centre and hall	11 Ganges Road	Khandallah	WCC	WCC
Kilbirnie/Lyall Bay Community Centre	Community centre	56-58 Bay Road	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC
Miramar Maupuia Community Centre	Community centre	27 Chelsea Street	Miramar	WCC	WCC
Newtown Community and Cultural Centre	Community centre	Cnr Columbo/Rintoul Sts	Newtown	WCC	WCC
	Network Newtown	9 Constable Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC
	Community hall	71 Daniel Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Northland Community Centre	Community centre	5 Woburn Road	Northland	WCC	WCC
Raukawa Community Centre	Community centre	67 Raukawa Street	Strathmore Park	WCC	WCC lease
Te Tūhanga Rau	Community centre	108 Strathmore Avenue	Strathmore	WCC	WCC
Seatoun Village Hall and St Christophers	Seatoun Village Hall	22 Forres Street	Seatoun	Trust	Trust
	St Christopher's	27 Ventnor Street	Seatoun	Trust	Trust
Thistle Hall Community Centre	Community centre	Cnr Cuba & Arthur Sts	Wellington	WCC	WCC
Vogelmorn Precinct	Community centre	93 Mornington Road	Brooklyn	Trust	Trust
	Community hall	13 Vennell Street	Brooklyn	WCC	WCC
Te Pokapū Hapori	Community centre	107 Manners Street	Wellington	Lease	WCC lease
Mt Vic Hub	WCC lease	24E Elizabeth St	Mount Victoria	Lease	WCC lease

Community centres (Council run)					
Churton Park Community Centre	Community centre	75 Lakewood Ave	Churton Park	Lease	WCC lease
Island Bay Community Centre	Community centre	137 The Parade	Island Bay	WCC	WCC
Linden Community Centre	Community centre	10 Linden Avenue	Linden, Tawa	WCC	WCC
Newlands Community Centre	Community centre	9 Batchelor Street	Newlands	WCC	WCC
Ngaio Town Hall	Community hall	1 Ottawa Road	Ngaio	WCC	WCC
Tawa Community Centre	Community centre	5 Cambridge Street	Tawa	WCC	WCC
Wadestown Community Centre	Community centre	46 Pitt Street	Wadestown	WCC	WCC
Libraries					
Facility name	Address	Suburb	Building owner	Landowner	
Brooklyn Library	Corner of Harrison Street and Cleveland Street	Brooklyn	WCC	WCC	
Central Library (Te Matapihi)	65 Victoria Street	City Centre	WCC	WCC	
Cummings Park Library - Ngaio	1A Ottawa Road	Ngaio	WCC	WCC	
Island Bay Library	167 The Parade	Island Bay	WCC	WCC	
Karori Library	247 Karori Road	Karori	WCC	WCC	
Khandallah Library	8 Ganges Road	Khandallah	WCC	WCC	
Mervyn Kemp Library - Tawa	158 Main Road	Tawa	WCC	WCC	
Miramar Library	68 Miramar Avenue	Miramar	WCC	WCC	
Newtown Library	13 Constable Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC	
Ruth Gotlieb Library, Kilbirnie	101 Kilbirnie Crescent	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC	
Wadestown Library	1 Moorhouse Street	Wadestown	WCC	WCC	
Waitohi Community Hub	34 Moorefield Road	Johnsonville	WCC	WCC	

Swimming pools				
Facility name	Address	Suburb	Building owner	Landowner
Freyberg Pool	139 Oriental Parade	Oriental Bay	WCC	WCC
Karori Pool	22 Donald Street	Karori	WCC	WCC
Keith Spry Pool	6 Wanaka St	Johnsonville	WCC	WCC
Khandallah Summer Pool	45 Woodmancote Road	Khandallah	WCC	WCC
Tawa Pool	23 Davies Street	Tawa	WCC	WCC
Thorndon Summer Pool	26 Murphy Street	Thorndon	WCC	WCC
Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre	63 Kilbirnie Crescent	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC
Recreation centres				
Facility name	Address	Suburb	Building owner	Landowner
Ākau Tangi (ASB Sport Centre)	72 Kemp Street	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC
Karori Recreation Centre	251 Karori Road	Karori	WCC	WCC
Kilbirnie Recreation Centre	101 Kilbirnie Crescent	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC
Nairnville Recreation Centre	Corner of Cockayne Road and Lucknow Terrace	Khandallah	WCC	WCC
Tawa Recreation Centre	38A Duncan Street (Tawa College)	Tawa	WCC	WCC
Marae				
Facility name	Address	Suburb	Building owner	Landowner
Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi	30 Ladbrooke Drive	Newlands	Marae	WCC
City housing community spaces				
Facility name	Address	Suburb	Building owner	Landowner
Berkeley Dallard Apartments	Nairn St	Mt Cook	CHP	WCC
Central Park Apartments	21 Brooklyn Rd	Mt Cook	CHP	WCC
Granville Flats	493 Adelaide Rd	Berhampore	CHP	WCC
Hanson Court Apartments	3 Hutchison Road	Newtown	CHP	WCC
Heath Flats	6 Heath St	Johnsonville	CHP	WCC
Hobart Park Flats	30A Hobart Street	Miramar	CHP	WCC

Kotuku Apartments	5 Kemp Street	Kilbirnie	CHP	WCC
Marshall Court Apartments	Tahi Street	Miramar	CHP	WCC
Newtown Park Apartments	Mansfield St	Newtown	CHP	WCC
Pukehinau Flats	Brooklyn Rd	Aro Valley	CHP	WCC
Rintoul Street Villas	271 Rintoul Street	Berhampore	CHP	WCC
Te Ara Hou Apartments	Constable St	Newtown	CHP	WCC
Whare Ahuru Apartments	16 Glenmore St	Thorndon	CHP	WCC

Public toilets				
Facility name	Address	Suburb	Building owner	Landowner
Public Toilets - Responsible Camping Area	501 Evans Bay Parade	Hataitai	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Hataitai Beach	Evans Bay Parade	Hataitai	WCC	WCC
Island Bay Surf Club	250 The Esplanade	Island Bay	WCC	WCC
Lyllall Bay Surf Club Exeloo	5 Lyall Parade	Lyllall Bay	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Oriental Parade Wishing Well	Oriental Parade & Terrace	Oriental Bay	WCC	WCC
Owhiro Bay Toilets & Shelter (Te Kopahou Reserve)	Owhiro Bay Road	Owhiro Bay	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Balaena Bay	Evans Bay Parade	Roseneath	WCC	WCC
Freyberg Public Amenity Block	153 Oriental Parade	Oriental Bay	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Makara Beach	Makara Beach	Makara Beach	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Princess Bay	501 Queens Drive	Lyllall Bay	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Queens Drive	Queens Drive	Lyllall Bay	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Worser Bay	Awa Road	Seatoun	WCC	WCC
Boat Sheds Blk B - public toilets for the marina	Evans Bay Parade	Evans Bay	WCC	WCC
Clyde Quay Wharf Apartments (northern end)	Clyde Quay Wharf, Herd Street	Clyde Quay	WCC	WCC
TSB Arena	4 Queens Wharf	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Frank Kitts Park Lagoon	Whairepo Lagoon, Jervois Quay	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Kumutoto Public Toilets (Lobster Loos)	By 56 Customhouse Quay	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Linkspan Building	Waterfront Opposite Odrlins Plaza	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Shed 6 (Men's, Shed 6 beside Fergs Kayaks)	Queens Wharf by Fergs Kayaks	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Waitangi Park Public Toilets	Waitangi Park, Herd Street	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Chaffers Dock Apartments - Herd Street Building	Herd Street	Te Aro	Other	Other

Public Toilets - Civic Centre	Harris Street	City Centre	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Top of Cable Car	Upland Road	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Arapaki Service Centre and Library	Manners Street	City Centre	Other	WCC
Wellington Station Bus interchange	Lambton Quay	City Centre	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Courtenay Place	Courtenay Place	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Grey Street	15-29 Grey Street	City Centre	Other	Other
Berhampore Golf Links (attached to Olympic FC)	572 Adelaide Road	Berhampore	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Central Park	65 Ohiro Road	Brooklyn	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Churchill Park	2 Marine Parade	Seatoun	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Grasslees Reserve	16 Davies Street	Tawa	WCC	WCC
Karori Cemetery Public Toilets	76 Old Karori Road/15 Rosehaugh Ave	Karori	WCC	WCC
Karori Park Public Toilets	400 Karori Road	Karori	WCC	WCC
Anderson Park Pavilion Public Toilets	Anderson Park	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Play Area Public Toilets	102 Glenmore Street	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Begonia House	101 Glenmore Street	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Main Garden Public Toilets	103 Glenmore Street	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Rose Garden Public Toilets	104 Glenmore Street	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Lyndhurst Park (Club Pavilion)	Lyndhurst Road	Tawa	WCC	WCC
Makara Cemetery Public Toilets	237 Makara Road	Makara	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park	190 South Karori Road	Makara	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Memorial Park (Pukeahu)	15 Buckle Street	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Parks Toilets - Miramar Park	17 Darlington Road	Miramar	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Monorgan Road Play Area	2A Walden Street	Strathmore Park	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Mt Victoria	100 Alexandra Road	Mt Victoria	WCC	WCC
Newtown Park Grandstand	Mansfield Street/Roy Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Parks Toilets - Polo Ground	20A Park Road	Miramar	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Pukehuia Park (Newlands Park)	208 Newlands Road	Newlands	WCC	WCC
Scorching Bay Changing Rooms & Public Toilets	Karaka Bay Road	Karaka Bays	WCC	WCC
Seatoun Park Pavilion	Ludlam Street	Seatoun	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Te Aro Park	Dixon/Manners Streets	Te Aro	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Willowbank Reserve Play Area	3 Boscobel Lane	Tawa	WCC	WCC

Ōtari-Wilton Bush Information Centre	156 Wilton Road	Wilton	WCC	WCC
Ōtari-Wilton Bush Picnic Area Public Toilets	156 Wilton Road	Wilton	WCC	WCC
Worser Bay Changing Rooms & Public Toilets	Marine Parade	Seatoun	WCC	WCC
Ben Burn Park pavilion	Campbell St	Karori	WCC	WCC
Wakefield Park pavilion	Adelaide Rd	Island Bay	WCC	WCC
Toilets below Toitū Pōneke,	Kilbirnie Crescent	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC
Bottom of KPSA VUW cricket and football	Salamanca Road	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Botanic Gardens Treehouse Visitor Centre	Glenmore St	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Aro Street Park	60 Aro Street	Aro Valley	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Shorland Park	Reef Street	Island Bay	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - 33 Luxford St	33 Luxford Street	Berhampore	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - 44 Jefferson Street	44 Jefferson Street	Brooklyn	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - 9 Constable Street	9 Constable Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Bay Road	56 Bay Road	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Broadway Street	Broadway Street	Strathmore Park	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Collingwood Street	Collingwood Street	Ngaio	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Dundas Street	23 Dundas Street	Seatoun	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Ganges Road	11 Ganges Road	Khandallah	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Medway Street/ The Parade	Medway Street/The Parade	Island Bay	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Miramar Ave/ Park Rd	Miramar Avenue/Park Road	Miramar	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Quebec Street	42 Quebec Street	Kingston	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Randwick Rd	Randwick Rd	Northland	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Taurima Street	Taurima Street	Hataitai	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Wadestown/ Cecil Roads	Wadestown & Cecil Roads	Wadestown	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Woodmancote Road	Woodmancote Street	Khandallah	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Churton Park Community Centre	75 Lakewood Ave	Churton Park	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Johnsonville Library	3-5 Broderick Road	Johnsonville	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Karori Library	247 Karori Road	Karori	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Next to Mervyn Kemp Library	160 Main Road	Tawa	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Newlands Mall	McMillian Court/ Bracken Road	Newlands	WCC	WCC
Public Toilets - Wadestown Library	Corner Moorhouse Street/Lennel Road	Wadestown	WCC	WCC

Lease Facilities					
Lease type	Facility name	Address	Suburb	Landowner	Building owner
Childcare - premise lease	Aro Valley Pre-School	47 Palmer Street	Aro Valley	WCC	WCC
Childcare - premise lease	Brooklyn Playcentre	22 Harrison Street	Brooklyn	WCC	WCC
Childcare - premise lease	Capital Kids Co-Operative	Hugh Street, towards hospital	Mt Cook	WCC	WCC
Childcare - ground lease	Hataitai Kindergarten	Taurima Street	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - ground lease	Houghton Valley Playcentre	84 Houghton Bay Road	Houghton Bay	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - ground lease	Island Bay Plunket	167 The Parade	Island Bay	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - premise lease	Johnsonville Early impressions Childcare	3 Frankmoore Avenue	Johnsonville	WCC	WCC
Childcare - ground lease	Johnsonville West Kindergarten	34A Kipling Street	Johnsonville	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - premise lease	Karori Childcare Centre	47 Beauchamp Street	Karori	WCC	WCC
Childcare - ground lease	Karori Playcentre	64 Campbell Street -	Karori	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - premise lease	Khandallah Playgroup	11 Ganges Road	Khandallah	WCC	WCC
Childcare - premise lease	Khandallah Plunket	Ganges Road	Khandallah	WCC	WCC
Childcare - premise lease	Kilbirnie Early Learners Creche	58 Bay Road	Kilbirnie	WCC	WCC
Childcare - ground lease	Kilbirnie Plunket	620 Evans Bay Parada	Kilbirnie	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - ground lease	Miramar North Kindergarten - Whānau Manaaki	9A Whanganui Street	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - ground lease	Miramar Plunket	20A Park Road	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - premise lease	Miramar Playcentre	23 Crawford Green	Miramar	WCC	WCC
Childcare - premise lease	Newtown Early Learning Centre	73 Daniel Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Childcare - premise lease	Ngaio Childcare Centre	Ottawa Rd	Ngaio	WCC	WCC
Childcare - ground lease	Northland Kindergarten - Whānau Manaaki	22 Albemarle Road	Northland	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - ground lease	Sunshine Kindergarten, Karori - Whānau Manaaki	21A Sunshine Avenue	Karori	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - ground lease	Tawa Central Kindergarten - Whānau Manaaki	21 Oxford Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - premise lease	Te Kainganui Early Education Centre	64 Tasman Street	Mt Cook	WCC	WCC

Childcare - ground lease	Te Kohanga Reo	Chelsea Street	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - premise lease	Te WhareMarie Tamariki Inc. trading as A CBD childcare Centre	15 Harris Street	City Centre	WCC	WCC
Childcare - ground lease	Tui Park Kindergarten - Whānau Manaaki	12 B Mexted Terrace	Linden	WCC	Lessee
Childcare - ground lease	Wadestown Plunket Clinic	117 Wadestown Rd	Wadestown	WCC	Lessee
Lease type	Facility name	Address	Suburb	Landowner	Building owner
Arts - Ground Lease	Karori Arts & Craft Centre	7 Beauchamp Street	Karori	WCC	Lessee
Arts - Ground Lease	Wellington Art Club Incorporated	Chelsea Street	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Arts - Ground Lease	City of Wellington Pipe Band	Cnr Hall & Hanson St	Newtown	WCC	Lessee
Arts - Ground Lease	Wellington Red Hackle Pipe Band	20 Tawa Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Arts - Ground Lease	Wellington Potters Association	130 Grant Road	Thorndon	WCC	Lessee
Arts - Premise lease	NZ Art show	105 Lyall Parade	Lyall Bay	WCC	WCC
Lease type	Facility name	Address	Suburb	Landowner	Building owner
Marine - Ground Lease	Evans Bay Yacht & Motorboat Club	447 Evans Bay Parade	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Marine - Premise lease	Island Bay Bait House Aquarium	250 The Esplanade	Island Bay	WCC	WCC
Marine - Premise lease	Island Bay Marine Education Centre	250 The Esplanade	Island Bay	WCC	WCC
Marine - Ground Lease	Lyall Bay Surf and Life Saving Club	101 Lyall Parade	Lyall Bay	WCC	Lessee
Marine - Ground Lease	Maranui Surf and Life Saving Club	107 Lyall Parade	Lyall Bay	WCC	Lessee
Marine - Ground Lease	Royal Port Nicholson Yacht Club	103 Oriental Parade	Oriental Bay	WCC	Lessee
Marine - Ground Lease	Wellington Volunteer Coastguard	461 Evans Bay Parade	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Marine - Ground Lease	Worser Bay Boating Club	253-269 Karaka Bay Rd	Seatoun	WCC	Lessee
Marine - Ground Lease	Worser Bay Life Saving Club Incorporated	253-269 Karaka Bay Rd	Seatoun	WCC	Lessee
Lease type	Facility name	Address	Suburb	Landowner	Building owner
Recreation Ground lease	Wellington Canine Obedience Club Incorporated	Alexandra Road	Newtown	WCC	Lessee
Recreation Ground lease	The Long Hall Trust (Point Jerningham)	4 Evans Bay Parade	Roseneath	WCC	Lessee
Recreation Ground lease	Cook Island Society	220 Hanson Street	Newtown	WCC	Lessee
Recreation Ground lease	Kae Miller Trust (View Road Park)	112 View Road	Houghton Bay	WCC	Lessee
Recreation Premise lease	Innermost gardens	31 Lawson Place	Mt Victoria	WCC	WCC
Recreation Premise lease	Kapi Mana Bridge Club	8 Linden Avenue	Tawa	WCC	WCC
Recreation Premise lease	Glenside Historic Halfway House	246 Middleton Rd	Glenside	WCC	WCC

Recreation Venue	Leonard Cockayne Centre, Ōtari Wilton's Bush	160 Wilton Road	Wilton	WCC	WCC
Recreation Venue	Treehouse meeting room - venue for hire	101 Glenmore St	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Lease type	Facility name	Address	Suburb	Landowner	Building owner
Scout/Guide – Ground	Tawa Girl Guides	21 Oxford Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Brooklyn Scout Group	24 Harrison Street	Brooklyn	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	First Karori Scout Group	158 Campbell Street	Karori	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Wellington Cadet Centre	393 Evans Bay Parade	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Karori West Scout Group	23 Sunshine Avenue	Karori	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Johnsonville Girl Guides	87 Broderick Road	Johnsonville	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	1st Island Bay Scout Group	Dover Street	Berhampore	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Johnsonville Scout Group	30 Ironside Road	Johnsonville	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Southern Cross Scout Group	55 Stoke Street	Newtown	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Paparangi Scout Group	100 Mark Avenue	Grenada Village	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Newlands Scout Group	24-30 Spenmoor Street	Newlands	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Wadestown Scout Group	1A Hanover Street	Wadestown	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Eastern Bays Scout Group	253-269 Karaka Bay Road	Seatoun	WCC	Lessee
Scout/Guide – Ground	Tawa Scout Group	21 Oxford Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Lease type	Facility name	Address	Suburb	Landowner	Building owner
Sport – Ground lease	Mornington Golf Club	80 Stanley Street	Berhampore	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Salamanca Tennis Club	21 Wesley Road	Kelburn	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Tennis Incorporated / Renouf Tennis Centre	60 Brooklyn Road	Brooklyn	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Miramar Rangers AFC	145 Miramar North Road	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Tawa Bowling Club	13 Davies Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Harbour City Gymnastics	Ruahine Street	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Football Club	37 Ruahine Street	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Marist St Pats Rugby Football Club	Ruahine Street	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Netball Wellington Centre	Ruahine Street	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Badminton Wellington	1 Ruahine Street	Hataitai	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Johnsonville Rugby Football Club	80 Helston Road	Paparangi	WCC	Lessee

Sport – Ground lease	Western Suburbs RFC	149 Curtis St	Wilton	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Island Bay Tennis & Squash Club	2 the Parade	Island Bay	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Johnsonville Tennis Club	9 Doctor Taylor Terrace	Johnsonville	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Waterside Karori Football Club	400 Karori Road	Karori	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Club Kelburn	Salamanca Road	Kelburn	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Victoria University Tennis Club	Salamanca Road	Kelburn	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Marist AFC and Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club	Kilbirnie Crescent	Kilbirnie	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Toitu Pōneke Hub	49 Kilbirnie Crescent	Kilbirnie	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Kilbirnie Tennis Club	14 Crawford Road	Kilbirnie	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Churton Park Tennis Club	Lakewood Avenue	Churton Park	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Tawa Tigers Wrestling Club	1 Gee Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	North City Cricket Club	3 Gee Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Newlands - Paparangi Tennis Club	26 Black Rock Road	Newlands	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Tawa Rugby Football Junior Club	23C Lyndhurst Road	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Tawa Rugby Football Club	23A Lyndhurst Road	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Miramar Tennis Club	Darlington Road	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Miramar Bowling Club	Darlington Road	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Chinese Sports & Cultural Centre	Mount Albert Road	Berhampore	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Pistol Club	Russell Terrace	Berhampore	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Smallbore Rifle Association	Russell Terrace	Berhampore	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Table Tennis Wellington	Alexandra Road	Newtown	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Tennis Club	182 Alexandra Road	Newtown	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Ngaio Tennis Club	3 Waikowhai Street	Ngaio	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Oriental Rongotai Football Club	22 Park Road	Miramar	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Wellington Scottish Athletics Club	Salisbury Terrace	Mount Cook	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Tawa Softball & Tawa AFC (Redwood Park)	69A Redwood Avenue	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Tawa Squash Club	67 Main Road	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Talavera Tennis Club	148 Glenmore Street	Northland	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Tawa Tennis Club	24 Tawa Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee

Sport – Ground lease	Wellington North Badminton Association	24 Tawa Street	Tawa	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Victoria Bowling Club	125 Pirie Street	Mount Victoria	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Vogelmorn Tennis Club	8 Vennell Street	Brooklyn	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Island Bay Softball Club	592 Adelaide Road	Berhampore	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease	Island Bay United Football Club	592 Adelaide Road	Berhampore	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Ground lease 46	Wilton Bowling Club	122 Wilton Road	Wilton	WCC	Lessee
Sport – Premise lease	Waiora Hub at Alex Moore Park	15 Bannister Ave	Johnsonville	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Wellington Collegians Cricket Club	Glenmore & Kinross Streets	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Olympic AFC	572 Adelaide Road	Berhampore	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Wellington Swords Club	8 Tanera Crescent	Brooklyn	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Tawa Junior Football Club Wellington British Railway Modellers	Caribbean Drive, Grenada North Park	Grenada North	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Kelburn Municipal Croquet Club	65 Salamanca Road	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Victoria University of Wellington Cricket Club & Victoria University of Wellington Football Club	Salamanca Road	Kelburn	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Rangimarie Tennis Club	Lavaud Street	Berhampore	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Wellington Region Hockey Stadium	9 Mount Albert Road	Berhampore	WCC	WCC
Sport – venue/premises	Newtown Park Pavilion and Function Room	Manchester Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Wellington Harrier Athletic Club	Alexandra Road	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Wellington Municipal Croquet Club	Alexandra Road	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Miramar Softball Club	22 Park Road	Miramar	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Wellington Rugby Football Union	Hall Street	Newtown	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Seatoun AFC	Great Harbour Way / Te Aranui o Pōneke	Seatoun	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Hataitai Park - Velodrome Clubrooms (no current tenant)	Ruahine Street	Hataitai	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Scorching Bay Building (vacant)	Massey Road	Scorching Bay	WCC	WCC
Sport – Premise lease	Owen Street Bowling Club (vacant)	177 Owen St	Newtown	WCC	WCC

Te Awe Māpara | Community Facilities Plan

Communications Plan – June 2023

What we're doing

Project background

- The Plan's purpose is to guide the Council's provision and decision-making about community facilities for the next 30 years.
- Community facilities, such as our pools, libraries and community centres, are highly valued by Wellingtonians. They provide opportunities for people to learn, be inspired, play, develop a sense of belonging, perform, and create.
- The Council is trying to understand how Wellington's network of community facilities are meeting people's needs and aspirations now and what we need to do to make sure they continue to meet needs and aspirations into the future.

Communication objectives

- To be clear about current and future problems, pressures, issues and opportunities, and the proposed focus areas to improve the provision of community facilities in Pōneke.
- Engage with typically hard to reach communities.
- Encourage all stakeholders, including the general public, to make a submission during consultation.
- To keep Councillors, Advisory Groups, team members and wider Council staff informed of project developments and issues and to identify areas of alignment and collaboration.

Key messages

- The Council has developed Te Awe Māpara to guide our efforts to have *thriving and accessible community facilities – where people connect, have fun and belong*.
- The Plan will provide the decision-making and prioritisation framework to help ensure the community facilities eco-system meets community needs and aspirations over the next 30 years and helps make Pōneke a place where communities thrive.
- There are about 275 facilities included in the Plan: community centres & halls, libraries, pools, recreation facilities, public toilets, city housing community spaces, leases to community sport clubs, childcare, and arts, creative and cultural groups.
- The Plan does not give all the answers, but where we need to focus our energies. The actions in the Plan are all investigative and involve the community and mana whenua throughout. They will inform the Council's investment decisions in the 2024 Long-Term Plan and our ongoing asset management planning.
- *Have your say on the draft plan by 31 July 2023.*

How we'll do it

Engagement

- Fomal consultation will run 29 June – 31 July 2023.
- Kōrero Mai | Let's Talk for consultation survey.
- Accessible versions will be available and printed documents and submission forms in local community facilities.
- Promotional material will be distributed too.

Comms tools

- Kōrero Mai | Let's Talk for consultation survey + paper survey
- News Story – Our Wellington
- Posters at facilities
- Social Media
- Enewsletters
- Direct email to stakeholders

	June	July	August
Councillor approval	✓		
Consultation open	✓		
News Story	✓		
Posters, social media	✓	✓	
Direct email		✓	
Consultation close		✓	
Oral submissions			✓
Final plan review – October			

What it will look like

Measures of success

- Number of surveys completed via Lets Talk and printed.
- Number of clicks via enewsletter and news story.
- Positive sentiment on social media and overall engagement (likes, comments, shares).
- Quality of the data report upon analysis.



Key stakeholders

- Councillors
- Mana Whenua
- Advisory Boards
- Wellington Public
- Target communities – Rangatahi 0-24, Older, migrant, rainbow, low income, disabled people.

Key contacts

Kristine Ford Principal Policy Advisor

Georgie Glendinning Senior Communications Advisor

ADOPTION OF TE WHAI ORANGA PŌNEKE - OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION STRATEGY

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report asks Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic to receive the submissions on the consultation of the Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - Open Space and Recreation Strategy and agree to the amendments recommended to the draft Strategy in response to submissions by adopting the revised Strategy, the associated action plan and Open Space Categories and Provision Targets.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

In March 2023, the Council approved the draft Strategy, action plan and associated open space category and provision targets for public consultation.

In 2021, the Spatial Plan was adopted with an action to review Our Capital Spaces 2013, the Open Space and Recreation Strategy. Action 1.3.6 stated: *“Review Our Capital Spaces - An Open Space and Recreation Framework for Wellington: 2013-23 to ensure it aligns with the Spatial Plan and future growth projections, including an assessment and evaluation of the suitability of the city’s current parks and open space network to support future growth and demand.”* As part of this review, the Strategy’s development has considered the impact of future growth projections and more intensification of the city’s urban areas, alongside analysis of our parks network. Responding to future growth and change has prominence in the Strategy.

Significance

The decision is rated of high significance in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

2. The Strategy will have several future financial implications to enable implementation of a number of the actions it directs. While some of the actions can be developed and delivered within existing budgets, some actions will require new funding. These funding implications will be considered as part of Long-term Plan and Annual Plan processes, where funding requirements can be considered in the context of other Council funding priorities. Approving this Strategy does not mean funding is approved for implementing actions that require new funding. However, it does support strategic decision making about future open space and recreation investment.

Risk

| Low | Medium | High | Extreme

3. The risk of adopting the Strategy is low. However, there is a risk of losing community confidence if we cannot deliver on the actions and directions identified in the Strategy. The Strategy is aspirational, setting a strategic direction for the next 30 years. Not all of the actions and results will be delivered in the first three years of the Strategy. The action plan has an indicative timeframe for implementing actions that includes, short (next 2 years), medium (2-5 years) and longer-term (5-10 years) timeframes. Nevertheless, it sets up a framework for where we focus our investment and attention over the next 10 years. This is consistent with other strategies and plans for Wellington City Council.

Author	Ella Hardy, Recreation and Parks Planner
Authoriser	Sherilyn Hinton, Open Space and Recreation Planning Manager Paul Andrews, Manager Parks, Sports & Rec Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Note the feedback provided and thank the submitters for both their input and commitment to ongoing collaboration for improving outcomes in the open space, nature and recreation elements of Wellington City.
- 3) Note that the Strategy has been updated to reflect consultation feedback (Attachment 1 and 2).
- 4) Agree to adopt Te Whai Oranga Pōneke – Open Space and Recreation Strategy.
- 5) Delegate to the Chief Executive and the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee the authority to amend the Strategy to include any amendments agreed by the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic at this meeting and any minor consequential edits as part of the publishing process.
- 6) Agree to archive Our Capital Spaces 2013.
- 7) Note that Council officers will report back to Councillors in September about an Open Space Investment Plan which will identify investment options and priorities for consideration through the Long-term Plan process.
- 8) Note that the level of capital investment required for growth-related open space and recreation investment will be incorporated into Development Contribution fees set in the Long-term Plan process.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

4. The Strategy provides an overarching framework and strategic direction for the Council to manage and develop public open space, recreation facilities and recreation programmes and services over a thirty-year timeframe. It is reviewed every ten years to update our priorities to guide decisions on funding and investment. The Strategy also includes an action plan and Open Space Categories and Provision Targets attached as an appendix.
5. The Strategy has been developed based on stakeholder feedback. We have endeavoured to understand challenges, opportunities, and priorities from a wide range of viewpoints and have sought to bring those elements into the development of this Strategy, including via:
 - **Consultation stage:** 390 submissions on the draft Strategy with a diverse range of viewpoints from community groups and individuals.
 - **Early engagement:** 1482 engagement survey responses, a wānanga with Taranaki Whānui, discussion with stakeholders in the open space and recreation sector, Council advisory groups and workshops with Councillors, information gathering from our representative survey and GIS analysis.
6. A full copy of submissions has been provided to Councillors. The following are attached to this report:
 - Marked-up version of the Strategy with recommended changes
 - Feedback and submission analysis report

- Marked-up version of the Open Space Categories and Provision Targets appendix.
7. The mission of *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke* is to create a flourishing network of parks and recreation opportunities, interwoven into everyday life, that supports Wellingtonians to live well and connect to nature and each other. This mission is underpinned by five principles that are woven throughout the Strategy. To meet the mission, we have five strategic focuses with approaches to support each of these.
 8. The Open Space Categories and Provision Targets detail the expected characteristics, the level of service, and level of distribution of different types of open spaces across Wellington.

Takenga mai | Background

9. The current Open Space and Recreation Strategy; *Our Capital Spaces* was adopted in 2013 with a 10-year horizon. That 10-year horizon is now up, and the Strategy is due to be reviewed.
10. The revised Strategy was developed through two stages of engagement and consultation with the public and stakeholders.
11. The first stage included a short engagement survey named “*Where’s your happy place*”. This survey was conducted in March and April 2022. A total of 1452 responses were received from individuals and groups. Alongside this survey, Council officers talked to more than 400 people in public places across the city in face-to-face engagements including at parks, beaches, markets, and recreation centres. In addition, officers met stakeholders including Nuku Ora, Sport NZ, Regional Sports Organisations Forum and Council’s Advisory groups. Results of this survey can be found [here](#). A representative survey was also undertaken to understand how people accessed and used open spaces and recreational places and the barriers to using them. A wānanga with Taranaki Whānui members at Pipitea Marae was also held. The ideas brainstormed at the wānanga helped shape significant parts of the Strategy.
12. The development of the Strategy also benefits from feedback provided in the early engagement undertaken on the Community Facilities Plan.
13. In March 2023, the Council approved the draft Strategy for formal public consultation. The consultation was conducted for four weeks between the 14th of March and the 14th of April. We developed a video to engage people in the consultation, put signs up on key open space and recreation sites, visited markets and parks around the city, advertised the consultation online and in print media, and sent out newsletters and emails to a broad range of stakeholders. Further detail on this consultation is available in Attachment 3.
14. This paper provides a summary of the engagement and consultation feedback, and the subsequent changes recommendations to the Strategy, ready for Council adoption.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

Public Consultation Results

15. We received 390 submissions from a broad range of recreation, community and environmental groups and individuals from across Wellington.

16. Submitters were asked to rate their level of support for various components of the Strategy. Submitters expressed strong support for Te Whai Oranga Pōneke. Overall, 86% of submitters supported the overall direction of the Strategy and 92% supported the mission. Support for the five principles was as follows:
- Tiakitanga was 90% strongly supported or somewhat supported.
 - Wairuatanga was 80% strongly supported or somewhat supported.
 - Whanaungatanga was 90% supported or somewhat supported.
 - Maanakitanga was 90% supported or somewhat supported.
 - Pārekareka was 92% supported or somewhat supported
17. The following excerpts give a flavour of the support for the overall strategic direction, mission and principles:
- *“Great work! I want to live in a modern, connected green city. I strongly support all five principles of this plan. I strongly support the building of community and social connections through these plans.”*
 - *“DPA[Disabled Persons Assembly] supports the key principles underpinning the draft strategy: Tiakitanga, Whanaungatanga, Pārekareka, and Wairuatanga. These talk about the need to preserve stewardship of Wellington’s recreational and open spaces, interpersonal connection, people’s ability to have fun and recreate and the requirement to respect the spirituality (mana and mauri) of the sea, land and air as everyone does so”.*
 - *“I love how you’ve used te Ao Māori concepts and really thought about the human connection to - and being part of - nature. So many studies show how important it is for humans to reconnect with nature for our wellbeing, especially with the challenges ahead of us, and this strategy does a great job of recognising that and then thinking about who might be missing out on it, so where the energy needs to be focused. Ka pai.”*
 - *“Strongly support the kaupapa of this strategy, at Women in Urbanism Aotearoa we continue to advocate for spaces which make our cities, brighter, happier and inclusive for all. We strongly support the efforts within the accessibility, biodiversity and inclusivity outcomes.”*
18. Submitters were also asked to rate their level of support for the Strategy’s key focus areas:
- **Focus 1: Integrated** (Well-distributed, multifunctional, and integrated spaces, places and programmes that respond to Wellington’s current and future needs.) was 91% supported or somewhat supported.
 - **Focus 2: Inclusive** (Inclusive, equitable, and accessible spaces, places and programmes that make everyone feel safe and welcome) was 90% supported or somewhat supported.
 - **Focus 3: Regenerating & Resilient** (The mana and mauri of our environment will be uplifted and will support the resilience of our city) was 91% supported or somewhat supported.
 - **Focus 4: Reindigenising** (Te ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision-making, management,

activities and the visual presence of our places, spaces, and programmes) was 75% supported or somewhat supported.

- **Focus 5: Diverse** (Diverse recreation experiences across our places, spaces, and programmes equitably supporting our communities' physical, social, and restorative wants and needs) was 89% supported or somewhat supported.

19. The consultation included open-ended questions asking about each of the focus areas. Careful analysis was undertaken on the engagement and submission feedback. The details of this are included in Attachment 3. A broad range of detailed feedback was received, that encompassed many different areas and opinions. The following high-level themes emerged from the feedback:

People believe that open spaces and recreation are crucial to Wellingtonian's **mental health, physical health, and connection to nature and one another**. Communities highly treasure them. • Wellingtonians want us to **proactively plan for the future** around open space and recreation. People are concerned about the impact of intensified housing development on the future of our open space and recreation network.

- People want to be able to **access open spaces and facilities easily** and to be able to get to them via active modes. However, some are concerned that they still need to access their recreation experiences with cars and carparking. A few submissions were concerned that the Strategy didn't address how people get to parks and recreation enough.
- People want **well-maintained** spaces and places that are **inclusive** and feel welcome and safe.
- People want **equitable recreation** opportunities that are **accessible, affordable** and **inclusive** to a broad range of our community.
- People are worried about the impact of climate change on our city and believe parks and **green infrastructure** can support the resilience of our city. They want the Council to look to nature-based solutions to support resilience. They talked about the ecosystem services and 'spongy city' benefits that parks and greening of the city support. Some submitters mentioned the recommendations of the Parliamentary Commission for the Environment (PCE) report on parks and green spaces: [Are we building harder, hotter cities? The vital importance of urban green spaces](#), which was released during the public consultation on the draft Strategy. This report recommends expanding consideration of urban green space in council planning processes and treating the planning for and investment in green infrastructure as we do other public infrastructure.
- People are similarly worried about the **natural environment**, protecting **biodiversity** and improving the condition of our **waterways**. Several submitter themes concerned; connecting with nature, equity of greening, supporting ecological corridors, supporting birds, street trees and greening the city.
- Recreation and environmental advocates are worried about the **ongoing sustainability** of their groups facilities, assets, buildings or volunteer base and want support from Council.

- Community groups want to be involved in **meaningful collaboration** and engagement around decisions about open space and recreation and the implementation of this strategy.
- People generally support a **stronger partnership** with Mana Whenua around our open space and recreation and reindigenising our parks and recreation opportunities. However, some of the Wellington community are worried about this focus area and suggested it shouldn't be given such priority.
- **Financing the Strategy.** Some submitters were concerned about the financial cost of the Strategy or that it wouldn't be delivered as it wouldn't get funding. Some sought clarification about how it would be financially supported, whether it was unaffordable, and what the process for securing funding would be.
- Several submitters discussed the importance of **child independence** and the need to enable **children to play independently in the urban environment**. They also talked about being an inclusive city for children and young people, which means supporting them to play. Similarly, **skate** advocates discussed the need for the Strategy to support skate in the city and for young people to be able to skate and scoot around the city.

Key recommended changes to the Strategy

20. The following discussion sets out the recommended changes to the Strategy and *Open Space Categories and Provision Targets* in response to feedback from consultation. The recommended changes to the Strategy are highlighted in yellow in Attachment 1 or mentioned in a comment box. A number of smaller, and less substantial changes have also been included in the document and are explained in Attachment 3.
21. **Green infrastructure:** The Strategy has been amended to emphasise and weave discussion about green infrastructure and ecosystem services throughout it. This includes adding into a revised definition of 'open space', mixed into approaches around creating multifunctional parks, streetscapes, increasing open space, integrated catchment management, waterways and the potential role in adapting to climate change, through additional actions and some amendments to the *Open Space Categories and Provision Targets*.
22. **Access to parks and recreational experiences:** Although this is central to the 'integrated' focus of having parks accessible to people, and there was mention of supporting public transport planning to reduce carbon in the 'reducing carbon' section of the Strategy. We have improved this and restructured sections 1.2 and 3.6 to make it more apparent, with a paragraph under section 1.2 added to address connectivity/ access to parks and recreation opportunities and how we will work as part of the wider Council to ensure parks are connected and accessible via various transport opportunities. However, this Strategy is not a transport strategy. Our main mechanism in this Strategy is to ensure access to parks and recreation is considered as part of our wider Council planning for transport and car-parking.
23. **Financing the Strategy.** We have updated the Strategy with more explanatory information about how we fund projects and work programmes through the Council's LTP and annual plan processes. Commentary has also been added highlighting the importance of development contributions as part of funding new investment in open space and recreation, and an action has been added to explore the potential of other funding mechanisms, some of which are described in in the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment report.

-
24. **Child independence, play and skate.** A new approach to the inclusive focus section has been added on designing our public realm to welcome play, skate and active recreation. This recognises that for a city to be truly inclusive to children and young people, play should be welcome and embraced. Similarly, it recognises that skate is a healthy recreational activity that should be welcomed in our urban realm.
 25. **Connecting with nature, greening and ecological corridors.** We have amended and merged the approaches about Connecting to Nature and Supporting Greening Equity and have restructured these to fall under the Regeneration and Resilient focus area to help with navigation of the Strategy. In addition, reference to ecological corridors and birds are included, and increasing street trees in areas of low canopy coverage continues to be supported in the Strategy.
 26. **Use of te reo Māori.** A few submitters raised concerns about the use of te reo Māori and found some use of te reo Māori challenging to comprehend. We have amended some of the te reo Māori words, definitions and the principle Wairuatanga to support increased understanding, without diluting the prominence of te reo Māori in the document. In addition, a glossary for key te reo Māori words has been added and a reference to a Tikanga Māori book for people to research if they want to understand more. The use of te reo Māori is supported by Council's [Tūpiki Ora](#) strategy and [Te Tauihu – te reo Māori Policy](#), which has a vision of Wellington as a te reo Māori City by 2040. The Strategy says we will role model te reo Māori use in our publications and resources. Therefore, it is appropriate that we use te reo Māori in this Strategy.
 27. **Future urban areas.** Approach 1.3 has been amended to include reference to future urban areas and the importance of open space planning and provision that needs to happen in these new urban areas of the future.
 28. **Public toilet provision.** Some changes have been made to the public toilet section in the Strategy and in the Open Space Categories and Provision Targets in response to feedback about the importance to ensuring access to public toilets. The Strategy requires public toilets to be considered at community parks, destination parks, and significant beaches, and at signature and regional trail destinations. (These spaces are defined by the Open Space Categories and Provision Targets and the Wellington Regional Trail Framework). The draft strategy included urban parks and did not include mention of signature and regional trails. Urban park provision is covered by the draft Community Facilities Plan and provision of toilets around urban centres.
 29. **Maintenance and condition.** Approach 2.4 has been amended to recognise the quality and maintenance of spaces as an important part of supporting a welcoming and safe environment.
 30. **Revenue generating activities.** We have amended approach 5.2 to mention how we will continue to support revenue-generating activities for clubs to achieve financial sustainability, and that we will continue to support these activities where they are consistent with legislative requirements.
 31. **Metrics to measure progress.** The Strategy includes measures to track progress towards achieving the five strategic focuses. These measures are an essential tool in ascertaining the progress in implementing Te Whai Oranga Pōneke and to maintaining ongoing commitment to improved outcomes for open space and recreation within the Council, our community, and our partners. The intention is to report on these measures

every two years to Council. The metrics have been updated to include baseline measures and targets, and several new metrics have been included, including a metric about safety in parks, and two metrics on community satisfaction with outdoor and indoor recreation facilities and parks.

32. **Open Space Categories and Provision Targets:** These have been updated to reflect and be consistent with other changes that have been recommended to the Strategy. Regarding public toilets, water sensitive urban design and the wider resilience of the city.
33. **Actions:** The Strategy has a ten-year action plan, grouped into four activity areas:
 - Enabling Māori aspirations actions;
 - Planning & policy actions;
 - Development, management, and promotion actions; and
 - Regional and community partnership actions.
34. The actions do not cover all of the work that the Council does concerning open space and recreation, but they instead focus on additional initiatives for the Council to undertake, or continue progressing, to deliver on the five strategic focus areas over the next ten years. Several actions have been updated to reflect community aspirations and to improve clarity. Nine new actions surrounding the following topics have also been added:
 - Implementing the accessible action plan
 - Identifying areas of road reserve that could be used for open space values
 - Working with Wellington Water Ltd and the Regional Council to see how our open space network can contribute to integrated catchment management
 - Investigating alternative funding mechanisms for financing open space improvements
 - Implementing the Council's cultural heritage action plan (under development) in open spaces and recreation facilities
 - Working with developers and Council's consenting teams to ensure open space values are recognised and protected
 - Continuing to work on our global commitment as a biophilic city and a tree city of the world
 - Incorporate skate and play friendly design into the Council Design Manual.
 - Completing the outer green belt.
35. Some of the actions identified require new funding, and others can be developed and delivered with existing budgets. The intention is to get approval for the broad strategic direction set out in the Strategy and then seek approval for the financing of specific priority actions requiring new funding through the Long-term Plan or Annual Plan processes.
36. Many actions give direction to our business as usual (BAU), and we will work with the relevant Council business units to embed these actions and support the team to make shifts in how they work and make decisions in their operational activities.

Costs, the Long-term Plan process, and financial implications.

-
37. New investments will need to be funded through the Long-term Plan process. However, not all investment will need to be funded in the first 3 years.
 38. A key action identified in the Strategy is to develop an Open Space Investment Plan to identify and investigate priorities for future investment. This Plan is currently being developed. Council officers will present the findings of the work to Councillors and ensure it informs the Long-term planning process.
 39. One major anticipated revenue opportunity is through leveraging **development contributions** to support the increase in level of service required in responding to growth. The Development Contributions Policy is being reviewed as part of the Long-term planning process providing an opportunity to look at how we support the financing open space and recreation improvements/projects that support growth. The PCE report highlights that Wellington City Council leverages less from development contributions than other similar territorial authorities so there is an opportunity to relook at our approach.
 40. There are also other opportunities for funding, for example through grants and bequests such as the Plimmer Bequest that we can leverage. In addition, one of the actions of the Strategy is to investigate alternative funding mechanisms for financing open space improvements, specifically looking at potential options described in the [PCE report](#). We anticipate looking at opportunities for funding could reduce the cost directly on rate payers.
 41. However, when we have these conversations as part of the Long-term planning process, it is worth recognising that according to the [PCE report](#), Wellington City Council currently spends the lowest percentage of its capital expenditure budget on parks and reserves than other comparable territory authorities. See the figure below taken from the PCE report.

Table 3.4: Breakdown of planned capital spending in long-term plans, 2021–2031.

Council	Total CAPEX	Parks and reserves		Three waters		Transport	
	\$ million	\$ million	% of total	\$ million	% of total	\$ million	% of total
Auckland Council	31,800	Not provided		11,137	35%	12,645	40%
Hamilton City Council	2,448	198	8%	873	36%	1,014	41%
Tauranga City Council	4,644	618	13%	1,655	36%	1,976	43%
Upper Hutt City Council	359	121	34%	100	28%	138	38%
Hutt City Council	1,454	85	6%	587	40%	406	28%
Porirua City Council	785	31	4%	536	72%	135	18%
Wellington City Council	3,216	74	2%	679	21%	1,050	33%
Christchurch City Council	5,787	645	11%	1,912	33%	1,448	25%

Note: CAPEX = capital expenditure

42. The Strategy also provides an opportunity to reduce costs in some areas, for example through planting up open space areas that do not need to be mown, and through supporting collaborative models for recreation organisations to co-habit as opposed to individual single use buildings that we support maintenance and capital with.
43. In response to this Strategy, Officers will develop options and priorities for investment to consider as part of the Long term-Plan process. These relate to the five strategic focuses of the Strategy and include:
 1. **Neighbourhood and urban open space investment:** An Open Space Investment Plan is currently being developed to help us identify and investigate priorities for future investment. Council officers will present the findings of this work and ensure this work informs the Long-term planning process.
 2. **Raising the accessibility and level of service of our track network:** Wellingtonians have told us that our track network is not accessible enough, that they care about being connected to nature, that the network is not maintained at a high enough level of service and that this is going to be exacerbated as climate change and more frequent storm events cause more slips and damage. This is not necessarily about increasing the number of tracks in our network – the first priority is ensuring the quality and accessibility of our existing track network.
 3. **Re-indigenising our open space and recreation network:** To deliver on this focus area of the Strategy, we will need to investigate new funding and resources to support the capacity of our partners.

4. **Greening our streets and suburbs:** Building on the Green Network Plan (which focuses on the central city), investigate funding to support increased greening in suburban areas of the city.
5. **Skateable City:** We will investigate developing investment options to support a skateable city, and what temporary and permanent skate infrastructure is needed to achieve this.

Kōwhiringa | Options

44. The Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee may
 - Adopt Te Whai Oranga Pōneke as outlined in this paper.
 - Adopt an amended version of Te Whai Oranga Pōneke.
 - Not adopt the Strategy which would mean the 2013 Our Capital Spaces would remain active.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

45. We have been mindful of existing Council strategies and have engaged with subject matter experts within Council to ensure consistency with these. Specific alignment includes:
 - **Spatial Plan - Our City Tomorrow, Planning for Growth:** The Strategy review has aligned with the strategic growth patterns directed through the Spatial Plan.
 - **Te Atakura First to Zero, Wellington's Blueprint for a Zero Carbon Capital, 2019:** The Strategy review supports the role of our city's open space and recreation network in reducing carbon, increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and protecting our ecosystems.
 - **Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy, 2022:** The Strategy review translates our strategic commitment to achieve better outcomes for Māori through the open space and recreation network.
 - **Strategy for Children and Young People, 2021:** The Strategy review supports the wellbeing of children and young people throughout the city.
 - **Aho Tini 2030- Arts, Culture & Creative Strategy:** The Strategy review supports creativity and culture in our open space and recreation network.
 - **He Rautaki Ōhanga Oranga -Economic Wellbeing Strategy, 2022:** The Strategy review supports economic wellbeing by supporting investment in destination open spaces and events that support tourism and a high quality of life for Wellingtonians.
 - **Green Network Plan 2022:** The Green Network Plan is a greening plan for the city centre. The strategy review supports the goals of the Green Network Plan and looks to extend the greening concept across other areas of the city.

Engagement and Consultation 46. Engagement and consultation with mana whenua, the community and key stakeholders was a key component in developing this Strategy

and is outlined in the discussion section. The engagement report is provided in Attachment 3.

Implications for Māori

47. The Council recognises the importance of its relationship with mana whenua and Māori in both creating and delivering on this Strategy. A key focus of this Strategy is about reindigenising our open space and recreation network, with the outcome sought that te ao Māori, te Tiriti o Waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision making, management, activities and the visual presence of our places, spaces, and programmes. There are number of approaches and actions outlined in the Strategy that support Māori aspirations and are strongly connected to the direction set by
48. As part of the engagement stage a wānanga was held with Taranaki Whānui members at Pipitea Marae. The ideas brainstormed at the wānanga shaped significant parts of the Strategy.
49. We have worked with mana whenua to share the strategic direction and seek input at various stages of developing the draft Strategy. We have raised opportunities for feedback at the regular catch-up council meetings with both Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira and have presented updates and plans for the Strategy. At these sessions feedback has been positive. Unfortunately, both iwi have not had the capacity to get involved in the detail of the Strategy. They were heavily involved in the development of Tūpiki Ora and the draft Strategy has given effect to Tūpiki Ora's priority way points in relation to open space and recreation.

Financial implications

50. There are no financial implications at this point. The Strategy identifies a set of implementation actions and some of these have financial implications. However, these need to be considered as part of Council's annual plan and long-term planning processes, where funding requirements can be considered in the context of other Council funding priorities. This is a normal process for strategic documents and is further discussed on p9 of the Strategy.

Legal considerations

51. Council has several legal obligations relevant to open spaces, including under the Resource Management Act 1991, Wellington Town Belt Act 2016, Biosecurity Act 1993 and the Reserves Act 1977. Officers will ensure that actions resulting from this Strategy are carried out consistently and in accordance with relevant legislation.

Risks and mitigations

52. The risk of adopting the Strategy is low. Individual actions in the action plan will be assessed for their risk at the appropriate time.
53. There is some risk that all the direction sought in the Strategy will not be achieved in the desired timeframes, and this may impact public confidence. This is an aspirational Strategy with aspirational targets.
54. Furthermore, it's important to consider the potential reputational consequences of not implementing the Strategy, considering the significant amount of support it has received from the public during the consultation process.

Disability and accessibility impact

-
55. The Council recognises the importance of disability and accessibility as it relates to open space and recreation. A key focus of the Strategy is about inclusivity and within this, there is the approach: *Driving universal design thinking*. This direction applies universal design principles in all our projects to make access to open spaces, recreation facilities and programmes available to as many people as possible. This will help provide physical access, sensory and other design features that can enhance accessibility, use and enjoyment of open spaces and facilities. The other focus around equitably supporting diverse recreational activities means there may be support for activities that enable disabled people to be active. There is also a focus on supporting access to nature through our trails network.

Climate Change impact and considerations

56. This Strategy provides a strong direction to reduce our carbon footprint across the open space and recreation network and supports the goal of making Wellington City a zero carbon capital (net zero emissions) by 2050 as outlined in Te Atakura, Wellington Council's Zero carbon strategy. It does this through supporting an integrated and non car-dependent future for open space and recreation. It also supports decarbonising our facilities and using a whole-of-life lifecycle approach to renewing recreation assets.
57. Another part the Strategy focuses on how the open space and recreation network will adapt and respond to the impacts of a changing climate. This includes discussing how managed retreat from existing urban areas may provide opportunities to expand our open space network to increase protection from storm events and floods, and increase the absorption of wave energy, ultimately supporting the future resiliency of our city.

Communications Plan

58. Once the Strategy has been adopted, we will communicate with our stakeholders and the public by:
- Media Release
 - Social media post
 - Council's website and Let's Talk update.
 - Closing the loop with stakeholders via email
 - Internal communications

Health and Safety Impact considered

59. There are no health and safety impacts arising from this draft strategy.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

60. We will provide a bi-annual report back on progress in delivering the Strategy.
61. We will work with Council business units to embed the Strategy into business-as-usual processes.
62. We will work through the LTP process to develop plans for investment consideration, and we will investigate opportunities through the review of the Development

Contributions Policy to support investment in open spaces and recreation related to growth.

63. We will report back to Council in September about the work underway on the development of an Open Space Investment Plan.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Te Whai Oranga Pōneke- Marked up version ↓ 	Page 160
Attachment 2.	Open Space and Provision Targets Marked Up ↓ 	Page 227
Attachment 3.	Public Consultation Summary ↓ 	Page 246



Commented [EH1]: This document is a marked up version of the strategy. Please note that it does not reflect final formatting.

Ngā Ihirangi Contents

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Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

Contents

Te whakatakinga Introduction

Wellingtonians love their city's public open spaces and recreational places. Listening to the chorus of birds while wandering through Ōtari-Wilton's Bush, watching the kids hurtle down the slide at Shorland Park, having a splash at the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre in Kilbirnie, and meeting mates for lunch at Te Ngākau (Civic Square), are all part of what makes living in Wellington great.

Our open space and recreation networks are an essential part of Wellington life. They underpin important aspects of our city's environmental, social, economic, and cultural wellbeing. However, they are coming under increasing pressure as our population grows, as our climate changes and as our communities diversify.

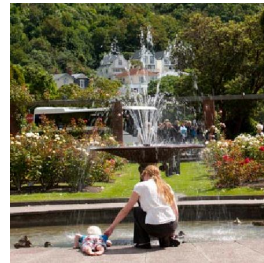
This open space and recreation strategy, *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke* provides an overarching framework and strategic direction for Wellington City Council

(the Council) to manage public open space, recreation facilities and recreation programmes and services over the next 30 years. It will be reviewed every 10 years to update our priorities to guide decisions on funding and investment.

This strategy builds on mahi that the Council has achieved since *Our Capital Spaces Strategy 2013* and before. Since 2013, we have better protected Te Taiao as more people and communities have worked to take on a tiaki role in our green spaces. With their help, we've been implementing our biodiversity action plan, *Our Natural Capital*, achieved our goal of planting two million trees and seen native bird life spread across the city. We've improved the quality and availability of sports facilities, including developing the Waiora sports hub, progressed installation of artificial turf on 8 playing field areas, upgrading 56 play areas and Waitohi swimming pool. More people on low incomes are getting active through our expanded Leisure Card. We've bought more land to help connect up the Outer Green Belt and Skyline Track and have improved our 387km track network with more routes, connections, and upgrades.

We need to build on this hard-won legacy and keep pace with change. Investment will be required to optimise what our existing parks and facilities can offer and to continue expanding and developing our network as the population grows.

To shape this strategy, we have reviewed the existing strategy, conducted a research survey, compiled findings from previous parks and recreation surveys, conducted GIS (mapping) analysis, assessed national trends in recreational participation and benchmarked against other council practices, policies, and strategies.



We also gathered 1452 submissions from the community through our 'Happy Place' engagement survey in April 2022 and then almost 400 submissions on the draft strategy in April 2023, held a wānanga with Taranaki Whānui members, and met with key stakeholders such as Nuku Ora, the Accessibility Advisory Group, and the Regional Sports Leaders Forum. Our community told us open spaces are crucial to mental health, physical health, and feeling connected to nature and one another.

People want well-maintained spaces they can get to easily using active modes, with appropriate facilities so that every person can enjoy Wellington, no matter the time of day, ability, or weather.

At the core of this strategy is our mission for open space and recreation, underpinned by five principles. To meet the mission, we have five strategic focuses with approaches and an action plan. We've developed [open space categories and provision targets](#) to guide the way we implement and monitor the action plan.

Te whāinga me ngā mātāpono Mission and principles

The vision for Wellington, as set out by *Wellington 2040*, is “an inclusive, sustainable and creative capital for people to live, work, and play”.

To deliver this vision, the Council’s outcome framework focuses on four aspects of wellbeing: environmental, social, cultural, and economic. *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke*, the Open Space and Recreation Strategy, will help deliver this vision and will support the four wellbeings. It incorporates inclusivity, sustainability, and creativity in our open space and recreation network.

Te Whai Oranga means ‘in the pursuit of wellness’ and embodies the core function of open space and recreation: To support the wellness of people to live and play, and the intrinsically connected health of our environment.

Mission

The mission of Te Whai Oranga Pōneke is to create:

A flourishing network of parks and recreation opportunities, interwoven into everyday life, that supports Wellingtonians to live well and connect to nature and each other.



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

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Principles

The principles of *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke* provide the foundation for this strategy. They underpin how the Council will conduct itself, the strategic focuses, and how decisions about public open space and recreation will be made. The principles are based on Te Ao Māori concepts, which support our mission in providing a strong base for the interconnectedness of people and the environment¹. The principles are:



Tiakitanga

We recognise our intrinsic responsibility as individuals, as the Council, and as a community, to be guardians and stewards of all our resources. We nurture and manage our open space and recreation resources to be environmentally and economically sustainable for all generations to come.



Whanaungatanga

We recognise that relationships and social connections are central to our wellbeing, our sense of belonging and social cohesion. We foster relationships throughout our recreation and open space communities, partnering to share our knowledge, backgrounds, and resources, and strengthening our sense of community.



Pārekareka

We recognise how important it is to have fun, play and enjoy ourselves. Recreation and open spaces will help people to thrive by supporting balanced, fun, and joyful lifestyles.



Wairuatanga

We recognise that people are intrinsically part of the natural world. By preserving the mana and mauri (life force) of the environment we can help to support balance and connection.



Manaakitanga

We show respect, generosity and care for others. We are good hosts throughout our open spaces and recreation places, showing humility and kindness and seeking to support accessible, fair, and equitable opportunities for all.

¹ It is important to note that many of these Te Ao Māori concepts do not directly translate into English. However, we have described these principles to relate them to the open space and recreation context. Hirini Moko Mead's book *Tikanga Māori* provides more detailed information about these concepts.

Horopaki Context

Pōneke is abundant with varied and rich open space and recreation experiences that help support Wellingtonians to enjoy a high quality of life. The Council is responsible for 4305 hectares² of open space across the city, equating to 203m² per resident, and a range of related recreation facilities, including 96 hectares of sport field areas, 108 play areas, seven swimming pools and five recreation centres.

This section briefly defines key terms used in this strategy and outlines the current situation, including the Council's role in providing for open space and recreation, our key partners and why open space and recreation is so important for Wellington. It is important to understand where we are, to get to where we want to go.

² This number of hectares excludes streetscapes, some of our hard urban public spaces and some spaces in the road reserve.



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

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What are our open spaces?

Open space is the publicly accessible, predominately unbuilt land that provides opportunities for passive and active recreation opportunities and supports ecosystem services. Open space includes our parks and reserves, nature spaces, urban public spaces such as plazas and squares, some streetscapes, coastal areas, cemeteries/urupā and our destination parks like the Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekākā. People enjoy our open spaces and parks for exercising, socialising, relaxing, playing and connecting to nature. Our open spaces contain much of Wellington's natural elements such as waterways, forests, shorelines and are home to our native biodiversity. They are also equipped with recreation facilities such as playgrounds and sportsfields.

Open Space Categories



Coastal

Beaches, rocky shores and adjacent public open space on the south coast and around the harbour. Provide opportunities for people to experience the marine environment, whether swimming, boating, exploring rock pools, walking, or looking at the view.

Examples: Oriental Bay, Lyall Bay.

57% of Wellingtonians visit coastal areas at least monthly

100km of coastline



Neighbourhood

Multi-use recreation parks that are often used within a neighbourhood. Often flat and provide a mix of informal and formal recreation experiences, from picnicking, playing and relaxing, to organised sports and playgrounds.

Examples: Karori Park, Carrara Park, Macalister Park.

261 neighbourhood parks

82% of households live within 10 minutes walk of a neighbourhood park

70% of Wellingtonians visit a neighbourhood park at least monthly



Urban

Open spaces in associated areas of intensified development, such as town centres and the city centre. Includes squares, plaza and greens.

Examples: Midland Park, Te Aro Park, Constable Street Play Area.

71% of Wellingtonians visit an urban park at least monthly





Nature

Relatively undeveloped areas where the natural environment dominates, managed primarily for protection and restoration of indigenous ecosystems. They are also spaces for less intensive recreation activities like walking and mountain biking.

Examples: Waimapihi, Te Ahumairangi, Matairangi.

211 nature parks

41% of Wellingtonians visit a nature park at least monthly

1.5km Almost all Wellingtonians live within 1.5km of a large nature area

3811 hectares of nature parks make up 89% of our open space network



Destination

A unique experience that attracts large numbers of visitors from all over Wellington and beyond.

Examples: Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekaka, Zealandia, Wellington Waterfront, Mākara Peak Mountain Park, Basin Reserve.

34% of Wellingtonians visit destination parks & gardens at least monthly

65% of Wellingtonians visit the Wellington Waterfront at least monthly



Cemeteries/Urupā

Cemeteries provide a location for chapel services, interments, and remembrance. Cemeteries are respectful environments for reflection and grieving.

Examples: Mākara Cemetery, Karori Cemetery.

4 Cemeteries (2 working: Mākara & Karori)



Linkages

The little spaces or corridors that cater for active transport connections but are not streetscapes. They are often small with little development other than a footpath and/or steps and some natural elements.

Examples: Small park between Salamanca Road and the Terrace, Leonie Gill Walkway.



Streets

Well-designed streetscapes offer important 'open space' to communities. They can provide essential areas of public life - strolling, sitting, eating, dancing, listening to music, people-watching, exercise, and markets.

Examples: Cuba Mall, Victoria Street, Swan Lane.



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

What is recreation?

Recreation in this strategy, is the things we do for enjoyment in our open spaces and recreation facilities. Some of us like to go walking, ride a bike, swimming, or picnicking. Others like to play sport, play games, write a poem, do some gardening, or simply sit and contemplate life. These activities can be important to us and contribute to our wellbeing.

Recreation can be both active and passive.

- **Active recreation** involves physical activity. It can range from running, walking your dog, dancing, or environmental volunteering, to playing at a park or participating in organised sport.
- **Passive recreation** is about the ways we use our open spaces to relax and enrich our lives through contact with nature, social interaction, and cultural activities. Passive recreation can include sitting and watching the world go by, feeling the sun and wind, reading a book, chatting with friends, or watching an outdoor concert.

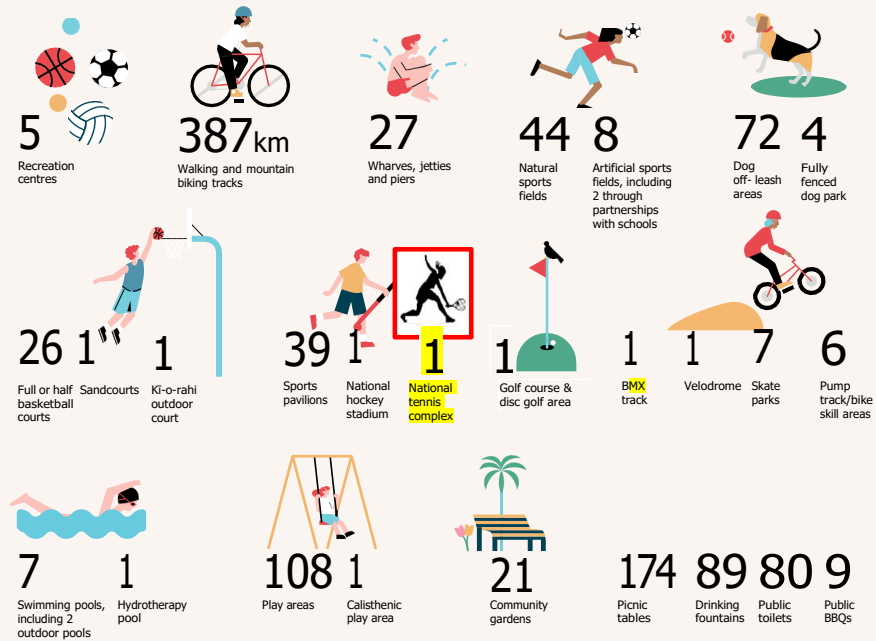
Recreation can be highly structured, and involve teams and organisations, with pre-arranged timing and locations – such as sports like competition football. Alternatively, recreational activities can also be flexible, self-programmed and informal, such as shooting hoops, going for a skate on your skateboard or a swim in the ocean.

The Council supports recreation in our city by providing **recreation facilities, programmes and services** and they are important elements of this strategy.



Recreation facilities

Recreation facilities are the physical structures which accommodate recreation activities. Recreation facilities include green or built assets which are specifically provided and managed for recreational purposes, such as swimming pools, playgrounds, recreation centres, trails, courts, and sports fields; and buildings designed to support general recreation use, such as public toilets. Many of these facilities are provided and managed by the Council, others are developed and are run in partnership with the Council (e.g. artificial sports turfs partnership with secondary schools or community-run recreation facilities on land leased from the Council). Other recreation facilities are provided and managed independently of the Council (e.g. private gyms, tennis clubs, and university recreation facilities).



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
 Open Space and Recreation Strategy

Recreation programmes and services

Our recreation services and programmes are about raising awareness of and improving access to recreational opportunities. They are services and programmes that support people to recreate. Services include information through websites and signage, or our booking system for use of our facilities and open spaces. They include the range of sports leagues and recreation activities we run from Gymjam for toddlers, to basketball leagues. Other services help people to get involved and be active, such as the Leisure Card that provides opportunities and fee-discounts for marginalised communities. The Council's Swimwell programme supports over 16,000 participants to learn to swim each year and our Welly Walks programme encourages people to get out and explore our parks.



900,000+
 Visits a year at Akau Tangi Sport Centre are supported by council run services, programmes and leagues.



160
 Leases and licenses with community groups supported to house community and recreation activities.



279ha
 Of grass is kept short by our mowing team.



16,000
 Children a year are supported to learn to swim through the SwimWell programme.



60,000
 Bookings and allocations are made per year to use our open spaces, sportsfields and recreation facilities.



Up to 25k
 Wellingtonians attend the harbourside markets every Sunday.



10,000+
 People from marginalised communities are supported by the leisure card.



1.3m
 Visits a year to the Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekākā are supported by park services, programmes and events.

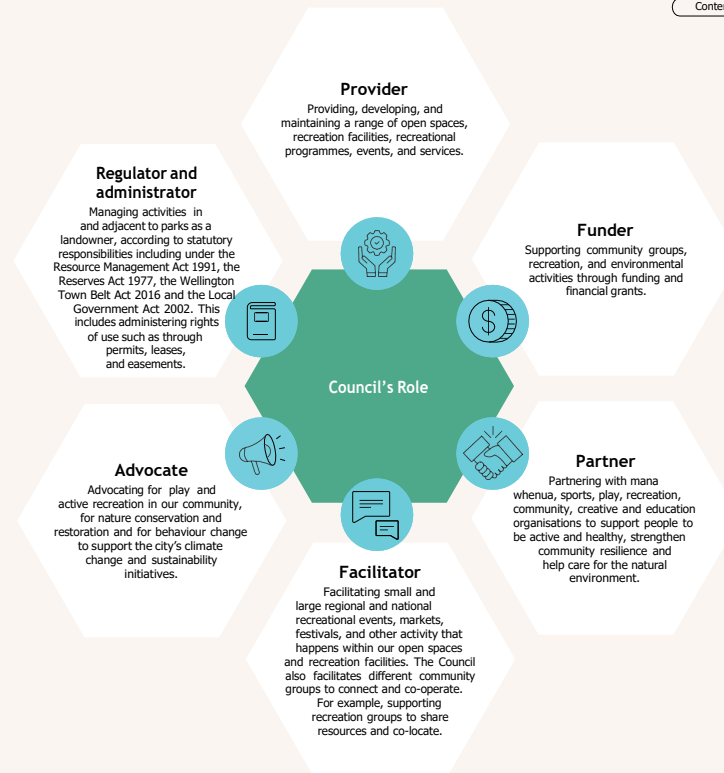


100k
 Native plants grown every year through the Berhampore Nursery for the council and community restoration work.

Commented [EH2]: Updated image

What is the Council's role?

In providing for open space and recreation, the Council acts in various roles alongside other government and non-government agencies in the sector. Specifically, the Council's roles are as follows.



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
 Open Space and Recreation Strategy

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Who are our key partners?

The Council doesn't look after or provide open spaces and recreation opportunities alone and neither can it implement this strategy alone.

Mana Whenua

Aotearoa is a nation founded on Te Tiriti o Waitangi. It is an important part of Wellington's past and future. Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika, Te Āti Awa, and Ngāti Toa Rangatira are the mana whenua groups with whom the Council strives to work in partnership.



In 2022 Council and mana whenua signed a new partnership agreement, Tākai Here. The agreement provides a framework for the way the Council will fulfil its obligations to mana whenua and Māori under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and see Māori thrive in all areas of wellbeing. Tākai Here lays a plan for how mana whenua and the Council will work together for the benefit of the city and region. Under the agreement, all partners, mana whenua and the Council are equal. Through Tākai Here our relationship with mana whenua is ever-evolving.

How we plan for open space and recreation needs to be part of this evolving partnership. However, we also must recognise that the co-management of open spaces has not always been successful, nor an equal partnership. We want to do better in future. We will support mana whenua to exercise their role as kaitiaki in protecting our natural environment and we will work as partners together on our recreation programming and service priorities. Understanding what opportunities exist and how we can re-indigenise our spaces, places, and programmes to integrate indigenous perspectives, cultural identities, and elements into the fabric of the city will be key to achieving this.

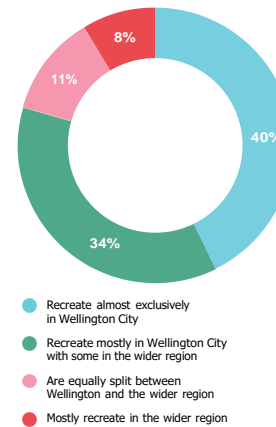
Regional partners

Wellington's open space and recreation network is part of the wider regional network that crosses territorial boundaries. Key regional partners include: Nuku Ora, WellingtonNZ, Department of Conservation, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, and other city councils in the Wellington region.

There are numerous ways in which we work regionally to coordinate and optimise open space and recreation provision. For example, the Regional Places and Spaces Plan helps ensure smart investment and avoids duplication of regional-scale facilities within the network. Similarly, we work on destination opportunities and promotion that attract people from within and outside the Wellington region, such as connecting and promoting our trail networks for long-distance walking and mountain biking. We also take a regional approach to catchment management and the care and health of Te Whanganui-a-Tara, Wellington Harbour.

Regional recreation graph

This indicates that although most recreation happens locally, we do need to work with our regional partners to support recreation activities across the region.



Community groups and organisations

A wide variety of community groups and organisations are vital to delivering our strategic focuses. Many of these organisations are volunteer led. Including:

- **Environmental organisations.** We work with advocacy and hands-on volunteer groups to protect and care for the natural environment. The Council provides practical support for activities such as tree planting and pest control, and we share ideas on how to advocate for and enhance biodiversity. Key initiatives include partnering with Capital Kiwi, Zealandia and Predator Free Wellington.

- **Sports and recreation clubs.**

We assist and support sports and recreation clubs to deliver a wide range of recreation opportunities and activities to the community. One example is by providing ground or premise leases for club facilities.

- **Regional sports organisations (RSOs) and College Sport Wellington.**

We work with RSOs who lead, promote, and oversee sports programmes and club sport in the Wellington region. RSOs support sports clubs directly to provide sporting opportunities that help create active, healthy communities. College Sport Wellington oversees sporting programmes for secondary school students.

- **Schools and university campuses.**

We work with schools and universities through supporting educational programmes around physical education and getting kids active, and around caring for the environment and planting trees. We also share facilities (such as fields and pools for local community use).

- **Community organisations.**

We work with youth, welfare, ethnic, disability, residents' organisations, and other community groups to support inclusive and accessible play, sport and recreational programmes, activities, and spaces.

- **Landowners.**

We work with private and public landowners to improve access to open space, to provide recreation opportunities and to protect our biodiversity.

- **Arts organisations.**

We work with arts organisations by supporting various creative recreation and cultural activities and events in our open spaces and recreation facilities.







Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

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What is the strategic fit?

This strategy, *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke*, is one of a series of strategies that guide how the Council will achieve its 2040 city vision and four community wellbeing outcomes. While each strategy has a particular focus, they are interconnected and require cross-Council collaboration to implement.

These strategies inform Council's funding and planning decisions. The funding needs of *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke* will be considered alongside other priorities through the Council's Long-term Plan and Annual Plan processes.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi										
Enabling legislations	Local Government Act, Reserves Act, Resource Management Act, Wellington Town Belt Management Act, Animal Welfare Act, etc									
City Vision	An inclusive, sustainable, and creative capital for people to live, work, and play									
Community Outcomes	    <p>Social Wellbeing Economic Wellbeing Cultural Wellbeing Environmental Wellbeing</p>									
Key Council Strategies	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Economic Wellbeing Strategy (2022)</td> <td>Planning for Growth/ Spatial Plan (2021)</td> <td>Social Wellbeing Framework (2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aho Tini (2021) Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy</td> <td>Te Atakura First to Zero (2019)</td> <td>Strategy for Children & Young People (2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Our Natural Capital – Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (2015)</td> <td>Let's Get Wellington Moving</td> <td>Tūpiki Ora (2022)</td> </tr> </table>	Economic Wellbeing Strategy (2022)	Planning for Growth/ Spatial Plan (2021)	Social Wellbeing Framework (2021)	Aho Tini (2021) Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy	Te Atakura First to Zero (2019)	Strategy for Children & Young People (2021)	Our Natural Capital – Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (2015)	Let's Get Wellington Moving	Tūpiki Ora (2022)
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Aho Tini (2021) Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy	Te Atakura First to Zero (2019)	Strategy for Children & Young People (2021)								
Our Natural Capital – Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (2015)	Let's Get Wellington Moving	Tūpiki Ora (2022)								
Open Space and Recreation related plans and policies	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reserve Management Plans For example: Wellington Town Belt Management Plan, Outer Green Belt Management Plan, South Coast Management Plan</td> <td>Cross-Council policy For example: Trading & Events in Public Places Policy, Verges Policy, Dog Policy, Naming Policy Te Mapihi Maurea, Grants and Funding Criteria</td> <td>Activity Based Plan & Policies For example: Play Space Policy, Open Space Access Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Green Network Plan, Our City's Food Future</td> </tr> </table>	Reserve Management Plans For example: Wellington Town Belt Management Plan, Outer Green Belt Management Plan, South Coast Management Plan	Cross-Council policy For example: Trading & Events in Public Places Policy, Verges Policy, Dog Policy, Naming Policy Te Mapihi Maurea, Grants and Funding Criteria	Activity Based Plan & Policies For example: Play Space Policy, Open Space Access Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Green Network Plan, Our City's Food Future						
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Long-term Plan										

Memoranda of Understanding with Mana Whenua

National & Regional Strategy

How does open space and recreation contribute to our wellness?

Feedback from Wellingtonians and a significant body of international and local research tell us that open space and recreation contribute significantly to the mental, physical, and spiritual wellness of our people, to our communities and culture, to the environment, and to our economy. This section describes the benefits we gain from investing in open spaces, nature, and recreation.



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

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Personal health and wellness

Visiting open spaces, having contact with nature, and participating in recreation activities assist our personal physical, mental, social, and emotional wellness.



Physical activity

Physical activity extends life expectancy and helps reduce the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, arthritis, some cancers, and combats diabetes and osteoporosis³. The cost of inactivity to the healthcare system has been estimated at \$530 million a year in New Zealand⁴. Estimates show that eliminating physical inactivity in New Zealand could avoid 9.8% of diabetes cases, 7.9% of heart disease cases and 13.1% of breast cancer⁵. **It has been estimated that for every \$1 invested in recreational physical activity, there is a social return of \$2.12.**⁶ Open spaces and recreation facilities provide space for physical activity.



Joy and fun

People seek out open spaces and recreational activity purely for enjoyment. Having fun is another way of de-stressing and lifting mood.



Restoration

The more time people spend in outdoor green space, the less stressed and anxious they feel, regardless of their age, gender, and socio-economic status⁷. Being outdoors in green places is emotionally and psychologically restorative. Recreation and being physically active reduces anxiety and risk of depression, and helps people sleep better⁷. Approximately 85% of Wellingtonians agree that visiting and experiencing outdoor public space and participating in active recreation has a positive impact on their taha hinengaro (or mental wellbeing)⁸.



Inspiration

Time out for recreation, especially in green spaces, stimulates the mind and creative thinking. Nature is often a source of new ideas⁹. The natural world can also be spiritually inspirational for many people who find meaning in the rhythms and beauty of nature.



Learning, development, and self-esteem

Physical activity and outdoor recreation help children and young people to learn and build social and life skills – laying the foundation for good mental health¹⁰. There is also evidence that recreation and spending time outside is related to improved cognitive thinking and enhanced self-esteem and self-confidence¹¹.



Sense of place

People often develop a deep sense of connection to open spaces, especially those they visit often or that have meaningful associations, such as places of cultural heritage. This supports a sense of belonging and provides opportunities to celebrate cultural identity¹².

³ Warburton, 2006
⁴ Deloittes, 2022
⁵ Sport NZ, 2017

⁶ Sport NZ, 2023
^{6b} WHO, 2016
⁷ WHO, 2016
⁸ Wellington City Council, 2022
⁹ Deakin, 2008

¹⁰ Benefitshub, 2022
¹¹ Barton & Rogerson, 2017
¹² Regional Public Health, 2010

Community cohesion

Open spaces, recreation facilities and activities support social and community cohesion.



Social interaction

Public open spaces and recreation facilities are places where people can meet and interact with whānau, friends or others in the community. They are freely available for everyone and provide opportunities for social contact.



Community connections

Sport and recreation activities, whether organised or informal, can draw people together from diverse backgrounds, fostering co-operation and strengthening social ties. Recreation activities can help break down social barriers and isolation by encouraging and celebrating participation across all cultures and abilities. These connections can help people feel they belong and create networks that sustain local communities¹³.

¹³ ibid



Places of refuge

Wellington faces various risks that could significantly disrupt our lives and the way the city functions. Natural hazards such as earthquake, tsunami and extreme weather events and global pandemics can threaten our way of life. The Christchurch earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic have taught us that open spaces and community facilities, including recreation facilities, are critical infrastructure during emergencies. They provide, for example, places to meet, distribute resources and shelter when people's homes are damaged¹⁴. During the pandemic, people sought out open spaces for refuge and recreation when indoor environments did not feel safe.

¹⁴ McShane & Coffey, 2022



Community identity and pride

Showcasing our scenic open spaces, premium sports facilities, recreational opportunities, and sporting talent can unite a community with a shared sense of identity and civic pride. Our communities often come together to celebrate our recreation successes¹⁵.

¹⁵ ibid

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Environmental wellbeing

The presence of green open space assists in the wellbeing of our environment.



Moderation of extreme weather events
Permeable surfaces and vegetation cover in parks and open spaces helps reduce flooding and pressure on stormwater infrastructure by absorbing, storing, and slowing runoff during heavy rain. Vegetation cover also helps reduce the effect of extreme heat and drought by providing shade that cools the air and soil¹⁶.



Habitat for biodiversity
Green open spaces provide living spaces for plants and animals and maintain a diversity of complex processes, such as soil formation, that underpin other ecosystem services. Plants and animals are an essential part of our natural environment and provide ecosystem services such as pollination, seed dispersal and nutrient recycling. Diversity in species and habitats is an essential part of a healthy environment.

¹⁶ Parliamentary Commissioner for Environment, 2023



Climate change mitigation
Ecosystem services in our open spaces, such as carbon sequestration and flood mitigation, help reduce the impact and cost of climate change. Trees and vegetation in our open spaces store carbon, which helps offset climate change emissions. Similarly, attractive, and connected trails and pathways, integrated with the city's walking and cycling network, help reduce emissions by encouraging people to use alternative modes of transport and rely less on motor vehicles.



Air quality
Plants in our open spaces produce oxygen. Plants also reduce air pollution by absorbing harmful gases and catching airborne particles.



Clean water, healthy soil
Vegetated open spaces support soil formation and water quality. Soils are full of unseen life that generate and recycle the essential nutrients required for plant growth. Soils protect water quality and reduce flooding by absorbing, filtering, and storing runoff. The ecology of natural streams and wetlands helps to keep fresh water clean. Surrounding vegetation further protects water quality by holding soil, filtering runoff, and regulating temperature. This also supports good water quality in our harbour and ocean.

Economic wellbeing

Public open space and recreation activities provide economic value to cities.



Consumer spending

High quality open spaces and recreation facilities can improve commercial trading and increase consumer spending by attracting more people and activity to an area.



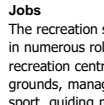
Productivity

Recreation supports people to be physically active and healthy, which improves productivity by decreasing staff absenteeism, sickness, staff turnover and accidents. Lost production caused by physical inactivity is estimated at 2.2 billion a year in New Zealand¹⁸.



Events

Our open spaces and recreation facilities are used to host events, including major events such as Homegrown on the Wellington Waterfront, the summer concert series in the Botanic Garden ki Paekākā, or the women's football world cup at the stadium. We also host regular smaller events such as a national hockey tournament or a BMX meet up. These events generate ongoing tourist spending and showcase Pōneke as an attractive place to visit and live.



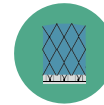
Jobs

The recreation sector employs people in numerous roles such as managing recreation centres, maintaining sports grounds, managing the delivery of sport, guiding mountain biking tourists, or coaching commercial sports teams. Sport New Zealand estimates that sport and recreation contribute \$388.6 million annually or 1.3% to the Wellington region GDP¹⁷.



Tourism

Our open space and recreation networks generate significant tourism opportunities. People are drawn to the city's setting amongst harbour and hills and visit popular spots such as the Wellington Botanic Garden, the Wellington Waterfront and Zealandia. The money people spend when they visit boosts the local economy. Tourism contributed \$1 billion to the Wellington region in 2019 or 3.8% of the Wellington GDP¹⁹.



Attracting talent and investment

Cities worldwide compete for the economic benefits derived from attracting workers, employers, students, visitors, and events. Good quality open spaces and recreation opportunities make Wellington an attractive place to live, work, study, visit and invest in.

17 Sport NZ 2015

18 Deloitte 2022
19 Infometrics 2022

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Ngā aronga rautaki Strategic focuses

We are ambitious for the future of our open spaces and recreation in Wellington and the benefits they can bring in the pursuit of social, physical, environmental, and economic wellness. This strategy identifies the following five focuses to lead our open space and recreation planning, management, and investment over the next 10 years.

In 2053, our open space and recreation opportunities will be integrated, inclusive, diverse, resilient and will support the regenerating of the natural environment and the re-indigenising of our spaces, places, and activities.





01 Pāhekohekotanga Integrated

Well-distributed, multifunctional, and **connected** spaces, places and programmes that respond to Wellington's current and future needs.



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Why is this important?

Wellington's population is growing and our city is becoming more densely populated as we retain our compact urban form. Of the 50,000 – 80,000 more Wellingtonians anticipated over the next 30 years, about 90-95% are expected to be accommodated in existing urban areas. This will put pressure on many of our public open spaces and recreation facilities as they will be relied upon more intensively.

Not only, due to the sheer increase of people living locally, but also as people live in denser housing types (like apartments and townhouses), they will have less private space and will rely on our public spaces for activities that once took place in suburban backyards. Providing nearby and integrated varied open space and recreation opportunities is how Wellington will 'do density well' and support our communities to be active and healthy.

Related to our compact urban growth, Wellington's transport future is shifting away from car reliance to active and public transport modes. As fewer people use cars for transport, the way many of us access recreation and open

spaces will change. More recreation opportunities will need to be nearby or accessible on foot, by bicycle and via public transport options.

Additionally, we know, from numerous international studies that having green spaces and opportunities nearby to our communities supports active living and wellness²⁰ – something that is important because of the deteriorating mental health trends across our communities²¹. These trends are confounded by our increasingly busy and sedentary lifestyles where we know many of us struggle to find time to exercise or to spend time in the outdoors. Having integrated spaces nearby, is about making it easier for our communities to overcome these worsening mental health trends and will support our communities to come together.

Integrated open spaces and green infrastructure will also support the city's resilience to a changing climate.



²⁰ World Health Organisation (2016) review of the literature found that several studies in various countries have demonstrated that recreational walking, increased physical activity and reduced sedentary time were associated with access to, and use of, green spaces in working age adults, children and senior citizens. For example, in the US, Strum & Cohen (2014) found that mental health outcomes related to residential distances from parks with the best mental health score within 400m walking distance of a park. In Australia, Sugiyama et al (2013) found that the presence of and proximity to green space helps to maintain recreational walking over time. Another cross-sectional study in Lithuania (Rekaitiene et al 2014) demonstrated that, among individuals who regularly use parks, closer proximity of their home to the nearest park was associated with reduced odds of self-reported symptoms of depression.

²¹ Treasury (2022) shows that psychological distress over time has increased since 2000. Similarly, StatsNZ (2021) General Social Survey found a significant decrease in the proportion of people who felt it was easy to be themselves, when comparing 2018 and 2021.

Our approaches

1.1 Optimise open spaces and facilities to be multifunctional

Multi-functional places and spaces near where people live can foster active living, community cohesion and vibrant places where multi-generations love to be. Our spaces and places will accommodate varied activities, enable more intensive use and be available for longer hours, to better cater for higher density neighbourhoods. Our open spaces and recreation facilities will be designed for flexible and varied use, rather than singular activities, to accommodate diverse and changing user needs. New features and increased service levels may be required to accommodate increased use, such as more lighting, more regular maintenance and multi-use playing surfaces.

When planning and designing our open spaces and recreation facilities we will use the 'power of ten' placemaking approach, which recognises that places thrive when there are ten or more reasons for people to be there. Ideally, some of these reasons will be unique to the particular place, reflecting the culture and history of the surroundings and community. Ideally, too, each open space or facility will offer different opportunities at different times and for people of different ages, interests, and backgrounds and abilities.

A simple neighbourhood park- in the morning, can be a place for someone to walk their dog and a pre-schooler to learn to ride; at lunch, it can be a place to meet for a picnic, a place to grow kai and a spot for a senior to listen to nature and try tai chi; in the afternoon it can be a play space for kids to run around, a skateboarder to practice their tricks and a climber to scale a wall, and in the evening it can be a meeting place for a team to practice football and a theatre group to rehearse a play. Once a month, the park could become a market, and every year, birds can nest in the trees. During an extreme storm event, it can even help absorb excess rainwater.

Simultaneously many different people from multiple generations can use the park in different ways.

22 The Power of 10+ is a tool developed by the Project for Public Spaces to support placemaking efforts.



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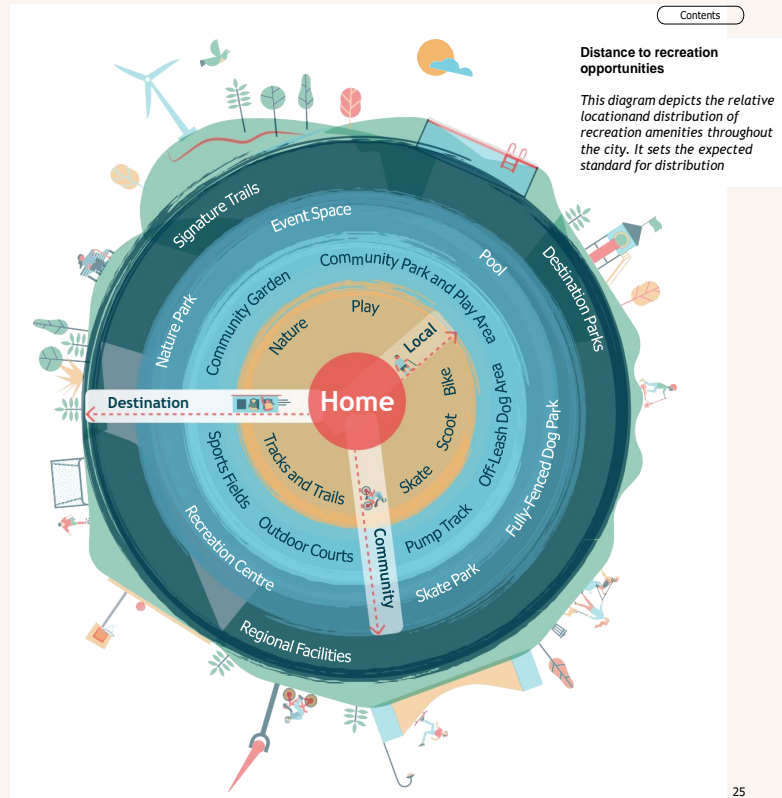
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1.2
Provide well-distributed and
connected recreation opportunities

Recreation opportunities will be connected and accessible to people by being distributed fairly across the city. That distribution will aim for a diverse mix of spaces, places, and opportunities, from small green spaces to sportsfields to swimming pools. This diagram outlines the ambition for the expected relative location and distribution of amenities throughout the city. At a minimum, all parts of the city will have a number of quality recreation experiences nearby, like having an open space to relax in, an area for children to play and practice scooting, to play with nature, and a trail to go for a walk.

We will **evolve** our network of recreation opportunities to support fair distribution. **The Community Facilities Plan will identify gaps in the facilities network that may require future investment and opportunities to support a holistic network through collaborative models.**

We will work towards our key destination and community parks being connected and accessible via safe walking, cycling and public transport routes. This will support the conditions for active travel while ensuring car parks are available for those with mobility needs.



1.3

Proactively grow our open space and green-infrastructure network

Expansion of the open space network will provide a variety of parks and open spaces that accommodate the recreation and social needs of our growing population and support the resiliency of our city.

We need to plan for proactive open space acquisition, focusing especially on plugging gaps in our neighbourhood park network. Wellington has less neighbourhood park space per capita than any other cities in New Zealand²³ and although 82% of households are within a 10-minute walk²⁴ of a neighbourhood park there are some significant gaps and some of these are also in high-growth areas. Filling gaps will also support finding natural solutions to climate resiliency, as integrated parks and green areas act like sponges, slowing excess rainwater as well as trapping and filtering pollutants.

We will adopt a net zero-loss open space target: as we densify, the open space network and green infrastructure should grow, not diminish.

We need to focus investment on intensification and growth areas identified in the Spatial Plan and enabled by the District Plan, as these are the places that are likely to put significant pressure on our open space and recreation network over the next 30 years. The initial focus areas are Newtown, Tawa, Johnsonville, and the City Centre.

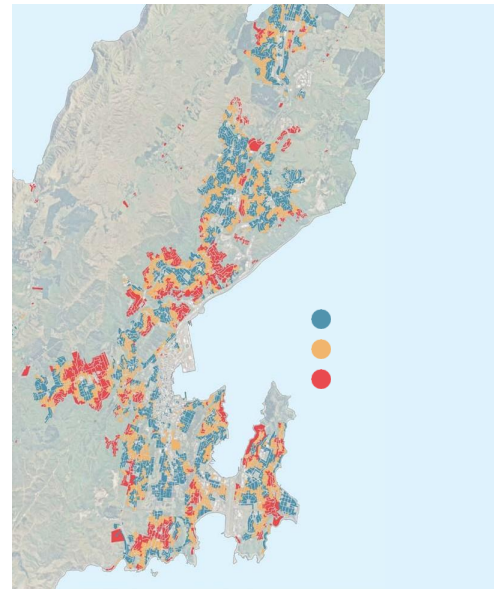
Areas identified for future urban development will also require attention as it is much harder to retrofit open space into already developed areas. So instead, we will work to ensure adequate open space provision at the outset.

The Open Space Categories and Provision Targets (included as an appendix) set out expectations and targets around the provision of open spaces in both existing and future urban areas to anticipate the needs of our current and future communities. Critically those targets set out that:

- In a high intensification area²⁵, an accessible recreational open space²⁶ should be within 5-minutes walking distance of everyone as they will likely have limited private outdoorspace to recreate in the future.
- The distance to a recreational open space in most other residential areas should be within a 10-minute walk.
- Also targeted, as part of Wellington City's intensification process, is the need to improve and develop high quality public urban open spaces in our suburban centres, proportionate to the size of the centre. As more people live in apartments, these spaces will often be their closest public space.

Open space investment that responds to growth will be funded partly by development contributions to support the increased level of service needed for an increased population. We will also explore other funding and investment options to support proactive planning and investment in our open space network.

In addition, we will continue our 40-year mission to complete the Outer Green Belt as a continuous wild green connector along the city's urban edge.



²³ Comparison is based on Yardstick Park Benchmark Report 2022. This report has Wellington at 1.8 hectares of actively maintained parkland per 1000 residents, well below the peer selection median of 9.8 hectares per 1000 residents. Similar comparisons to Christchurch and Auckland indicate that Wellington has significantly less recreational or social open space per person. Partly this is due to topography.

²⁴ Walking distances are calculated using average, low to moderate walking speeds based on the Our City Tomorrow, Spatial plan methodology that is described in Generating Walking Catchments (2021). Unfortunately, walking speeds are highly subjective, and no "average" walking speed can be applied to everyone. However, the Council has used time to create walkable catchments because it creates a more accurate, "real world" result that considers slope gradient, crossing wait times and other factors besides distance.

²⁵ High intensification areas are defined as areas **near high density or with height limits of 10m** and above as displayed in the notified district plan.

²⁶ Recreational open spaces are spaces that primarily achieve recreation or social outcomes. They include open space categories: Neighbourhood parks, Urban parks and some parts of Destination parks.

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1.4 Share our quieter streets as recreation and nature spaces

Streets can be more than just movement corridors. Streets can provide essential areas for public life, recreation, and greening. Historically, much of our street network has been primarily designed for fast and efficient movement of motorised vehicles and car parking. In recent times, the benefits of well-designed liveable streets to support open space, **active living**, recreation and environmental goals has come into focus.

Our streets will need to play a bigger role in supporting wellbeing as Wellington City densifies and where openspace is at a premium. How we reshape our streets to be more liveable will be directed through our transport strategies and policies and urban design guidelines.

Where possible, verges and berms will be activated for recreation and nature purposes to provide opportunities for sitting, recreation, socialising and making our journeys enjoyable. **Other community purposes could also activate them, like growing kai and organising Play Streets²⁷, events where temporary traffic restrictions enable communities to come together.**

In addition, we will explore opportunities for parklets in town centres to support businesses and provide more outdoor space to socialise.

Street trees and vegetated verges also provide a range of important ecological services. We will look for opportunities to increase street trees and provide other green features (including rain gardens and water-sensitive urban design infrastructure) where appropriate on our streets. **They will support ecological connectivity across the city, connecting our biodiversity corridors and working as stepping-stones for species across more built-up areas.** We know there are fewer street trees per capita in Wellington than the average city in New Zealand, and much more that can be done here, **such as what the Green Network Plan envisions for the City Centre²⁷.** In addition, we know urban intensification will reduce the number of trees across Wellington. This means planting street trees becomes more critical to offset the loss of trees in residential areas.



²⁷ According to the Yardstick Benchmark tool, Wellington has 0.04 street trees per resident. This is below the average for New Zealand cities of 0.11.

^{27b} Play Street events temporarily restrict vehicle traffic on quiet local streets so children and parents can be active, socially connect, and play in their neighbourhood. They are small, resident-led, local events held on quiet neighbourhood streets during daylight hours. Waka Kotahi has [guidelines](#) on how Councils can support Play Streets.



02 Whai Wāhitanga Inclusive

Inclusive, equitable, and accessible spaces, places and programmes that make everyone feel safe and welcome.



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Why is this important?

All people and communities in Wellington have the right to experience quality parks, recreation, and nature. However, we recognise that not all Wellingtonians have the same opportunities to access these experiences. We know some people feel unsafe, unwelcome, or uncomfortable when using our spaces, places, and programmes. For some, affordability is a barrier; for others, it may be that opportunities and facilities are unsuitable or not physically accessible to them. Our engagement survey had an overwhelming response from our communities wanting more accessible and inclusive spaces, places and programmes, including more accessible information.

We also know that 25% of adults in Wellington have self-reported that they lead sedentary lifestyles where they do no physical activity at all²⁸

In addition, only 28% of us meet the World Health Organisation's Activity Guidelines standards for substantial health benefits²⁹. Looking at these results by age, gender, disability, ethnicity, and deprivation, we see considerable inequities about who is active and involved in different things. Different groups identify different barriers to being active in our communities and to using our open spaces and recreation facilities.

Creating inclusive open spaces, places, and programs involves addressing the barriers and inequities that prevent certain groups from accessing recreational activities. By making our spaces, places, and programmes welcoming and accessible, everyone can participate in recreational opportunities.



²⁸ Active NZ Survey, 2019

²⁹ The World Health Organisation's activity guidelines for adults is 30 minutes of moderate or 15 minutes of intense exercise for a least five days a week.

Inequal outcomes in active recreation



Age

Weekly participation in physical activity, time spent, and average number of different sports and physical activities peak between ages 12 and 14 and then drops steeply between ages 15 and 17. They plateau between ages 18 and 24 and throughout adulthood before declining from age 65.

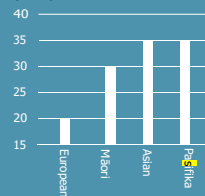
Gender

There is a 20% gender gap between the ages of 15 and 24 in terms of time spent being physically active.

Young males were physically active for 96 more minutes per week than young females, and adult males for 36 more minutes per week than adult females.

Young and adult females are more interested in increasing their participation than males, but they also identify more barriers to getting active.

% of ethnic groups in the Wellington region who weren't active over the seven-day (Adults)



Ethnicity

Adult Asian, Māori and Pasifika people participate less per week and spend less time physically active, than Europeans.

Young Asians also have lower participation rates than other young people.

Social Deprivation

Compared to all adults, adults from high deprivation areas participate in fewer sports and activities each week, are less likely to participate each week and spend less time being physically active than all adults.

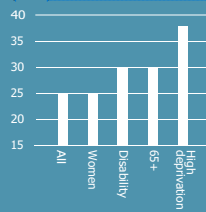
Adults from higher deprivation areas identify more barriers to participation compared with adults from low-deprivation areas.

Disability

1.1 million, or 24% of New Zealanders are disabled. Disabled adults spend 16% less time participating in a week than non-disabled adults.

For disabled adults, weekly participation is lowest among those with a hearing impairment at 55% active a week, and for visual impairment at 59% active over a week.

% of groups who weren't active in the Wellington region over seven-days (Adults)



Commented [EH3]: Amend this graph to say European 22, Maori: 29, Asian 35, Pasifika 36

Commented [EH4]: Amend this graph to say – all:25. Women: 26, Disability: 29, 65+: 32, and HD: 38

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Our approaches

2.1 Drive universal design

Universal design means considering the needs of all users, recognising human diversity and different life scenarios that people may experience throughout their lives, such as pregnancy, injury, disability, neurodiversity, and old age. We will consider universal design principles in all our projects to make access to open spaces, recreation facilities and programmes available to as many people as possible.

We will involve diverse communities in meaningful engagement and consultation at the early stages of upgrades or renewals for example, co-design with our disability communities to ensure informed input on accessibility.

Informed design and consideration of universal design principles will support the accessibility, use and enjoyment of open spaces and facilities for all. It means considering elements such as;

the availability of toilets, mobility car parking, **seats and sheltered spots to rest**, use of Braille, tactile guidance, ground surface treatments and providing accessible recreational programmes for diverse and mixed groups. Some of these changes are even more important because of our increasingly ageing population.

We must also provide accessibility information online, on-site and in different mediums to help people know in advance which places are accessible to them and how they can use them. This information will need to accommodate a wide range of literacy and language skill.

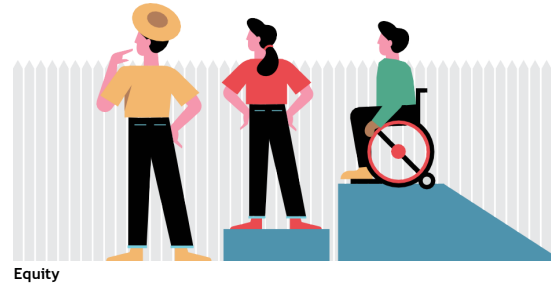
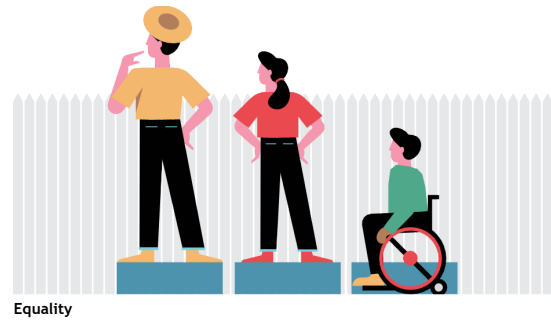


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2.2 Take an equity approach to reducing barriers to active recreation and sport

Not all Wellingtonians have the same opportunities to access and participate in sports and recreation, and many encounter significant barriers to participation. Low participation in active recreation is seen in **low socio-economic** areas and amongst girls and young women, disabled people, Pasifika, and Asian communities³⁰. We will take an equity approach to providing recreation, recognising that people and communities have different levels of advantage and, therefore, different approaches are needed to get equal access. An equity approach will mean prioritising investment in our recreational programmes and facilities to support low-participation communities and remove barriers to active recreation participation. It means ensuring our facilities and programmes are affordable for users and continue to be free of charge whenever possible. It also means supporting a wider range of opportunities to better reflect our diverse communities' needs.

An example of how the equity approach might work is to target females aged 10-18 years to improve participation in active recreation because participation declines significantly at this age and, compared to males of the same age³¹. In response, we must recognise that recreation and open spaces are often designed in a way that does not meet the needs of girls and young women. They may not feel safe, or spaces may be dominated by popular male recreation activities. We will design spaces and recreation programmes for young women and girls by working with them directly and developing spaces, places, and programmes with their needs in mind.



³⁰ Active NZ Survey, 2019
³¹ Ibid

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2.3

Design our public realm to welcome play, skate and active recreation

To create a truly inclusive and enjoyable city for our tamariki, whānau, and rangatahi, we must embrace play in our public urban environment. This includes not only traditional play activities but also other engaging and active recreation opportunities like skateboarding and parkour. By doing so, we can foster a sense of belonging and promote healthy lifestyles for our young people, making our city a more vibrant and equitable place for all.

Play is often seen as an activity confined to playgrounds, but the city's built environment offers critical play and learning opportunities for tamariki and rangatahi. Play permeates all aspects of a child's life. Allowing children to play in the urban environment – allows them and their families to be there.

We will welcome play into the fabric of the city's everyday life, allowing children to explore their environment and develop their independence in a safe and supported way. Children need time, permission, and space to play. This is important, in part, because long-term trends show play is in decline. No longer are tamariki and rangatahi able to move freely and independently in their city, and this has impacts on their well-being and development.

We will also think about how to include play opportunities throughout the city that support all ages to have fun, socialise and be active such as parkour, calisthenics and skateboarding. We will continue to plan for skate infrastructure and incorporate skate opportunities into our urban realm by incorporating skate-friendly design into the Wellington City Urban Design Manual and implementing the Wellington as a Skateable City Report when finalised.

However, play, skate, and other fun active recreation activities are for more than just tamariki and rangatahi. Being part of a playful and playable city can bring benefits to everyone. Whether it is a diving board, a public chess board, a perfect ledge or a petanque space- there can be opportunities to play for everyone.



Commented [EH5]: This is a new approach added based on submissions around child inclusivity and skate. The tree equity approach has been merged in the connecting with nature section.

2.4

Empower our diverse communities to feel safe and comfortable

Inclusivity is about embracing the diversity of people and supporting them to feel safe, comfortable, and welcome in using our spaces, places, and programmes. There are many ways to support inclusivity, and we heard many ideas through our consultation **phases in 2022 and 2023**. Some of the things we will do to help inclusivity are (but are not limited to):

- Apply **crime prevention through environmental design principles** (CPTED) to our open spaces and facilities. CPTED is about ensuring places feel safe and are safe. In Wellington, 18% of people identified safety as a barrier to using outdoor public spaces, particularly women, girls, our rainbow community, **disabled people** and young people. This means these groups are not getting the full benefits of these spaces. CPTED includes supporting passive surveillance and appropriate lighting. Busy places often feel safe, so allowing for varied activities at different times of the day is a good idea.
- **Care and maintain our spaces and places at an appropriate level of service that supports people to feel safe and comfortable. Maintenance and the condition of assets impact how welcoming a space feels.**

- Continue to develop **events and recreation programmes** that are culturally inclusive and varied, listening to what different communities want. For example, a programme designed to meet the needs of kids who experience sensory overload may support some neurodiverse kids to be active, or our Out-in-the Pool days support our LGBTQI+ community to feel safe and welcome when going for a swim.
- Ensure **social and visual representation** in open spaces and recreation facilities that resonate with people to create a sense of belonging and empowerment (e.g. local art, cultural elements and historical representation that tell everyone's stories).
- Provide all-gender bathrooms and support the development of **transgender-inclusive** recreation and sports policies that enable our **transgender** community to use spaces and places and be active as supported through Sport NZ Guiding Principles for the Inclusion of Transgender People in Community Sport.
- Provide areas for whānau to gather and **share food** in open spaces and recreation facilities.

- Avoid using **design elements** that intentionally deter different communities from feeling welcome in our open spaces. For example, not using seating that is deliberately designed to deter rough sleepers. **Council's Design Guidelines will include design guidance for how we can support inclusivity.**

- Invest in public toilets and changing rooms, recognising they are a vital part of the city's infrastructure, providing an essential health and sanitation service that enables people's movement and recreational activities around Wellington. In Wellington, 34% of people identified that no public toilets in open spaces were a barrier to using open spaces. **Over time we will evolve our network to ensure public toilets are available at or near (<5-minutes walk) community neighbourhood parks, destination parks, and significant beaches. They will also be considered at signature and regional trail destinations^{31x}. Further information on public toilet provision will be detailed in the Community Facilities Plan.**

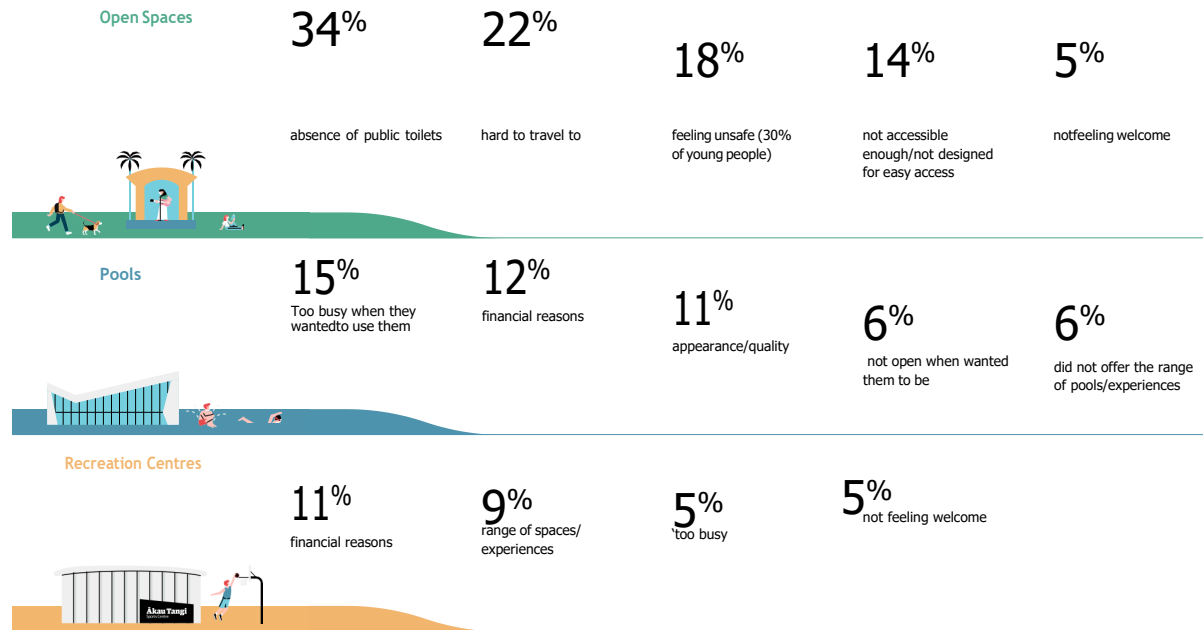


^{31x} See Open Space Categories and Provision Targets for definitions of what constitutes these types of Open Spaces.
^{31xx} Wellington Regional Trails Framework outlines which trails are signature and regional trails.

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Key barriers and challenges identified for people using parks,
pools & recreation centres³⁴



³² Data from Wellington City Council Surveys



03 Te Whakahaumanu me te Manawaroa Regenerating & Resilient

The mana and mauri of our environment will be uplifted, supporting the resiliency of our city and our connection with nature.



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Why is this important?

Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata, haere whakamua. This well-known whakatauki expresses that *If we take care of the earth, if we take care of the people, we will take care of the future.* It means if we want to enjoy a good future, we must look after Papatūānuku (Mother Earth) today.

Wellington is a wild city with rugged coastlines, windy peaks, dense bush, and a reawakening dawn chorus. Our city has much to be proud of. We are one of the few cities in the world where the diversity of native birds is increasing, with 50% more species over the last ten years. Our world's first fully-fenced urban eco-sanctuary, Zealandia has enabled birds to spread beyond the fence, and our predator-free movement sees tons of volunteers going out, trapping predators, restoring, and protecting our nature. The number of environmental groups helping to restore and protect our natural habitats has grown from 12 to over 140 in the last two decades. We have been ranked first in the world for environmental security by Safe Cities Index 2021³³. And we have reintroduced kiwis to our city. These are important steps towards regenerating our natural environment and show that we are innovative and world-leading.

Yet we shouldn't become complacent - there is still much more to do and more to reverse. Over time our environment has been tremendously diminished and damaged. The condition of our streams, harbour and ocean are in decline, our biodiversity is still vulnerable, there are rampant weed species taking over habitats, we continue to pump carbon into the atmosphere through our reliance on fossil fuel, and we generate unsustainable amounts of waste.

As the population grows, more intense use of our open spaces may damage our green areas. In 2019, the Council declared an ecological and climate emergency, recognising our need to take urgent action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid the disastrous consequences of climate change. Those consequences include damaging fragile ecosystems, severe storms, sea level rise and loss of biodiversity. The open space network protects much of our remaining natural environment in Wellington and plays a key role in responding to the emergency and regenerating our natural environment. However, we must go beyond sustaining our environment and instead regenerate it to ensure a good future for us and future generations.



33 Safe city index 2021, The Economist Intelligence Unit

Our approaches

3.1 Embed a ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) approach in caring for the environment

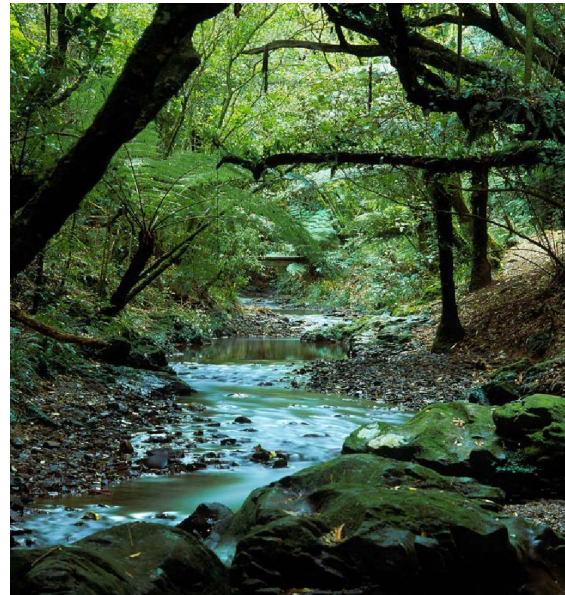
Ki uta ki tai is about taking a holistic approach to the environment. It encapsulates the need to recognise and manage the interconnectedness of the whole environment and recognises the interactions between freshwater, land, water bodies, ecosystems, and the receiving environments. We will manage catchments in an integrated and sustainable way to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. Nature areas protect much of our remaining indigenous ecosystems, including threatened species and habitats. There are opportunities to further protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems in our open spaces, including green public spaces in the city's built environments. **We will weave biodiversity through our open spaces and streetscapes to support our unique flora and fauna, and create ecological corridors so our birds can thrive.**

We will partner with and enable mana whenua as kaitiaki and support our environmental volunteers and the mahi they do to **support and restore ecosystems through weed control, planting, and predator-free trapping. This work is invaluable to Wellington.** The Biodiversity Strategy, Tiakina te Taiao, is the blueprint for how we will achieve this.

3.2 Restore the mauri of our waterways

We will work together to heal freshwater ecosystems. Water-sensitive urban design techniques will be standard practice across our public open spaces and will be embedded in new facilities. We will minimise impervious surfaces where possible, capturing and re-using stormwater, using rain gardens, and maintaining and investigating options to bring back natural drainage systems to absorb and cleanse runoff. We will work on preventing pollution from entering our streams, **including pollution from closed landfills.** We will also look for opportunities within our open spaces to restore piped waterways to the surface.

Our open spaces are an important part of integrated catchment management, but they are only one part. We will work with Mana Whenua, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington Water and our communities to support the delivery of the Te Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programmes.



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

3.3

Adapt to a changing climate

In the coming decade, we will make significant decisions about how our city will adapt to climate change. This will include crucial choices on how green infrastructure can bolster the city's resiliency. Parks and green infrastructure are not a luxury - they are essential to managing stormwater and mitigating flooding and can play a crucial role in our climate adaptation.

But, also climate change will impact every part of our city, including our open space and recreation network, from erosion and slips on our trails to rising sea levels affecting beaches, swimming pools and recreation centres on the coastline. Many decisions about these specific impacts will need to be made as part of the city's wider climate change adaptation plan. In some places, we may decide to protect our assets and ensure they are resilient, through measures such as building sea walls. Elsewhere, it may be necessary to relocate open spaces, recreation facilities and recreation activities as part of managed retreat because of the intolerable risk of exposure to sea level rise and extreme weather events. We will need new assets to replace the ones we lose.

However, managed retreat may also create an opportunity for our open space network and natural environment. For example, some parts of the city affected most by sea level rise or flooding are likely to be returned to open space. These areas may offer multiple opportunities, including flood protection, wave energy absorption, restoring our natural coastal ecosystems, and recreational activities that require minimal built infrastructure.

Our open spaces can act as a sponge and collect up excess rainwater that can help reduce flooding risks to built infrastructure. We will make the most of these multiple opportunities to provide significant environmental and social benefits for Wellingtonians.

Our partners and their activities will also be impacted by climate change. For instance, changing temperatures may affect the timing of sports seasons and competition play. We will work with them to plan ahead.



3.4

Ensure opportunities to connect with nature

Wellington is committed to the Biophilic City Project which seeks to increase the connection between people and nature. Biophilic cities provide abundant opportunities to be outside and to enjoy nature through active and passive recreation. Connections with nature also support the regeneration of the natural environment through education and knowledge. One way to think about these connections is through Denckla Cobb's⁴⁰ 'Nature pyramid'. The Nature pyramid helps us to think about the different qualities of nature and the types of exposure to and experience of nature that will support Wellingtonians to have a healthy life.

At the bottom of the pyramid are the everyday experiences, where people have direct contact with nature and bring a bit of balance to their lives. At the top are nature experiences that are profoundly important and enriching, yet are likely to happen less frequently, perhaps only a few times a year. Through this lens, we will plan for Wellingtonians to have a myriad of nature experiences.

We will green our streets to support casual experiences with nature on a daily basis. We will explore how we can give people a boost of nature in their day through nature-filled commutes, by providing pockets of quiet green spaces where people can slow down and relax amidst the busy city, and through opportunities for community gardening in higher-density areas.

40 Beatly, 2012

Nature play experiences will be integrated into parks to enable weekly and monthly experiential opportunities. We will promote and advocate for nature play and nature education through programmes and funding that support mindfulness and creativity in our spaces and places. This can include play opportunities to access streams and opportunities to encounter wildlife.

We will also increase the accessibility of our nature reserves for people with different needs, including disabled people. This will mean raising the accessibility standard of our trail network in strategic places so that everyone can experience nature.

We will continue to provide opportunities for the highly memorable, full-immersion nature experiences that form the basis of some of Wellington's most popular destination attractions (see approach 5.3).

As we support nature connections, we also need to ensure we do not have a significant negative impact on the nature that we are helping people to connect with.

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Nature pyramid⁴



41 Concept by Tanya Denckla-Cobb

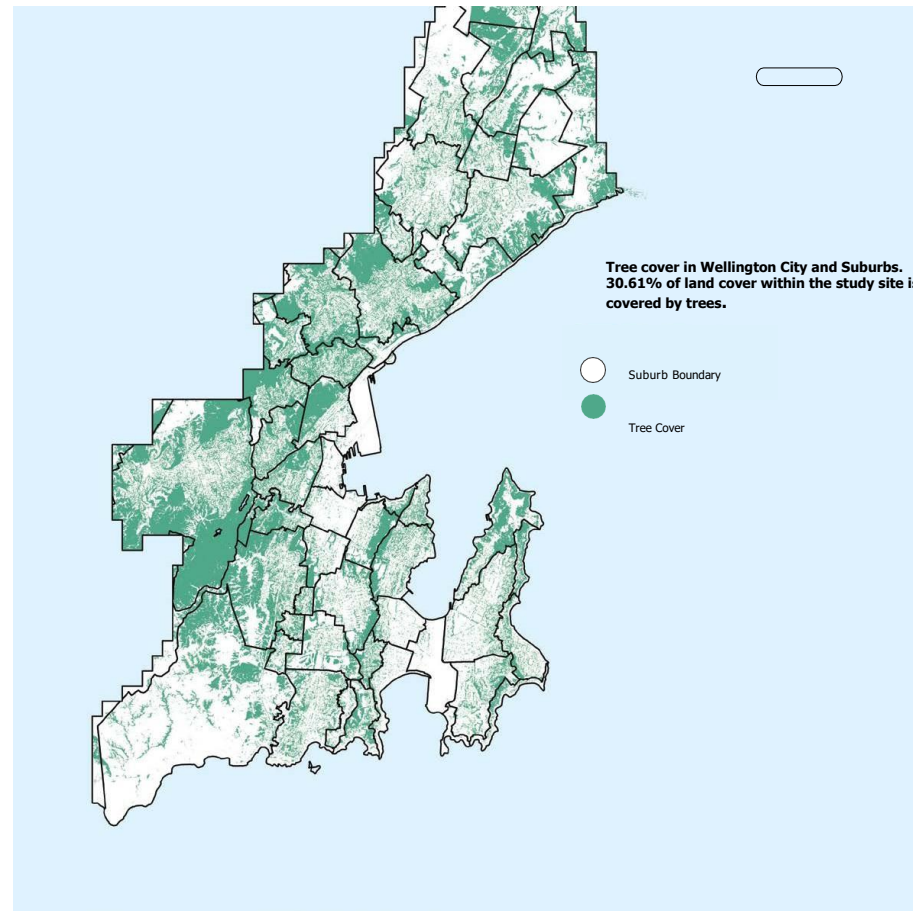
Given the value of having nature nearby and daily, we need to ensure this is available across our city. Tree canopy and vegetation coverage in Wellington varies significantly depending on where you live, and lower-socio-economic areas of Wellington tend to be the least green.»

Overall canopy coverage is high in Wellington city at 31%, but it ranges from 9% and 10% in Lyall Bay and Kilbirnie, to 60% and even 70% in Wilton and Highbury³³. Factors such as dense housing, unfavourable soil conditions, climatic conditions, and topography influence why some areas are less green. However, we now have the techniques, such as tree pits, to grow trees and other vegetation more successfully in harsh conditions. An equity lens will be taken to improve greening in lower-socio-economic suburbs that are currently underserved by vegetation

³² Whitburn's (2014) study of vegetation in Wellington found that the diversity of plants correlated with neighbourhood wealth. Neighbourhoods with older and wealthier people had more plants, generally, but also more mature trees

³³ Morgenroth J (2021). Vegetation Tree Canopy Coverage Study

³⁹ Active NZ, 2021



3.5 Design facilities and infrastructure to minimise environmental impact

In the future, our recreation facilities and infrastructure will be designed and maintained to not only minimise environmental impact but also support natural values and resilience whenever possible. For example, a sports field could have underground water storage capacity, or a recreation building may have solar panels on the roof.

We will use the Council's climate smart building and infrastructure guidelines – Āhuarangi Whaiwhakaaro – to assist in design decisions for our recreation facilities and infrastructure.

We will also design our recreation facilities to complement the natural environment through elements such as form, materials, and layout – helping people to connect and engage with their natural environment.

3.6 Reduce our carbon footprint

Our open space and recreation network will support the goal of making Wellington City a zero-carbon capital (net zero emissions) by 2050, as outlined in Te Atakura, Wellington Council's Zero carbon strategy.

Transport produces most of Wellington's carbon emissions. We will plan and advocate for an open space and recreation network that does not rely on people getting there by car. We will also continue to electrify our Council fleet of vehicles and equipment to maintain and manage our open space and recreation networks.

A key opportunity to reduce our carbon footprint will be to reduce energy use and waste in our recreation facilities and assets. We will use a whole-of-life lifecycle approach and support a circular economy when renewing recreation assets. This means keeping up-to-date with knowledge about sustainability; using environmentally friendly products; and repairing, refurbishing, and re-using wherever possible to reduce waste and pollution. For example, when we use artificial turfs, we will factor in how they can be repurposed.

We will decarbonise our facilities to reduce our carbon footprint. For example, many of our pools currently rely on gas to heat them. We will invest directly in electrifying and decarbonising the systems in Council-run facilities. We will also require our recreation clubs and community group partners to reduce their carbon footprints, such as using our levers around lease and event funding agreements.



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy



04 Whakamāori mai anō Re-indigenising

Te ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision-making, management, activities and the visual presence of our places, spaces, and programmes.



Why is this important?

Tūpiki Ora is Council's Māori Partnership Strategy and was released in 2022. *Tūpiki Ora* establishes a shared commitment of Wellington City Council, Mana Whenua and Māori, to seek new ways to support our whānau to thrive. It supports a Māori-led response to uplifting the state of wellbeing of whānau, anchored in the whakapapa relationships between people, place, and nature. *Tūpiki Ora* and *Te Whai Oranga* have a similar focus around the pursuit of wellbeing. The *Tūpiki Ora* vision is: "Kia mauri ora te taiao, kia mauri ora te whānau, kia mauri ora te ao Māori" – "The vitality of our environment is nourished, the wellbeing of our whānau is fostered, te ao Māori is embraced and celebrated." It has four priority waypoints to get to this vision:

-  **Te whakapakari pūmanawa**
Building capability
-  **He whānau toiora**
Thriving and vibrant communities
-  **Te whakatāiranga i te ao Māori**
Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
-  **Takina te taiao**
Caring for our environment

Our re-indigenising objectives will translate *Tūpiki Ora's* way points into our open space and recreation network. At the very core we aspire to work in partnership with mana whenua to re-indigenise our open spaces and recreation places and programmes. However, we are on a journey to understand and discover what re-indigenising our open spaces and recreation means, as part of our ever-evolving partnership.

In part, it will mean mātauranga knowledge is an essential part of our approach to the open space and recreation network. It will mean that the whakapapa of the whenua and the whakapapa of our people will be visible, and that mana whenua will be empowered to be kaitiaki and co-governors and co-managers of our open spaces.



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Our approaches

4.1 Support iwi as kaitiaki in their rohe

A key outcome of *Tūpiki Ora* is, “Tiakina te taiao – caring for our environment”. The Council will support Māori to maintain strong relationships with te taiao and support their role as kaitiaki in their rohe. This means partnering as equals with mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki in managing, restoring, and protecting the natural environment.

We will be open to exploring alternative models of park land management and governance with mana whenua that improves our existing partnership arrangements, including through co-governance, co-management, and co-design.

- **Co-governance** is when the Council and iwi share governance over a specific topic or area. Governance focuses on strategic matters.
- **Co-management** is when the Council and iwi share management over a specific topic or area. Management focuses on day-to-day operational responsibilities.
- **Co-design** is often at the project level and is when a project is designed by the Council and iwi together. For example, working together on how specific park assets are designed and maintained.

4.2

Raise the visibility of te ao Māori narratives, identities, histories, and landmarks

As *Tūpiki Ora* states, mana whenua and Māori aspire to elevate and celebrate te ao Māori in all Wellington’s spaces, normalising te reo Māori and creating a sense of community pride for all things Māori within our city. Our open space and recreation network will support increased visibility and presence of te ao Māori. Our spaces and places will tell mana whenua stories and histories in built and natural landscapes, such as using oral histories in interpretation to bring to life the history of Te Aro Pā or revealing the history of the Basin Reserves as a former wetland. We will work with mana whenua to reinstate traditional te reo names and name new open spaces, facilities, and features. We will include Māori heritage trails, markers, art, pou and interpretation boards across our open space and recreation networks.

Commented [EH7]: Yellow section has been moved from capability. The approaches have been reordered.

4.3 Normalise and incorporate traditional Māori games and initiatives

Despite historical colonial suppression of traditional Māori sports and games, ngā mahi a rēhia and taonga tākaro have persisted and are being revitalised.

In mātauranga Māori, games are often connected with storytelling and whakapapa; they provide knowledge, fun and play. We can embrace and support this revitalisation by incorporating traditional Māori games and initiatives into our open spaces, recreation facilities, programmes, and events, normalising them as recreational activities in Wellington.

We will install Māori play elements, fund activations, and promote nature play places that are inspired by mātauranga Māori knowledge. We will work with our partners to provide a variety of mātauranga games and stories, including games based on physical competition and other quieter games that use other skills. For example, play activation that demonstrates traditional spinning tops and poi, or facility provision for ki-o-rahi.



4.4 Support traditional customary practices

Our open space and recreation places, space and programmes will include elements based on mātauranga that support Māori practices, such as places to welcome people and help people to come together, places for cultural practice, places to speak, places to express manaakitanga and whanaungatanga.

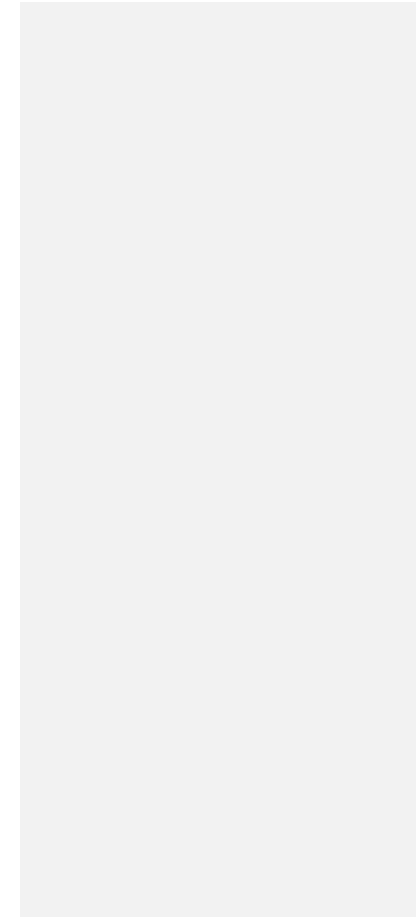
We will support cultural practices around cultural materials, such as supporting rongoā, mahinga kai and other cultural materials across our open spaces. This will be reflected through thriving mahinga kai, māra kai and rongoā gardens which support Māori practices, and through the sharing of knowledge about cultural practices via programmes and information. Rongoā is the traditional healing system of Māori. Rongoā plants, including kawakawa, harakeke, kowhai and manuka are important for healing and illness.

4.5 Build mātauranga capability across our open space and recreation network

A key outcome of *Tūpiki Ora* is, "Te whakapakari pūmanawa – building capability". In the open space and recreation area, we will build our te reo Māori and mātauranga capability to support the mana of mana whenua better. With improved expertise and understanding, we will be better able to develop our relationship with mana whenua, value mātauranga knowledge and expertise, and ensure mana whenua have a decision-making role in our initiatives to re-indigenise our open spaces, facilities, and programmes.

05 Kanorau Diverse

Diverse recreation experiences across our places, spaces, and programmes equitably support our communities' physical, social, and restorative wants and needs and enable everyone to be active.



Why is this important?

Wellingtonians are diverse – between us, we represent different ages, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, **abilities**, physical and mental health, beliefs, and socio-economic circumstances. Our city is home to 131 ethnicities, and the population is expected to get more ethnically diverse over the next 30 years. Our recreation needs and wants are correspondingly diverse. To cater to this diversity, the Council must support varied recreational opportunities to meet people's varied recreational needs and expectations, and therefore we are supporting the health and wellbeing benefits that are derived from these experiences.

With that in mind, participation in our diverse recreation activities in New Zealand is changing. Key social trends include a decline in traditional organised sports participation³⁴. Social trends such as people working longer and having busier lives means there is less time for people to be involved, to be active and to contribute to volunteer work³⁵. There is a decline in children spending time outdoors and a decline in volunteers for clubs coaching and administration³⁶. On the other hand, there is an increased interest and participation

in a more diverse range of recreation activities, including some fast-emerging new activities such as pickleball, ki-o-rahi and disc golf.

To respond to these social trends, we need to be flexible in supporting a range of recreation and opportunities that responds to our future community needs. That includes supporting long-standing but sometimes struggling sports and recreation clubs with specific needs while taking an equity approach to supporting emerging and less traditional forms of active recreation. Many clubs and recreation groups rely to a greater or lesser extent on access to our spaces and places, Council grants, subsidies, and lease agreements to maintain and upgrade their facilities and buy equipment.

Planning for diversity is complex as our community has competing needs and wants for limited spaces and resources. We will support a diverse range of groups, experiences, and opportunities in Wellington with an equity lens.

³⁴ Active NZ 2021

³⁵ Volunteering NZ 2019

³⁶ Sport NZ 2021

We are involved in more than

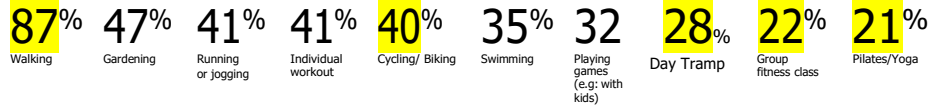
95 types of diverse physical activities

32% of us have started a new activity in the last month, with the most popular new activities being: yoga, individual work outs, group fitness classes, walking, gardening, running and mountain biking, pilates, playing games with kids and swimming.

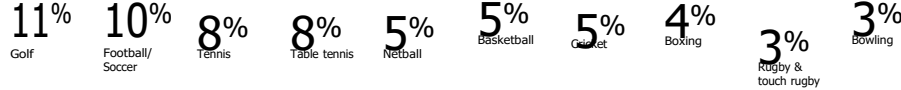
This tells a story of people getting out and being involved in a range of recreation activities that this strategy needs to continue to support.

These activities are supported by volunteers. 25% of us have volunteered in the last 12 months.

The most common physical activities adults in Wellington have participated in the last 12 months were:



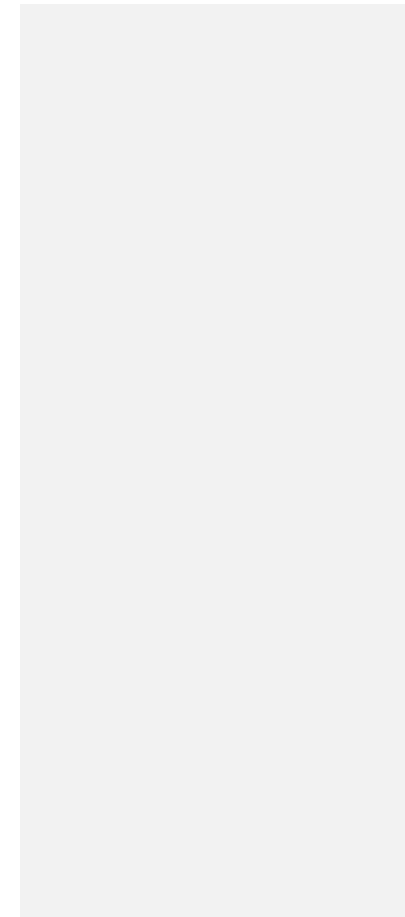
31% of us participated in competition activity over the previous 12 months when measured in 2019. The most common activities for adults were:



Children & young people participate in even more activities, when measured, in the last 7 days the most popular activities in Wellington for under 18 year-olds were:



The statistics on this page come from the Active NZ 2019 Main Participation Survey and relate to the wider Wellington Region. Except where they specify otherwise.



Our approaches

5.1 Take an equity approach to supporting diverse recreation and sporting activities

In some cases, there is historical inequity in how the Council has supported recreational activities. For example, sports codes such as football, rugby and cricket have been subsidised through the Council provision of sports fields and long-term provision of lease land for their clubrooms. Whereas support for gymnastics, dancing or martial arts are often accommodated in short-term and not-fit-for-purpose community spaces. Sometimes, inequities result from continuing historic allocations. For example, the historic use of courts, fields or swim lanes determines who gets access and when. These inequities make it difficult for new or emerging sports to access space and facilities and to get support through funding and investment in new facilities. The Council recognises that emerging and growing recreation activities can open opportunities for more people to participate in physical activity. These activities may sometimes be preferred in communities where participation rates are lower and

39 Active NZ, 2021

recreation trends indicate that people are increasingly preferring emerging sports.

This equity approach will also be vital to addressing competing demands for spaces, places, and resources. **We will not just listen to the loudest voices. We will be transparent and apply a fair, consistent, evidence-based decision framework that balances communities' needs, wants, and experiences and keeps an eye out for our most vulnerable groups.** For example, in our track network, we will balance investment tensions between our quiet and large interest groups with our vocal and smaller groups.

41 Concept by Tanya Denckla-Cobb

5.2 Support recreation clubs and organisations to thrive

Volunteer effort underpins many of our open space and recreation activities. In recent years, active recreation volunteers have declined, making it harder for many of our recreation groups to survive³⁹. More clubs are struggling financially, and those with their own facilities are finding it harder to meet maintenance and renewal costs putting many clubs at risk.

We will support diverse community groups to **partner, co-locate** and create more multi-functional and flexible community hubs. Sharing facilities and expertise helps build an inclusive, integrated community and reduces building and maintenance costs. **The Communities Facilities Plan will provide direction and a framework to ensure our network of community facilities is collaborative and cohesive.**

Developing shared hubs also allows us to repurpose open spaces and facilities. For example, some of our old, leased buildings, which are at the end of their life, will be costly to fix and/or are underused because they are no longer fit for purpose. These buildings could be replaced with a new open space or a new hub facility that can accommodate a range

40 Beatly, 2012

of diverse users rather than single activities. We will also encourage sharing and multi-use by supporting our lessees to sub-lease their facilities as win-win opportunities to offset costs while enabling new recreation groups to find a base.

In some cases, community recreation organisations may pursue creative approaches to revenue generating to support their financial sustainability. Where possible, we will continue to support these activities on Council land where consistent with legislative requirements.

Getting Council support can be complex, especially for new and emerging sports that must be organised in a certain way to get funding and facility support. So, we will look at reframing our processes to be more flexible and easier to use. In addition, we will investigate ways to support volunteer groups to learn about administration and management through partnerships with organisations like Nuku Ora.

Also, an increasing number of community groups are looking after local neighbourhood spaces and natural areas. We will encourage community involvement in maintaining and managing open space by providing support and celebrating these contributions.

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Commented [EH8]: This has been restructured

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5.4 Provide world-class experiences

Wellington already offers a diversity of world-class recreational experiences in our open spaces and recreation facilities. These experiences bring economic benefits from tourism and attract people to live and work here. We will promote Wellington's unique identity through the range of experiences and cultural interest our public open spaces offer. We will ensure our destination parks are of a high quality, capable of supporting high visitor numbers, and accessible for all. We will ensure they are significant cultural, recreational, and learning hubs and continue to promote them as experiences not to be missed e.g. the Wellington Waterfront, Ōtari Wilton's Bush, the Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekākā, Mākara Peak. We will continue a busy programme of events in our destination spaces and places and support international, national, and regional events. Examples include sports tournaments, arts and cultural festivals, endurance races and other events that bring diverse opportunities and experiences to Wellington.

A particular focus will be to build on the growing reputation of Wellington City, and region, as a world-class walking and mountain biking destination. This will require investment to maintain and develop our track network to a world class standard for Wellingtonians and visitors alike.

5.5 Embrace and accept our furiously windy and wild city

Wellington is recognised as one of the windiest cities in the world, averaging 173 days a year with wind gusts greater than about 60 km/h⁴². The wind and changeable weather are often identified as a barrier to people getting outdoors but it doesn't need to be a barrier – in fact, it can be an invigorating point of difference to celebrate. We propose to work with the wind. We will enable diverse recreation experiences when it is windy as well. Our open spaces and recreation facilities should be designed with regards to and in connection with the wind. This means, both mitigating the impact of the wind and making a fun feature of it, where possible. Some days embracing our weathered city means ensuring we provide sheltered recreation experiences, for example, promoting indoor play facilities and using wind barriers in open spaces. We need to provide a diverse range of opportunities for windy days in Wellington. We will promote knowledge about what places are sheltered in what wind directions and work to adapt outdoor areas to moderate climatic conditions.

42 Metservice, 2023

Te āhua o tā mātou whakatutuki How we will do it

Implementation of this Open Space and Recreation Strategy, *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke*, will be incorporated into the Council's asset and activity plans, management plans, projects, business plans, and promotion with accompanying responsibilities, resources and timeframes identified.

The strategy's implementation will be reported bi-annually and supported by annual internal implementation planning which will identify the priorities for action with accompanying responsibilities and timeframes.

We will seek funding for delivering parts of this strategy through Long-term Plan and Annual Plan processes.

Performance indicators

Indicators are an important tool in ascertaining the progress in implementing *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke*, as well as maintaining the ongoing commitment to improved outcomes for open space and recreation within the Council, our community, and our partners.

The Council will monitor progress against the following indicators to measure how we are tracking against the goals of this strategy.

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Key performance indicator	Measure	30 Year Target	Baseline Measure	Rationale and comment	Data Source
KPI 1 (Integrated)	Proportion of dwellings that are within 10-minutes walking distance of a recreational open space.	90%	82%	The city is becoming more compact and densely populated, and people will have less access to cars. These indicators measure how easy it is to walk to a recreational open space, something that is necessary for a high-quality of life.	Internal analysis
KPI 2 (Integrated)	Proportion of dwellings in high-intensification areas within 5-minute walking distance of a recreational open space.	100%	57%		
KPI 3 (Integrated)	Quantity of open space in Wellington City.	4305ha	No net loss	The need for public open space will increase as the population grows and the effects of climate change increase. This indicator tells us if we are maintaining the amount of public open space as a bottom line or, better still, increasing the amount.	Internal analysis.
KPI 4 (Inclusive & Integrated)	Perception that types of open spaces are easy to access, including walkways and trails, local parks and reserves, forested reserves, beaches, and coastal areas	85%	68%	Not all Wellingtonians find our recreation facilities, programmes, and open spaces easy to access. This indicator shows whether perceptions of ease of access are changing.	Residential Monitoring Survey (2023).
KPI 5 (Inclusive & Integrated)	Perception that types of open spaces are easy to access, including walkways and trails, local parks and reserves, forested reserves, beaches, and coastal areas.	95%	83%		
KPI 6 (Inclusive)	Perception that people feel safe in Wellington – in parks during the day	90%	Unknown	Not all Wellingtonians feel safe in our parks, even during the day. This indicator will help us understand whether we are making progress in this space of making our parks feel inclusive and safe for everyone.	Residential Monitoring Survey. (Future measure)
KPI 7 (Inclusive)	Community parks, destination parks and significant beaches have access to a public toilet during the day. (These are defined in the Open Space Categories and Provision Targets)	100%	68%	A barrier identified for park use was access to public toilets within our open spaces. This indicator will show how we are doing in reaching this target. Although only 68% of our community, destination and significant beaches currently have access to public toilets, another 23% currently have access to bookable toilets as part of organised sport.	Internal analysis.
KPI 8 (Diverse)	Overall participation in physical activity (adults/last 7 days),	85%	76%	Participation in physical recreation supports our wellness. Council has a role in supporting physical activity. This outcome measure shows the general trend for physical activity across Wellington. This indicator shows how active participation changes across Wellington City.	Sport NZ Activity Survey
KPI 9 (Diverse & Inclusive)	Participation in physical activity amongst demographics with current disparity: (Adults/last 7 days). People in areas of high socio-economic deprivation area, amongst disabled people, Pasifika peoples, Asian communities	No group below 75%	Deprivation high (8-10):69% Disabled: 71% Pasifika: 69% Asian: 71% Māori: 73%	Not all Wellingtonians have the same opportunities to participate in active recreation. This indicator shows how active recreation participation across groups known to have low rates of participation changes in Wellington.	Sport NZ Activity Survey
KPI 10 (Diverse & Inclusive)	Participation of tamariki & rangatahi in organised sport and recreation (5-17year olds/three hours or more each week)	90%	81%	This outcome measure shows the general trend for physical activity across Wellington for young people. This indicator shows how active participation changes across Wellington City	Sport NZ Activity Survey

Commented [EH9]: These metrics have been amended to include targets and baseline measures. In addition new measures have been added about safety in parks, net satisfaction with indoor, and outdoor facility maintenance.

The final Strategy will provide a baseline report for these KPIs.

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				Our open spaces and recreation facilities often do not express their indigenous history. This indicator will measure progress on new interpretation information	Internal analysis.
KPI 11 (Reindigenising)	Additional parks and recreation facilities that include Māori interpretation or storytelling information	2 a year	Not measured		
KPI 12 (Reindigenising)	Additional open spaces and recreation facilities that have been named or renamed with te reo names.	2 a year	2 in 2022	Our open spaces and recreation facilities do not reflect our indigenous history. This indicator measures the progress of bringing new te reo names to our open spaces and facilities	Internal analysis.
KPI 13 (Reindigenising)	Agreement that Māori culture and te Reo is visible in Wellington city	70%	60%	Wellington is on its journey to be recognised as a culturally rich city. This indicator will tell us whether we are making progress towards a te reo presence in our open space and facilities.	Internal analysis.
KPI 14 (Diverse)	Agreement that Wellington provides a high number of recreation opportunities.	90%	72%	Recreation activities and interests are changing and will continue to change. This indicator shows whether the Council is keeping pace with recreational trends and expectations.	Residential Monitoring Survey.
KPI 15 (Inclusive)	Net satisfaction with quality and maintenance of open spaces and outdoor recreation facilities	85%	74%	Outdoor recreation facilities should feel welcoming and inclusive and the level of maintenance has an impact on this feeling. This indicator shows whether people are satisfied with maintenance on outdoor recreation facilities.	Residential Monitoring Survey.
KPI 16 (Inclusive)	Net satisfaction with quality and maintenance of indoor recreation facilities.	85%	83%	Indoor recreation facilities should feel welcoming and inclusive and the level of maintenance has an impact on this feeling. This indicator shows whether people are satisfied with maintenance on indoor recreation facilities	Residential Monitoring Survey.
KPI 17 (Regenerating & resilient)	Number of street trees.	Net increase of 10% over 30 years	13000 estimated	Trees in streets increases ecosystem services and people's day-to-day contact with nature. This indicator measures progress on greening streets.	Internal analysis.

KPIs relating to Regenerating & Resilient: To be developed as part of Our Natural Capital, the Biodiversity Strategy review.

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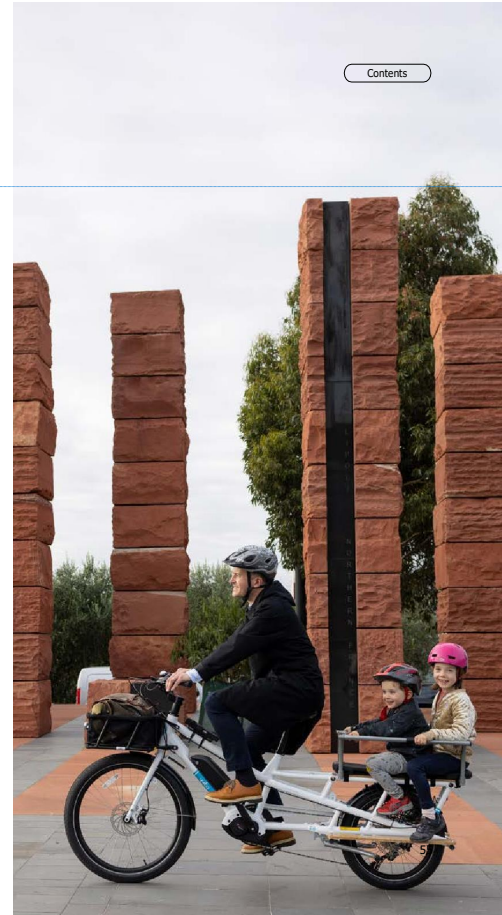
Actions

This section outlines how we will turn our approaches into 'on the ground' changes to the way we plan, develop, manage, and partner on, open space and recreation over the next 10 years.

The actions identified do not cover all the work that the Council does in relation to open space and recreation – they focus on key additional initiatives for the Council to undertake, or to continue progressing, in order to deliver on our strategic focuses over the next 10 years.

The actions are grouped into four activity areas:

- Enabling Māori aspirations actions
- Planning & policy actions
- Development, management, and promotion actions
- Regional and community partnership actions



Commented [EH10]: These actions have been amended and a number of new actions have been added.

Enabling Māori aspirations

The actions identified in this section will contribute towards achieving mana whenua aspirations identified in *Tūpiki Ora* and will be confirmed through ongoing engagement with mana whenua on **implementing Te Whai Oranga Pōneke**. While mana whenua share many of the aims of the strategy, some of the actions that significantly relate to mana whenua aspirations include the actions listed in the table below.

Actions to enable Māori aspirations and support our re-indigenising focus	Related Tūpiki Ora Priority Way points
1 In partnership with mana whenua, explore ways to restore indigenous names or introduce new te reo names to our open spaces and recreation facilities, including the intention for all recreation centres and pools to have a te reo name and identity.	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
2 In partnership with mana whenua, explore opportunities throughout our open spaces and recreation facilities to bring indigenous histories to the forefront; and develop our understanding of mana whenua's expectations and aspirations for how these opportunities might be brought to fruition. Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> acknowledging the presence of our buried streams through storytelling and investigating the use of online interpretation and display techniques and resources 	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
3 In partnership with mana whenua, proactively identify and re-indigenise sites of cultural significance and interest in our public open spaces. Including protecting, preserving, and managing wāhi tapu and other places of significance in our open space network.	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
4 In partnership with mana whenua and community groups , support and undertake initiatives to enhance the biodiversity value of our parks, open spaces and waterways through planting, and volunteer programmes.	Tiakina te taiao – Caring for our environment
5 In line with Te Tauhi incorporate spoken and written te reo and te ao Māori design in our recreation facilities, open spaces, and published information.	Te whakapakari pūmanawa – Building capability
6 In partnership with mana whenua provide targeted education opportunities for rangatahi to learn about kaitiakitanga.	Te whakapakari pūmanawa – Building capability
7 In partnership with mana whenua build on our model of co-managing and co-governing our open spaces through the development of a mana whenua-led partnership approach driven by Tūpiki ora .	Te whakapakari pūmanawa – Building capability
8 In partnership with mana whenua, and in conjunction with the Crown, work to develop the end of Te Motu Kairangi as a distinctive national heritage, recreation, culture and arts reserve.	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori

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Planning & policy actions

Open space and recreation related policies, plans and guidelines help inform strategic and transparent decision-making, backed by extensive analysis. Planning helps prioritise actions and funding needed to improve our open space and recreation network.

	Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action				
	Next 2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating	Reindigenising	Diverse & Resilient
P1 Develop an Open Space Investment Plan to guide strategic decision-making about open space development and land acquisition to respond to growth and changing community needs for the next 30 years. Use this plan to develop a programme of investment that prioritises improvements in the quality and multi-functionality of existing open spaces, and provides quality neighbourhood parks to meet our Open Space Category Provisions.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
P2 Develop a land acquisition and disposal guideline to support decision-making about Council land ownership for open space and recreation purposes. The guideline will include an outline of relevant legal mechanisms and land holding options.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
P3 Acquire land to complete the Outer Green Belt as a continuous wild green connector along the city's urban edge (see Outer Green Belt Management Plan)	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
P4 Develop a street tree and road verges greening policy/ plan that supports greening, play and recreational uses of street space across the city. (This will complement the Green Network Plan for greening the City Centre)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
P5 Develop an ocean recreation and facility plan to plan for water-based coastal recreation activities such as waka ama, ocean swimming, sailing, boat ramps and surf lifesaving, including looking at options for sharing infrastructure such as changing and storage facilities and supporting the collection of kai moana. This plan will respond to the implications of sea level rise and may be included within the scope of a Coastal Reserves Management Plan.	✓		✓			✓		✓
P6 Investigate our recreation fees framework - considering inequities in the provision, quality, and access to sport and recreation facilities and the need to support diversity in recreational activities. The investigation will consider the subsidy level on fees charged for using Council facilities and ensure transparent decision-making about fees and charges. The review of Sports facilities fees and charges will assist in informing this investigation.	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
P7 Review the criteria for grants and funding that we provide to sports and recreation groups.	✓			✓		✓		✓
P8 Review the Open Space Access Plan to raise the accessibility of our existing track network to a broader range of users. This does not mean every trail will be accessible to all groups. The review will also consider the impact of climate change and how the trail network can support commuter routes, while also considering the cumulative effects of trails on the natural environment.		✓	✓	✓				✓
P9 Review the Play Spaces Policy with a focus on providing a broad range of opportunities within a spectrum of play types, including adventurous, nature, indigenous and water play and planning for accessibility, wind and shelter and supporting tamaki to play throughout the city. The review should also look at providing a wide range of informal play infrastructure for rangatahi, such as a plan for skate, basketball, ki-o-rahi, parkour, and rock climbing. The review will consider whether a separate plan for enabling rangatahi to be more active is needed.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Commented [EH11]: There are lots of changes to these actions in the following table. The changes relate to most of the actions so they have not all been highlighted yellow.

P10 As part of developing parking management plans and transport behaviour initiatives for the city, consider the provision of parking and transport options for open spaces and recreational places.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
P11 Work with Wellington NZ and event organisers to investigate future needs and demands for outdoor events spaces and event infrastructure requirements, considering current capacity and the impact of events on community sport and recreation. Consider how we can accommodate small, medium, and large events in our open spaces.		✓		✓			✓
P12 Investigate community garden models and how the Council can improve, approve, and support processes around enabling community gardening and removing barriers for community garden groups.		✓		✓			✓
P13 Plan for the effect of increased storm-weather events and rising sea levels by; researching and monitoring the current and predicted long-term impact of climate change on Wellington's open space and recreational facility network and ensuring the open space and recreation network is considered essential infrastructure to support resilience in the events of flooding/disasters as part of future local and regional adaptation strategies.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
P14 Identify areas of road reserve that could be reclassified as reserves to deliver open space and recreation outcomes. Assess these areas against the road-stopping and encroachment policy and carry out road-stopping. Reclassification could apply where roading purposes are not required.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
P15 Work with Wellington Water and Greater Wellington Regional council to investigate how our open space network can contribute to improved integrated catchment management, considering the feasibility across our open space network to implement integrated catchment management improvements.	✓	✓				✓	
P16 Investigate alternative mechanisms for financing open space and green infrastructure improvements. Looking at options discussed in the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment Report on "The Vital Importance of Urban Green Spaces."	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

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Development, Management and Promotion Actions

Wellington City Council undertakes a wide variety of activities to develop, manage and promote the open space and recreation network. The Council designs and develops parks and recreation facilities, upgrades existing facilities, promotes activities, manages weeds and pests as well as regular day-to-day maintenance of our open spaces and running of recreation facilities

	Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					
	Next 2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Integrated	Inclusive & Resilient	Regenerating	Reindigenising	Diverse	
D1 Implement the Community Facilities Plan 2023, which will guide strategic decision-making about the investment required to provide a well-distributed, good quality network of recreation facilities.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D2 Invest in increasing energy efficiency within recreation facilities – and move away from the use of gas.	✓	✓	✓		✓				
D3 Run varied programmes, activities, and activations across our open space and recreation network, including a focus on reducing barriers to participation, encouraging sedentary communities to be active, and incorporating culturally varied activities, such as Māori games and play.	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
D4 Revamp information and promotions about our open spaces, recreation facilities and programmes to communicate information to a wide range of people to help them find out what's available, understand their choices and plan what to do and how to get there. Council will provide more information about sheltered and exposed sites in different weather conditions. Communication should be as widely available as possible through significantly improved online information, written formats, hard copy brochures and maps, and translations into te Reo and other languages.		✓			✓			✓	
D5 Develop a wind focused play area – Tāwhirimātea – to celebrate Wellington's climate and encourage people to go out and experience the elements.		✓					✓	✓	
D6 Raise the level of service on our track network through increased investment in track development, renewal, and maintenance. The increase is needed to support increased user numbers associated with city growth and housing density change, proposed accessibility improvements, pest and weed control access, and to respond to the damage ensuing from increased storm-weather events.	✓				✓	✓		✓	
D7 Update our changing facilities across Wellington, to be inclusive and gender neutral.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
D8 Provide playing and training facilities for sport as part of a co-ordinated regional network, informed by the Nuku Ora's study of regional provision for sports fields and indoor courts.		✓						✓	
D9 Investigate opportunities for formal and accessible street activities through temporary traffic restrictions and community group partnerships, which enable temporary neighbourhood play with minimal traffic disruption.	✓		✓					✓	
D10 Ensure asset and activity management plans take a long-term view of asset renewal, considering future impacts of climate change and meeting our commitments to a low carbon footprint.	✓	✓	✓			✓			
D11 Continue to expand the leisure card programme offerings.	✓	✓	✓		✓				
D12 Reduce the environmental impact of our park maintenance and development operations by assessing the short and long-term impacts of current practices and planning for how to reduce the overall impacts over time (e.g. replanting steep areas to reduce mowing and reviewing the use of weed-control chemicals).	✓	✓				✓			

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D13 Deliver accessible improvement to our open spaces and recreation network informed by the Accessible Wellington City Action Plan and the Recreation Aotearoa Accessible guidelines on tracks, pools, and play. (Both of these projects are currently in development).	✓	✓		✓		
D14 Implement the Culture Heritage Action Plan to share the layered stories of Wellingtons diverse communities across our open space and recreation network (This plan is currently in development).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D15 Update the Wellington Design Manual to incorporate urban realm design guidance that is inclusive of skate and play and is informed by the Skateable City Report (this report is currently in development).	✓		✓	✓		✓

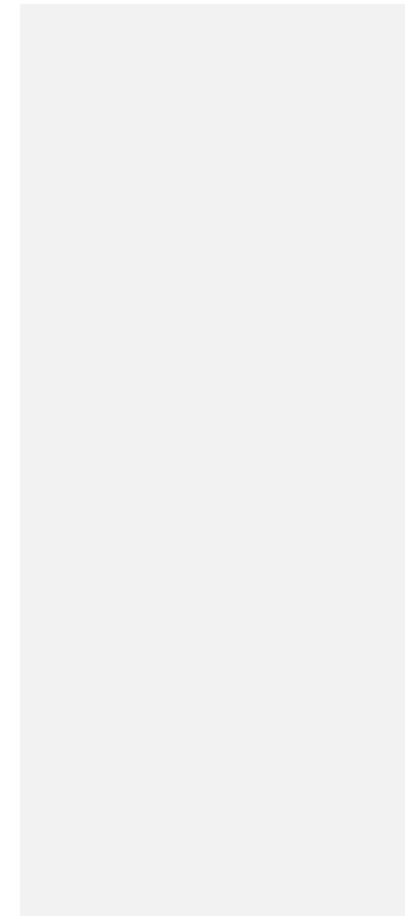
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Key regional and community organisation partnership actions

We recognise that collaboration is essential to achieve the outcomes for Wellington's open space and recreation network. The following actions are key ways we will partner with regional and community organisations.

	Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					
	Next 2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating	Reindigenising	Diverse & Resilient	Diverse
C1 Work with regional partners to promote Wellington as a recreational destination, highlighting our destination spaces and places as quintessential Wellington experiences, not to be missed by visitors.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C2 Partner with mana whenua and environmental groups, including catchment groups, to protect and regenerate our natural environment in ways aligned with direction set by Tūpiki Ora, Our Natural Capital (currently under review)	✓	✓	✓			✓			
C3 Partner with regional and local organisations to find new and innovative ways of getting people in our communities active.	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
C4 Partner with Nuku Ora to deliver Living Well, the regional active recreation strategy, and to support the organisational capability of play, sport, and recreation community groups.	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
C5 Partner with key transport stakeholders (including Greater Wellington Regional Council) to ensure there are public transport options for people to get to main recreation hubs, including community and destination parks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
C6 Partner with community groups and organisations to help achieve climate change goals through our open space and recreation network initiatives, such as tree planting partnerships to capture carbon and behaviour change initiatives that reduce carbon output.	✓	✓	✓			✓			
C7 Partner with government organisations, and landowners such as Ministry of Education, Kāinga Ora, schools and universities to share, co-locate and combine resources for developing and managing recreation facilities and open spaces including sports fields, courts, pools and play areas.	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
C8 Work with developers and Council's consenting teams to enable well-distributed, multifunctional, connected and integrated spaces that respond to Wellington's current and future needs by ensuring open space values are protected and enhanced in and around development sites in existing urban areas; and by ensuring adequate open space provision and development is provided in future urban areas and is consistent with the Open Space Categories and Provision Targets.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C10 Continue to work with other cities on our global biophilic city and tree-city-of-the-world commitments, working collectively to pursue the vision of nature-full cities.	✓	✓	✓			✓			



Kuputaka Glossary

This glossary defines some terms that are used with specific meaning in this document or are often used in the open space and recreation sector.

Accessibility

Being able to access all places, services and information with ease and dignity.⁴³

Activation

The creation of an event or interaction which enables participants or audiences to engage directly with what is being offered, e.g. a streetside dance demonstration where passers-by are invited to join in.

Active recreation

Leisure pursuits that involve physical activity, such as running, walking your dog, dancing, gardening, playing games or participating in organised sport.

Active transport

Travelling around the city by using our own physical action, including walking, cycling, scooting, skating and e-bikes.

Biophilia

Refers to the innate human connection to nature and other forms of life. It is

the idea that humans have an instinctual affinity for other living things and the natural world, and that this connection is essential to our mental and physical well-being.

Community gardens and orchards

A small-scale, low-investment and non-commercial communal gardening venture, where the primary purpose is growing vegetables or fruit as a recreational, social and/or therapeutic activity. Community gardens may have an explicit gardening philosophy (e.g. organic growing) and may be treated as one garden or allow participants to manage their own individual plots. Community gardens and orchards on reserve land must comply with the Reserves Act.

Deprivation

In this strategy deprivation refers to the results of the New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep), which measure socio-economic deprivation by geographic area, based on census information. Factors measured include income, home ownership, employment, qualifications, family structure, housing, access to transport and communications.

Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services refer to the benefits

that humans derive from ecosystems, such as clean water, air, and soil, as well as food, fiber, and medicine. They also include cultural services, such as recreation and spiritual value. These services are essential to our well-being and survival, and it is important to protect and maintain them for future generations.

Greening

Increasing the amount and diversity of trees and other plants in our public open spaces to improve amenity and ecosystem services.

Green infrastructure

Refers to a network of natural and semi-natural areas, such as parks, wetlands, and green roofs, that provide ecosystem services. It helps to manage stormwater, reduce urban heat islands, improve air quality, and enhance biodiversity, among other things.

High intensification areas

High intensification areas is defined as areas zoned high density or with height limits of 14m and above as displayed in the notified district plan.

Liveable streets

Streets designed to prioritise the safety and comfort of people on foot and bicycles, and public transit users.

Liveable streets create a pleasant and sustainable urban environment that encourage active transportation and community interaction.

Neighbourhood park

A multi-use recreation park, often associated with local neighbourhood use. Ideally includes flat areas and provides a mix of passive and active, informal and formal recreational experiences from relaxing, picnicking and playing to impromptu ball games and organised sports.

Open space: See 'public open space' below.

Outer Green Belt

A corridor of reserve land managed by the Wellington City Council that runs from the north city boundary to the south coast, defining the western edge of the city's urban area. The land is mainly classified as scenic reserve and is managed under the Outer Green Belt Management Plan 2019.

Passive recreation

Activities in our public open spaces and recreation facilities that are focused on relaxation and enrichment, such as experiencing nature, watching people, enjoying social contact, learning about places through interpretation, or watching outdoor sports or performance.

43. Based on Outcome 5, Accessibility, of the New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026.

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Parklets

A parklet is a sidewalk extension that provides more space and amenities for people using the street. Usually, parklets are installed on parking lanes and use parking spaces. Parklets typically extend out from the sidewalk at the level of the sidewalk to the width of the adjacent parking space.

Play

An experience or activity freely chosen for enjoyment, fun or learning. While play is a guaranteed right of children⁴⁴, playful activity can be enjoyed by people of any age.

Play Street

Play Street events temporarily restrict vehicle traffic on quiet local streets, so that children and parents can be active, socially connect, and play in their neighbourhood. They are small, resident-led, local events, held on quiet neighbourhood streets during daylight hours. See [NZTA Play Street Guidelines for more information](#).

Public open space

Outdoor space that is accessible to the public and set aside primarily for recreation, nature conservation, amenity and public gatherings. It is mainly publicly owned land, whether the Council or Crown-owned, but may include private land where public access is permitted. It includes parks, reserves, coastal

foreshores, civic squares and some streetscape area not required for vehicle transport purposes.

Recreation

The broad range of passive and active leisure activities people do in our public open spaces and recreation facilities, for enjoyment, relaxation, health, wellbeing and social/community connection. It includes casual activities such as sitting in a park or picnicking with friends, to regular self-guided fitness routines or highly organised competitive sports.

Recreation facilities

The buildings, structures and purpose-built outdoor areas provided and managed to accommodate or support recreational activities, such as swimming pools, recreation centres, public toilets and changing rooms, playgrounds, sports fields, basketball or tennis courts, and trails.

Recreation programmes and services

Planned activities, assistance and events that support people to recreate, including informing people about recreational opportunities, facilitating participation, and administering booking systems for use of facilities and organising regular learning opportunities such as swimming lessons. Often involves helping people to overcome barriers to participation and promoting the benefits of active recreation.

Recreational open space Open Space that primarily achieve recreation or social outcomes, they include [open space categories](#); Neighborhood Parks, Urban Parks and Destination Parks.

Sport

An activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or a team competes against another or others for entertainment.⁴⁵

Universal design

Successful design of the environment, information, programmes, and services to work for everyone – by making sure everything is accessible, understood by and used to the greatest extent possible with little or no adaptation.⁴⁶

Volunteering

In this strategy, volunteering refers to giving time freely to organise recreational activities, carry out projects or care for the environment in parks and recreational facilities, usually associated with a community group.

Wellington Town Belt

The arc of open space set aside around the original town of Wellington. The land is classified and managed under the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016.

Te Reo Māori Glossary

Mahinga kai
Gardening, cultivation or a food-gathering place. It includes things such as species, natural habitats, materials and practices used for harvesting food, and places where food or resources are, or were, gathered.

Contents

Mana Whenua

Tribal authorities of the land

Mauri

Vital life force energy; essential source of all vitality' quality of life.

Mātauranga

Traditional knowledge systems and practices

Rangatahi

Young people

Rohe

Tribal boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)

Rongoā

Traditional healing knowledge, systems and practices

Tamariki

Children

Tākaro

Sport, game, recreational activity.

Te Ao Māori

Māori world view

Te Taiao

Natural world, environment.

Te Whai Oranga

The pursuit of wellness (This is the name of the Strategy)

Whaitua

A designated space or catchment.

Whānau

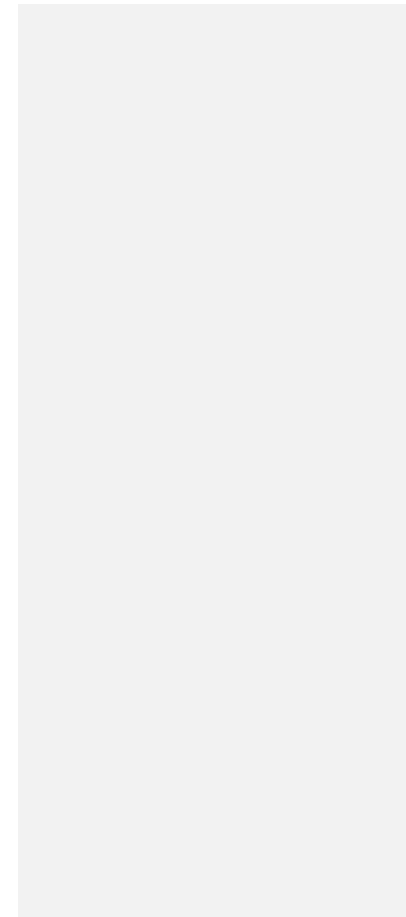
Extended family or family group

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- 43 Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989
- 44 Oxford Dictionary
- 45 Based on definitions in The New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026.

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Ngā wāhanga ātea me ngā aronga whakarato

Open space categories and provision targets

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
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Open space categories and provision targets

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Open space categories

Overview

Open space categories are the building blocks of the open space network. Detailing these categories helps us understand and plan for a range of opportunities across Wellington's open space network, in both greenfield and currently developed areas.

The categories are determined by purpose (what the park is used for), variation in character (what the park looks like), and level of service (standard of development and maintenance) and are based on Recreation Aotearoa's guidelines (2017), with some changes for relevance to Wellington. They only apply to land that is owned or managed by the Council.



Destination Park

Destination parks offer a unique experience that attract a large numbers of visitors from all over the Wellington region. They are typically high-profile landmark parks that are special and much-loved.

Examples: Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekaka, Zealandia, Wellington Waterfront (including Waitangi Park, Frank Kitts Park) Mākara Peak Mountain Bike Park, Basin Reserve.



Neighbourhood Parks

Multi-use parks that are often used within a neighbourhood. They provide a mix of informal and formal recreation experiences, from picnicking, playing and relaxing, to organised sporting activities. They can include various types of park infrastructure such as sports fields, play areas, or community gardens.

Examples: Karori Park, Carrara Park, Macalister Park.



Urban Public Spaces

Open spaces in Wellington's CBD, suburban centres and associated areas of intensified development that provide for socialising, play, events, relaxation, and enjoyment. Include squares, plazas, and greens.

Examples: Midland Park, Te Aro Park, Constable Street Play Area.





Liveable Streets

Well-designed streetscapes offer important 'open space' to communities. Particularly essential in high density areas where open space is at a premium. They can provide essential areas of public life- strolling, sitting, eating, dancing, listening to music, people-watching, exercise, and markets.

Examples: Victoria Street, Swan Lane.



Nature Areas

Relatively undeveloped areas where the natural environment dominates. These spaces are managed for the protection and restoration of our indigenous ecosystem and for walking and biking recreation opportunities. Most of our 387km track network is situated within nature areas.

Examples: Waimapihi, Te Ahumairangi, Matairangi.



Coastal Areas

Beaches, rocky shores, and adjacent public open space on the south coast and around the harbour.

Examples: Oriental Bay, Lyall Bay.



Linkages

Little parks, spaces or corridors that cater for active transport connections but are not streetscapes. They are often small with little development other than a footpath and/or steps and some natural elements.

Examples: Small park between Salamanca Road and the Terrace, Leonie Gill Walkway.



Cemeteries/Ururū

Open spaces in Wellington which are used for burials and interments. These are recognised as places of guardianship and remembrance where we support our bereaved, treasure our heritage and experience peace and tranquility.

Examples: Mākara Cemetery, Karori Cemetery.



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Open space categories and provision targets

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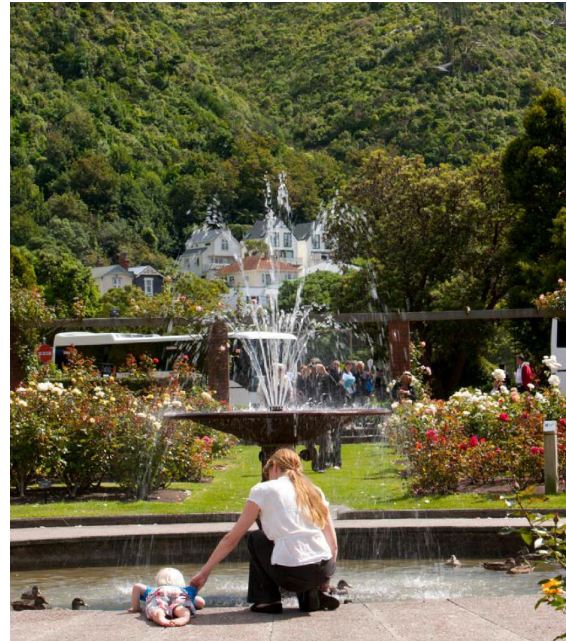
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Provision targets

The open space categories include provision targets. Provision targets help us to prioritise our investment and look for opportunities to optimise value for money while achieving good community outcomes. The provision targets have been developed from international evidence, national guidelines, and community expectations, about what creates a liveable city and what defines a quality park. They are consistent with the vision, values and outcomes of *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke the Open Space and Recreation Strategy*.

The categories and targets are guidelines. In reality, park provision, park design and amenities will vary depending on site context and the availability of resources.

It is recognised that our existing urban form is not easily changed to accommodate changing open space needs. It is also true that most parks are inherently multi-use spaces that provide for a range of uses and values and because of this no parks category system will be strictly prescribed. The categories and provision targets are useful for setting a 30-year ideal vision for the form, function and direction of park and recreation space in Wellington. The targets are ambitious but need to be if we are to plan adequately for growth and do urban density well.



Development contributions

The open space categories include development contribution catchment areas.

As the population grows so too does demand on the Council's assets and services, including our open spaces. To meet that demand, significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services is required.

Development contribution fees are charged on new urban development projects so that a fair proportion of the infrastructure cost is funded by development.

Under the Local Government Act, the Council can use development contributions to fund new reserves and upgrade existing reserves to accommodate growth and to mitigate the

effects of development on natural and physical resources. Under the Council's Development Contributions Policy, fees can be charged for specific catchment areas, at the city wide, ward or suburb levels, depending on who benefits from the project. The table below identifies the development catchments which will apply to each of the Open Space Categories identified in this strategy.



Development contributions catchment areas

Catchment Area	Destination Park	Neighbourhood Park	Urban Park	Streetscapes	Linkages	Nature Areas	Coastal Areas	Cemeteries
City	✓	-	✓ Urban park in city centre	NA	-	✓	-	✓
Ward	-	Community	Urban park in metro centre metro centre	NA	✓	-	Smaller area ✓	Significant beach
Suburb	-	Local & Amenity	Urban parks in village centre	NA	✓	-	Other coastal areas	-

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 Open space categories and provision targets

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Management grades

The open space categories include management grades that relate to the expected quality of a park's development and maintenance, based on levels and types of use, and the character of the environment. Management grades can help manage community expectations about the level of service and manage the affordability of work that is needed on our open space network. The highest grade is likely to be expensive and the average level of service to be more affordable. The table below defines each management grade.

Asset management plans will interpret these grades into service level indicators for the operation and maintenance of open spaces and facilities e.g., the frequency of cleaning, mowing, or weeding.

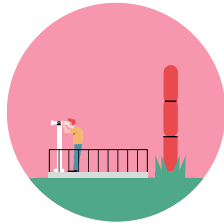
Open space management grades

Management grade	Level of Use	Description
1	High	Highest level of asset provision, using quality materials and bespoke designs. Maintenance is at the highest standards, with quick response times and frequent operations.
2	Medium	Moderate level of asset provision, using robust materials and simple designs. Maintenance is to good standards, with medium response times and moderately frequent operations.
3	Standard	Lowest level of asset provision, using robust materials and simple designs. Maintenance is to the lowest acceptable standard, with longer response times and fewer programmed operations.



Categories

Destination Parks



The role of a destination park is to:

- Support cultural vibrancy, visitor attractions and public events.
- Support high profile sporting activities.
- Support local economies by attracting both residents and tourists to Wellington and the immediate area.
- Provide educational and cultural opportunities.

Indicative amenities:

- Large events space.
- High quality play areas.
- Distinct natural, heritage or cultural elements.
- Tourist destination.
- Well-connected and very accessible by multiple modes of transport and on foot.
- Nationally important sporting venues as identified by 'Nuku Ora's Spaces and Places Framework'.

Tier

All Destination Parks

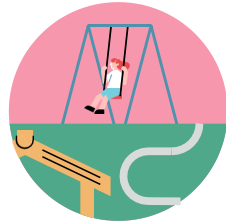
Provision targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully inclusive environments to our broad Wellington community, including ensuring universal design principles are considered to optimise participation for all the activities offered at a destination park. 2. Accessible public toilets are provided consistent with standard 4241:1999. 3. Accessible through multi-modal transport options, including public transport, and the availability of mobility car parks. 4. Extensive historic and cultural references to the whakapapa of place should be included through design artworks and interpretation. Opportunities to learn about the place will be included.
Management grade	Grade 1
Development contribution	New destination park investment that is driven by growth can be supported by city-wide development contributions as they provide city wide benefits.
Other comments	May contribute to recreation or social provision target statistics described under neighbourhood parks, where destination parks are used as neighbourhood parks. E.g., Waitangi Park for city centre residents and parts of the Wellington Botanic Gardens for Kelburn and Thorndon residents.

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Open space categories and provision targets

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Neighbourhood Parks



The role of a neighbourhood park is to:

- Provide active and passive recreation opportunities that support physical and mental health.
- Support community resilience and social connections.
- Bring green space into built areas, with associated ecosystem services.
- Improve visual amenity of residential neighbourhoods.
- Provide opportunities for people to connect with nature close to home.

Indicative amenities:

- Play-areas, skate parks, sports fields, dog exercise areas, kick-around areas, paths, seating, rubbish bins.
- Areas for socialising and relaxation.
- In some bigger parks, there can be space for events, community facilities and markets.
- Amenity planting: trees, gardens, and grass.
- Buildings such as toilets, community centres, changing rooms or clubrooms.

Tier	Community Park	Local Park	Amenity Area
Features	Larger multi-use park supporting a range of recreational uses. People may travel several kilometres to use, so supports the wider community. Often include pockets of nature.	Smaller neighbourhood parks within walking distance of residents' homes. Often include pockets of nature, a single sports field or play area. Often include flat or gently undulating grassed areas for play.	Small areas that can provide 'door-step' access to green amenity and socialising spaces. Often include a grassed area and can include a seat and a few trees or shrubs.
Approximate size	>20,000m ² New community parks are typically between 30,000m ² to 50,000m ² and larger if providing organised sports use – up to 10 hectares.	~ 2,000m ² – 5,000m ² Many existing neighbourhood parks are smaller but this size allows for more activities.	<1,000m ² Particularly useful in high density residential areas where land is hard to come by and private outdoor space is minimal.
Provision targets - distribution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone can walk 10-minutes from their home to a recreation or social open space (including local or community neighbourhood park or urban park) 2. High intensification area Everyone can walk 5-minutes from their home to a recreation or social open space (including a local or community neighbourhood park or urban park) in a high intensification area. 3. Recreation opportunities: Evenly distribute across the open space network park elements, such as community gardens, sports fields, courts, dog parks and play spaces, to provide a range of different recreation opportunities within reasonable reach of people's homes. 		As required for amenity for seating/ lunchtime/timeout areas.

¹ Areas zoned high density or with height limits of 14m and above as displayed in the notified district plan

Commented [EH1]: Slight edits to make more clear, changed name from pocket park to amenity area to reflect the characteristic of some of these areas



Tier	Community Park	Local Park	Amenity Area
Provision targets- quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Principles of crime prevention through environmental design should be applied. Including encouraging passive surveillance or “eyes on the park” approach from neighbours by using boundary fencing that is visually permeable and unobstructed and ensuring there is visibility and that sightlines are clear within a park. Wide street frontage should be included, with at least one full road frontage (for safety and ambience) and ideally more than one road frontage (for choice of access). Entrances to parks should be attractive and inviting. They should be identifiable, legible, and well maintained. Walking paths and cycle ways should be connected to parks, with multiple entrance points and connections to link with the surrounding neighbourhood. Toilets and change facilities should be available in/ or accessible to (<300m) a community neighbourhood park (Toilets should be consistent with standard 4241:1999.) Connection to bus transport networks and the provision of mobility car parking should be available in community neighbourhood parks. Universal design principles should be applied to ensure spaces are accessible to everyone. Land should be used efficiently by creating open spaces of a regular shape and relatively equal proportion. Avoid overly elongated, narrow, or irregular shapes with dead ends. Historic and cultural references to the whakapapa of place should be included through design artworks and interpretation. Parks should incorporate trees and opportunities for people to connect and play with nature. Community parks should be multi-functional and provide for a variety of uses. When renewing local and community parks, activate the “power of ten” multi-use principle to get more use out of them. Signage should be highly visible and located at entry points, activity areas and intersections of paths. Some signage should be visible from the street to encourage use by passers-by. Design elements that intentionally deter different communities from feeling welcome in our open spaces will not be used. Water sensitive urban design elements should be incorporated and consideration given into how the park can support the resilience of the wider neighbourhood. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Amenity areas should be on the road and not internal spaces. May include some spaces to sit.
Management grade	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 3
Development contributions	New community parks and upgrades that support our growing population may be supported by development contribution with a ward-based catchment.	New local parks and upgrades that support our growing population may be supported by development contribution within a suburb-based catchment.	New amenity areas and upgrades that support our growing population may be supported by development contribution within a suburb-based catchment.

² Power of ten is a concept that comes the [Project for Public Places](#). It considers that places thrive when users have a range of reasons (10+) to be there. These might include a place to sit, playgrounds to enjoy, art to touch, music to hear, food to eat, history to experience, and people to meet. Ideally, some of these activities will be unique to that particular place, reflecting the culture and history of the surrounding community. Local residents who use this space most regularly will be the best source of ideas for which uses will work best.

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Open space categories and provision targets

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Urban Parks



The role of an urban park is to:

- Support social interaction in an urban environment.
- Provide passive and active recreation options in an urban environment.
- Provide greening for visual amenity and associated ecosystem services.
- May support commercial activity through complementary association or by providing venue for temporary events such as markets and festivals.

Indicative amenities:

- High proportion of hard surfacing to support high usage.
- Event space.
- Public artworks.
- Landscaping for amenity, water sensitive design and urban greening.
- Seating and other park furniture such as rubbish bins, and lighting etc.
- Small-scale recreation and play features e.g. basketball hoop, skating surface or a play installation.

Tier	Urban Park	Small Urban Park
Features	Spaces in the central city and suburban centres big enough to provide relief from urban busyness, a place to eat your lunch, take a break, support casual use by shoppers and workers and/or for residents to hang out in. Can support low scale events and greening and can be very busy places. Includes plazas that are more than just movement-based corridors.	Small spaces in the central city, suburban centres or near key public transport nodes that provide 'door-step' access to sitting and socialising space, and green amenity. Can support moderate public use associated with community and business activity.
Size	1000-3000m ²	<1000m ²
Provision targets - distribution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City Centre: two new urban parks as per the Green Network Plan. 2. Metropolitan centres: ideally, at least one urban park in Johnsonville, and Kilbirnie. 3. Local centres: minimum of one small urban park per centre: (Local Centres are defined by the District Plan) 4. Near transport hubs: provide small urban parks near major transport hubs, for people to wait and mingle. 	



Tier	Urban Park	Small Urban Park
Provision targets - quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universal design principles will be incorporated to ensure spaces are accessible to everyone. 2. Toilet should be available in/ or accessible to(<300m) an urban park. 3. Green elements should be incorporated, such as trees, planting, and grass. 4. Water sensitive urban design elements should be incorporated and consideration given into how the park can support the resilience of the wider neighbourhood. 5. Story telling about the community and whakapapa of the place should be incorporated. 6. Bespoke elements like design, artworks, and interpretation that reflect or strengthen local character should be incorporated. 7. Lighting to make it safe and attractive at night should be incorporated. 8. Active edges should be incorporated, this means adjacent buildings should have active uses at street levels such as cafes and shops, helping to create a lively park interface. 9. Play opportunities for children to play in accordance with the <i>Play Spaces Policy</i> should be provided. 10. Principles of crime prevention through environmental design will be applied. 11. Design elements that intentionally deter different communities from feeling welcome in our open spaces will not be used. 	
Management standards	Standard 1	
Development contributions	<p>New urban parks and upgrades that support our growing population in the city centre relating to growth could be attributed to city wide catchments.</p> <p>New urban parks and upgrades that support our growing population in metropolitan centres should apply to ward catchment areas.</p> <p>New urban parks and upgrades that support our growing population in neighbourhood and local centres should be applied to suburb catchments.</p>	
Comment	Provision requirements of urban parks is additional to requirements for neighbourhood parks but a 3000 sqm urban park can count towards neighbourhood park provision as it provides sufficient space for a variety of recreational activities.	

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Open space categories and provision targets

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Liveable Streets



The role of a Liveable Street is to:

- Support active transport, walking and cycling around the city. Their prime purpose is as a movement corridor but in areas where obtaining land for parks can be costly and slow to happen, liveable streets that prioritise pedestrian movement can provide other important open space values.
- Support opportunities for vibrant public life.
- Support play and recreation near people's homes.
- Support greening in densely built urban landscapes.
- Support ecosystem services

Indicative amenities:

- Wide pavements with plenty of space for walking and wandering.
- Trees and other amenity planting, and water sensitive design techniques.
- Seating and places to stop and explore.
- Art works and place-based storytelling.

Tier

Liveable Streets

Provision Targets

Provisions for streetscapes are set by urban design guidelines. The key factors related to our strategy that should be included when designing a liveable street include:

1. Universal design principles will be incorporated to ensure spaces are accessible to everyone, with spots for sitting and resting.
2. Places for children to play should be incorporated.
3. Water sensitive design techniques should be incorporated.
4. Street trees should be incorporated.
5. Design elements that intentionally deter different communities from feeling welcome in our open spaces will not be used.



The role of a Linkage is to:

- Provide walking and cycling corridors, contributing to the active transport network around the city.
- Provide opportunities to enjoy and connect to nature.

Indicative amenities:

- Pathway and/or steps.
- Green elements.
- Seats or benches.

Support ecosystem services

Tier	Linkages
Provision targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universal design principles will be incorporated to ensure connecting spaces are accessible to as many people as possible, with spots for sitting and resting. 2. Principles of crime prevention through environmental design will be applied. 3. Green elements will be incorporated, including trees, vegetation of grass.
Management grade	Grade 3
Development contributions	Upgrading and developing linkages can be supported by suburb level development contributions when developing them is a response to population growth.

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Open space categories and provision targets

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Nature Areas



The role of a Nature Area is to:

- Protect and restore biodiversity.
- Support ecosystem services such as soil stability, and climate change mitigation.
- Provide opportunities for people to connect to nature – supporting spiritual and mental health.
- Provide opportunities for education.
- Provide informal recreation opportunities such as walking, biking, and volunteering.
- Contribute to Wellington's landscape character and sense of place.

Indicative amenities:

- Intact or relatively intact natural ecosystems, including unique and/or threatened species and habitats, streams, and water bodies.
- Tracks and trails.
- Ancillary visitor facilities such as seating, picnic tables, toilets, carparking and drinking fountains.
- Wayfinding and interpretation signage.
- Cultural heritage elements such as historic pa sites and WW2 installations.

Tier	Nature areas	Small nature areas
Description	Large scale sites with intact or relatively intact natural ecosystems, unique and/or threatened species and habitats. Include low impact recreation activities.	Small nature areas provide important ecological connections across Wellington City. Often difficult topography.
Size	Large	Generally, under 30,000m ²
Provision targets - distribution	Distribution largely governed by where the natural areas are. Consider acquisition where better protection, connectivity and climate change mitigation opportunities present.	



Tier	Nature areas	Small nature areas
Provision targets - quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Healthy ecosystems. 2. Track connections to adjacent suburbs. 3. Universally designed recreational track opportunities should be provided so all people can access nature in places across the city, including short, medium, and long track routes, some without stairs and with low gradients. Include resting/sitting places. 4. Toilets will be available in/or nearby (<300m) of signature and regional trail destinations. Signature and regional trail destinations are defined through the Regional Trails Framework. 5. Spaces to sit and rest should take advantage of interesting destinations such as viewpoints or natural features, with seats and/or interpretation if appropriate. 6. Whakapapa story telling should be incorporated through interpretation and design of spaces such as entrances. 7. Opportunities for environmental education and nature play should be incorporated, including access to streams and wildlife. 8. Walking and cycling network should be integrated with the wider active transport network. 9. Signage should be highly visible and located at entry points and intersections of paths to support wayfinding. Some signage should be visible from the street to encourage use by passers-by. 10. Design elements that intentionally deter different communities from feeling welcome in our open spaces will not be used. 	No quality provision targets for small nature parks.
Management grade	Grade 3: Emphasis on animal pest and weed control, and track maintenance.	
Development contributions	Significant new ecological connections provide city wide ecological services and therefore development contributions can be collected at a city-wide level.	

Ngā wāhanga ātea me ngā aronga whakarato
Open space categories and provision targets

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Coastal Areas



The role of a Coastal Area is to:

- Protect and restore the natural environment, including the healthy functioning of ecosystems e.g. restoration of dunes and wildlife breeding areas.
- Provide opportunities for marine and seaside-focused recreation including beach play, swimming, boating, walking and rock climbing.

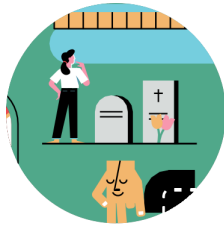
- Provide opportunities for people to connect to nature – supporting spiritual and mental health.
- Provide community and social spaces e.g. picnic areas, playgrounds, seating areas on the seaside.
- Support education about the ocean and shoreline natural environments, and cultural history.

Indicative amenities:

- Beaches and rocky shores.
- Facilities such as changing rooms, showers, toilets and play areas.
- Areas for socialising and relaxing.
- Wayfinding and interpretation signage.
- Physical structures on or near the water that enable ocean recreation and/or protect land-based infrastructure e.g. sea walls, marinas, wharves, jetties, slipways, boat sheds, pontoons.

Tier	Significant Beaches	Other coastal areas
Description	Significant beaches are large beaches that people come from a far to visit and recreate at. For example, Oriental Bay and Lyall Bay. They require recreational assets to support recreation activities there.	Other coastal areas such as rocky shores and small beaches.
Quality provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access is considered, to and along the foreshore for people with mobility needs. 2. Changing rooms and toilets for year-round use are included. 3. Appropriate design and development of infrastructure and facilities in sympathy with the coastal environment, considering potential for sea level rise. 4. Whakapapa story telling through interpretation and artwork. 5. Design elements that intentionally deter different communities from feeling welcome in our open spaces will not be used. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate design and development of infrastructure and facilities in sympathy with the coastal environment, considering potential for sea level rise. 2. Whakapapa story telling through interpretation and artwork, particularly near or on wāhi tapu sites.
Management grades	Grade 1	Grade 3
Development contributions	Investment for significant upgrades to beaches can come from ward-wide or city-wide development contributions when those upgrades are in response to an increase in provision in response to population growth. They are spaces that people come from all over the city and all over a ward to visit and enjoy. Other investment will be required for climate change mitigation and sea level rising.	
Other comment	As well as Council-owned reserve land, significant parts of the coastal areas are within road reserve or the coastal foreshore, so there can be overlapping administrative and management responsibilities from within the Council and with Greater Wellington Regional Council.	

Cemeteries/Urupā



The role of a Cemeteries/Urupā is to:

- Provide space, facilities and services for burial and cremation.
- Provide spaces of appropriate design and amenity for grieving and remembrance.
- Respect and protect these places of historical significance, connecting with the past.
- Provide for informal recreation and contact with nature.
- Respect the needs of the recently bereaved with the interests of other cemetery users.

Indicative amenities:

- Special purpose facilities including crematoria and chapels.
- Visitor facilities such as roadways, parking, paths, steps, toilets, seats, grave locating, and wayfinding signage.
- Clear layout of burial plots (for use and maintenance).
- Amenity planting – grass, gardens, trees.

Tier	Cemeteries/ Urupā
Provision targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicle and walking access to burial areas via roading and paths, with universal design principles applied where possible. 2. Accessible public toilets are provided consistent with standard 4241:1999. 3. Wayfinding signage included. Particularly to help people find burial plots. 4. Walking trails for recreation where appropriate. 5. Seating at regular intervals. 6. Interpretation about the history and people buried included in historic parts of cemeteries
Management grades	Grade 1: highest level of service for the cemetery buildings, garden areas and more recent burial areas. Grade 3: for older burial areas.
Development contributions	Funding related to growth can be connected to city wide development contributions.
Other comment	Cemeteries are provided for and managed under the Cemeteries Management Plan except for Bolton Street Cemetery managed under the Botanic Gardens of Wellington Management Plan.

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Open space categories and provision targets

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Relationship between open space categories, reserve classifications and District Plan zones

The open space categories described above are used as an informal and flexible planning tool for providing and managing open space. In contrast, the reserve classifications for open space held under









the Reserves Act 1977 and the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016 embed formal legal requirements. These statutory reserve classifications bind the Council and limits, to a greater or lesser extent, how the land can be used. Reserve classifications are recorded on the property title and in reserve management plans prepared under the Reserves Act. The management plans set out policies, rules, and actions to guide the use, management, and development of the reserve land – in

accordance with the reserve classification – and guide day-to-day and long-term decision-making.

The District Plan includes open space zones (with associated policies and rules) that control land use, subdivision, and development activities within and adjacent to open spaces, as guided by the Resource Management Act 1991. The District Plan identifies the types of

development activities that are permitted on reserves and activities that require resource consent.

The table below provides a general guide to the relationship between reserve categories, reserve classifications and District Plan zones. Note that the processes to classify a reserve and/or carry out a zone change are subject to specific statutory processes.

								
	Destination Park	Neighbourhood Park	Urban Park	Streetscapes	Linkages	Nature Areas	Coastal Areas	Cemeteries
Reserve classification (Reserves Act and Wellington Town Belt Act)	Any: Recreation, scenic, local purpose, historic, scientific, government purpose, Town Belt .	Recreation reserve, or local purpose reserve, Town Belt .	Local purpose reserve, or not held under the Reserves Act and therefore not classified	Not applicable, legal road	Often not vested or legal road. Sometimes, recreation reserve, or local purpose	Scenic reserve, or nature reserve, or scientific reserve, Town Belt .	Recreation reserve; historic reserve; esplanade reserve; or scientific reserve	Local purpose (cemetery) reserve, historic reserve
District Plan zones (Resource Management Act)	Any: special purpose zones; open space zone; sport and active recreation zone; natural open space zone	Open space zone; sport and active recreation zone; special purpose zones (Wellington Town Belt zone)	Open space zone; metropolitan zone; or local centre zone	Not applicable	Often legal road. Sometimes open space zone.	Natural open space zone; special purpose zones (Wellington Town Belt zone)	Natural open space zone; open space zone; sport and active recreation zone	Designated for cemetery / crematorium use, with underlying natural open space zone



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke Open Space & Recreation Strategy

PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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Introduction

In March 2023, Councillors agreed to publicly consult on the Draft Open Space and Recreation Strategy: *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke*. The strategy was consulted on with the community between 14 March 2023 and 14 April 2023.

The purpose of this document is to summarise the feedback received during this phase of public consultation. In total, there were 390 submissions.

In general, the feedback was overwhelmingly positive about the draft strategy, the principles and the 5 focus areas. The submissions included detailed and comprehensive feedback from the perspective of various community, environment and recreation groups and individuals about their wants and expectations around open space and recreation. They included constructive criticism on the strategy and ideas for future investment.

The feedback received has been presented in themes and graphs to give councillors, officers, stakeholders, and the community a sense of the feedback. All of the information provided to us during the consultation period has been summarised. However no representative adjustments or sampling has been done based on demographics.

The feedback received will be considered and will inform the development of the final strategy.

Methodology

The key method of consultation was via an online survey on Kōrero Mai. The survey was available on our Let's Talk webpage. The survey was also available in paper form and in addition a number of submissions were made directly via email. In total, there were 390 submissions.

The consultation was advertised via:

- Online ads including a google ad and an ad on Stuff.co.nz,
- Print media ads in the Dominion and the Independent Herald
- Council officers visited parks around Wellington and went to the Harbourside and Newtown markets to discuss with people the strategy and seek input.
- Signs were put up on parks and in recreation centres across the region. The signs included QR codes that linked to the survey.
- Copies of the strategy were put in Libraries and Recreation Centres.
- A video targeted people on social media, asking people to help shape the future of happy welly places on Facebook and Instagram. It gained over 42 thousand views on Facebook.
- We emailed out to all our key stakeholders, including recreation, environmental, residents and community groups.
- A press release was put out and a story was released on the council news page.

The survey was live from 14 March to the 14 April 2023. We asked people to respond to the following 16 questions:

1. Do you support or oppose the overall direction of the strategy?
2. Do you support or oppose the mission of the strategy?
3. Do you support or oppose the following draft Strategy's guiding principles?
4. Please provide any comments you have on the overall strategic direction, mission, or principles.
5. Do you support strategic focus 1: Integrated?
6. Please let us know a bit more about why you support/oppose this focus?
7. Do you support strategic focus 2: Inclusive?
8. Please let us know a bit more about why you support/oppose this focus?
9. Do you support strategic focus 3: Regenerating & Resilient?
10. Please let us know a bit more about why you support/oppose this focus?
11. Do you support strategic focus 4: Reindigenising?
12. Please let us know a bit more about why you support/oppose this focus?
13. Do you support strategic focus 5: Diverse?
14. Please let us know a bit more about why you support/oppose this focus?
15. Please provide any comments you have on the Actions?
16. Please provide any further comments you have on the Draft Strategy, including aspects we haven't specifically asked about. Is anything missing? Any other ideas?

Survey responses

Overall Strategic Direction

This section summarises responses to the question 'Do you support or oppose the overall direction of the strategy?'. There were 345 responses to this question. 235 strongly supported and 62 supported. This represents 86% of respondents in support of the overall direction. 5% of the submissions were somewhat opposed or strongly opposed. The rest (9%) said they didn't know or were neutral on the direction of the strategy.

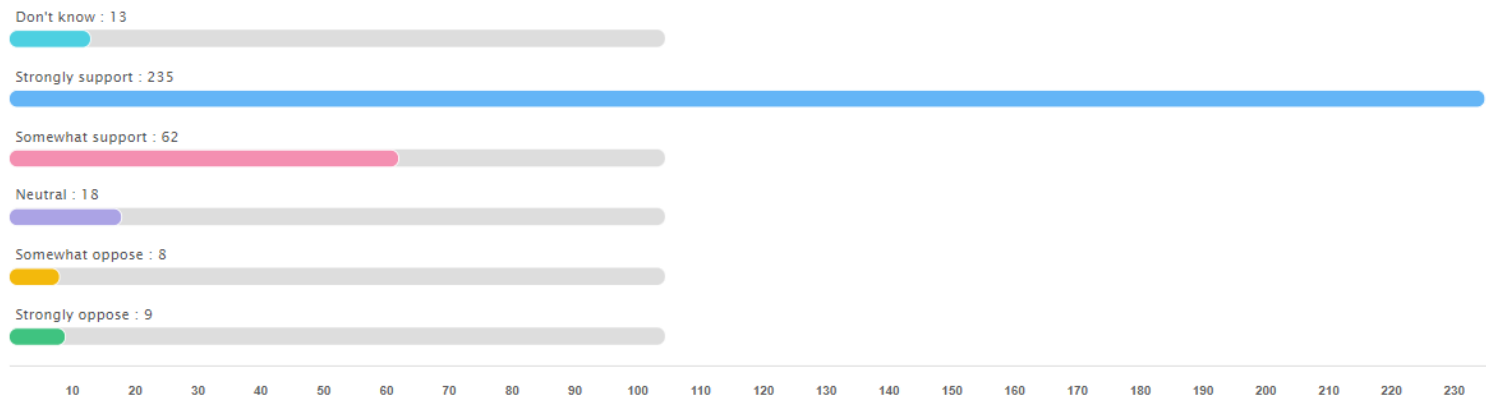


Figure 1: Do you support or oppose the overall strategic direction?

The Mission

This section summarises responses to the question 'Do you support or oppose the strategy's overall mission?'. The mission sets out our aspirations for Wellington's public open space and recreation network: "To create a flourishing network of parks and recreation opportunities, interwoven into everyday life, that supports Wellingtonians to live well and connect to nature and each other. There were 350 responses to this question. 92% of responses were either strongly in support or somewhat supported. 4% of responses were either strongly opposed or somewhat opposed. 3% of responses either didn't know or were neutral.

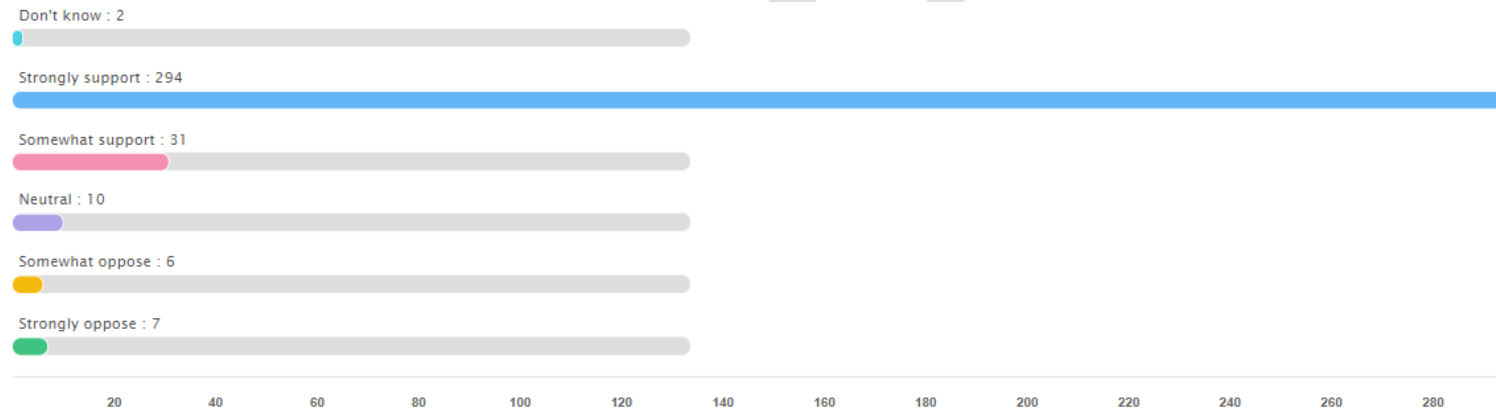


Figure 2: Do you support or oppose the mission of the strategy?

The Principles

This section summarises responses to the question ‘Do you support or oppose the following draft Strategy’s guiding principles?’. Each of the five principles were asked about. There were 347 responses to this question. The responses can be seen below.

Tiakitanga:

90% respondents strongly support or somewhat support. 3% of respondents were opposed and 4% were not sure.

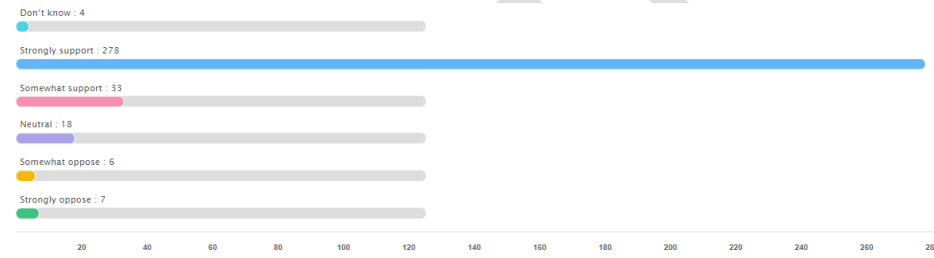


Figure 3: Tiakitanga - Do you support or oppose this principle?

Wairuatanga

80% of respondents were in support, 8% were opposed and 4% were unsure or neutral. This has less support than the other principles.

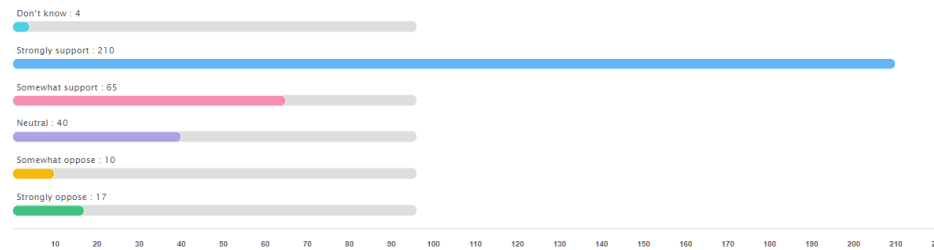


Figure 4: Wairuatanga - Do you support or oppose this principle?

Whanaungatanga

90% of respondents were in support, 5% were opposed and 4% were unsure or neutral

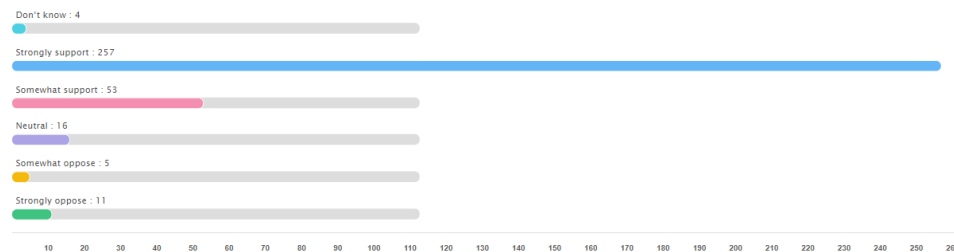


Figure 5: Whanaungatanga - Do you support or oppose this principle?

Maanakitanga

90% of respondents were in support of this, 4% were opposed and 4% were unsure or neutral.

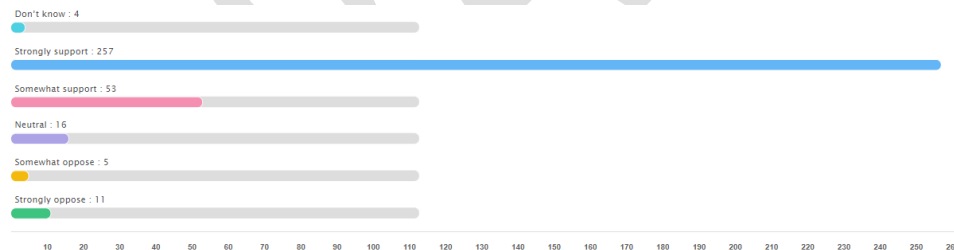


Figure 6: Maanakitanga - Do you support or oppose this principle?

Pārekareka

92% of respondents were in support of this, 3% were opposed and 4% were unsure or neutral.

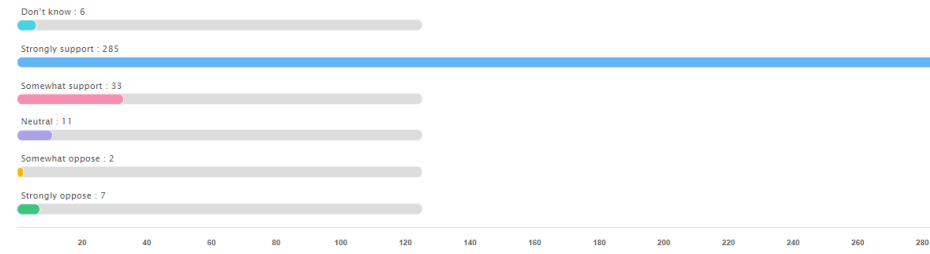


Figure 7: Pārekareka - Do you support or oppose this principle?

Open question about overall strategic direction, mission, and principles.

This section summarises responses to the question “*Please provide any comments you have on the overall strategic direction, mission, or principles*”. This question has 160 text responses. Some of the comments that relate to different sections of the strategy have been summarised there.

Submission #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
<p>Examples:</p> <p>14, 81, 69 131, 189,</p>	<p>Supportive</p> <p>Many submissions were in support of the overall strategic directions, they described it as ‘comprehensive and coherent’ with ‘great pillars for a solid holistic approach’. Some said the principles made sense and thought te ao Māori concepts were thought through. One submitter said: ‘<i>Great work! I want to live in a modern, connected green city. I strongly support all five principles of this plan. I strongly support the building of community and social connections through these plans.</i>’ Another said “<i>Love them all - they’re aspirational and enhance life and living well. Excellent work!</i>”</p> <p>Another said: “DPA supports the key principles underpinning the draft strategy: Tiakitanga, Whanaungatanga, Pārekareka, and Wairuatanga. These talk about the need to preserve stewardship of Wellington’s recreational and open spaces, interpersonal connection, people’s ability to have fun and recreate and the requirement to respect the spirituality (mana and mauri) of the sea, land and air as everyone does so”.</p>	<p>No comment.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>108, 368, 209, 343, 376</p>	<p>Wairuatanga</p> <p>A few submissions discussed the principle Wairuatanga. Some raised it as too much of a te ao Māori concept and needed more translation. “<i>Please explain what is meant by “spiritual connection” and mauri (life force)</i>”. One submitter said that you “<i>can’t predict people’s spiritual connection with the land</i>”.</p> <p>On the other hand, many other submitters supported this principle and the principles in general as discussed above, one submitter said it “<i>recognised that it was a good reminder that people are part of the environment and the interconnect elements of people, health and the environment</i>”</p>	<p>Wairuatanga is a concept that is less understood in the Pākehā world. It is a common te ao Māori value that speaks to the immutable connection of people with the environment. With a strategy about wellness of people and the environment, and connections with the environment, Wairuatanga is a central value or principle that has informed many of the approaches present in the plan.</p>	<p>The principle wairuatanga has been edited to make it more clear and remove the reference to spiritual connection.</p> <p>A reference has also been added to a tikanga Māori text in the footnote so if people want to understand these concepts further, they can look at this text.</p>

<p>110, 114, 264, 287, 376, 310</p>	<p>Other principles</p> <p>A few submitters raised other principles that should be considered in the strategy, specifically, health, tino rangatiratanga, accessibility and cost. They said:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Health should be a focus’ and “The focus should be on promoting active and healthy lifestyles”. • Tino Rangatiratanga should be a principle: “or Te Tiriti o Waitangi - something that keeps council in check to always be affirming and respecting the Tino rangatiratanga of tangata whenua” • ‘The ability to protect, preserve and make all our open and recreational spaces accessible including disabled people should be a principle’. • “You need to add the principle of affordability” • “A key principle should be to provide open space opportunities to all communities. ie the land, (reserve) has to be there” 	<p>Many of these principles are covered and central to the strategy. For example, health and wellness is the central tenant and stressed through the name and mission of the strategy that the purpose of open space and recreation is to support wellness. The concept of providing open space to all communities is in the strategy is also clearly in the integrated focus and partnership and reindigenising focus supports the need to respect tino rangatiratanga.</p> <p>A principle about affordability is covered under tiakitanga in-terms of considering long term financial and environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>The principle of maanakitanga has been edited to clarify that it supports accessibility and equity.</p>
<p>25, 10, 32, 80, 33</p>	<p>Concerned about cost</p> <p>A few submissions raised that they were concerned about the cost of implementing the strategy and thought it was ‘too expensive’ or ‘too utopian’. This theme was seen in parts of the survey and in response to various elements and proposals raised.</p> <p>Some concerns about cost related to how the strategy was going to be funded. For example, one submitter said “there is a lot of good stuff in this strategy. But it is not going to be achieved if it doesn’t receive sufficient funding to enable the follow-up actions in the strategy to be carried out”</p>	<p>The strategy and supporting action plan is meant as a 30-year plan for Open Space and Recreation and isn’t intended to be funded all at once. The strategy provides overall direction and funding for specific programmes and projects is sought as part of the LTP process. The Council needs to be proactive in planning for the future of our open space and recreation network.</p>	<p>Added details about how we will look to fund growth related proposal through development contributions (p26).</p> <p>Commentary has also been added about the relationship with the LTP (p15).</p> <p>An action has been added to explore funding mechanisms as has been suggested by the recent Parliamentary Commission for Environment Report on Parks (p17)</p>
<p>122, 215</p>	<p>Translations</p> <p>A few submissions requested that it needed clear translation of Māori words in general to support comprehension. Some were concerned that it was too Māori and not accepting of other cultures. I.e “Wellington is culturally diverse” not just Māori. Some were concerned the language use created difficulties and were difficult to understand. “Not everyone is a fluent speaker of the Māori language”</p>	<p>The use of te reo is supported by Te Taihū – te reo Māori Policy, which has a vision of a te reo Māori City by 2040. The strategy says we will role model te reo use in our publications and resources. It is appropriate we use te reo in this strategy. Tūpiki Ora also supports this direction.</p>	<p>Added several te Reo words into the glossary with definitions to support understanding.</p>

Strategic Focus One: Integrated

This section summarises responses to the questions in the survey about the strategy focus: Integrated. In response to the question:

There were 344 responses to the question, 'Do you support strategic focus 1: Integrated?'. 91% of people in support, 5% were somewhat opposed or strongly opposed, and the rest (4%) said they didn't know or were neutral.

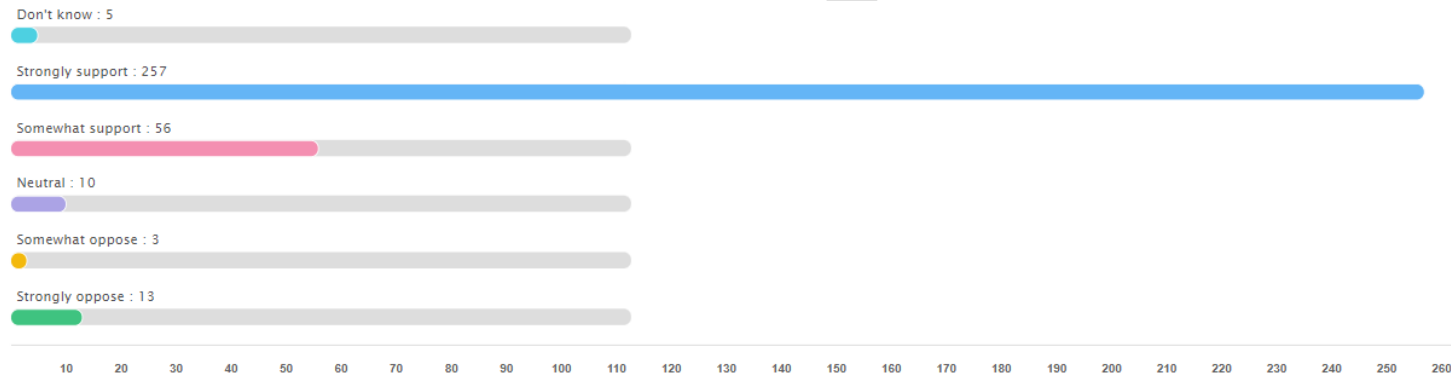


Figure 8: Do you support strategic focus 1: Integrated?.

There were 144 responses to this question: 'Please let us know a bit more about why you support/oppose this focus?'. The word cloud below displays the key concepts that came up in the responses to this question. Green, Access, Walk and Street were some of the most common words associated with the response on an integrated open space and recreation city.



Figure 9: Word cloud of integrated focus.

Multifunctional parks (1.1)

Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
For example: 82,83,101, 359, 23, 62, 166	<p>About 18 comments related to multifunctional parks.</p> <p>Supportive</p> <p>Submitters were generally supportive of this approach suggesting that we needed to make more with what we have got. 'Support multiuse spaces'. 'They liked the power of ten idea and many mentioned good parks they liked that had a mix of informal and formal recreation activities for example parks such as Willowbank, Pukehuia, Tawatawa reserve, and Trentham Memorial Park were mentioned.</p> <p>Other submitters raised ways to be multifunctional and suggested including this in the strategy. For example: building rock climbing walls on the inside or outside of WCC buildings or more public art. A skate advocate suggested that skate should be showcased in this section. They said "highlight what integration looks like in practicality with examples of play, skateboarding and parkour being explicitly showcased within the copy"</p>	No comment.	Edited page 24 to include reference to a few other recreation activities that submitters suggested, including kai growing and climbing a wall.
256, 359, 84, 358	<p>Multigenerational spaces</p> <p>A few submitters raised the importance of multigenerational spaces that support multifunctional use: "Don't forget integration for multiple age groups to enjoy the same area, think of parks in Korea where there are walking area, but also basketball courts and sections with elderly exercise machines. I would question if a multigenerational family can truly enjoy the space together - that's success".</p>	Multifunctional parks are intended to support the outcome of a multigenerational spaces.	Added reference to multigenerational spaces on page 24.
282, 319, 43, 27	<p>Against: Some submitters were against multifunctional parks, they raised that spaces can't be everything for everyone. For example, 'Saying every space for everyone is ridiculous, space serve specific purposes and that sportsfields could not be concrete so wheelchairs sports can be played there.' Submitters raised that it was not always achievable and this needs to be recognised. Another submitter suggested they don't need to be multifunctional just well used.</p> <p>Another submitter didn't think Council should be providing activities or facilities "The council does not need to tell the public how to spend their recreation time. Just a ball or exploring the area, reading quietly, a picnic - all these are doable without any activities provided by the council".</p> <p>Exercise caution</p> <p>Other submitters said we need to exercise caution as some activities are not compatible and detract from other users for peace and nature. Some were concerned that not all spaces could provide all activities and in particular a few submissions raised that some parks didn't need to include spaces for mountain bikes ie "Ōtari Wilton's Bush Trust would strongly oppose mountain biking in the reserve</p>	<p>It is recognised that not all facilities can always provide every function, at all times and it is not the intention to do so. But we can design spaces to flexible and multifunctional at different times of the day, week or year, as the wording indicates. It is about flexibility.</p> <p>The issue about the sharing the track network for mountain bikes and walkers is an important discussion. The Open Space Access Plan is the mechanism Council uses for determining the shared use status of specific tracks. Pg 49 talks about</p>	No change.

	<p>recognising its ecological importance and its status as a garden of international significance". And "Other places can be for whooping and hollering and racing around - eg. there is at least one purpose designed mountainbike park that has received enormous investment and that should be promoted as the place to go and bike. What we need is more places only for walk-on foot recreating"</p> <p>Single use trails</p> <p>Another related theme that was discussed in strategy by a few submitters was a call for single use track network as opposed to shared tracks. For examples a submitter said "Walkers and MTB don't mix very well, so we will need tracks to be clearly marked for MTB only, Walking only and Shared" another said 'For anyone who is not 100% steady on their feet and perhaps a bit hard of hearing it is quite frightening to suddenly encounter a bike, even though generally the encounters are friendly and polite'</p>	balancing the needs of different community groups.	
336, 29, 43	<p>Rules and compliance</p> <p>A few submitters raised concerns regarding other park users and that compliance was important and council needed to ensure that people complied with being good visitors and users of spaces. For example: "Sometimes sharing facilities with other groups can be problematic. If WCC is to enforce this against the will of the successful current users then this could create acrimony and end up not working"</p> <p>Another submitter focused on the impact of nearby residents and said that parks needed to have rules around when they are used and because night uses could be disruptive to residents sleeping, i.e. noise and lighting level.</p>	Managing the impact of activities on nearby residents and compliance and impact on other parks uses needs to be managed in balance with the benefit to the wider community. Council has processes which manage this, including our ranger team which is on call and supports compliance in parks. We rely on Wellingtonians to behave responsibly and respectfully. and negotiate with different park users.	No change

Park Provision & Recreation Distribution (1.2 & 1.3)

Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
For example: 27, 68, 368, 381, 364, 22	<p>About 55 submissions discussed parks and recreation provision and distribution.</p> <p>Supportive: Most submissions were supportive of the direction in the strategy to increase park provision. They suggested we need more outdoor space for people to go and use. For example, "Very much support the retention and expansion of Public open space, especially in the city"</p>	No comment.	No change to the plan.

	<p><i>centre and waterfront</i>". Similarly, the concept of providing accessible areas close to home was generally supported in submissions. One submitter suggested providing "variety and equitable access for everyone that lives in Wellington should be a key driver of the strategy". Another submitter said, "The concept of providing accessible areas close to home is supported". and "In an increasingly urbanised world it is important that people can have a connection to nature in their everyday activities"</p> <p>Several submitters supported a proactive response to growth.</p>		
<p>For example: 35, 45, 357, 257, 320</p>	<p>Specific areas</p> <p>A number of submitters raised specific areas where park provision could be improved, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Johnsonville and Johnsonville Centre was stressed in a few submissions that this should be priority for provision, investment and that this was urgent, ▪ A submission talked about a gap in Island Bay town centre. ▪ One submitter raised that: "there is a disconnect between where the areas most distant from public parks are, in the map on p. 26, which appear to be, Karori, parts of Khandallah/Ngaio and Island Bay/Berhampore, from the suburbs in which the stated additional need for further public park provision, being Newtown, Tawa, Johnsonville, and the City Centre". ▪ City centre also had several submissions requesting provision and greening of the city centre. "Also the Te Aro area up for intensification desperately needs action now before the land is developed" ▪ Newtown "Support the urban park for Newtown" ▪ Grenada Village – gap in parks and play. "In the newer northern section of Grenada Village, at present there are 361 new homes have already been constructed (approximately 1,100 residents). No open space or recreational facilities whatsoever have been provided for this residential housing and all/any suitable land that was available for such a purpose, has since been built on, or has a required future other use. This is absolutely unacceptable" 	<p>These submissions endorse that the a number of gaps in the open space provision across the city are causing concern in some communities and support the strategy's statement that we should try to address these. Initial investment planning is focusing on spatial plan growth areas as these areas likely to have the largest population growth and we need to plan park infrastructure accordingly.</p> <p>Our current open space investment plan work is looking at growth areas with gaps in open space.</p>	<p>No change to the plan.</p>
<p>For example: 319, 333, 376, 364</p>	<p>Walking provision (5 and 10 minute walks)</p> <p>Supportive</p> <p>In general submitters were in favour of the proposed walking provision targets. For examples some submitters said "Love that parks should be within a 10-minute walk" "The goal of having a park within 5-10 minutes-walk of everyone is outstanding"</p>	<p>A lot of the literature does not recommend a quantity provision of open space per capita as it can fail to reflect how accessible a space is and not consider the impact of population density. Recommendations from the World Health Organisation, for example, are clear that</p>	<p>No change to the plan.</p>

	<p>Against</p> <p>However other suggestions and concerns were raised about this. Some were concerned about the cost, as a nice-to-have, and thought it was unnecessary to be 10-minutes away from a park. One submitter suggested that people shouldn't expect to live close to parks in the city. Another submitter said parks are already accessible to all so this is not needed. Another submitter suggested we must do more with what we have rather than increase provision.</p> <p>Different measures</p> <p>Some submitters suggested other provisions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "15-minute communities is a better standard" • a lineal distance was better. For example, one submitter preferred a 300m standard, saying, "300m as opposed to 5 mins was a better measure. And was more consistent with international standards". Others preferred a lineal distance too as it was "more appropriate to account for barriers". One submitter suggested that the spatial plan's walking time methodology was problematic as it didn't take into account barriers like steps so it was "ableist". • Another submitter raised that we should include a measure about park provision per capita "how much open space is needed relative to numbers of people to support for their health and wellbeing" 	<p>the best provision measures are about spaces that can be accessed as opposed to the overall quantity of space. However, we have included quantity provisions to indicate ideal size of parks in the open space provision categories.</p> <p>In terms of the ableist submission, the reason why a time rather than distance measure is recommended is because it considers the steep topography of Wellington and difficult intersections, which makes it a more comprehensive measure than just drawing a distance line. The measure was developed during the spatial plan and ties to other planning in Wellington.</p>	
296, 6, 388	<p>Future urban areas</p> <p>A couple of submitters mentioned greenfield areas: "Greenfield areas currently do not have enough [community facilities] and there is no diversity in facilities that future proofs the networks for change that is a given as the community grows and changes over time and natural environment changes"</p> <p>Another submitter from Grenada Village said "New subdivisions must be developed on good principles to ensure an integrated, liveable, sustainable and prosperous community is created. There should be quality growth in a quality environment to provide quality living".</p> <p>Another submitter was concerned about greenfield sprawl "We need to ensure that we do not sacrifice our green spaces for sprawl".</p>	<p>Greenfield development is a small but important part of Wellington's growth and is essential to plan ahead and ensure there is adequate open space provision at the outset when planning development.</p>	<p>Added mention of future urban areas being an important part of provision on p26.</p>
For example: 215, 28, 64, 33	<p>District plan and developer requirements</p> <p>Submitters also discussed the district plan and the idea of requiring developers to have mandates for open space requirements around housing development and how they interact with open space. They said that District Plan should have requirement to improve open space provision and access to it and ensure zoning doesn't reduce open space. For example they commented:</p>	<p>Some of these points are out of scope of this strategy and in scope of the district plan. The draft district plan is currently going through hearing process to determine requirement around open space.</p>	<p>Added an action around working with developer to ensure good outcomes for open spaces (C9).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“How will WCC influence private developers and their designers to create/enhance open spaces and recreation? the Council (town planners) has a role in defining and consenting suitable developments”</i> ▪ <i>“There should be a mandate for all housing complexes to provide green space within that development. Private developers and Kaianga Ora focus on residential yield and provide limited or no open space - either this has to be required at time of development or the onus rests with the local authority to plan for and provide. Often this is through including street reserve and adjoining open space. When parklets were developed when Chase demolished buildings or parklets were established in lie of increased building heights, the open space didn't have protection and rules got overturned by Council resulting in intensification and no open space. A lost opportunity with no protection”</i> 		Added commentary around using development contributions on p26.
<p>For example: 319, 75</p>	<p>Park size</p> <p>A few submitters suggested we should have more “small parks, little spots”. And that the focus should be here in an urban environment. <i>“Would also love to see many little green spaces as well”. “I think a smaller and more wild place can be more valuable than big parks and playgrounds”.</i></p> <p>Other said parks needed to be a decent size. <i>“Support a 300m access to a decent sized park as a goal for this plan - pocket parks are not the same thing”.</i></p>	The plan supports small and larger parks provision.	No change recommended
<p>For example: 93, 316, 381, 296.</p>	<p>Other comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A submitter raised that we should start with not selling council land They suggested: <i>“We shouldn't throw away or sell council land”</i> • A couple of submitters suggested that more commentary was needed regarding changes to how people work since Covid <i>“Add commentary on post covid population projects and more people working from home”.</i> • A submitter suggested adding in acquisition around the Town Belt and the outer green belt in this section and ensure long term right of access to these spaces is continued at a strategic level. • Nuku Ora added that the distribution approach aligns well with sport management approach and the role of scheduling and location of training/games as well. They also asked, regarding a neighbourhood approach, <i>“how do community-led principles factor into the decision making around place-making?”</i> • It was suggested by a submitter that more detail could be provided in the distribution section to link to the community facilities plan. And that this approach was lacking detail. 	<p>A number of good points that the strategy supports. The strategy sets a target of no net loss of park land and refers to increased maintenance and management needs in future. The strategy supports community action in the context of how Council works with community to support their actions.</p> <p>The most up-to date projections used are still relevant. The long-term impact of Covid pandemic is unknown but as more people work from home, they are likely to use their local open spaces and places regularly, which is supported by the strategy's focus on integrated spaces and places, fair distribution.</p>	<p>Added commentary on the outer green belt acquisition plan on pg. 26,</p> <p>Edited text on 25 about the Community Facility Plan.</p> <p>Added reference to the increased levels of service that will be needed for an increased population. <u>(P26)</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another submitter said: "1.3 excellent. specifically note there will be a need to invest in more land, redevelopment of existing reserves and increased maintenance and management costs overtime". 	
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Share our quieter streets (1.4)			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
<p>For example: 11,20,21,38, 69, 94</p>	<p>The use of streets and how we use them was discussed by about 50 submissions, with some expressing concern about cycle ways and carparking. Concerns about carparking have been summarised in the page below.</p> <p>Supportive:</p> <p>Those who supported sharing quieter streets gave saw a number of benefits. One said this is the "number one opportunity for improving open space and rec opportunities". Another submitter said "The reclaiming of streets as place, as green spaces, place function was key". Another said "The reclaiming, in any amount, of the streets for people from cars is positive".</p> <p>Supportive submitters also focused on the role in supporting healthy lifestyles that this approach may enable.</p> <p>Other submitters focused on the role that these streets could play for community. One submitter said "such streets are also vital for encouraging a sense of community instead of people moving from the box house to their box vehicle to their box destination with no human interaction"</p> <p>Other submitters were generally supportive of the street trees part. For example, "I love the idea of more planting on streets and verges." Submitter linked street trees to our resiliency and environmental goals. For example: "More trees! That is support resiliency goals and stormwater and rain gardens". – Other</p>	<p>Lowering speed limits and pedestrian priority changes is generally out of the scope of this strategy. There is separate consultation ongoing in this area.</p> <p>However, the intention to support children to move freely around the city is an important part of being active.</p>	<p>Edited page 27 to include reference to supporting child independence. Also added a new approach (pg 33) about supporting child independence by supporting play in the city and giving children permission to play anywhere and everywhere.</p> <p>Also edited the street tree section (pg 40-41) and added weight for supporting green infrastructure (pg 39).</p> <p>Edited a target about supporting street tree growth (KP18) and action P4 to support street tree growth.</p> <p>Added action P14 to identify road reserve areas that could be used for reserves and edited D9.</p>

	<p><u>submitter themes related to street trees have been summarised under Strategic Focus 3: Regenerating and Resilient.</u></p> <p>Safer streets attracted comment and supporting children to move around independently, enjoying unstructured play around the city, parks and at other recreation opportunities were themes. Submissions raised closing streets from cars, slowing down traffic, and prioritising pedestrian movement. For example, one submitter said: <i>"Please prioritise pedestrian safety to accessing park"</i></p> <p>Other submitters focused on the importance for children. For example, one submitter said: <i>'vital for this plan, as restricting unstructured play to parks is not fair or reasonable for many, especially children that still feel safer near home.'</i></p> <p>DPA said that <i>'accessibility, inclusivity and safety elements be important consideration with creation and maintenance of quieter street'.</i></p>		
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Access to parks			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to the plan
<p>For example: 29, 38, 54, 74,76,</p>	<p>Access to parks Access to parks and the importance of supporting access in several ways was a major theme discussed across three strategic focuses: integrated, inclusive, and regenerative & resilient. About 133 submission points discussed this or mentioned it in different ways.</p> <p>Car Parks A number of submitters were worried about the quieter street recreation approach and what the impact would mean on carparking <i>"further reducing on-street parking in residential streets which then devalues our properties"</i> said one submitter, another suggested it was too late to address cars as the primary access method. <i>"So much of Wellington has been optimised for private motor vehicles that it has hidden access to much of the space around us. Without access to a vehicle most parks or other open spaces are beyond the reasonable reach of most healthy people. Let alone those with movement difficulties."</i></p>	<p>This strategy is not seeking to lead on bringing about the modal shift in transport, instead it is responding to the shift that is already happening and being lead through other strategic directions such as decisions about infrastructure, intensified development and reducing our carbon foot print. We need to ensure open space and recreation opportunities are accessible to people by a broader choice of transport modes, including</p>	<p>Edited section 1.2 to talk about connectivity and access to parks more prominently. This includes mention of mobility carparking.</p> <p>Edited section 3.6 to make it more directly responding to the changes required to reduce carbon footprint.</p> <p>Edited actions P10 and C6 to support climate goals, while also recognising that</p>

<p><u>Keep carparks in general</u></p> <p>Submitters were divided on content in the strategy about promoting active transport and reducing reliance on cars and carparking. Many submissions stressed we need to ensure people can still drive to parks. One submitter said: <i>'The plans for making people less reliant on cars will not work while the bus service remains in a state of total disarray'</i> and <i>'Sort the transport and stop removing parking'</i>. Another submitter said <i>"suggesting that people turn more to dynamic solutions, such as scooters and bikes, is rather an ableist one"</i>.</p> <p>A few submitters raised that with organised sport it was unrealistic to expect people to not drive. <i>"own transport is needed for some organised sport"</i>. and <i>"Families still need to get players to sports fields and at the moment cars are quicker and more efficient way to get them there"</i>.</p> <p>Some submissions targeted world class destination and beaches as important things that need to be accessed by car and car parks.</p> <p><u>Cars and carbon</u></p> <p>This debate moved into a carbon discussion under the regenerating focus. A number of submissions supported a focus on reducing the carbon footprint and a less car-dependent network ie <i>"We agree with the need to create a less car dependent open space network"</i>. They wanted less carbon intensive ways of accessing parks and facilities.</p> <p>One submitter raised that stronger language was needed – <i>"The language really needs to be much firmer and clearer here. "plan and advocate for" in "We will plan and advocate for an open space and recreation network that is not car-dependent". feels like weasel words. This is a strategy document outlining what the council will do; it should not "advocate for" a network that is not car-dependent, it should "deliver it"</i>.</p> <p><u>Prioritise active transport</u></p> <p>Many submitters raised and emphasised the importance of connections to public transport, cycling and walking. For example, one submitter said <i>"Prioritising active transport is crucial"</i>. Another said <i>"don't surround our recreational spaces with car parks"</i> and <i>"ASB Centre in Kilbirnie is an excellent example of what not to do! As is the Kilbirnie swimming pool"</i>.</p> <p>Nuku ora raised that it was worth talking about Active Design principles, and the role active transport and public transport as an enabler to encourage and connect spaces.</p> <p><u>Other comments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some suggested the plan was missing a transport link. The strategy was too silent on how people get around. That it's not just about <i>"accessibility but how to get there"</i>. - A few submitters raised that we need to add in parking for bikes. <p><u>Commuter routes</u></p>	<p>walking, public transport and cycling, especially as active transport supports the physical activity benefits referenced on pg 17 of the strategy. Nevertheless, the strategy acknowledges the need for mobility parking in terms of connected recreation (pg 25) and universal design (pg 31) and ensuring that car parking for sports and recreation activities are considered as part of the city's changes in carpark provision.</p>	<p>carparking is important at the moment to be able to access sport and recreation.</p>
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	<p>The use of commuter routes through or near parks were debated across different submissions.</p> <p>In support a few submitters said <i>"We want to be able to cross Wgtn using trails rather than tarseal"</i> Others reference the Trails Wellington plan for a commuter route. <i>"I strongly support Trails Wellington's vision for greater connectedness between the city and the trail networks in our green spaces and in particular the vision of an off-road commuter network"</i> and <i>"Creating an easy (grade 2 max) 'commuter' trail through green belt would be a very worthwhile investment"</i> Another said <i>"and off road commuter trails connecting suburbs will be fantastic!"</i></p> <p>In opposition another submitter said off road and on road trips were different <i>"They are different things, with different needs and use cases. If you try and combine the two you'll just end up with kilometres of wide, expensive, environmentally damaging grade 2 trail that very few people use - which will cost a fortune to maintain". "Nowhere in the world is there evidence of people preferring off-road commuting to on-road - we just want to get to work fast, safe and clean. Don't do it, it's a trap!"</i></p>		
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Strategic Focus Two: Inclusive

This section summarises responses to the questions in the survey about the strategy focus: Inclusive.

There were 344 response to the question 'Do you support strategic focus 2: Inclusive?' 90% of people were in support. 5% of the submissions were somewhat opposed or strongly opposed. The rest (4%) said they didn't know or were neutral on the strategic focus.

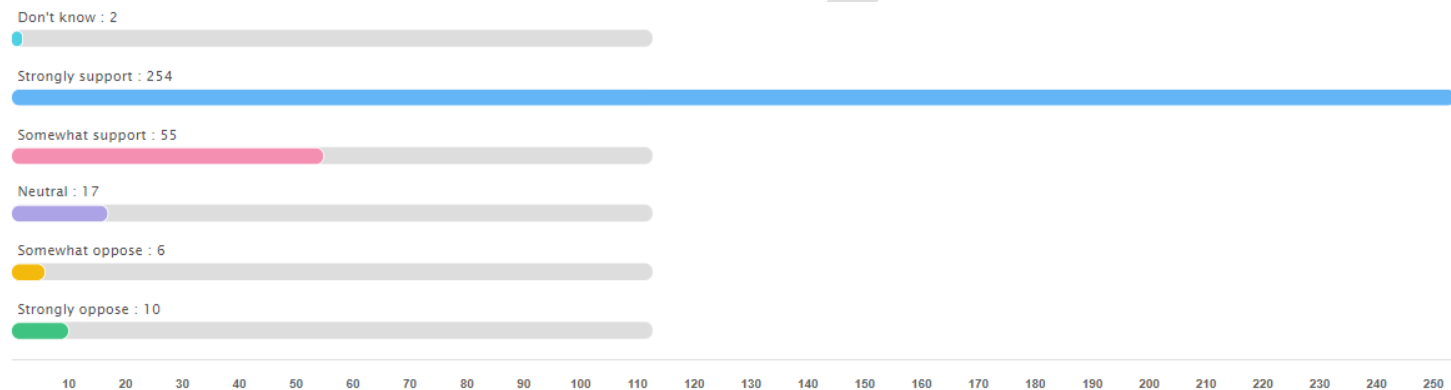


Figure 10: Do you support strategic focus 1: Inclusive?.

Universal design, Equity, Welcoming, Safe & Comfortable (2.1, 2.2 & 2.4)			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to strategy
<p>Example: 16,31,69, 376, 252, 270,118</p>	<p>Universal design</p> <p>The topic of accessibility and universal design included 81 different comments. The majority were supportive of the importance of universal design but suggested elements that were important for accessibility. For example a submitter said “[I] like the focus on equity and accessibility”. Another said “I am very strongly supportive of the proposed commitment to universal design”</p> <p>Submissions generally discussed important aspects of supporting universal design/accessibility and use of parks and recreation centres, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to nature and trails - Some submitters stressed that access to green space was critical for everyone and required universal design. “Often nature is off-limits to those that may have physical trouble accessing it. I support integrating more accessible-friendly equipment, environments that are safe and secure, and are enjoyable”. Similarly, submitters stressed the importance of easy trails “We need more easy trails for the not so competent people. Wide smooth and not too steep”. • Seats and shelters - were mentioned to support older people, families and disabled people to use space. For example “Please provide more seats and shelter for older people that have backs and sidearms - along every street as well as plazas, squares and parks”. • Upgrading facilities- a submitter said “It’s a great angle to come from when upgrading existing facilities”. • Signs and interpretation, wayfinding eg: Wayfinding is important and “Consideration should be given to accessibility, and information available to the community on wheelchair accessible ‘green’ areas”. • Drinking fountains: eg “Would be good to see the inclusion of drinking fountains alongside public toilets, to better serve families and exercisers (and reduce waste)”. • Playgrounds: A number of submitters commented on supporting accessibility in playground for example: “all Wellington playgrounds become inclusive playgrounds, designed and built to universal design principles”. 	<p>A number of these elements are discussed in the strategy with a key approach being supporting universal design.</p> <p>Accessibility and supporting accessibility to parks and recreation is a strong aspect of the strategy. Access to spaces and places is covered extensively under the integrated focus. In addition the accessibility of spaces is covered under this equity focus.</p>	<p>Slightly amended pg 31 to add in universal design elements mentioned by submitters.</p> <p>Also strengthened the accessible trails focus in section 3.4 and amended a number of actions to support accessibility.</p> <p>Also added action D13 to support the implementation of Council’s Accessible Action Plan.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital (use of digital): Some submitters were concerned with the use of technology that is not always accessible for everyone. For example <i>"Beware of using digital / phone apps for everything"</i> Makes it difficult for some users. Another said the booking system was hard to use. • Parking, toilets and access to places were big topics of discussion. The parking area has been summarised under the Integrated focus and the toilets discussion is summarised below. <p>A few submitters were concerned that the strategy was "burying universal design" under inclusivity and that it wasn't right. Accessibility should be the most important focus. They said accessible and inclusive are not the same thing.</p>		
For example: 93,246,253,278, 356, 376	<p>Disabled people</p> <p>A number of submissions focused on disabled people as a group that needed support in this strategy (in about 20 submissions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A few submitters commented on the data about disabled people. One submitter was concerned that the document is premised on data and assumptions which appear to be incorrect or disadvantaging disabled people. Others were supportive of the data that showed the inequitable outcomes for disabled people. - Some submitters suggested Wellington was a very disability unfriendly city - particularly for people with wheelchairs. Similarly, a number of commenters commented on the topography in Wellington being difficult but others suggested that this was <i>"why we needed to work harder to provide accessible spaces"</i>. - A few submissions focused on the diversity of disabilities that needed to be considered. For example, a submitter raised that council needed to talk to different groups and understand overcoming barriers for those who were <i>"Neuro diverse, faced anxiety and autism"</i>. - A number of submitters raised how important it is to include disabled people in consultation, that council should ensure that <i>"disabled people and local disability organisations are involved in the process of determining the creation of new open space options as well as maintenance priorities for existing ones"</i>. 	<p>Some of the description in the data was misleading and will be updated.</p> <p>The intention of the strategy is to support the diversity of disabled people to be able to participate in open space and recreation opportunities.</p>	<p>Updated statistics and figures to relating to disabled participation on page 30.</p>
For example: 108, 252, 319, 333	<p>Older people</p> <p>Older people were also mentioned in submissions. Some submitters suggested this group was not considered in the strategy strongly enough, <i>"The focus should include recreation for older people, as they are an increasing part of the population. This could include</i></p>	<p>The strategy references older people and the approach around supporting universal design and accessibility are key to supporting spaces and recreation opportunities are available for older people. Our diverse approach also</p>	<p>No change.</p>

	<p>attention to outdoor seating and shelter, for example". and "Of course we want inclusivity. however, you do not appear to have made adequate provision for old people".</p>	<p>means supporting diverse activities that might support older people's needs. Furthermore, the multifunctional spaces support multi-generational use.</p>	
<p>For example: 23, 28, 369, 376, 219, 250</p>	<p>Equity - Support</p> <p>The focus on equity attracted support. One submitter said: "Everyone should have the equal opportunity to access and enjoy the public places, while extra efforts should be made for those disadvantaged group to improve equity", another said "I think this is just a reasonable direction in general. A lot of the existing infrastructure was designed by a small section of society for their personal desires. Whether it was intentional or not. Correcting this mistake is good. Even if it means those previously prioritized groups feel they are being attacked when it's just others are being brought up to the same level".</p> <p>Submitters focused on different parts of equity that are important:</p> <p>Economic barriers:</p> <p>Some submitters discussed economic barriers and the barrier that individuals face to recreate, including 'requirement to own a car' and that "cost is a Barrier so keep this in consideration, as soon as there is a cost, you exclude people".</p> <p>Organised sport: Some submitters suggested equity was particularly important in organised sport. "Especially organised sport opportunities... "The more that can be done to remove barriers to participation, the better". Other submitters raised a fees review: "We believe this begins with an independent review of the venue fee structure, agreed by the Mayor and majority of councillors during the last election.</p> <p>Geographical inequity:</p> <p>Other submitters commented on geographical inequity and access to spaces and places from a geographic perspective in Wellington. For example the Disabled People's Assembly commented that 'lower socioeconomic areas should be prioritised'.</p> <p>One submitter suggested that geographic inequity in terms of support for swimming and said that Tawa pool seems to suffer more closures whenever staffing levels are low than other pools in the city. "Please ensure the whole city is included and represented in the strategy, not just the city centre".</p> <p>Another submitter suggested there was geographical inequity in access to sports turfs.</p> <p>Gender equity:</p>	<p>The strategy supports an equity approach and talks about the types of inequities submitters mentioned.</p>	<p>Slight edits were made to 5.1 and 5.2 around how we support activities equitably. Changes to action P6 that talks about investigating our recreation fees framework.</p>

	<p>Another well-discussed topic was gender equity and need to provide facilities for girls and women. <i>“Specifically cater for women and girls - women like walking, girls like swings, let’s see that prioritised”</i>. A submitter raised that the point about <i>“spaces are often dominated by male-dominated sports resonated for me, as someone with two daughters, so the push to identify sports and interests that will allow and encourage wahine to get out and be active is critical”</i>. One submitter suggested that part of this could be supporting netball: <i>“Providing only basketball courts in local parks doesn’t support this. Netball is played by more people and certainly by more girls than any other sport and yet our parks are focused on providing courts and spaces for just male-dominated activities like basketball and skateboarding”</i></p> <p>Greening equity – submissions related to greening equity have been summarised under the regenerative and resilience section.</p>		
<p>For example: 34, 57, 177, 320,</p>	<p>Opposed to this focus: Too inclusive and too equitable</p> <p>Some submitters were worried that an inclusive focus was at the risk of not supporting the ‘majority’ of people, or risked the “main aims” being side-lined. <i>“There still has to be opportunities for people, including the able-bodied, to challenge themselves and develop”</i></p> <p>Others said to be realistic about equity, and recognise some experiences are not accessible for all. ie one submitter said <i>“Some of this stuff just seems totally disproportionate to the actual problem. e.g., the idea that every conceivable barrier from every possible group must be addressed”</i>. Another submitter suggested that this focus: <i>“Distracted from the real goals - which is to maximise participation. (you never bother quantifying the tradeoffs which is weak - does one person in a wheel chair having access equate to 10 people not in one doing so)”</i> Another submitter was worried that universal design meant conformity, “bland and homogenous”.</p> <p>Some submitters raised that it would cost too much to be inclusive.</p> <p>Another submitter suggested that it was not council’s role in this space to lead. <i>“I would suggest councils role in this space is more to fund groups who have been uplifting this space for decades as opposed to lead”</i>.</p>	<p>The strategy aims for open space and recreation opportunities to be inclusive and equitable for all.</p> <p>The goal is to maximise participation in active recreation and recognises that some groups are not participating for reasons of inequity, whether it is because they can’t access recreation, because of cost, access or type.</p> <p>Universal design, which is a feature of the accessibility focus, doesn’t exclude the ‘majority’ but simply makes a wider range of opportunities available to a wider range of people.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>For example: 6, 123, 161, 182, 381 2, 105, 246, 274, 298</p>	<p>Safety</p> <p>A number of submitters talked about safety and the importance of feeling safe. For example, one submitter said <i>“as a woman I often do not feel safe in some of our parks and shared spaces, especially after dark (due to poorly lit / poorly designed / poorly maintained)</i> Submitters stressed for people to use these spaces people must feel safe in them. Submitters talked about the importance of quality, maintenance and amenity that supported safety. One submitter said <i>“Wellington and its spaces should be a safe space for all”</i>.</p>	<p>Safety and lighting is important to this strategy and essential for the space to be welcoming for all, as highlighted under the Section 2, Inclusive section and specifically discussed in sections 2.4 and 1.1.</p> <p>Not using ‘hostile architecture’ elements is about ensuring our public spaces are</p>	<p>Amended 2.4 to add reference to the design guidelines and how they support inclusivity</p> <p>Added a target (KPI 6) around the perception of safety in parks.</p>

	<p>A number of submitters raised that lighting was important. They said lighting for walkways at night allows people to walk home at night and use park spaces. One submitter for example talked about Karori Park, “as a popular walking and jogging place but in winter the lighting is a problem for women”.</p> <p>Some submitters focussed on safe streets, this is discussed in the integrated focus.</p> <p>Other submitters raised a concern about anti-social behaviour being a problem in making people feel unsafe.</p> <p>A submitter pointed out that disabled people feel unsafe too.</p> <p>Hostile architecture</p> <p>Submitters were divided on the hostile architecture point in the strategy. Opponents against said: “<i>Tacitly encouraging rough sleeping in open communal spaces through removing disincentive elements is in its own way excluding of others - those who might want to use the space for its intended purpose but are dissuaded because someone is sleeping there</i>”. Another submitter said “<i>I have a slight concern (as an inner city resident) about deliberately designing spaces to NOT deter people from laying down on park furniture. Given people set up 'homes' in vacant store doorways, I don't see how some people wouldn't set up a more permanent use of the furniture rather than laying down for a quick kip. Leaving behind their kit will exclude more communities than it includes</i>”. Another submitter said “<i>The Policy includes eschewing bench designs that deter rough sleeping. The problem with this is that rough sleeping deters other users of the relevant area. Perhaps a more targeted approach would be sensible?</i>”.</p> <p>Other submitters said they support this proposal. One submitter said “<i>If we cant house our people at least don't make it harder for them with hostile designs</i>”.</p>	<p>able to be used by a wide range of people~ i.e. inclusive rather than exclusive.</p>	
<p>For example: 2, 28, 28, 34, 375, 349</p>	<p>Toilets and changing rooms</p> <p>Toilets were mentioned in about 14 submissions. In general submitters supported increasing public toilet provision. One submitter said “<i>Agree toilet facilities are a must,</i>” Others commented on the cleanliness and maintenance of the public toilets supporting the safety of them. Others talked about toilet provision in specific areas or upgrading toilets in specific areas including Churton Park, Waimapihi Reserve and Island Bay.</p> <p>Others focussed on toilets needing to be accessible toilets. For example, the Disabled People’s Assembly said council should ensure “<i>all public toilets and changing rooms be designed and constructed according to universal design principles with provision for wet floor showers, railed toilets, good lighting and secure storage facilities for clothing and valuables</i>”.</p>	<p>This strategy is setting higher provision for public toilets. These provisions are outlined in the Open Space Provision Categories. The Community Facilities Plan is also setting provision standards for public toilets more generally for the city.</p> <p>All-gender toilets in general means flexible single room bathrooms and spaces but they do not mean that everyone is sharing the same space at once.</p>	<p>Amended 2.4 to make the public toilet provisions clearer and edited the Open Space Provision Categories to include access to toilets at signature and regional trail destinations.</p> <p>Also reference to urban parks was removed as they are covered by the general Community Facilities Plan on toilet provision for the city centre.</p>

<p>One submitter suggested “a timeframe for when all public bath/changerooms will be inclusive would strengthen it as an action”</p> <p>Some submitters suggested that toilets should be shared with surrounding lease buildings and community facilities as a win-win cost solution. For example: “When developing/improving public bathrooms/changerooms should always look to integrate with other facilities in first instance (ie sports clubrooms) to decrease duplication and design with the groups they intend to be accessible for...”. And “Support more public toilets at every community facility - eg Mt Victoria Bowling Club rooms should provide public toilet facilities for the kids playground next door, low cost solution.</p> <p>Another submitter stressed the strategy didn’t go far enough on toilets: “A barrier to use of open space is absence of toilets – 34% of users”. That is a remarkable figure and yet the strategy does not address its importance. Linking toilet provision to the larger areas may not always meet a community need. [...] Also there is no public toilet in the entire valley. For these reasons the community were focused on the bigger picture but the present system did not allow this viewpoint to be considered. Noting the 34% use constraint, I suggest the Actions schedule (pp60-61) must address a <u>policy on toilet provision</u>.”</p> <p>All-gender toilets.</p> <p>Other discussion about toilets and changing rooms focused on whether there should be gender-neutral toilets.</p> <p>Most submission were in support of providing all gender bathrooms. For example, one submitter said “I support the overall direction of the strategy [...] particularly in relation to disability and gender diverse people” and another said “There are many changing facilities across the region (including at major sporting parks) that are outdated and provide a barrier to participation and a negative experience to female, gender neutral and transgender users”. Another submitter raised “for those that are non-binary, gender-neutral, or transgender. Asking them to use toilets signed as parent rooms or for disabled persons is not ok”.</p> <p>However, a number of submitters raised that they were concerned about what gender-neutral bathrooms would mean for girls/women. For example, one submitter said: “I have realised that Gender Ideology is being accepted as the norm without seemingly being exposed to academic rigor...Do you think sharing a changing room with men and boys will encourage young women to participate in sports where they need to use changing facilities? The submission linked to a news story that showed women happy about a finally getting a female changing room in a rugby club.</p>		
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<p>For example: 28, 67, 277, 349, 360</p>	<p>Transgender inclusive recreation and sports policies</p> <p>Similar to the discussion above about gender-neutral toilets there was some comments on transgender inclusive policies. Most submitters were in support of this policy as described above. However, some raised the comment about supporting girls sport. ie: <i>"In supporting trans-inclusive sport, you need to make sure you are also equally supporting girl's sport"</i>.</p> <p>Another submitter suggested on <i>"Page 30 – wonder if transgender, LGBTQIA+, or rainbow rather than the abbreviated trans should be used"</i>.</p>	<p>The strategy supports being inclusive of different communities, including gender diverse communities.</p>	<p>Minor edits have been made to 2.4.</p>
<p>For example: 376, 127, 348</p>	<p>Play & Skate</p> <p>A few submitters commented on the embed play in all spaces bullet point. One submitter in favour said <i>"One area we do welcome the Council's commitment is the embedding of play in all the city's spaces and places and not just playgrounds"</i>.</p> <p>Another submitter raised that they were unsure what it meant. <i>"I don't know what you mean when you say "Embed play in all our spaces and places". The way that is written makes it seem like you're going to install playground equipment in the middle of the road"</i>.</p> <p>Another submitter suggested skate should be included here and explicit. <i>"We understand skate is understood by some as a subcategory of play but we ask that this is made more explicit here. We want skateboarding to be welcomed and planned into the city - to encourage skaters and young people in general to interact with and take ownership over public space"</i>.</p> <p>Another added. <i>"We would encourage play to be considered in all facets, gender and age groups"</i></p> <p>Nuku ora's submission talked about <i>"how do you create permission? i.e active recreation, social aspect of inclusion beyond physical enablers: equipment and design"</i>.</p>	<p>Play is an important part of recreation and submissions reflected some confusion about this, perhaps in part because the strategy's wording was unclear. Submission made useful comments about skateboarding as well. Collectively, the submissions on this topic warrant a new approach in the strategy, which further develops the relevant draft content.</p>	<p>Created a new approach around supporting play to make it fit better within the strategy: .2.3 on page 33. This new approach brings together responses to submitters' comments about permissibility of play and skate with content about integrating play opportunities across the city.</p>
<p>For example: 359, 122, 273, 296</p>	<p>Maintenance and amenity</p> <p>Submitters raised several points about maintenance and amenity and how it needs to be prioritised. Some stressed that this was missing in the strategy and should be highlighted more. Other submitters suggested there were lots of spaces that were badly maintained at the moment. One submitter said <i>"As long as the Open spaces are well maintained by the council this will be great"</i>, another said <i>"The council needs to concentrate on maintaining our present green spaces to a higher standard. The playgrounds, parks, roundabouts, entrances to suburbs and other green spaces, are poorly maintained"</i>.</p> <p>A submitter points out that <i>"there is no mention of maintenance, accessibility or level of amenity. Research shows that lack of these things makes spaces unused and unusable"</i>.</p>	<p>The level of maintenance is important for how spaces feel.</p>	<p>Added comments about maintenance and levels of service on pages 34 and 26 to stress the importance of quality and maintenance in making spaces feel welcoming.</p>

	<p>Maintenance comments about weeding are considered below.</p> <p>Related to maintenance a few submissions said we need more bins. For example: "More rubbish bins" And, "<i>Also could do with more bins for rubbish (dog poo bags) at trail entry points to encourage folks to dispose of rubbish properly.</i>"</p>		
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Strategic Focus Three: Regenerating & Resilient

This section summarises responses to the questions in the survey about the strategic focus: Regenerating & Resilient.

There were 346 responses to this question: 'Do you support strategic focus 3: Regenerating & Resilient?'. 91% of people were in support, 4% were somewhat opposed or strongly opposed, and the rest (4%) said they didn't know or were neutral.

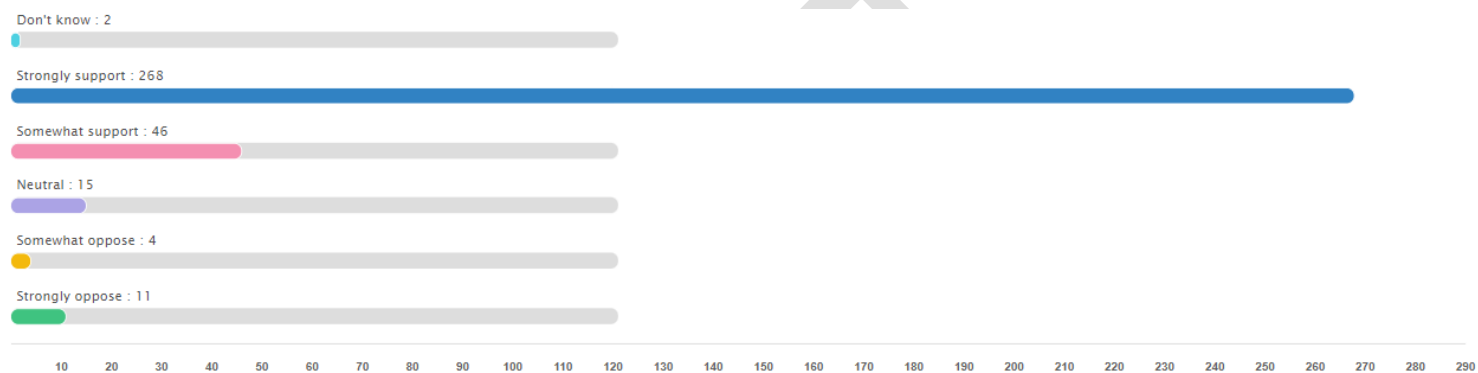


Figure 12: Do you support strategic focus 3: Regenerating & Resilient?.

Ki uta ki tai, biodiversity, greening and supporting connection with nature (3.1, 1.4, & 2.3)			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to strategy
For example: 130, 265, 343, 176, 68, 319, 336	<p>Ki uta ki tai & Biodiversity</p> <p>Ki uta ki tai</p> <p>In general submitters supported this element of the strategy. For example, a submitter said “We strongly support the ‘ki uta ki tai’ holistic approach to the environment” Another focused on the interconnectedness. It is “important to recognise the inter-connectedness of our whenua”.</p> <p>Many submitters commented on the importance of biodiversity. One submitter said “This is the critical piece - we have to look after nature, so it can look after us.: We definitely need to restore the environment as the status quo focuses too much on exploitation for economical purposes that benefit a small number of people”. Another submitter said “Continue to grow open spaces and restore native flora and fauna. Connecting up green corridors, tidying streams. Strongly support”. And another said “Make things nature positive so it creates a better future for next generations”.</p> <p>Some submitters said this was the most important thing “Of course we want protection of our unique flora and fauna above all else in a park or reserve” and “parks also need to be ecological sanctuaries for plants and animals, otherwise its just another grass carpet with some swings”.</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Submitters raised that we need to support volunteers better to support these aims. “More support for the volunteers that do this work would be useful - no more budget planned in this area” and “We have many local volunteer groups (e.g. Stream Team, Ōwhiro Bay Environment Group, Tawatawa, Manawa Karioi teams) who would appreciate additional support with weeding, planting and trapping”. One submitter suggested we use this section of the strategy: “recognise and explicitly value the enormous kaitiakitanga provided by Wellingtonians across the whole community and the sense of ownership that people feel about the special and precious places they care for”.</p> <p>Weed and pest control</p> <p>Other submitters raised weed and pest control as vital. “You need to add restoration of vegetation (flora) and fauna. Including much more active weed control and track maintenance”.</p>	<p>Volunteer efforts are invaluable.</p> <p>Currently Council officers are working on review our Natural Capital, the biodiversity strategy, and this will address some of these specific points about weed and pest control, and forest regeneration.</p> <p>In addition action D12 looks at reducing the impact of park maintenance and development operations including reducing the use of weed-control chemicals.</p>	<p>Edited pg. 38 to include reference to birds and ecological corridors, ecosystem weed control and that the work of volunteers is invaluable.</p>

	<p>Toxics</p> <p>Some submitter raised we need to not use toxic substances for weed control: <i>“address the use of toxics to remove weeds. To be honest I feel it is a bit strange to talk about sustainability, regeneration etc while pumping the likes of round up through all the streets”</i>. Another said <i>“Extend commitments made by WCC around Glyphosphate. For example, apply a no blanket treatment commitment as initiated by the Scottish Government, with the exception of some invasive species”</i></p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Another submitter advocated <i>“Bring birds into the conversation”</i>, suggesting the strategy was very human centric with no voice for our birdlife. <i>“It’s essential given more people will be living in more of a urban area. Be great to continue to grow the bird life and surrounding vegetation”</i>.</p> <p>Other ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One submitter advocated for regeneration in the Town Belt <i>“I would support an accelerated regeneration of native vegetation in the town belt - through removal of aging and dangerous pine trees and ongoing support for community environmental groups”</i>. - Another submitter suggested not to use the term ‘our’ environment as <i>“We don’t own the environment. Some would argue we borrow it from our descendants, but in reality the environment has its own intrinsic existence”</i>. 		
<p>For example</p> <p>246,319, 330, 381,</p>	<p>Trees and greening</p> <p>A number of submissions touched lightly on wanting more trees, or more greening for Wellington. ie <i>“More green is good”</i>.</p> <p>Ecological corridors and backyard taonga</p> <p>A number of submitters raised the importance of street trees in supporting ecological corridors. <i>“For New Zealand’s unique ecology to exist it must have ecological corridors connecting parks”</i>. In addition, one submitter raised that <i>“a coherent network of trees is also important for wildlife corridors between the outer green belt and town belt”</i>. Another stressed the importance to birds: <i>“Trees connecting to these open spaces are important for bird pathways too”</i>, proposing using street trees to support a backyard taonga approach: <i>“These will be made by selecting mature native and other and healthy trees, with good light pathways on the route to council designated open green spaces. In protecting the birdlife we need to design with the birds in mind”</i>. They suggested <i>“Create a map of the open spaces then follow the tree map. The quality of tree is established through observation and consultation. The trees will be considered for their benefits to the biodiversity of that area and then measures taken to try and protect them if possible”</i>.</p> <p>Lack of tree policy</p>	<p>This strategy sets an overall strategic direction towards increasing trees and greening as important aspects of our public open spaces.. More specific detail about how this will be implemented is contained in the Central City Green Network Plan and will be developed in the review of the biodiversity strategy, which takes a holistic approach to integrating biodiversity across Wellington, including the public open spaces.</p> <p>A greening/ tree policy is required as part of reviewing the existing verges policy and to</p>	<p>Edited through the strategy is reference to green infrastructure and trees including p 23, 24, 26, 27 and significant changes to 3.4 about connections between people and trees.</p> <p>Added commentary on ecological corridors (3.1).</p> <p>Amended a metric on trees (KPI 17) and amended the street tree action covered by action P4</p> <p>Added an action about utilising road reserves. (P14)</p>

	<p>A couple of submitters pointed out that Wellington doesn't have a street tree policy and should do. "No doubt the council is aware it stands out among capital cities in the developed world by not having a roadside tree planting policy".</p> <p>Canopy coverage</p> <p>Other submitters discussed a metric for canopy coverage. For example, one submitter said "Street trees should provide 30% canopy everywhere in Wellington - the central city is particularly poorly provided for and don't see that adequately addressed here". Another submitter added, "all Australian State Capitals have a Canopy Cover Target. The Strategy should ensure Wellington emulates those cities as soon as possible, opening the way to limiting temperature rise in heavily built areas. KPI 13 appears to imply that 20% is an acceptable target; that seems too low – I look forward to a rational justification for a chosen target figure".</p> <p>Indigenous vs exotics plants "thinking about species"</p> <p>Several submitters commented on what types of plants should be planted in streets and in parks, and verges, pushing for the use of indigenous plants to support indigenous ecosystems. For example, "Amenity planting must be native plants" and "Re trees - please use native vegetation". Submitters focused on this being very important for birdlife. Another said "Please prioritise Wellington native plants and ecosystems in every public open space - we have more than enough exotic spaces already".</p> <p>A few submitters suggested to focus planting more on edible plants ie "Also, if you're going to plant trees/vegetation, why not plant more things that are edible e.g. fruit trees and herb gardens?".</p> <p>Road reserves</p> <p>A few submitters talked about utilising road reserves. For example, one submitter raised the quantity of space that is available: "undeveloped road reserve land is greater than the footprint of the town belt that this is an important issue and should be addressed". Another submitter pointed out areas they would like to see planted, "We would like to see unused road reserves planted out [...] there is a small patch of weeds at the intersection of Fortunatus Street and Krull street. It is regularly sprayed with weed killer. A better way would be to plant it out with native ground cover and small plants". This ties into a theme that some submitters raised about reducing mown areas.</p>	<p>extend the greening direction set by Central City Green Network Plan across the city.</p>	
<p>For example: 12, 83, 165, 336, 381, 376</p>	<p>Greening equity</p> <p>About 30 comments related to the approach about taking an equitable approach to greening the city. (2.3 in the consultation draft). Generally, submitters supported the approach, or at least general greening. They pointed out that it was important because more deprived communities were generally more impacted by the negative effects of climate change. That is, it was a cheap way of providing wellness benefits and is essential as areas became denser. For example, the business association from Kilbirnie, Rongotai and Lyall Bay, who have less greenery than other areas said: "We need more greenery and trees in our area to make it a more desirable place to engage in recreational activity, gain shelter from the wind and elements, help sustainability through carbon and water-runoff reduction, and</p>	<p>Changes recommended</p>	<p>Moved the greening equity content to section 3.4 (under the regenerating and resilient focus) and recast significantly to be about increasing greening in the city overall, mentioning that this should be done equitably while recognising that site conditions can</p>

	<p><i>provide a stronger sense of place</i>". Another submitter said "Agree with a focus on "greening" lower socioeconomic areas first".</p> <p>One submitter opposed to this approach suggested a more nuanced approach was needed, recognising that each suburb was different, they said: "I think a more nuanced approach is required here recognising that a one size fits all approach may not be possible, or indeed appropriate. We certainly do not want to see greener areas lose greenery because they have more than other areas [...] I'd also observe that some parts of the city enjoy beaches on their doorsteps, while others will never have beaches". In short each suburb is different".</p> <p>Other opposition suggested we need to focus on human needs and not flora and fauna.</p>		<p>affect what is possible. This is also intended to be applied in action P4.</p>
<p>For example: 68, 106, 149, 343, 354, 18, 44, 87</p>	<p>Connecting with nature</p> <p>About 25 submissions dealt with the approach 'connecting with nature', the submissions broadly supported this approach and the importance of connecting with nature. For example, "In an increasingly urbanised world it is important that people can have a connection to nature in their everyday activities" and "I want to see more green in the city and a more integrated approach to our parks, trees and gardens". Another said "to have contact with nature enriches our lives and supports our wellbeing we first have to save and protect it". The Disabled People's Assembly suggested this was very important for disabled people and in their Recommendation 8 said that they wanted to see a Council that "supports, promotes, recognises and funds opportunities for all Wellingtonians to engage with nature, especially for disabled people and other marginalised population groups and removes barriers to doing so wherever possible".</p> <p>Nature play was also discussed and support for nature play in this approach was included for example "Nature plays a vital role in keeping us sane, calm and more considerate of each other".</p> <p>Opposed</p> <p>A few submissions opposed this approach and thought this was a waste of money ie: "I suggest the council needs to do things like "promote nature play" is so far from what council should be spending our money on it isn't even funny".</p> <p>Other ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One submitter said there was an opportunity to add about the value it brings to support climate change action "We fully support '5.3 Ensure diverse opportunities to connect with nature' and would like to see here the acknowledgement of how connection to nature can change how people treat the earth and take climate action". - One submitter added they wanted to see the role of growing kai as contributing to resiliency and low carbon recognised here. "We see the role of kai growing in open as spaces essential to this focus, and in achieving the outcomes proposed by the draft strategy". 	<p>Connecting with nature is a very important part of the mission of this strategy. A number of changes have been edited to support this.</p> <p>Kai and community gardens bring positive outcomes to the community, including outcomes that support a number of the strategy's focuses. However, their provision needs to be balanced with the many other activities that take place in parks. Kai and community gardens is recognised throughout the strategy as a recreation activity.</p>	<p>Edited this approach and moved it to section 3.4 under the regenerating and resilient focus, merged with other greening equity content, as they are both about supporting connections with nature but also fit under the broader focus about regenerating and support the resilience of the city. Commentary has also been added under multifunctional section 1.1 to support greening in parks.</p> <p>Added connection to a biophilic city (3.4) and added an action (C10) around supporting our commitment as a biophilic city.</p> <p>Have added kai and community gardening into a few sections of the strategy to show it is supported as a recreation activity in our parks. (p24, 27, 40)</p>

Waterways, infrastructure and adaptation (3.2 & 3.5)			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
For example: 14, 27, 31, 34, 43, 316, 346	<p>Waterways</p> <p>Over 50 points were made by submitters about waterways and stormwater infrastructure and the role of the parks as sponges.</p> <p>A number of submitters were supportive of the waterways approach. <i>'I really want to see better care of our water ways. Natural solutions and commitment to long term sustainability.'</i> Another said <i>'Particularly applaud the focus on waterways, not least as a neighbour of the buried Wai Taumapihi.'</i></p> <p>Poor performance on stream health</p> <p>Several submitters raised that we have a poor performance on waterway health and were critical of action that WCC has made in the past on streams. For example, a submitter raised that: <i>"The current approach to urban waterway management has failed completely and a total overhaul is needed. I do regular freshwater testing in Karori stream and the e-coli levels in particular are appalling (and both nitrate-n and phosphate appear to be increasing). I think it is absolutely vital to take a big picture/long-term view approach as noted in Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao and Te Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme and I 100% support applying water sensitive urban design principles and engaging with mana whenua to make much-needed changes. Our communities deserve to have waterways that are healthy, resilient, biodiverse and can safely be used for recreation"</i>.</p> <p>Another submitter suggested: <i>"WCC is talking the talk but not walking the walk. In Mt Cook, Papawai Stream and the unnamed tributary of Waitangi Stream have been very badly damaged by the Omaroro Reservoir Project"</i>.</p> <p>Landfills</p> <p>A few submission talked about landfills and how this needed to be part of protecting waterways, for example one submitter said: <i>"Addressing the three landfills and related consent/compliance issues is essential if we are to restore the local environment and waterways. Pollution, both from the landfill itself, and toxic waste falling off trucks and flying into surrounding areas, affects every aspect of our open spaces and recreation areas. As well as being a major threat to the cleanliness of stormwater, landfill pollution is also a threat to regenerating bush, native bird and invertebrate life and to pleasant recreational use in the surrounding area"</i></p>	<p>The strategy is intended to support a stronger direction on protecting our waterways. However, it is not the stormwater plan and although parks can provide a role in absorption there also needs to be proper stormwater management that is separate to this work. The integrated catchment management planning that Wellington Water is leading is key to that. The water quality, biodiversity and ecosystem services aspects of waterways and catchment management will also be covered in more detail in the review of the biodiversity strategy.</p>	<p>Amended page 38 to include reference to the integrated catchment management planning with Wellington Water and the Whaitua implementation programmes. Added mention of landfills.</p> <p>Also added action P15 to work with Wellington Water and the Regional Council to investigate how our open space network can contribute to integrated catchment management.</p>

	<p>Daylighting streams was also raised and supported generally" <i>We can't avoid climate change so this makes sense. Daylight covered streams and having more wetlands and natural drainage areas helps with this</i></p> <p>Other points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One submitter was worried on waterways that they are getting lost in the gap between GWRC and WCC, <i>"The link between our waterways and the quality of the environment is too important for it to be caught between the gap of the WCC and GWRC"</i> - One submitter raised: <i>"As part of this, we would like to see mention of how WCC will manage their chemical weed spray use and litter management in open spaces to achieve this outcome"</i> 		
<p>For example</p> <p>11, 27, 69, 296, 196, 369</p>	<p>Resiliency/ Climate adaption.</p> <p>A number of submitters raised that resiliency and climate adaptation was very important. A submitter pointed out that <i>"it made sense to upgrade and maintain rather than react to damage, as it is much costlier in the long run"</i>. Some pointed to recent flooding to stress this point for example. <i>"Recent events such as floods in Auckland and Hawkes Bay make it necessary to prepare our city"</i>.</p> <p>Some submitters raised that we need to consider the new PCE report and consider parks as vital infrastructure for the city. And that this could help strengthen this part of the strategy. <i>"Check PCE report (Are we building harder, hotter cities March 23) and include their recommendations"</i>.</p> <p>Another submitter suggested strengthening this section by talking about other related climate risks. <i>"such as extreme weather events (slips, flooding, etc)"</i>.</p> <p>Another submitter pointed to Kilbirnie with a great number of recreation facilities but at major risk of flooding. <i>"there needs to be investment in infrastructure (pumps) to help mitigate this risk"</i></p> <p>Another said <i>"Investment in water control and management on the city's track network, both walking and cycling is paramount. Given that more and more extreme weather events are and will be happening, it makes"</i></p> <p>Drainage and sponges</p> <p>Several submissions stressed the role of parks as sponges. For example, <i>'I really support the concept of a sponge city...having spaces to soak up excess rainwater"</i>. Another said <i>'Hugely important to retain green spaces and also ensure natural drainage ecosystems'</i> Another submitter said <i>"I would love to see wellington parks be both practical and beautiful. Especially in regards to allowing for drainage in our city in case of flooding. I think it's important to have green spaces in order to ensure that our most flood prone areas are safe"</i>.</p>	<p>TParks have an essential role to play in resiliency and climate adaptation. The recent report by the Parliamentary Commission for the Environment on parks, that was released during this public consultation, concluded that green infrastructure can have a huge role in supporting the resiliency of urban environments through providing ecosystem services as well as other benefits.</p>	<p>Amended various elements of the strategy to emphasise the relevance of green infrastructure and the role that parks play in the overall resiliency of the city. Including pg7, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, and 40. Added a definition for green infrastructure.</p> <p>Added action P16 to investigate funding mechanisms recommended in the PCE report.</p>

	<p>A number of submitters liked the use of rain gardens and wanted us to use more rain gardens generally and also look at underground water solutions. Similarly, a few submitters raised that we shouldn't pave everything and look for natural solutions for infrastructure. Another submitter said re-introduce wetlands to avoid flooding.</p> <p>Other points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One submitter said it would <i>"Be great to see how open & recreational space can be better integrated into civil infrastructure (especially as we respond to climate change) for example can overland flowpaths for stormwater be skateable surfaces or active transport trails, can sportsfields be lowered to provide detention/soakage areas (ie Northcote greenway):"</i> 		
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Carbon footprint and facility design (3.3 & 3.4)

Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
<p>For example: 25, 59, 336, 343, 368, 131, 164,</p>	<p>Carbon footprint and facility design</p> <p>40 comments related to reducing our carbon footprint. In general, these strategic focuses were strongly supported with several submitters arguing that it is important part of our climate response. <i>"Our open spaces will be critical for our climate change response"</i></p> <p>Key topics included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cars and car use – these points have been summarised under the integrated focus section - Access to parks and recreation. - Artificial turf - A number of submissions debated artificial turf use. Some submitters suggested we needed more focus/ on artificial pitches- for various reasons <i>"While artificial turf has lower maintenance it also poses large environmental implications in terms of the microplastics in contributes to the environment and the potential health impacts through contact with toxic chemicals contained in the turf"</i> Conversely another submitter said <i>"let's have more artificial pitches so we can increase playing time for touch, soccer, etc, and the capacity of our recreation space's"</i>. Some submitters suggested that the strategy lacked details on synthetic pitches- <i>"One obvious example is the lack of focus on synthetic pitches, which both reduce the footprint (methane from mown grass) and increase the opportunity to restore other grass fields"</i>. Another submitter said <i>"The western suburbs needs a sport turf asap"</i> 	<p>The strategy does not take a strong stance on using, or not using artificial turfs. Artificial turfs support intensive sport use and in Wellington City, where we have limited sportsfields, this is important to enable active recreation. However, we should look to minimise their environmental impact and this is mentioned in the strategy. The regional sportsfields plan will provide information about where we need more sportsfields.</p> <p>Carbon credits will be dealt with through the climate change strategy Te Atakura.</p>	<p>No changes made.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A few submitters suggested ways to lower carbon in facilities- for example 'indoor pools don't need heating - design so passive heating occurs' - Sports NZ raised they are working on some sustainable design guidelines and this could be referenced. Environmentally Sustainable Design (artificial turfs, etc) links in to SNZ upcoming resource on ESD in S&P/facilities. - A few submitters raised carbon credits. They said we should consider carbon credit and blue carbon credits as a way to gain income from our forests. <p>Negative</p> <p>Other submitters thought this strategic focus and approach was pointless and that the city was not going to achieve carbon zero etc. Opposed submitters suggested that it was a waste of time and that we should focus money on fixing the pipes and stopping the cycle ways</p>		
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Strategic Focus Four: Reindigensing

This section summarises responses to the questions in the survey about the strategic focus: Reindigensing.

There were 342 responses to the question, 'Do you support strategic focus 4: Reindigensing?'. 75% of people were in support, 12% were somewhat opposed or strongly opposed, and the rest (4%) said they didn't know or were neutral.

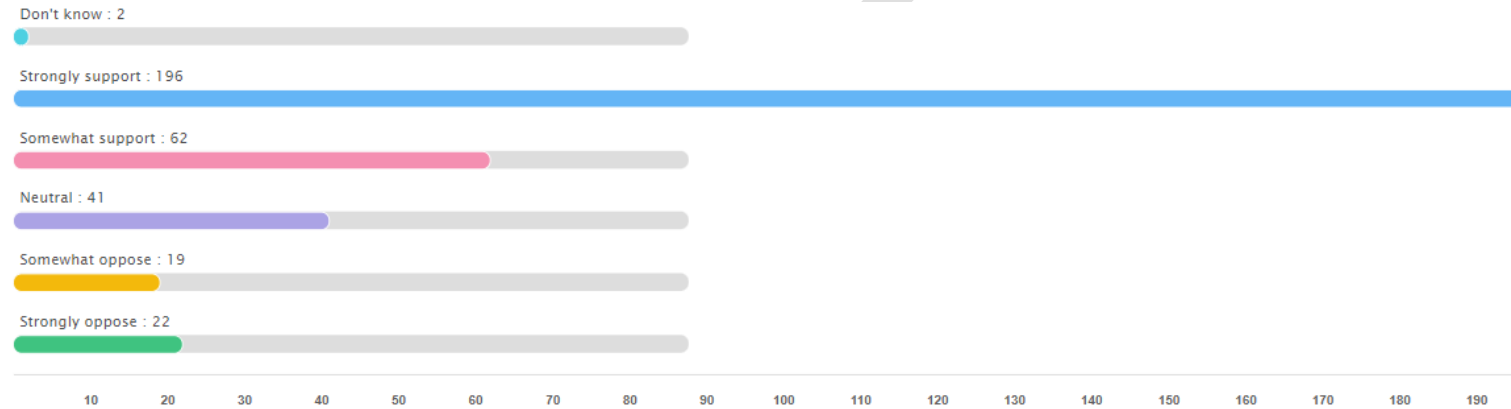


Figure 14: Do you support strategic focus 3: Reindigensing?.

Reindigenising (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 & 4.5)			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
<p>For example: 6, 14, 61, 64, 197, 246.</p> <p>For example: 24, 57, 91, 254, 282</p>	<p>Overview of the Re-indigenising</p> <p>Supportive:</p> <p>In general, there was broad support for this focus. With comments like “<i>This will really benefit peoples understanding of the history of the environment and open up existing and new recreation opportunities for Wellington</i>” Another submitter said “<i>We are in strong support of Re-indigenising being central to this strategy</i>”.</p> <p>Some suggested it should be a higher priority.</p> <p>Others pointed out it was about honouring the treaty, “<i>We need to recognise Te Tiriti and we need to learn to connect with and take care of our whenua through the lessons of Te ao Māori</i>”. The strategy “it shows commitment to Te Tiriti”</p> <p>Opposed: There were also a number of submissions that made negative comments about this focus. For example they said “<i>Too political</i>”, “<i>Racist policy</i>”, “<i>Remove race-based strategies</i>” “<i>14% of the population has a bit of Maori. NZ is a multi-cultural country and needs to focus on the future</i>”. Other opposition included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This wasn't as high a priority as other points. - Concerned with the cost that this would mean. - One submitter didn't like the term reindigenising and said it was a made up word. - Another said “<i>Higher priority to sports and the environment and less to culture (which shouldn't be part of the scope).</i>” 	<p>Re-indigenising focus will help to deliver on Tūpiki Ora Māori strategy.</p>	<p>Approaches have been rearranged to support clarity and put ‘supporting iwi as kaitiaki in their rohe’ as the first approach.</p>
<p>For example: 14, 31, 45, 337, 278</p>	<p>Reindigenising, visibility, and education</p> <p>Several submitters supported this approach as way to support education and grow knowledge. For example, “<i>I would love to learn more about Māori culture through interaction with public open spaces</i>”. Another said “<i>parks are a great way to educate people on Te ao Māori. I'm really interested and excited to see how this gets implemented in our parks</i>”. Another said this is a “<i>Great to lift the mana of indigenous knowledge and stories in our public spaces</i>”. Another submitter said “<i>This sounds exciting and I support increasing the visibility and recognition of mana whenua and tangata whenua. Hopefully one day this will no longer be a strategic focus and will just be the norm</i>”</p>	<p>Re-indigenising focus will help deliver on Tūpiki Ora Māori strategy.</p> <p>The strategy supports other story telling and the presence of other communities strongly under the inclusion focus and recognises its importance to sense of place (1.1) . However,</p>	<p>Slight amendments to 4.4 to support cultural practices.</p>

<p>For example: 130, 91, 108, 241, 107</p> <p>For example: 235, 278, 343</p>	<p>One submitter warned: <i>“There is a historical lack of balance here which it is good to address, but you need to be careful to bring the non-maori population with you on this journey to prevent racial tensions arising”.</i></p> <p>Need a better balance A number of submitters raised that the strategy needs a better balance in teaching colonial history too. Or providing information on different stories. For examples submitters said: <i>“While recognising our Māori heritage, we must balance the identities and needs of all people who occupy spaces, for everyone’s wellbeing and health. Balance is key. Everything in moderation”</i> Another submitter said: <i>“We are Māori, pakeha, multi-cultural- there should be a balance of all”</i> Another said <i>“This needs to be for everyone, equality and equity, not with an emphasis on any particular group”.</i></p> <p>Use of te reo A number of submitters raised the use of te reo and with bilingual signs. Some submitters said we very supportive: <i>“Bring on bilingual signage!”</i></p> <p>Other wanted signs to remain in English, for example: <i>“I want everything to stay in English so we can understand it. If you use Māori, just use a small font, They are only 15% of the population”.</i> Other pointed out that <i>“Bilingual or multilingual naming and signage would be helpful for non-Māori speakers, to still feel included”</i> Another submitter said <i>“As someone who is in there 80s we find all this Maori language very hard to understand when there is no English words to tell you what it is about. I am not Racist as I have 2 Maori grandchildren”.</i></p> <p>Mahinga kai harvest and Rongoā. Some submission suggested there was a real thirst of knowledge in this area and providing opportunities would be great. <i>“Would be great to see opportunities for people to increase their knowledge of rongoā, with increased planting of rongoā species and information about how to harvest and use the plants”</i></p> <p>Another submitter raised that supporting the revitalisation of these kai traditions and elevating <u>mātauranga Māori</u> in relation to kai practices was key.</p>	<p>the focus on reindgenising of our spaces, place and programmes is about recognising that there is a historical lack of balance that should be addressed. Also there is an opportunity to bring in recreational experiences that are unique to Aotearoa New Zealand. The intention is not about removing English signage or making it difficult for non-Te Reo speakers to get around but about ensuring Te Reo and indigenous histories will also be present.</p>	
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<p>For example: 127, 219, 358, 57, 178</p>	<p>Capability and kaitiaki support Jobs for rangatahi A few submitters raised issues with the comment about support jobs for rangatahi. For example: <i>I don't have issues with 4.5 in principle but it's really vague and not clear what you are actually proposing, why, or what the costs or benefits would be. E.g. what does 'support employment of rangitahi in the parks and recreation sector' mean?. Another submitter said: "I Strongly disagree with "support employment of rangitahi in the parks and recreation sector". It should always be the best person for the job irrelevant of race, sex, etc".</i></p> <p>Co-governance A number of submitter commented on co-governance, some were supportive of co-governance and pointed to examples of co-governance working elsewhere for examples in Auckland. <i>"take a look at Māngere Mountain as an excellent example of visibly re-indigenised park and of an area administered by a Maori authority" "I support aspects of this - co governance being one"</i></p> <p>A number of submitters were opposed to co-governance. They said co-governance was antidemocratic. For example: <i>"Don't see why we should have mana whenua as the 50% partnership when they are less than 50% population". Another submitter said "Māori" are not urban planning experts and to suggest their input is needed to design a park or running track is just nonsense. Stop wasting so much funding on PC crap which costs money and achieves nothing".</i></p> <p>Other points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some submitters said we needed to pay iwi better ie: For example, a submitter said <i>"You need to go beyond partnering and also fund mana whenua. Loading expectation without providing adequate resources is inappropriate"</i> - Some submitters picked up that the use of the term iwi and mana whenua are no interchangeable and need to be defined correctly. - Another suggested <i>"If you are going to reindigenise, then putting iwi and hapū as kaitiaki should be the first priority overall, not the 4.4 priority. Putting it first also means when you have to implement this strategy, you start with indigenisation"</i> 	<p>Re-indigenising focus will help to deliver on Tūpiki Ora Māori strategy.</p> <p>Council is committed to upholding the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and our partnership agreement with mana whenua: Tākai Here</p>	<p>Amended 4.1 to add partnership models. Previously this was included under building capability. Amended some wording slightly to clarify.</p> <p>The section was also restructured to put partnership section first.</p>
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Strategic Focus Five: Diverse

This section summarises responses to the questions in the survey about the strategic focus: Diverse.

There were 346 responses to the question, 'Do you support strategic focus 5: Diverse?'. 89% were in support. 4% were somewhat opposed or strongly opposed, and the rest (3%) said they didn't know or were neutral. Diverse.

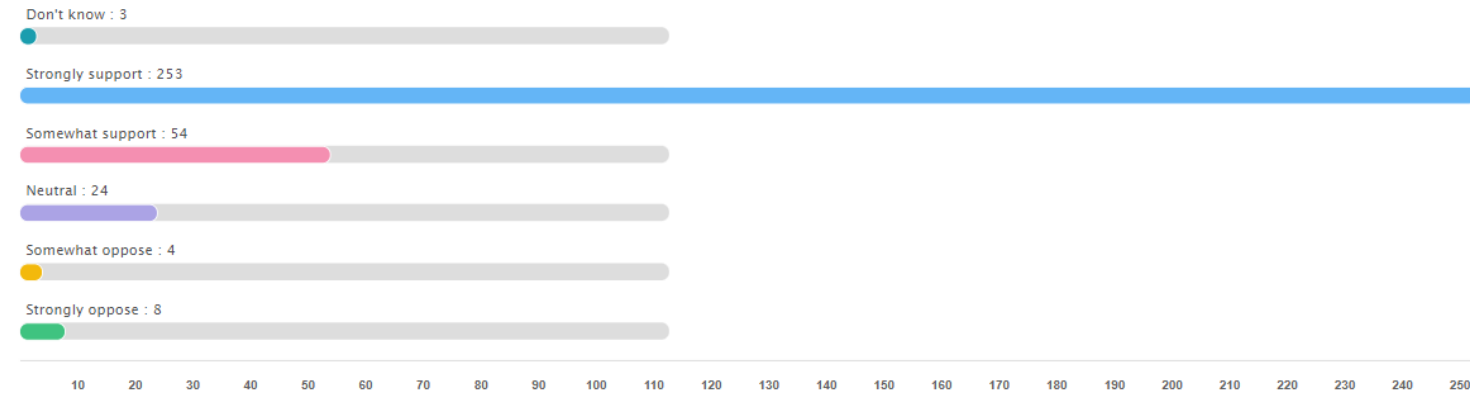


Figure 16: Do you support strategic focus 3: Diverse?.

Equity in diverse activities and support for recreation clubs and organisations (5.1 & 5.2)

Submissions #	Themes	Comment	change to plan
<p>Examples: 282, 110, 118, 130, 342,</p> <p>Examples: 349, 23, 99, 182, 277</p> <p>Examples: 280, 295,</p>	<p>Equity in diverse activities</p> <p>Supportive.</p> <p>Some submitters supported the overall approach of having a diversity focus and responding to the diversity of people and their diverse interests. For example: <i>"People have different interests and needs which may change according to their circumstances, abilities, time of life".</i> and <i>"A diversity principle allows the strategy to reflect the fact that the wants and needs of our communities will change over time, and that our parks and open spaces need to respond to this"</i> Another submitter said <i>"It would be good to have all sports have equal opportunity support, not just an elite few"</i></p> <p>DPA said they <i>"welcomes an equity approach being taken in supporting diverse recreational and sporting activities. We believe that this will benefit disabled people's sporting and recreational programmes, including those run by organisations like Paralympics New Zealand, Special Olympics New Zealand and other disability-based sporting organisations".</i></p> <p>Changing trends</p> <p>Similarly a number of submitters commented on the changing trends: <i>"As a city, we need to adapt to changing recreational trends and provide more investment in upcoming sports and recreation activities".</i> and <i>"The recreational landscape has changed massively over the last 30 years, with sports that weren't invented back then now becoming massively popular. The city must move with these trends and make it a vibrant city for young people to live in, and want to come and live in"</i></p> <p>Codes missing out</p> <p>Submitters talked about codes that were missing out at the moment. For example, <i>"A lot of the sports that most Wellingtonians enjoy are not resourced as well as some of the historically popular ones. In particular, mountain biking and basketball are lacking in investment compared to the numbers of people who participate in them. Outdoor hoops are cheap to set-up!"</i></p> <p>A few submitter raised that it was women's sport and activities that were missing out <i>" At a gender level more \$\$ are put into traditional activities men participate in than women / girls. this includes everything from skateboard parks to rugby fields and golf course".</i></p> <p>A few submitters targeted support for traditional sport as being unfair for provision for other activities for example walking and mountain biking. For example: <i>"Where is the equity in funding when far more is given to traditional sports which have far less participation than the natural outdoor spaces that people are using</i></p>	<p>Trends are changing but also it is important to recognise the great value that sport brings to our communities. The intention is not to rely on historic allocations to make decisions about how we support recreation activities, but, instead, to take an equity approach that recognises trends, and addresses barriers.</p>	<p>Edited approach 5.1 to add that the Council will take a fair and robust process and that we will be transparent and accountable about our decisions, funding and fees. Also added comment about how sports are hugely important to our communities.</p>

<p>Examples: 67, 131, 196, 221</p>	<p><i>and more would use if they felt safe and the tracks were better maintained and more put in so more easily reached by walking or cycling.' And 'we need a refocus on those groups who have not good provision and more focus on the most popular activities like walking - barely mentioned in this document despite 87% of adults undertaking regularly and children and adults both enjoying running - all activity that does not require formal organising".</i></p> <p>Golf courses</p> <p>Several submitters targeted golf. They said we needed to rethink or open up the golf course, or pointed particularly to golf as being a problem from an equity perspective, for example: <i>'Not all activities provide an acceptable ROI - space and funding used for golf courses for example could be better utilised for other activities.'</i> and <i>' One thing I'd say on this is we need to rethink golf courses - they occupy such a massive amount of space and are used by so few (and not a very diverse few either)"</i></p> <p>Concerns about the diverse approach</p> <p>Concerns for traditional sporting codes</p> <p>Several submissions were concerned about what this strategic direction would mean for traditional organised sporting codes: <i>'It is important that existing organised sporting codes are supported to continue to provide active and healthy sporting opportunities for Wellingtonians.'</i> Another submitter said: <i>"Organised sport still needs to be recognised as an important part of the system which is support by the changes we are seeing within contemporary society".</i></p> <p>Another submitter suggested the equity and fairness was against sports that use sportsfields. A submitter said <i>" Recreational users can use the majority of outdoor (and some indoor) facilities for free, yet for organised sport, there are costs associated".</i> Cricket Wellington raised what this would mean for them, they said <i>"While our numbers have stabilised (and in some instances grown) we are still short of suitable playing & training facilities in Wellington City".</i></p> <p>Statistics</p> <p>A number of submitters challenged statistics around declining popularity. For example <i>"Interestingly it is the historical sports that have kept the facilities occupied over the years and with the introduction of new sports those that have kept the facilities busy are getting pushed out. I hope that WCC thinks about this in the above strategy as well. Are the historical sports reduction in facility bookings meant a decline has been pushed onto their sports? It pays to look deeper into the decline over making assumptions".</i></p> <p>Another submitter raised <i>"It is important to recognise that all sports are not declining in popularity. Some sports like football are maintaining or marginally increasing participation in the face of rising costs from councils. Another important aspect to consider is that within sports there is the ability to adapt and diversify their offerings".</i></p>		
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	<p>Costs and sensible investment</p> <p>A few submitters were concerned about diluting investment, for example a submitter raised <i>“Need to be careful not to dilute investment too much by trying to support all every recreational activity / sport. It won’t necessarily increase accessibility overall”</i> and similarly <i>“Important, but you can’t always please everyone all the time so don’t lose sight of main objectives”</i></p> <p>Another submitter said <i>“Again, this principle should reflect economic and practical realities that mean it won’t be sensible or feasible to make every resource or facility work for all activities and all comers. There still need to be democratic basis for funding and resourcing facilities and activities. It is practical and appropriate for less common activities to rely more on their user base than public funding and resourcing”</i>.</p> <p>Picking winners</p> <p>Another group of submitters raised that we needed to be careful about picking winners and careful with measures. One submitter said, <i>“But there needs to be an independent robust assessment of which sports are ‘in decline’ and why, not just council picking favourites”</i>. And another said: <i>“Care needs to be taken around the metrics used to determine whether a sport is growing or declining. It is easy to get caught up in the rhetoric of one or two sports that make claims about their growth rates”</i>.</p>		
<p>Examples</p> <p>231, 281, 284,</p>	<p>Quiet places</p> <p>A few submitters raised that this section was too sports focused and that quiet places were also important in today’s busy world. <i>“this section is very ‘sports driven’ and how about talking and providing spaces for Green Space where people can relax, have a picnic, read a book or lie under the trees and nap, unmolested by mountain bikes, rugby/cricket balls, sports tournaments, visitors or cultural events?”</i> and <i>“I would love to see more thought go towards creating more of these places in our parks and nature areas”</i>.</p>	<p>This is covered under connection with the nature section will states, “we will provide pockets of quiet green spaces where people can slow down and relax amidst the busy city”. It is also intended that green quiet space is integrated into multi-functional parks.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Examples</p> <p>240, 192, 43</p>	<p>Proactive support from council</p> <p>Some submitters focused on how the Council could be more proactive and hands-on in supporting clubs. For example: <i>“Club sustainability is at risk and this one factor will provide support and opportunity for proactive clubs to drive themselves, otherwise the WCC will become the ambulance at the bottom of the cliff, which could be expensive and negative”</i>.</p> <p>Other examples and suggestions were based on specific activities for example horning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horse and grazing licenses: <i>Sadly, the management of these clubs can be more exclusive than inclusive and membership and community involvement is often not encouraged by long standing ‘owners’. The Council has taken a ‘hands-off’ approach only requiring that the organisation be incorporated, but ignoring how the organisation is managed. There should be regular, objective review of these organisations with the option to open up grazing licenses under a tender process, enabling the</i> 	<p>The strategy talks about how we cannot achieve the focuses without community partners.</p> <p>It has a number of actions that relate to supporting community partnerships, in recognition that this is very important and central to how we approach open space and recreation activities.</p>	<p>Amended section 5.2 to talk how we support clubs with creative ideas to raise funds but keeping consistent with legislative requirements.</p>

	<p><i>merits of organisations to be considered and allow more community minded groups to take over the grazing licenses"</i></p> <p>Councils poor record on working with clubs</p> <p>Some submitters focused on some of the issues they have had with council in the past and how WCC has done a bad job at supporting clubs or community initiatives. <i>For example, 'WCC is notoriously slack about supporting community initiatives. In my community volunteers are giving up because the Council puts so many obstacles in their way when they're trying to help their community'... "Emails aren't responded too, invoices aren't generated, very inconsistent decisions are made about lane/space hire and availability, regular bookings are 'lost' simply because messages are missed. With this, pool entry cost and lane hire cost continue to rise, but the service and availability has decreased" and "Clubs are under rated by wcc"</i></p> <p>Charges and costs from council</p> <p>Another theme of discussion was about charges and costs from council: For example submitters called to decrease rates and rents from leases and subsidising junior sport. Other submitters called for reduced hire rates. A submitter said <i>"This could be done with opportunities to decrease rates at these venues. At present these clubs are still receiving huge increases in rates putting more pressure on them and not allowing them to offer better opportunities to the communities"</i> Another submitter said <i>"Making sure access to fields for junior sport is free or subsidised"</i></p> <p>Community Partnerships</p> <p>Another theme that was mentioned a lot was community partnership and how council partners with community groups. They called for getting more groups, or themselves involved in several areas and suggested greater emphasis on partnership. For example: <i>"Greater emphasis on partnering with others (ie schools, Marae, developers etc) to activate, improve or repurpose what already exists before developing new (important part of climate change responsibilities)".</i> Another said, we recommend that <i>"that disabled people and local disability organisations are involved in the process of determining the creation of new open space options as well as maintenance priorities for existing ones".</i> Another said, <i>"more support for the closest landowners/homeowners to help out with the reserves, e.g. aid to remove the nastiest weeds like blackberry".</i> Another said, <i>"What about a true partnership with ratepayers to start with?"</i></p> <p>One submitter suggested seeking funding partnerships. They said <i>"Look for interesting and novel funding models to support Sports and Rec initiatives. If Wellington Airport can be promoted for supporting the Makara Bridge other businesses can also get involved and be recognised for supporting other infrastructure".</i></p> <p>Other organisations said they were happy to partner with council on elements of this strategy. For example: <i>"The Outdoor Access Commission would be happy to be a stakeholder in developing and implementing the new strategy." And the Ōwhiro Bay Residents Association said "Regarding any plans that affect our community (i.e. the proposed ocean recreation and facility plan, wider coastal reserve management plans,</i></p>		
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	<i>and any climate change adaptation plans) we want to note our desire to partner with WCC closely. We wish to emphasise the principle of doing "nothing about us, without us"</i>		
Examples: 42, 189, 198, 240, 251, 296, 297	<p>Community Hubs</p> <p>About 11 submission points related to community hubs or multifunctional hubs. With varied views.</p> <p>Supportive of hubs</p> <p>Some submitters were supportive of this direction: <i>"Pleased to see the acceptance that sporting and community hubs are the future, to not only enhance participation, health and wellbeing, but also to help our existing, and emerging, clubs to be sustainable, in an environment where volunteer time and money is diminishing"</i>. Another said: <i>"Support for hubbing (which can also reduce volunteer burden and duplication of activities) and some references to partnering"</i></p> <p>Opposed to hubs</p> <p>Some of the submitters were concerned about the hub model, or sceptical about them raising that: <i>"I think 'multi-functional community hubs' have the problem of being not quite good enough for any of the activities they support, and often just mean a reduction in public facilities.. Another said "I am still to be convinced that Sport Hubs are the way forward having experienced them at Lower Hutt and Kilbirnie Park. Another submitter said "As a current shareholder in regards to leased spaces, we currently share the venue with another sport however I don't feel that we are supported in this regard"</i>.</p> <p>Some submitters suggested some issues with hubbing that need to be considered: <i>"BUT be aware of the different requirements of different activities and age groups when constructing/renovating community hubs"</i> also <i>"There is only so much 'hubbing' you can do and only with willing participants and it always requires funding that no-one has. Specifically note the intention to invest as the population grows - in both new development areas and areas with increase population density"</i>.</p> <p>Another submitter raised that we need to allow community hubs to allow commercial operators: <i>"Allowing hubs/clubs, to operate "low level commercial activity" in order to deliver "high level community benefit" is vital, given we operate in an environment of sinking lid community trusts, increased facility costs (eg insurance, maintenance, finance), reducing volunteer time, diminishing sponsorship and pressure to keep member subs low. This is a key requirement and the WCC should lead the review. Club sustainability is at risk and this one factor will provide support and opportunity for proactive clubs to drive themselves, otherwise the WCC will become the ambulance at the bottom of the cliff, which could be expensive and negative"</i>.</p>	With many clubs struggling financially and reliant on busy volunteers, encouraging them to share resources and use collaborative models makes sense and is also more financially sustainable for rate payers. There is more detail on this in the Community Facilities Plan,	Amended 5.2 to better express the direction of supporting collaborative modes, aligned with the draft Community Facilities Plan

World Class Experiences and Embracing the Wind (5.4 & 5.5)			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan
Example: 135, 166, 273, 305, 318,	<p>World class experiences</p> <p>A number of submitters commented on approach 5.4 world class experiences. It was broadly supported and some thought this was the most important element that supported tourism and businesses in Wellington. Another submitter suggested that the draft strategy took 'Good consideration of Wellington's competitive advantage, strategy plays to local strengths'</p> <p>World class trails destination</p> <p>The largest number of submissions on this topic came from the mountain bikers and other trail supporters, for example with support a submitter said: " I think Pōneke has a wonderful opportunity to become a world-class mountain bike destination for example. We have the geography, climate and bones of an already wonderful system and I strongly support the development of this. We need a few more blacks and reds please, as well as more development of the existing hubs and interconnectivity between them. Mākara, Waimapihi and Matairangi are already well on the way, just need to keep doing what we're doing and step up the professionalism a notch". Another submitter said "Greater investment in mountain biking and walking trails is needed to create a world-class experience". And another stressed "Please don't miss the opportunity to make Wellington something very unique with a world class connected network of green spaces and trails to support movement throughout the region"</p> <p>Another submitter added "You can also note that the trail running in wellington is world class".</p> <p>Opposed</p> <p>A submitter opposed to this approach through it was inauthentic, they said: "Wellington has a pathological obsession with being world class, it's so passé and inauthentic. Drop that from the strategy. Also it has nothing to do with diversity".</p> <p>Botanic Gardens</p> <p>A few submitters commented on the Wellington Botanic Gardens. They called for more improved toilet and parking provision at the Wellington Botanic Gardens and commented on the recent loss of parking on Glenmore Street. Another submitter was concerned that the Botanic Gardens was getting lost in the strategy "The only thing that troubles me here is the focus on "future recreation facilities ". As an employee of Wellington Botanic Garden, I implore you to not leave us behind. We (the gardeners) have the passion and are having the</p>	<p>The Wellington Botanic Gardens is identified in this strategy as a world class experience and as a destination park classified under the <i>Open Space Provision Categories</i>.</p>	<p>No change.</p>

	<i>conversations about updating our gardens to these visions but have very little support or resources to do so. Please support us to become part of this vibrant Wellington vision. Don't allow us to become an obsolete anachronism that has little appeal to young people and future generations".</i>		
Example: 5,111, 21, 75, 347	<p>Embrace the wind</p> <p>Submitter were supportive of this approach for example one said: "Love the wind focus, also want wind-sheltered bouldering facilities in every park, another said "Like the idea of more shelter from wind and rain"</p> <p>KRL business association commented "KRL is one of the windiest areas of Wellington. We celebrate the wind via our Zephyrometer, the Meridian wind walk with wind sculptures along Cobham Drive, surfing, windsurfing, and kitesurfing in Lyall Bay, windy take-offs and landings at the airport, and the potential commercial opportunities wind-powered electricity offers the area. Any activities that celebrate our dynamic, active, diverse KRL area we endorse"</p> <p>Others raised ideas about how wind could be celebrated or considered. For example one submitter said "There should be a directory about what play areas are sheltered in a northerly or southerly" Another submitter said "embracing windiness also means understanding windsports and associated participant needs, including beach access and safe equipment set-up areas" Another submitter raised that they "would love more wet weather day activities in Wellington"</p> <p>Shade</p> <p>A number of submitters raised that this section or that in general shade was also very important, particularly in play areas. For example, "There needs to be more shade-by-shade sails and or trees in our play areas - the summer days are getting too hot to safely and comfortably play and the ground and slides are too hot to walk on/use"</p>	Shade and shelter options can be supported through trees and greening of parks, Shade from the sun is discussed in the Play Space Policy.	<p>Added a comment about moderating climatic conditions through adapting outdoor areas (5.5).</p> <p>Added mention of shade in the play policy action P9).</p>

Other comments

This section summarises responses to the question 'Please provide any further comments you have on the Draft Strategy, including aspects we haven't specifically asked about. Is anything missing? Any other ideas?' This question had 119 text responses in the survey. Many of these further comments have been sorted into relevant summaries above. The remainder are summarised in the following table.

Other			
Submissions #	Themes	Comment	Change to plan

<p>For example: 28, 307, 54, 307, 37, 346</p>	<p>There were a number of specific projects, suburbs and areas that were mentioned in the feedback. For example submissions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Frank Kitts Park plan for a Fale Malae • Mt Crawford Housing Development and Shelly Bay Development • Specific planning parks project in Johnsonville/Alex Moore/ Memorial Park/ and Mt Kaukau. • Grenada North Sports Hub and Grenada North Park • Crows Nest project • Specific stream projects around Kenepuru stream, Papawai streams, and Owhiro Bay 	<p>These submissions were detailed and useful to council and included specific requests for specific parks. However many of these ideas are too specific for, or out of the scope of, this strategy. They will be passed on to the appropriate team.</p>	<p>No changes</p>
<p>Examples: 296, 346, 368, 369</p>	<p>Strategic Alignment</p> <p>A number of submissions talked about strategic links in the strategy. Some requesting further strategic links to other of council's policies and plans. For example they said:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"It would be good to list all of the relevant and related strategy and policy and operation docs that will need review and change to ensure the strategy is delivered. For example - road encroachment and sale policy, district plan, infrastructure strategy, parking policy, climate change etc etc"</i>. • "Link policies more clearly to the Green Network Plan, give rationale on how open space is calculated and how it will be funded and linked to the Long Term Plan" • The kai cycle network raised <i>"How does could this tie in and coexist with your new food security plan. It seems strange not to mention the opportunity for open space & recreation as it relates to growing, harvesting, distributing locally grown food"</i> <p>Another submission from SportNZ requested whether our definitions align with theirs <i>"Glossary of Play, Active Recreation, and Sport definitions – do they align with ours?"</i></p>	<p>Strategic alignment has been central to the development of this strategy with thorough involvement internally across council.</p>	<p>Amended the strategic alignment section on page 15 to add Our City's Food Future and other policies.</p>
<p>Examples: 135, 266, 374, 54, 196, 264, 271, 319, 246, 358</p>	<p>Specific activity/ asset requests</p> <p>Many submissions discussed the needs of different recreation or environment groups, activities, facilities or asset requests. They requested more facilities and more funding for different types of activities, as summarised below.</p> <p>Mountain biking</p> <p>The mountain bikers represented the largest group of submitters with repeat submissions stating the following comment, <i>"I fully support Te Whai Oranga Pōneke – Draft Open Space and Recreation Strategy. I support the 5 strategic focus areas. I endorse the Diverse approaches being suggested in section 5. In particular, I believe that providing world class experiences is really important for our city (5.4). Significantly greater investment in mountain biking and walking trails in this regard is critical if we are to achieve that goal."</i></p>	<p>The range of activities that exist within our public open spaces and recreation places are all important activities in Wellington. However this strategy is at a high level and does not plan for specific activities. Therefore, a lot of these suggestions are not specifically included in the strategy, but the strategy sets</p>	<p>A number of changes have been made to the strategy to reference particular activities and show support, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - added references to community gardening into a few sections - amended action P8 on the Open Space Access

	<p>Consequently the key actions identified at P7, D6, C3 and C6 are entirely appropriate and have my full support"</p> <p>Other submitters pointed to the Trails Wellington proposal to create a grade 2 track in the Town Belt. "The grade 2 and 3 trail network recently launched by Trails Wgtn should be adopted with a pragmatic approach to allowing bikes in a narrow corridor in Otari and Trelissick Parks and broader access in Te Ahumairangi uphill trails." Another submitter said "Significantly increased funding for walking and mountain biking trails. In particular. Mountain Bike Volunteers give massive amounts of labour and effort vs the very paltry sums given to the Mountain biking budget".</p> <p>One submitter focused on wanting mountain bike tracks with off-lead dog areas. They said: "Specifically, there are no mountain bike trails in Wellington that allow off lead dogs with riders, yet there are numerous trails marked as on lead only. This essentially allows for dog walking on mountain bike tracks but not mountain biking with your dog. This is an aspect that other mountain biking destinations in NZ have addressed (e.g. Rotorua)".</p> <p><u>Community gardening/ Community composting:</u></p> <p>A number of submitters talked about community gardening and composting and the need for council to support these activities across our open space network. Kai Security Network in particular provided a detail submission on how council can do this. They raised " While community gardening is mentioned at times throughout the document as a recreational activity, it is unclear how this and other forms of food-related activities/spaces (e.g. urban farms, mahinga kai, foraging) will be directly supported by the strategy" and "Community gardens and urban farms are critical for kai resilience, community wellbeing and equitable access to healthy kai. We would like to see a plan included in the strategy to ensure that space throughout the city is utilised for growing food, and that everyone in Wellington is within walking distance to a community garden or urban farm. We'd also like to see investment in existing community gardens including more funding and support for infrastructure such as water sources, bike parking, irrigation, remediating the impacts of severe weather, and preparing for climate change. We would like to see investment into matching kai growing spaces with people who want to grow kai and either have experience or want to learn more about it. Learning from others success such as the wonderful work of Te Awa Kairangi Kai Collective and Kokiri Marae Pātaka Kai"</p> <p><u>Pools</u></p> <p>A few submissions discussed pools and water safety. One submitter said "More public swimming pools - particularly in the central city area" Another raised the strategy "does not speak to the aquatic plans". Another suggested that more water safety course were needed, "more water safety courses for the public. if there are an increased number of drownings in NZ and the public school curriculum around swimming and lifesaving has been abandoned in many schools--could these two things be related?". Another submitter raised that "the level of service has declined in pools. And it is hard to see that 5.1 and 5.2 would fix this."</p>	<p>the framework for supporting a variety of activities and considering how provision might change in response to demand.</p>	<p>Plan, including increasing the level of service around accessible walking tracks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - added an approach (2.3) to focus on skate, play and active recreation in urban environments - amended action P9 on the Play Spaces Policy to support youth facility planning. .
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	<p><u>Ocean recreation</u></p> <p>A few submissions talked about ocean sports. They raised provision for park, changing rooms and showers for example <i>“Be lovely if we could have solar powered hot water showers too in the changing rooms, the sea is pretty cold here”</i>.</p> <p>Related, another submitter raised that the ocean didn’t have good enough representation in the strategy <i>“The coast and sea is one of Wellingtons biggest open spaces yet it isnt well represented in this strategy by comparison to all the other open spaces and recreation activities. We have an amazing marine environment within the reserve, which is way too small, with massive overfishing outside the reserve causing environmental degradation. Just because most people don’t see this issue it doesn’t mean that it is ok”</i></p> <p><u>Playgrounds/play:</u></p> <p>There were a number of requests for different types of playgrounds or types of play, from specific playgrounds to general requests, for example: <i>“We need a playground for the children at Makara beach”</i> of for play at Alex Moore Park. <i>“More parks like Pukehuia”</i>.</p> <p>There were also more general requests like <i>“for more baby-friendly playgrounds”</i> and a recommendation for more inclusive and accessible playgrounds, for example the Disabled Peoples Assembly requested <i>“that all Wellington playgrounds become inclusive playgrounds, designed and built to universal design principles”</i>. A few submissions discussed water play areas. For example <i>“There are no water play areas in the Wellington area-could this be addressed given how much children love water play?”</i>. Another person requested <i>“More trampolines and variety of playground equipment at parks”</i> Others suggested we should focus on nature play opportunities.</p> <p><u>Public art:</u></p> <p>A few submissions called for more public art. Ie <i>“More arts and more public exhibitionst”</i></p> <p><u>Walking tracks</u></p> <p>A number of walking advocates submitted on the strategy. Many of the points have been addressed in other parts of the submission summary. That more prioritisation should be given to walking given it is the most popular recreation activity that is accessible to everyone. Some of these comments focused on tensions with mountain biking. Another walking advocate requested: <i>“I’d like to see longer tracks (walking, running & biking) with overnight options, bivvies/campsites/huts. Think around Redrocks to Makara beach and towards Tawa if possible. Mini adventures to extend people’s enjoyment of our environment”</i></p> <p><u>Dog space:</u></p> <p>A few submissions talked about providing spaces for dogs. Including areas fenced off for little dogs. For example, <i>“Ensure that our shared/green space continues to include furry friends. Also could do with more bins for rubbish (dog poo bags) at trail entry points to encourage folks to dispose of rubbish properly”</i>. Another submitter said: <i>“Creating safe spaces for dogs, note the Taylor Park dog park has generated a</i></p>		
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	<p>negative reputation, stories about dog attacks and bad owners, would like to see section fenced off for smaller dogs"</p> <p>Horse Riding</p> <p>A couple of submitters focused on how council can support horse recreation. One submitter said "horse rider would like to see:• The inclusion of horse riders on all existing cycleways and walkways where practical • For all new cycleways and walkways to be developed with shared use for horse riders in mind • For all inner harbour beaches to be reopened for horse riders • A resurgence in bridleways across the region so that horse rides can find more places to ride locally • Manure disposal bins at egress points to beaches • No ban on horse riders at any beaches • consider the feasibility of sharing cycle and walkways with horse riders where practicable • Retain barns for use by horses • To provide spaces locally where horses are welcome. • Any plans for enhancing recreational facilities should include provision for horse riders. • Consider creating a destination management plan for the region, focusing on primary destination nodes and creating a plan to further develop these along with partners and stakeholders for tourism purposes. • equestrian trails to be created"</p> <p>Tennis</p> <p>Tennis central submission requested that the strategy recognises the importance of the Renouf Tennis Centre. It compared the centre to the hockey stadium and said this was of equal importance as the National Hockey Stadium which was referenced in the strategy.</p> <p>Skate</p> <p>A few submissions talked about skate. They requested more skate parks and other areas for skating for example: "More flat, well-surfaced roller skating areas , good for beginners like at Grasslees". Another submitter asked for "Increasing the skate-ability of footpaths and walkways (less bricks or rough material) would be appreciated". A submission from representatives of the skate community said "we ask there is an additional action regarding the development of a long term skate strategy for Wellington City. With skate currently sitting outside of sports and playgrounds it has traditionally, and continues to, fall between the cracks. We ask that this long plan covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term vision for skateboarding • Maintenance and upgrade schedules of all skateparks (they currently sit outside the playground schedule of works and are thus unfunded) • All skateparks being lit so they are safe and functional for night-time use • Provide a purpose-built indoor facility • For skate to be actively integrated into the design of the city, providing pathways through the city, individual skate obstacles and a move away from anti-skate architecture/signage." <p>Football</p>		
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	<p>A number of submitters mentioned football. They talked about the issue of access to artificial turfs. They asserted that football was not in decline. One submitter said “Let’s have more artificial pitches so we can increase playing time for touch, soccer, etc,” Another submitter said “Create more spaces for play outside of organised sports - eg. more small parks to kick around a football”</p> <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I play Korfball which is a very niche sport and we have nowhere in Wellington that has a full korfball court we can play on (anymore, asb in Kilbirnie used to) so this gives me hope for my favourite sport • “flexible floors suitable for vigorous pursuits such as Scottish country dancing, an activity dominated by older people who need to take care of their joints to be able to continue” • ‘Build a Floor ball/pickle ball stadium in Miramar • Rock climbing: “Other sports are also experiencing strong growth such as rock climbing and bouldering, which were introduced into the Olympics at the same time as skateboarding, and so are rapidly growing in popularity. Hopefully, through strategic focus 5.1, Council can explore ways of help to foster this sport for the next generation.” • “Wellington needs some good indoor concert venues. Where people can dance all night long. 		
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Who we heard from

We received 390 responses over a four-week engagement period.

Demographics - Gender

There were 337 responses to this question: *Which gender do you most identify with?* The survey submitters were disproportionately male representing 57% of submitters. 34.7% submitter were female. 3% were gender non-binary/gender diverse and the rest (6%) preferred not to say.

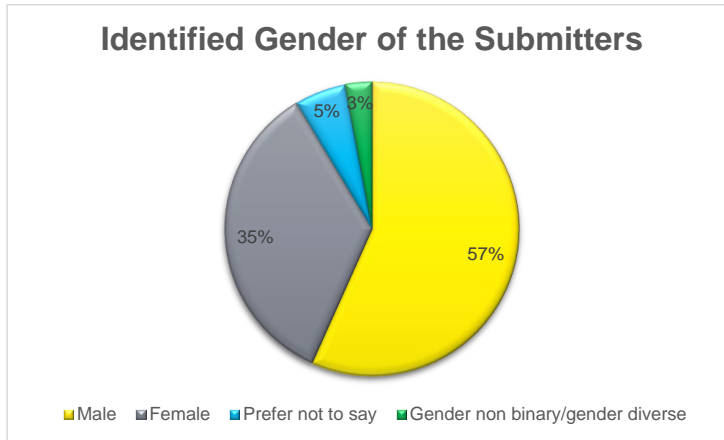


Figure 20: Which gender do you most identify with?

Demographics – Ethnic Group

There were 349 responses to this question: *Which ethnic group/groups do you belong to?* Of the survey submitters, 76% (264) said they were NZ European/Pākehā. 8% (26) said they were Māori, 7% (23) said there were European, 3% (9) were Indian, 2% (7) North American, 2% (6) were Chinese, 1% (5) Pacific Islanders, 1% (4) were African, 1% (3) Other Asian, 0.3% (1) were South American, and 0.3% (1) were Australian.

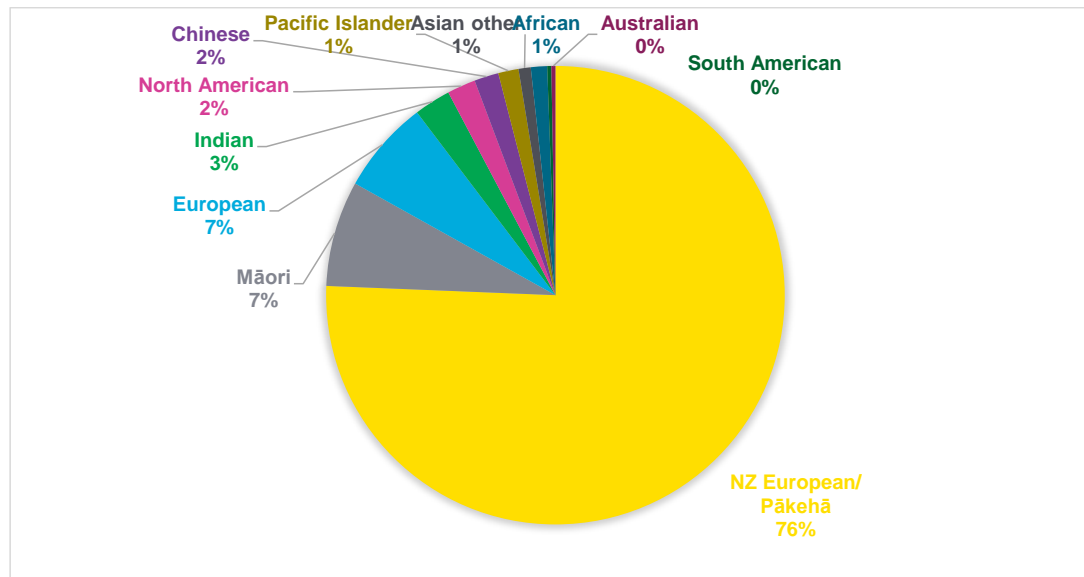


Figure 21: Which ethnic group/groups do you belong to?

Demographics – Recreation and community group participation

The survey asked about recreation and community group people participation. It asked “Are you involved or do you participate in any of the following recreation or open space community groups? (pick as many that apply)”. The most common activity was Walking/Hiking/Jogging with 85% of people participating in this. Next most common was biking and mountain biking with 64% of survey respondents participating in this activity. There were also 46% of people participating in ocean activities, 30% of submitters involved in environmental volunteering, and 30% in dog walking. About 25% of submitters were involved in organised team sport and 20% were involved in individual sports. 11% of submitters were involved in community gardening, and 8% of submitters were involved in non-traditional sports. 7% of submitters were involved in dancing, 6% in skateboarding and 4% in martial arts. In general this reflects a range of different interest groups represented in the submissions, although a disproportionate number of submissions came from the mountain biking community.

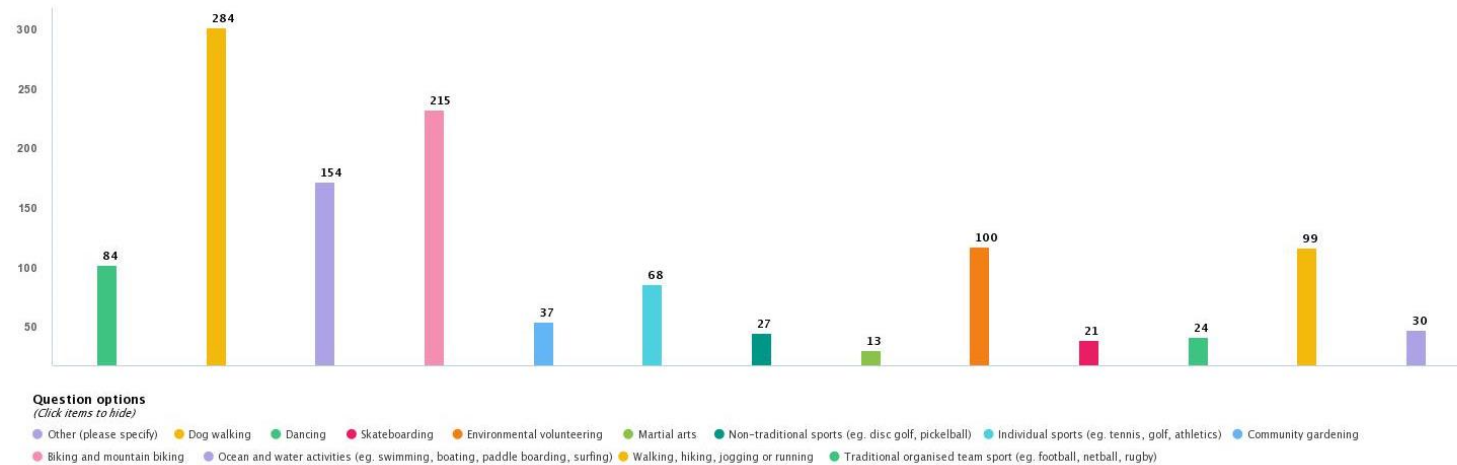


Figure 22: Are you involved or do you participate in any of the following recreation or open space community groups? (pick as many that apply)".

Demographics – Age bracket

There were 338 responses to the question: 'Which age bracket do you fall within?' Of the survey submitters, 29% (98) said they were 40-49; 21% (70) said they were 30-39; 20% (66) said they were 50-59; 12% (42) said they were 60-69; 12% (42) were 19-29; 4% (15) were 70-79; 2% (6) were 80+; and 1% (2) were 14-18.

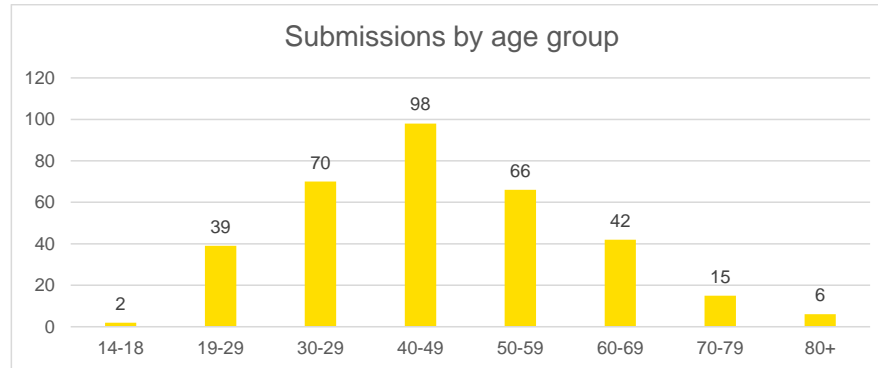


Figure 23: Which age bracket do you fall within?

Demographics – Where in Wellington do you live?

There were 342 responses to this question “Where in Wellington do you live”. The respondents lived in a variety of suburbs and wards. The greatest number of submissions came from the Western Ward, representing 26% of submissions (88 submitters). 18% of submissions came from the Lambton Ward (61 submitters) and from the Southern Ward (62 submitters). 16% of submitters came from the Northern Ward (54 submissions) and 14% of submissions came from Eastern Ward (46 submissions). Another 5% of submissions (17 submissions) came from elsewhere in the Wellington Region and 4% (17 submissions) from people who said they did not live in the Wellington region.

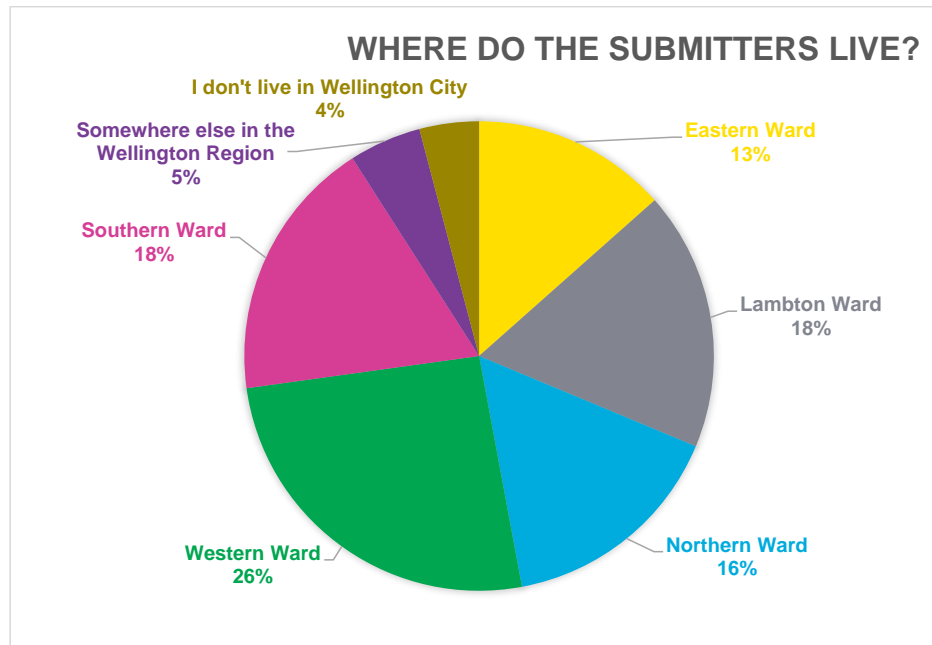


Figure 24: Where do the submitters live

ECONOMIC WELLBEING STRATEGY UPDATE

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic provides an update on progress against the Economic Wellbeing Strategy since its adoption by Council in June 2022.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Adoption of Economic Wellbeing Strategy June 2022

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Melissa Davey, Manager Economic Strategy & Commercial
Authoriser	Stephen McArthur, Chief Strategy & Governance Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

1. This paper is to provide an update on the delivery of Wellington City Council's Economic Development Strategy, which launched a year ago in June 2022.
2. Good progress is being made on over a third of the 100 actions in the strategy.
3. The Economic Wellbeing team has placed particular focus on the outcome areas local businesses indicated they most want to see change in; A dynamic city heart and being a Business-Friendly City.
4. In addition, the Economic Wellbeing team is working closely with the Climate Change Response City Activation team to progress work towards Outcome 2: Transitioning to a zero carbon, circular economy.
5. Hero initiatives include delivery of the City in Transition plan - encompassing the Development Response Plan, Positively Pōneke communications campaign, a business support package - hiring of a new Central City Manager and improved business relationships.
6. The Economic Wellbeing Team is working collaboratively with other teams across Council and CCO's, and other organisations, with reporting remaining with those individual projects.
7. The Council's economic funds have been leveraged to support initiatives that deliver strategic outcomes and to speed up delivery.
8. This report focuses on progress versus results. A reporting dashboard is currently being developed and will be included in the next update and will include both qualitative and quantitative data.

Takenga mai | Background

9. The Economic Wellbeing Strategy (EWS) was adopted by Council in June 2022 and encompasses six key outcome areas:
 - a. Sustainable business and career pathways
 - b. Transitioning to a zero-carbon circular economy
 - c. A Business-Friendly city
 - d. Centre of Creativity and Digital Innovation
 - e. Celebrate our Capital City status
 - f. A dynamic city heart and thriving suburban centres
10. Each outcome area has a set of priority actions and subsequent additional actions that sit within various strategies and teams across the Council and other organisations including Te Atakura, Aho Tini, Tūpiki Ora and the Wellington Regional Economic Development Plan (WREDP).

11. The majority of initiatives covered below are new and therefore reporting at this stage is primarily qualitative. A reporting dashboard is currently in development to track progress against each outcome with more comprehensive reporting will be available in future once this is in place.
12. An internal roadshow of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy was held through November 2022 across Council teams and CCO partners to socialise the purpose and objectives of the strategy, and to communicate the shift from traditional economic development thinking towards a wellbeing framework that emphasises the four Wellbeing's: social, cultural, environmental and economic.
13. External presentations on the Economic Wellbeing Strategy have also been made to date to:
 - a. More than 100 businesses (including association representatives) at WCC's Quarterly Business Hui and other engagements
 - b. Kilbirnie, Karori, Tawa and Miramar BIDs.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

Outcome 1 – Sustainable business and career pathways. We aim to enable Wellingtonians to have equal opportunities to find meaningful, fairly paid and inclusive work

14. **Priority Action 1.1.1 – Career matching** – WellingtonNZ have several programmes as part of career matching with potential employers, including:
 - a. Summer of Tech which saw 263 students placed into internship roles, and ten students placed into engineering internships through the Summer of Engineering pilot. This pilot will be expanded next summer.
 - b. A pilot STEM mentorship programme which has been running through Term 2 of this year with Māori and Pasifika university students studying STEM subjects acting as mentors for school students. This initiative is being run in partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Victoria University.
15. **Action 1.2.6 and 1.2.7 – Partnering for pathways** – Economic grant funding has enabled several new projects to get off the ground:
 - a. **Action 1.2.6** – The Wellington E2E Centre is underway with the first year of a pilot education to employment programme and plan to recruit the first cohort of 20 students by May.
 - b. **Action 1.2.6** - As part of Tech Week 2023, WellingtonNZ in partnership with CreativeHQ ran 'Discover a Tech Career' event in May. Attended by 850 students from 25 schools across the region to learn about career opportunities directly from Wellington tech companies.
 - c. **Action 1.2.6 & 1.2.7**- Job Search Connect through Business Central to support Māori, migrant and marginalised job searchers including career pathway development, education in job applications.
16. **Priority Action 1.1.2 – Council's own practice** – Wellington City Council runs internship programmes across Council teams including specific programmes to remove barriers for people with disabilities. In the 2021/22 year 14 interns were placed within this programme, and in 2022/23 this has increased to 17.

Outcome 2 – Transitioning to a zero carbon circular economy. We aim to be regenerative by design

17. **Priority Action 2.1.1 – Co-create business sector plans** – work with business sectors to develop a plan for the sector including transitioning to a circular economy:
 - a. In 2022, EY were commissioned by WCC to develop a report on sectors in Wellington’s economy and their pathways to transitioning to a zero-carbon future. Using this report as a basis, officers are convening a cross-partner hui to workshop and identify how to best enable Wellington’s zero carbon, circular economy and what the role of Council should take in this process. Invited groups include Sustainable Business Network, Sustainable Business Council, WellingtonNZ, Chamber of Commerce, MBIE, Aotearoa Circle, Ākina Foundation and Creative HQ.
 - b. In May, the Climate Change Response City Activation team launched *Let’s Talk Shop* – a pilot programme to support SMEs in the retail sector to transition to zero carbon, circular business models. It has 11 businesses participating and the pilot will finish in July.
18. **Action 2.2.1- Doughnut economics** – a draft portrait for Wellington City has been developed and work is progressing to determine how best to use this as an analysis tool, taking inspiration from how it has been used in other parts of the world.
19. **Action 2.2.2 – Central Government advocacy** – enabling support incentives for businesses committed to circular economy model. On June 20th WCC will make a submission on the Climate Change Commissions draft advice to government, which supports the chapter on transitioning to a circular economy and bioeconomy.
20. **Action 2.2.5 – Placemaking** – the Wellington Business Stories (podcast) promoting Wellington as a place to work, do business and invest run by WellingtonNZ has had a very successful first two seasons with 13,719 total downloads and audiences actively engaged in our content across Australia, the UK, and the USA – collectively listening over 1,500 times or 37,500 minutes of our audio content.
21. **Action 2.2.6 – Business events attraction** – Business Events Wellington (BEW) has developed an attraction plan for Tākina, which now includes subvention funding provided for international conferences and national conferences. 118 conferences are already booked into Tākina. The alignment to both the Council and WellingtonNZ economic strategies provide opportunity to connect partnerships and to build and leverage/promote existing successes for the city. For conferences to qualify for the NZ conference anchoring programme they will be required to aligned with Economic Wellbeing Strategy focus areas for scale, retention, and international appeal.
22. **Action 2.2.7 – Destination management** – WellingtonNZ continues to lead Destination Pōneke, Wellington’s Destination Management Plan that ensures tourism enhances the economic, social, cultural, and environmental benefit for visitors and locals.
23. Destination Pōneke’s strategic focus areas include enriching experiences, transitioning to a regenerative tourism model, and sharing stories of people and place. Specific projects include building sustainability capability in tourism and related businesses, working with Metlink on promoting sustainable transport for visitors, and supporting

product development and storytelling with mana whenua. Work is also underway within Destination Pōneke to consider the impact on the city and region's sustainability goals of the future growth in visitors.

24. Two cohorts of Wellington tourism operators have completed the sustainability programme implemented by WellingtonNZ in association with the Tourism Industry Association, with additional funding towards this programme and a dedicated project manager ensuring this programme can continue for a further two years.
25. **Action 2.2.9 – Inclusive procurement approach** – Council has made progress towards a number of areas against this action including:
 - a. several contracts have been won/awarded to Māori businesses in the last 12 months collectively valued at \$1M.
 - b. Both Transitional Cycleways and Minor Works Panel include Māori-owned business, equating to multi-million dollars' worth of work over a five-year period.
 - c. Officers are engaged in research with WellingtonNZ to better understand the state of social procurement and supplier diversity review in our rohe/region.
 - d. Council has a partnership with Amotai and officers are currently testing their supplier diversity buyer maturity matrix tool which assesses organisational maturity and identifies improvements.

Outcome 3 – A Business-Friendly city. We aim to be Aotearoa New Zealand's city partner of choice for businesses, investors and developers

26. **Priority Action 3.1.1 – City champions** – The Economic Wellbeing Team has stepped up the Council's engagement with local businesses focused on delivering a narrative of positive change and investment to ensure business leaders have more confidence in what is being done to enhance the city.
27. **Priority Action 3.1.2 – Building business relationships** – over the past year, the Economic Wellbeing Team has initiated a programme of stakeholder engagements including:
 - a. Quarterly Mayoral independent hospitality and retail hui.
 - b. Regular business breakfast hui with key stakeholders across a range of industries and sectors – four have been held to date attended by 40 – 70 business leaders each forum.
 - c. CEO quarterly forum with WCC's CE and 15 – 20 Chief Executives from leading Wellington organisations.
 - d. Regular hui with business associations.
 - e. One-to-one engagements with local businesses, particularly in the retail and hospitality sectors.
 - f. Distribution of our regular economic tracker the *Pōneke Pulse* to approximately 4,500 businesses.

The appointment of the Central City Manager to the Economic Wellbeing team is an additional and dedicated key engagement mechanism for businesses.

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26. **Priority Action 3.1.3 – Nurture small business** – WellingtonNZ manages a range of programmes to support and nurture small business including:
- a. Digital Boost Facilitation Scheme – this one-to-many training scheme supported 205 businesses (13 cohorts) to improve their digital capability over a 6-month period of in person and live online learning. This included 45 Māori owned companies and 147 female-led businesses.
 - b. The Regional Business Partner Network – 352 businesses have been engaged (year-to-date), of which 23 are Māori owned, 1 is Pasifika owned, 32 are female-led. An additional 31 Māori owned businesses are working with Poutama Trust.
 - c. \$341,305 of \$480,000 has been allocated to Businesses (year-to-date) from the MBIE management capability development fund. This co-funding model has created a total impact of \$682,610 in training spend for SMEs.
 - d. Wellington City in Transition: Collaboration with officers to develop a suite of specialised business supports for local SMEs affected by transition infrastructure projects is underway. The project is likely to commence in the next period, once funding and scope are confirmed with Let's Get Wellington Moving.
27. **Priority Action 3.1.4 and 3.2.5 – Customer-centric Council** – a series of cross Council workshops are underway to determine process and user experience improvements to the application of regulatory requirements including licensing and compliance.
28. A multi-year work programme will be developed with process improvements identified in these workshops, which will be tested with business and industry partners.
29. **Action 3.2.1 – Support business growth potential** – WellingtonNZ continues its work with Creative HQ including a CHQ Events series for new founders, acceleration and incubation programmes, and a scale-up support programme.
30. **Action 3.2.7 – Relationship with Seoul** – The proposed Mayoral delegation to Asia in September (pending Council approval) will include a four-day visit to Seoul. A key outcome of this visit will be the signing of a formal sister city agreement. The agreement will have a strong focus on collaboration in creative industry exchange, film cooperation and smart cities.
31. **Action 3.2.8 – Review of the International Relations Strategy** – work on a refreshed international relations strategy is underway. Engagement with Council Business Units and key external stakeholders (including CCOs) has been completed, the draft strategy is currently under development.

Outcome 4 – Centre of Creativity and Digital Innovation. We aim to be Aotearoa New Zealand's centre for creativity and innovation

32. **Priority Action 4.1.2 – Vital venues** – A strategic investment decision-making framework for making decisions at the portfolio level for Wellington City Council's major performance civic venues has been developed. In addition, it includes a

consideration for operating models with a view to achieving improved artistic and economic outcomes for Wellington. This will be used as part of the LTP process.

33. **Action 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 – Sector profiles and scaling up digital tech companies –** WellingtonNZ has led the development of their Tech Strategy, launched in March 2023. This included the release of a support package to help tech enabled, globally scalable businesses as they begin to grow by providing free access to co-working space at Creative HQ, along with a budget for advice and a range of tools. A Technology Leadership Training Series featured a pricing strategy expert from Stanford presented to CEOs and CFOs from high growth tech companies including Raygun, Tourwriter, Volpara Health and Story Park. A programme to attract venture capital into Wellington is underway.
34. **Action 4.2.8 – Screen Wellington** – supported to deliver on the Screen Strategy and build industry partnerships including:
 - a. The leverage programme for our status as a UNESCO City of Film. This includes Project planning to co-design and support iwi and hapū reclaim their storytelling through augmented realities.
 - b. The *Make it here* Screen Attraction programme which has included the appointment of an off-shore Screen Attraction Manager, and hosting of US-based production executives which has resulted in a couple of promising production leads which will be communicated in due course.
35. **Action 4.2.11 – Major Events** – attracting events to Wellington that help create a dynamic city through events and exhibitions that drive significant numbers of residents and visitors into the city. So far this year the Major Events fund has supported the sell-out Ed Sheeran concert at Sky Stadium, Visa Wellington On a Plate, Beervana, the Football Ferns vs USA, FIH Pro League, an All Blacks test, Tame Iti – I will not speak Māori, Hospitality NZ's Eat Drink Play festival, and the Homegrown music festival, which again sold out. The major event pipeline is also strong, with the upcoming FIFA Woman's World Cup, the World of Wearable Arts and the Foo Fighters stadium concert.
 1. **Action 4.2.12 – Wellington narrative** – a key part of Destination Poneke is the progression of the brand strategy that reflects Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Toa aspiration and story. WellingtonNZ has been leading work to centre Wellington's brand with a Te Ao Māori perspective and the outcome of this mahi, working with mana whenua partners, will be reflected in upcoming website upgrades and how WellingtonNZ promotes the city in the future.
 - 2.

Outcome 5 – Celebrate our Capital City status. We aim to raise the profile of our Capital City

36. **Priority Action 5.1.1 and 5.2.3 – Capital connection** – A prototype for a Civics Experience installation within the National Library is in development, which will allow visitors to explore the Parliamentary precinct through interactive maps and stories of Wellington's unique status as Aotearoa's capital.
37. **Action 5.2.2 – Visibility of Rainbow and Queer organisations** – a key initiative under the Council's Aho Tini strategy is *Make Visible Te Whanganui-a-Tara*, a community-led programme designed to grow support, create positive change and increase awareness for rainbow communities. Artworks in the Make Visible programme have been installed at the Zoo and across four Precinct Property sites in the central city.

38. **Action 5.2.4 – Leveraging Wellington’s profile** – the highly successful *Only in Wellington* nationwide campaign featured a diverse selection of business talent promoting the city as a great place to live, work, invest, and thrive. Representing the stories of ten innovative organisations, bronze pigeon sculptures were placed across the city supported by a range of online storytelling content. Results were impressive, with campaign video views of 1.9M, and 23,000 webpage views.

Outcome 6 – A dynamic city heart and thriving suburban centres. We aim to be a compact city with a dynamic CBD and thriving suburban centres that are economically productive

39. **Priority Action 6.1.1 – A Curated City** – providing strategic overview and coordination through sharing a compelling vision for the regeneration of the city centre, collaboration to drive action, investment and engagement, and mitigate the impact on businesses whilst work takes place. Further details are covered below on this approach (Actions 6.2.9, 6.2.15 and 6.2.16).
40. **Action 6.2.1 – Central city and suburban upgrades** – the Karori town centre upgrade is now complete, and Island Bay and Berhampore town centre regeneration now underway. As part of Council’s suburban regeneration approach, there are five Business Improvement Districts (BID’s) across Wellington: Johnsonville, Tawa, Karori, Kilbirnie, Miramar and Khandallah.
41. This year, team across Council have meet with Tawa, Kilbirnie and Karori BIDs to present on various strategies including the Economic Wellbeing Strategy, Tūpiki Ora, and projects such as the transitional cycleways to help BID groups understand the broader city context, and opportunities for their suburban areas. A joined-up BID summit is planned for August 2023.
42. **Action 6.2.3 – Major Events** – WellingtonNZ supports and invests in Major Events on behalf of the city, providing a year-round programme, attracting events to Wellington that help create a dynamic city through events and exhibitions that drive significant numbers of residents and visitors into the city.
43. WellingtonNZ Major Events team currently also administers and monitors the Wellington Regional Events Fund which focuses on securing events that drive domestic visitation to the region.
- 3.
44. Year to date events under both these programmes of work include World of Wearable Art, International Stadium concerts, NZ Rugby, Tame Iti – I will not speak Māori, Homegrown, FIFA, Visa Wellington On a Plate, Beervana, Eat Drink Play, HockeyNZ.
45. **Action 6.2.9, 6.2.15 and 6.2.16 – Precinct approach and Pōneke Promise** – a recent internal change within Council saw the Pōneke Promise programme move from Community Services to the Economic Wellbeing Team.
46. This has meant the development of precinct plans (as identified within the Curated City approach) are able to benefit and build on the success of the partnership model of Pōneke Promise.

47. Officers are working on the design of Pōneke Promise '2.0' which will expand the focus area to other precincts within the Central City.
48. **Actions 6.2.6 and 6.2.9 – cleaning and Courtenay precinct** – the work programme for Te Aro Park will continue, with Courtenay Place identified as the next immediate precinct requiring attention and rejuvenation, commencing with the Courtenay Place clean up, an initiative in partnership with local businesses and community groups to tidy up this key entertainment precinct ahead of the FIFA Women's World Cup in July 2023. More than 90kgs of rubbish was collected during a four our period, as well as a deep clean of the area carried out by more than 50 volunteers and Council teams.
49. **Action 6.2.14 – Development response** – Council's approach to mitigating and managing disruption and development across the city *A City In Transition* is now being operationalised.
50. The suite of supports under the City in Transition umbrella includes:
- The Development Response Plan – ensuring the city can continue to function during times of infrastructure disruption. Actions include facilitated monthly precinct-based Network Planning meetings where the sequencing and prioritisation of work occurs. These meetings include utilities partners, LGWM, construction companies and any organisation undertaking construction work that requires corridor access.
 - Business support – the establishment of a dedicated City in Transition business support manager to sit within the Business Growth team at WellingtonNZ. This person will offer one to one advice and training, provide access to existing business programmes such as mentoring services, as well as microgrants and broader city promotional activity to encourage visitation to the city. The emphasis for this support is to assist businesses to manage through disruption. Co-funding for this programme is being provided from the City Growth fund, Let's Get Wellington Moving and Wellington City Council Cycleways projects.
 - Positively Pōneke our communications and engagement approach – taking Wellingtonians on the journey through a communications framework and information campaign 'Positively Pōneke' which will see creative hoardings on major projects to communicate what's happening behind the wall and why, website and social media content that will include helpful information about how to get around the city during construction and clear communication on the vision for Wellington city.

Economic Wellbeing grant funding

51. Economic grant funding sits across multiple actions areas in the Economic Wellbeing Strategy and includes Destination Wellington and City Growth funding.
52. The Destination Wellington fund objective is to support initiatives that grow Wellington jobs, attract businesses, visitors, and investment.
53. The Destination Wellington programme 2022/23 initiatives all have alignments to the Economic Wellbeing Strategy, Tūpiki Ora, WREDP and Destination Pōneke strategies.
54. The City Growth fund objective is to support projects, partnerships and programmes that contribute to the economic growth of the city for the FY2022/23. Initiatives of note include:

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- The leverage programme and legacy programme for the FIFA Women's World Cup July-August 2023.
 - The new NZGDA conference 'Converge' where game development and film meet, the continued support of Inspiring Stories, Festival for the Future as the opening event for Tākina in June 2023, and the Parliamentary Occupation funding that administered between April 2022 and September 2022 providing much needed business support.
 - Our sports partnerships with the Hurricanes and Hurricanes Poua for their first season, Pulse, Firebirds and Blaze, Wellington Saints, and the Phoenix who were able to play back in New Zealand for the first time since the pandemic began. A strong partnership model is being applied to these partnerships to grow leveraging opportunities.

55. A separate update on Economic grant funding will be presented to Council when Council reconvenes after the mid-year break.

CCO's

56. A fulsome update on CCO's via their Quarter 3 reports was presented to the LTP, Finance and Performance Committee on 31 May.

57. Annual Statement of Intents for CCO's reference the Economic Wellbeing Strategy. Officers continue to work in partnership with CCO's to further align outcomes of these organisations to this strategy.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

58. Note the contents of this paper.

Attachments

Nil

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION TO ISPP NOTIFICATION OF DECISIONS

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee seeks agreement for the Council to request a six-month extension from the Minister for the Environment to notify its decisions on the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (ISPP).

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy
- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Outline relevant previous decisions that pertain to the decision being considered in this paper.

Significance

The decision is **Choose an item.** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Maggie Cook, Advisor Planning
Authoriser	Sean Audain, Manager Strategic Planning Liam Hodgetts, Chief Planning Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motions

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Authorise the sending of the attached letter requesting an extension from the Minister for the Environment to notify decisions on the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (ISPP).

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

2. This paper recommends that the Council requests a six-month extension from the Minister for the Environment to notify its decisions on the ISPP. This would amend the date the Council notifies decisions on the "Fast Track" process from 20 November 2023 to 30 May 2024.
3. With the completion of the first third of the Intensification Streamlined Planning Pathway (ISPP) hearing streams advice has been received from the Independent Hearings Commissioners that given the comprehensive nature of submissions it will not be possible for the Panel to meet the timeframes set down by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) and ensure that a high quality, integrated District Plan be produced.
4. Three options have been assessed with respect to ISPP decision making timeframes, and the key benefits, costs and risks associated with each option have been identified.

Takenga mai | Background

5. On 18 July 2022 Council notified the proposed District Plan. The Plan was to be heard under two process, the ISPP "fast track" process under The Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (RMA-EHS) and the Schedule 1 process under the Resource Management Act 1991. The ISPP process is detailed in figure 1 overleaf.
6. A list of topics were delegated into the ISPP as follows:
 - Strategic Direction
 - Residential Zones (MRZ, HRZ and LLRZ)
 - Commercial Zones
 - Historic Heritage
 - Viewshafts
 - Sites and areas of significance to Māori
 - Natural Hazards and Coastal Hazards
 - Earthworks
 - Subdivision

- Three Waters
- Design Guides

7. On 8 December 2022 Council appointed a panel of Independent Commissioners to hear submissions on the Proposed District Plan under both processes.

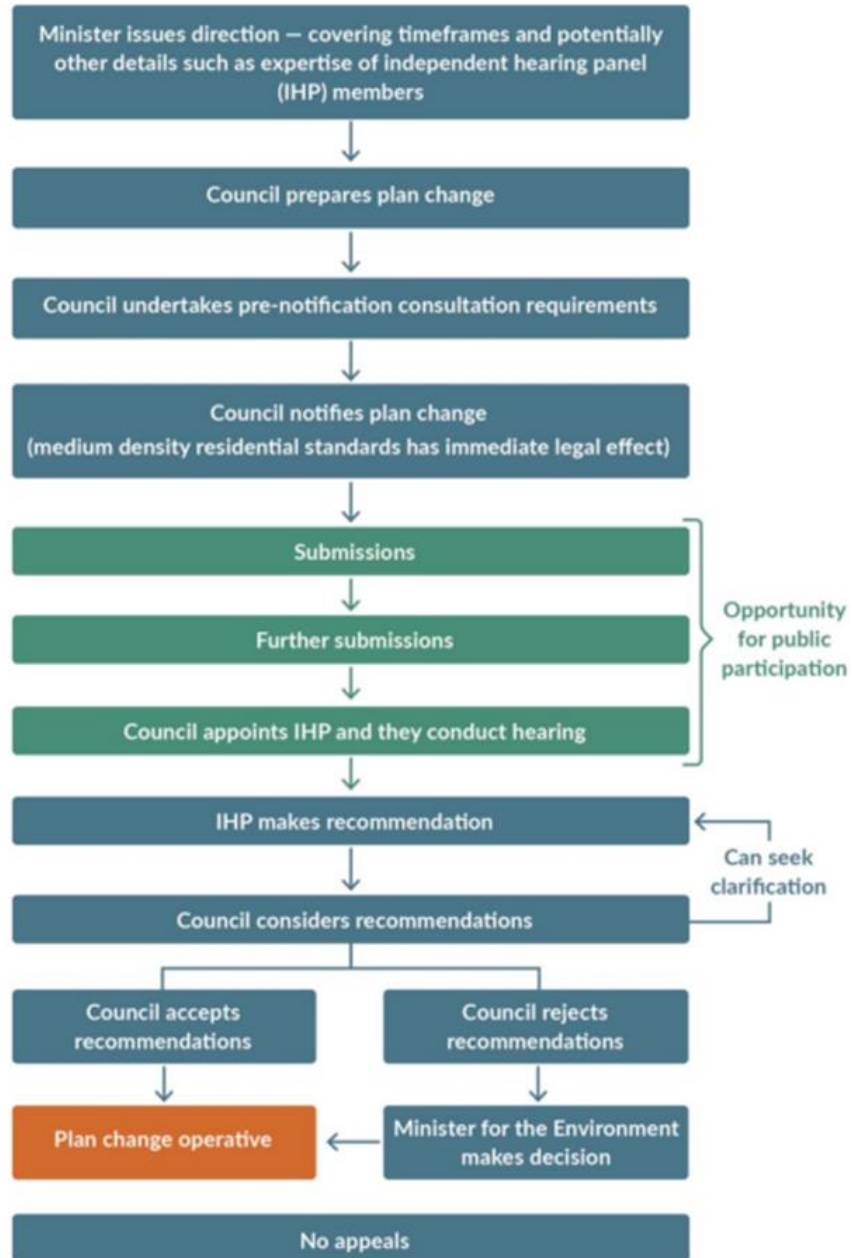


Figure 1. Steps in the ISPP

Kōrerorero | Discussion

8. Officers concur with the attached letter received from the chair of the Independent Hearings Panel (IHP) that notifying decisions on the ISPP by 20 November 2023 is not achievable for the reasons below.

National Pressures

9. The complex and intensive nature of the ISPP hearing process has been acknowledged by the IHP, along with the tight recommendation and reporting timeframes. These issues have been compounded by the demands placed on IHP members through their collective involvement in several other simultaneous ISPP processes across the Country (given the similar timeframes other Tier-1 Councils are working to).
10. Due to issues of resourcing experienced commissioners, not only for the ISPP process but for the Freshwater Planning Process that Regional Councils are currently undertaking, there is a national shortage and additional pressures being placed upon current commissioners to manage numerous hearings processes.
11. These pressures can be seen in other Councils have also requested extensions to the gazetted decision date:
 - Auckland Council – extension to March 2025
 - Waimakariri District Council – extension to December 2024
 - Porirua City Council – extension to August 2023
 - Tauranga City Council – extension to June 2024
 - Christchurch City Council – request lodged

Technical complexity and weight of submissions and evidence

12. Both Hearing Stream 1 (HS1) (Strategic Direction) and HS2 (Residential) have seen a large amount of expert and submitter evidence filed; wide ranging and diverse expert and lay submitter views expressed with respect to substantive matters, and as a result; lengthy and complex sets of questions from the Independent Hearings Panel (IHP) for council reporting officers, experts, and submitters to answer.
13. This volume of material has resulted in more time being required for these processes and more work being required to ensure the integration of rules sets. In the first streams the extensions to timeframes have been able to be absorbed, however this effect will have a high chance of resulting in delays to later streams and the Panel's deliberations.

Design Guide review process

14. Following the hearing of expert urban design and planning evidence in HS2, the IHP have advised that there needs to be additional work undertaken on the design guides to incorporate the content of submissions.
15. This work is being undertaken as part of the hearings process and the IHP have directed their- submission with the s42A Report in the ISPP wrap up hearing scheduled for September 2023.
16. This review has been extended to all design guides to ensure the consistent and efficient functioning of the plan. The consequence of this review is that the final hearing stream will be more complex and take longer than first envisaged and significantly delay the ability of the IHP to report its recommendations to Council in time to meet the 20 November 2023 deadline for decisions.

Growing number of matters to be heard in the ISPP wrap up hearing

17. In addition to the hearing of submissions on the Residential, Commercial and Mixed-Use Design Guides, other substantive matters set down to be heard in Hearing Streams 3, 4 and 5 will also potentially be deferred to the ISPP wrap-up hearing. Again, this is likely to make the wrap-up hearing longer and more complex.

Ability for Council officers to review, workshop and report to Council on ISPP recommendations

18. The Independent Hearings Panel will make recommendations to Council for adoption to make the District Plan operative. With the pressures outlined above there will be little time to receive these recommendations before they would need to be voted on. Given the size of the Plan, its technical nature, and the significance of the decision it is important that councillors have time with the plan and that there is time to provide advice.

Kōwhiringa | Options

19. The Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee may:

Agree to requesting a 6-Month extension – notify ISPP decisions by Thursday 30 May 2024 (Recommended)

- Will allow for an and robust discussions regarding accepting or rejecting IHP recommendations in total or provision by provision.
- Is not a prolonged extension and would preserve certainty for the public and submitters.

Agree to requesting a 12-Month extension – notify an integrated set of ISPP and Schedule 1 PDP decisions by November 2024 (Not recommended)

- Will allow for an and robust discussions regarding accepting or rejecting IHP recommendations in total or provision by provision and integrated decisions between the ISPP and Schedule1 decisions.
- Would delay the resolution of issues raised by submitters in the Proposed District Plan for longer.

Deny requesting an extension from the Minister for the Environment and notify ISPP decisions by 20 November 2023 (Not recommended)

- The Independent Hearings Panel has indicated that it cannot meet this timeframe.
- Increased risk the IHP recommendations being close to the deadline which would give little time for Council to thoroughly consider the IHPs recommendations.
- Risk the notification date is missed and WCC is not compliant with the RMA.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

20. Operationalizing the Proposed District Plan is a key tool for implementing Our City Tomorrow: Spatial Plan for Wellington City ('the Spatial Plan'). A short extension to decision making on the PDP does not significantly impact the realisation of the Spatial Plan given it is primarily a 30-year growth plan.

Engagement and Consultation

21. Not applicable.

Implications for Māori

22. Mana Whenua have submitted on the plan and await the recommendations of commissioners. These recommendations contain many items of importance to them in the achievement of their housing, environmental and other goals. Mana Whenua have also communicated their clear desire for a Papakāinga. Officers have contacted Mana Whenua and advised of the IHP request and this report.
23. Decisions on the Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 – 2025 by the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee directed that officers investigate the possibility of including a Papakāinga chapter in the District Plan, likely to be introduced in late 2024 once the district plan is operative. A delay to the ISPP would not significantly affect this action.

Financial implications

24. A small potential increase in operational costs associated with additional commissioner costs caused by a longer deliberation period, although this needs to be balanced against the benefits associated with better quality recommendations and improved district plan implementation.

Legal considerations

25. The drafting of both the NPS-UD and RMA-EHS have led to uncertainty and ambiguity in terms of both interpretation and implementation, especially with respect to the scope of what can be included within an ISPP and what constitutes a qualifying matter. This has led to legal submissions from several parties and drawn-out discussion of legal and procedural matters in Hearing Stream 1. The issues raised are potentially fundamental in terms of the scope of topics under consideration through Council's ISPP.
26. This is exacerbated in the Wellington context as WCC are the only territorial authority progressing a full district plan review at the same time as an IPI, resulting in additional complexity. Specific scope and process issues are likely to arise within each hearing stream, for which the IHP will likely need to obtain its own independent legal advice
27. This uncertainty has been further compounded by a recent decision of the Environment Court in relation to what matters relating to Mana Whenua and heritage planning, should be or should not be, within the scope of the Kapiti Coast District Council's (KCDC) ISPP. These legal matters will require careful and detailed consideration by the IHP and will complicate the IHP's task of making recommendations in a timely manner.
28. KCDC has appealed the Environment Court decision to the High Court. No hearing date has yet been set down. It would be beneficial that the outcome of the High Court appeal be available to inform the IHP's recommendations on the Wellington City Proposed District Plan.

Risks and mitigations

29. As discussed above, there are risks, both for requesting the extension and retaining 20 November 2023 notification date.
30. There is also a risk that the Minister for the Environment does not approve an extension. Officers have engaged with Ministry officials on this matter. Given that several other councils have been granted extensions and the uniqueness and complexity of the dual process being run in Wellington City, the risk is considered low.

Disability and accessibility impact

31. Not applicable.

Climate Change impact and considerations

32. Not applicable.

Communications Plan

33. Not applicable.



Health and Safety Impact considered

34. Not applicable.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

35. If agreed, then seek a six-month extension from the Minister for the Environment to notify its decisions on the ISPP until 20 May 2024.
36. Re-work the Part 1, Schedule 1 RMA hearings work programme to align with the new proposed timeframe.
37. Council officers to workshop, report and recommend (or otherwise) to Council the independent hearings panels' recommendations to be accepted or rejected, in total or provision by provision beginning early 2024.
38. Wellington City Council to notify decisions on the independent hearing's panels' recommendation in time for notification by 20 May 2024

Attachments

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------|
| Attachment 1. | Draft Letter Requesting extension of ISPP to the Minister for the Environment ↓  | Page 330 |
| Attachment 2. | Letter from Chair of the District Plan Independent Hearings Panel ↓  | Page 331 |
-

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

21 June 2023

File ref: PDP-RISPP

The Minister for the Environment
Private Bag 18888
Parliament Buildings
Wellington 6160

CC Ministry for the Environment

Dear Minister Parker

Re: Extension to the Intensification Streamline Planning Process for Wellington City - Schedule 1 Clause 10A RMA

I am writing on behalf of Wellington City Council to request an extension for the Council to notify decisions of the Intensification Streamline Planning Process (ISPP) from 20 November 2023 to 30 May 2024.

Wellington City Council (WCC) began the process of a comprehensive District Plan review and replacement in 2018. During this process WCC was required to adopt the Medium Density Residential Standard and enter into the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process to give effect to the NPS-UD 2020 and the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act. WCC is unique in notifying an entire proposed plan with a portion delegated to the ISPP and the rest of the plan following the part 1 schedule 1 process.

A list of topics were delegated into the ISPP as follows:

- Strategic Direction
- Residential Zones (MRZ, HRZ and LLRZ)
- Commercial Zones (CCZ, MCZ, LCZ, NCZ, COMZ, MUZ)
- Historic Heritage
- Viewshafts
- Sites and areas of significance to Māori
- Natural Hazards and Coastal Hazards
- Earthworks
- Subdivision
- Three Waters
- Design Guides

In making this request, Council has considered the interests of persons and parties who may be affected by this extension of time, the interests of the community in terms of adequate assessment of the IPI, and the duty under Section 21 RMA to avoid unreasonable delay as set out by clause 10A of Schedule 1. Council has considered the effect of the delay and have considered that all potentially affected parties that submitted on the topics listed in accordance with clause 6 of schedule 1, concluding there will be greater adverse effects if inadequate assessment of the effects of the proposed plan is conducted. With rushed decision making that could potentially occur if inadequate amount of time is provided for IHP for deliberation and recommendation report with integrated decisions for the Council to consider and notify.

The requested 6-month extension until 30 May 2024 is to ensure decisions are released in accordance with the Resource Management (Direction for the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process to the First Tranche of Specified Territorial Authorities) Notice 27 April 2022, issued pursuant to Section 80L RMA.

Thank you for your consideration

Yours sincerely

Councillor Terri O'Neill
Chairperson, Kōrau Mātinitini: Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee
Wellington City Council

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TREVOR ROBINSON

— Barrister —

19 June 2023

Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
Wellington 6140

Attention: Stewart McKenzie

By email: stewart.mckenzie@wcc.govt.nz

Dear Mr McKenzie

Proposed District Plan/IPI Timetabling Issues

1. As previously discussed, I confirm my verbal advice that the Independent Hearing Panel will likely be unable to complete its recommendations on IPI matters in time for the Council to make decisions on those recommendations by 20 November 2023.
2. The reasons why we face this situation are many, and I write to summarise the position as I and my Deputy Chair (Robert Schofield) see it.
3. The principal point I would make is that the timetable was always ambitious in our view, given that the Council will likely need at least a month to review our recommendations and issue its decisions. That brings the effective deadline for the Panel to complete its recommendations forward to mid-October at latest. With the final (wrap-up) hearing scheduled to commence on 19 September and run for two weeks from there – i.e. potentially not concluding until 28 September - that would leave less than three weeks from the conclusion of the wrap-up hearing for Council officers to prepare their written reply, the Hearing Panel to deliberate and then write up that report, integrate its findings into the reports on earlier hearing streams, and ensure all of our recommendations correctly flow through to recommendations on submissions and changes to Plan provisions.
4. I do not believe that will be possible in practice.
5. The time demands on Panel members related to the wrap-up hearing will also likely compromise completion of the Stream 5 Hearing Panel's recommendation report, given that that hearing stream is scheduled to

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conclude on 17 August and three of the four Stream 5 Panel members will sit on both.

6. The implicit assumption underlying the existing timetable was presumably that the wrap-up hearing would only require a matter of a day or two (if required at all) and would be devoted to relatively minor issues that could be easily and quickly addressed, without having broader implications for the hearing streams that had already been completed.
7. It now seems highly unlikely that that will be the case.
8. This is because the design guides that form a key element in the operation of the Plan provisions, both in residential and in commercial areas, have proven problematic. The Hearing Panel has directed a process of engagement with submitters' experts with a view to revised design guides returning back before the Hearing Panel in the wrap-up hearing. All submitters on the design guides and related Plan provisions will require an opportunity to respond to the recommended revisions. I anticipate that debate over the content and role of the design guides will occupy a significant amount of hearing time as part of the wrap-up hearing and that the outcome of that debate will require reconsideration of Plan provisions considered in Stream's 2 (residential) and 4 (centres).
9. The first three hearings have also highlighted the inter-relationship between different hearing streams, and I anticipate that Kāinga Ora, in particular, will seek to present expert evidence and legal argument in the wrap-hearing highlighting those inter-relationships and seeking additional relief to address them.
10. The other lesson from the first three hearings is that the scale of issues put in contention by submitters, the length and complexity of the expert evidence provided by submitters, and the number of submitters taking up their right to be heard by the Hearing Panel, has exceeded the expectations Council officers (and the Hearing Panel) had coming into the hearing process. That has manifested itself in Council officers needing significantly more time to prepare their written replies than was provided for in the original programme, delaying the Hearing Panel's deliberations and consequently its write-up of its findings.
11. The division of matters between the Intensification Special Planning Process (ISPP) and the normal First Schedule process directed by the governing legislation is giving rise to highly complex procedural issues, exacerbated in the Wellington City's case by the fact that the Council has notified a complete Plan.
12. While the delays in relation to the first three hearing streams do not have implications for our reporting timetable, the issues highlighted by these hearings will have a concertina effect on the programme for the remaining

hearings such that it is unrealistic to expect the hearings process to be completed in time for the Council to meet its 20 November 2023 deadline.

13. You have advised that Council officers propose to recommend to Council that it seek an extension of six months on the original 20 November 2023 deadline.
14. While I would hope that not all of that time would be required, given the issues we have encountered already, I consider a more conservative approach is prudent. On behalf of the Hearing Panel, I therefore fully support the officers' proposal.
15. If I can provide any further comment or assistance, please advise.

Yours sincerely



Trevor Robinson

Chair of the Independent Hearing Panel for the Wellington City Proposed District Plan

SUBMISSION ON WATER SERVICES ENTITIES AMENDMENT BILL

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee summarises the Water Services Entities Amendment Bill which was publicly released by the Minister of Local Government on Friday 16 June 2023. Attached to this paper is the Council's proposed submission on this bill.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy
- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

Relevant Previous decisions

Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council Committee of September 2021, Councillors received the information pertaining to Government's Reform: Three Waters and passed several resolutions including:

- Welcome the introduction of Taumata Arowai and the proposed economic water regulator.
- Note the recommendations of the Mayoral Taskforce: Three Waters were accepted unanimously by the Council and in regard to the Water Reforms.

Te Kaunihera o Pōneke | Council Committee of July 2022, Councillors received the information summarising the Government's Water Services Entities Bill, which supported the development of a Council submission to the Select Committee.

Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee - Thursday, 2 February 2023, Councillors approved submissions on the Water Services Legislation and the Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection bills.

Significance

The decision is **rated low significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Authors	Ben Henderson, Chief Advisor to CIO Gen Drake, 3 Waters Transition Manager
Authoriser	Siobhan Procter, Chief Infrastructure Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Approves the submission, as set out in attachment 1, on the Water Services Entities Amendment Bill.
- 3) Agrees to delegate authority to the Chief Executive to finalise the submission, including any amendments agreed by the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee, as well as any minor consequential edits.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

2. The Government is progressing its water services reform programme, with the Water Services Entities (WSE) Bill becoming law on 12 December 2022.
3. The Government's intent is to address the national problem of ageing infrastructure and the need for delivery of safe, reliable drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services for current and future generations.
4. The Wellington City Council Mayoral Taskforce on Three Waters (2020) made recommendations endorsed by the Council that recognised the need for reform to the water services system.
5. In 2021, the water quality regulator, Taumata Arowai, became accountable for the delivery of the Water Services Act 2021.
6. The Council has made multiple submissions on the reform process to date, including on the Water Services Entities Act in 2022 and the Water Services Legislation and Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection acts in early 2023.
7. On 13 April 2023, the Minister for Local Government announced major changes to the water services reforms, with the primary change being an increase from 4 to 10 new regional public water entities being established.
8. On 16 June 2023 the Minister for Local Government publicly released the Water Services Amendment Bill in the lead up to this being introduced to Parliament. This Bill is the subject of this paper and the attached submission.

Takenga mai | Background

9. On 12 December 2022, the Water Services Entities Act received Royal Assent. This enabled the four publicly owned entities (WSEs) to be established, these entities being accountable for three waters service delivery across New Zealand.
10. Under the legislation, all water assets will be retained in public ownership with each Council receiving one share per 50,000 in its district. Local councils will be the only shareholders in these entities. These shares cannot be sold or otherwise transferred and do not come with a financial benefit or liability. With this arrangement, balance sheet separation is achieved.
11. On 25 July 2022, the Council made a written submission on the Water Services Entities Bill to the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee. The Bill was the first of three pieces of requisite legislation to enable WSEs to assume responsibility for three waters service delivery from 1 July 2024.

-
12. Following this, on 2 March 2023, the Council made a submission on the Water Services Legislation and the Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection bills to the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee.
 13. On 13 April 2023, the Minister for Local Government announced major changes to the water services reforms, with the most significant change being an increase from 4 to 10 new regional public water entities being established. A number of other changes were also announced:
 - Increases council representation on the Regional Representative Groups (RRG), ensuring each council can have a representative on its region's RRG.
 - Introduces 'Community Priority Statements' that give community groups who have an interest in a water body an opportunity to make statements to their entity about their priorities for that body.
 - Outlines a proposed process to enable locally-led, voluntary mergers of entities.
 - Covers entity financing arrangements, including provision for a dedicated Water Services Funding Agency to be established as a backstop financing mechanism, if required
 - Enables shared services arrangements, including a provision for the responsible Minister to direct entities where collaboration or a whole of sector approach is required
 - Outlines transitional arrangements for local government and water service entities.
 14. The Water Services Entities Amendment Bill gives effect to these changes.
 15. The Water Services Entities Amendment Bill enables the Minister to set direction to water services entities to require the entities to share one or more or all of the following services:
 - debt funding and management (for example, through the Water Services Entities Funding Agency).
 - information and communication technology, and digital infrastructure procurement and management.
 - other procurement, and supply chain management.
 - risk management and insurance
 - workforce development and management.
 16. Utilising these shared services would enable water entities to optimise economies of scale through service provision. However, by enabling the Minister to set direction to use shared services, it negates one of the primary benefits of the changes to the water reforms, primarily that local voice be strengthened.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

17. The submission sets out a range of recommendations, observations and questions that Officers recommend the Council raises with the Select Committee.

- *A Pragmatic Approach to Transition* – we recommend that the disclosure requirements for the Long-Term Plan and the Annual Report are consistent. We also recommend the Committee seeks advice to ensure that the proposed amendments to the content of the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan work within the wider context of the Local Government Act.
- *Water Services Entities Funding Agency* – Section 173A-F outlines the baseline requirements for setting up an entity that is akin to the Local Government Funding Agency. However, the components that are required for this entity to achieve a strong credit rating appear to be absent from the legislative direction. This may be appropriate if these components are developed through another mechanism (e.g., policy settings in the foundation documents) however, it remains unclear how the entities will be funded.
- Question to raise to the Select Committee:
 - How will the Funding Agency replicate the Local Government Funding Agency’s shared debt funding platform? It is noted that the Local Government Funding Agency has the advantage of receiving territorial authorities’ financial strategies at the same time to manage risk.
- *Shared Services Arrangements* – questions to raise to the Select Committee:
 - With the intended level of ministerial oversight in the establishment and performance of the Water Service Entities, does the government plan to provide Water Service Entities with quarterly reporting regarding service delivery?
 - In reference to (new) section 137A 2(b) – there is contemplation of a subsidiary of a WSE – is this limited to the Funding Agency? Or will the entities be allowed to set up other subsidiaries? If so, in what form?
 - In reference to (new) 137A (4) – the joint ministers may direct water services entities in several areas. What are the limits of ministerial directions?
- *Mergers of water services entities* – questions to raise to the Select Committee:
 - After the Water Service Entity establishment date, what is the minimum period before a merger proposal can be received? If merger requests can be received at any time, it would likely be disruptive to establishment processes.
 - When a merger implementation board has been formed, consisting of at least two existing WSE board members, do the WSE boards need to be mindful of direction from the implementation board regarding planning matters?

Kōwhiringa | Options

18. The Kōrau Mātinini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

- Approve the submission
- or
- Do not approve the submission and decline to submit on the Water Services Amendment Bill.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

19. The proposed submission responses are consistent with the Council's strategies and policies.

Engagement and Consultation

20. Te Tari Taiwhenua Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) is leading engagement on three waters reform.
21. Our submission is subject to the Official Information Act 1982, and DIA may choose to publish all or parts of our responses on their website.

Implications for Māori

22. The bill recognises Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te Mana o te Wai. WSEs must give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Financial implications

23. There are no financial implications of submitting on the bill.

Legal considerations

24. There are no legal implications of submitting on this bill.

Risks and mitigations

25. N/A.

Disability and accessibility impact

26. N/A.

Climate Change impact and considerations

27. N/A.

Communications Plan

28. A short update on the submission process, and a copy of the WCC submission will be made available on the Council website.

Health and Safety Impact considered

29. N/A.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

30. If the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee approve the submission on the Water Services Amendment Bill, it will be submitted electronically to the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee by the Select Committee's set closing time.

Attachments

Attachment 1. WCC Water Services Amendment Bill submission [↓](#) 

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29 June 2023

Committee Secretariat
Finance and Expenditure
Parliament Buildings
Wellington 6140

Members of the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee

Re: Water Services Entities Amendment Bill

Wellington City Council (the Council) welcomes the opportunity to submit on the Water Services Entities Amendment Bill.

Council acknowledges the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee's consideration of our submission to the Water Services Entities Bill in July 2022, and the Water Services Legislation Bill and the Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill in February 2023.

The delivery of safe, reliable drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services for current and future generations is contingent on cooperative working relationships between local government, iwi, the Water Service Entities (WSEs) and our partners in central government, with the council-WSE relationship being a critical one for the success of three waters reform.

We note that there is an inherent risk with tight submission periods for matters of importance to inadvertently be missed.

Water services in Wellington City

The Council's water services network (for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater) includes 2,653km of pipes, 65 reservoirs, 103 pump stations and three treatment plants, with a combined value in the billions. Our water services system, by its very nature, is largely out of sight and can easily be overlooked. In December 2019 and into early 2020 several high-profile pipe failures, particularly in Wellington's wastewater network, led to concerns about the condition of the city's underground infrastructure. These water services challenges that Wellington faces are by no means unique, with local authorities throughout the country grappling with aging infrastructure and the increasing costs of upgrades.

In responding to these challenges, the Council established a Mayoral Taskforce on Three Waters in 2020 to inquire into specific issues related to water in Wellington. The Taskforce unanimously agreed that transformational change in governance, asset ownership, funding and management is required to lift the city's water services network performance to the level appropriate for a modern, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable city.

Wellington City Council

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Our key comments on the Water Services Entities Amendment Bill

We recognise that the Water Services Entities Amendment Bill (Amendment Bill) is an omnibus Bill that amends more than one Act. The amendments deal with an interrelated topic, which is regarded as a single broad policy to provide for, and adjust, the establishment, governance, functions and accountability arrangements for 10 publicly owned water services in New Zealand, in place of local authorities. The policy approach amends the transitional arrangements within the Water Services Entities Act 2022, to ensure that those arrangements align with the establishment of 10 water services entities between 1 July 2024 and 1 July 2026. Transitional arrangements for local authorities include responsibilities for planning, reporting and rating, during an establishment period.

A Pragmatic Approach to Transition

Most territorial authorities will continue to be responsible for delivering and funding water services during the first year or two of the 2024/34 LTP, until the establishment of water services entities to deliver water services. The Amendment Bill deals with this via transitional provisions to modify some of the standard legislative requirements for Council accountability documents (such as the Long-Term Plan). This pragmatic approach addresses the varied transition dates for the transference of interests in, and the ownership of, infrastructure assets from local government organisations to the water services entities.

We would encourage the Committee to obtain advice to ensure that these requirements are not inconsistent with other requirements in the Local Government Act 2002, such as the requirement to prepare planning and reporting documents that comply with Generally Acceptable Accounting Practice.

We also note that the Annual Report – Section 35(2) – has the requisite transition tools, but the Long-term plan does not. The reporting requirements for the Annual Report should align with the Long-term Plan.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the disclosure requirements for the Long-Term Plan and the Annual Report are consistent. We also recommend the Committee seek advice to ensure that the proposed amendments to the content of the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan work within the wider context of the Local Government Act.

Water Services Entities Funding Agency

The Bill proposes to set up a Water Services Entities Funding Agency (the Funding Agency), which will operate on a similar basis to the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) by pooling risk and

achieving scale and market access benefits relating to entity financing. This option is enabled through legislation and is implemented when the Funding Agency is established as a subsidiary of 1 or more water service entities.

The establishment of the Funding Agency and the proposal that the Crown may lend money to the Funding Agency is appropriate.

Question(s):

How will the Funding Agency replicate the Local Government Funding Agency's shared debt funding platform? It is noted that the Local Government Funding Agency has the advantage of receiving territorial authorities' financial strategies at the same time to manage risk.

Observation:

Section 173A-F – This section outlines the baseline requirements for setting up an entity that is akin to the Local Government Funding Agency.

However, the components that are required for this entity to achieve a strong credit rating appear to be absent from the legislative direction. This may be appropriate if these components are developed through another mechanism (e.g., policy settings in the foundation documents) however, it remains unclear how the entities will be funded.

Shared Services Arrangements

The Amendment Bill enables shared services arrangements between water services entities, to provide a means to achieve scale and efficiency gains under a 10-entity model. Shared services may be entered into voluntarily or by ministerial direction in defined areas, - which are debt funding and management (for example, through the Funding Agency), information and communication technology, and digital infrastructure procurement and management, workforce development and management, risk management and insurance, other procurement, and supply chain management.

Shared services, particularly within the areas of debt funding and information and communication technology, will assist with reporting regarding service delivery within the entities. We note that a ministerial direction may be given, after requisite engagement has been completed, towards improving (directly or indirectly) the provision of water services, requiring entities to share services provided by those entities, to develop expertise and capability, to ensure business continuity and to manage risks to the water services entities' financial position, the Government's financial position or both.

The government has advised that they believe the 10-entity solution strikes the right balance between ensuring cost savings in the delivery of water infrastructure, while also ensuring that those water entities are strongly grounded in their local communities. With every council represented around the table in guiding those local water entities, any diluting of that local input is of concern.

The ability for minister to direct entities towards shared services across regional boundaries lends itself to a 'head office' or national way of doing things – rather than regionally led water service entity establishment.

Question(s)

With the intended level of ministerial oversight in the establishment and performance of the Water Service Entities, does the government plan to provide Water Service Entities with quarterly reporting regarding service delivery?

In reference to (new) section 137A 2(b) – there is contemplation of a subsidiary of a WSE – is this limited to the Funding Agency? Or will the entities be allowed to set up other subsidiaries? If so, in what form?

In reference to (new) 137A (4) – the joint ministers may direct water services entities in several areas. What are the limits of ministerial directions?

Mergers

New Schedule 2A of the WSA 2022 enables WSEs to merge if their Regional Representative Groups decide to. A specific process is followed, which is sealed by an Order in Council giving effect to the merger. The Minister can only refuse it if on reasonable grounds the process was not in accordance with the Act and the merger implementation plan.

The request may only be made by all or any of the following:

- (a) the entity's board:
- (b) a territorial authority owner:
- (c) a mana whenua representative on the regional representative group:
- (d) a consumer forum established by the entity:
- (e) an appointed Crown observer, Crown review team, or Crown manager

We note that due process surrounds consideration of a merge request and the preparation of a merger proposal. In preparing a draft merger proposal, the board must provide the draft to the monitor, Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Regulator, the Commission, any water services entity that is proposed to be part of the requested merger.

A finalised merger proposal is to be implemented only if every regional representative group decides to implement the merger proposal. This applies unless a Crown observer, Crown review team or

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Wellington City Council**
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

Crown manager made the merger request, then 50% or more of the regional representatives present and voting is sufficient.

Question(s)

After the Water Service Entity establishment date, what is the minimum period before a merger proposal can be received? If merger requests can be received at any time, it would likely be disruptive to establishment processes.

When a merger implementation board has been formed, consisting of at least two existing WSE board members, do the WSE boards need to be mindful of direction from the implementation board regarding planning matters?

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on this bill. As the Capital City, we are well placed to work with the Government in the interests of Wellington and New Zealand and so would welcome the opportunity to make an oral submission to the Committee.

**Tory Whanau
MAYOR**

**Barbara McKerrow
CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

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ACTIONS TRACKING

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report provides an update on the past actions agreed by the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic, or its equivalent, at its previous meetings.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Emily Deans, Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

2. This report lists the dates of previous committee meetings and the items discussed at those meetings.
3. Each clause within the resolution has been considered separately and the following statuses have been assigned:
 - In progress: Resolutions with this status are currently being implemented.
 - Complete: Clauses which have been completed, either by officers subsequent to the meeting, or by the meeting itself (i.e. by receiving or noting information).
4. All actions will be included in the subsequent monthly updates but completed actions will only appear once.

Takenga mai | Background

5. At the 13 May 2021 Council meeting, the recommendations of the Wellington City Council Governance Review were endorsed and agreed to be implemented.
6. On 25 October 2022 through memorandum, the 2022-2025 committee structure chosen by Mayor Tory Whanau was advised. This included establishment of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee.
7. The Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee for the 2022-2025 triennium fulfills the functions of Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee of the 2019-2022 triennium.
8. The purpose of this report is to ensure that all resolutions are being actioned over time. It does not take the place of performance monitoring or full updates. The committee could resolve to receive a full update report on an item if it wishes.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

9. Of the 7 resolutions of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee in May 2023:
 - 1 is in progress.
 - 6 are complete.
10. 30 in progress actions have been carried forward from the previous action tracking reports.
11. Note that there were resolutions made in the public excluded portions of the previous Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee meetings.
12. For a public excluded resolution, each individual clause will not be reported on in a public meeting. These resolutions have been treated as a whole.

13. Updates on individual clauses of a public excluded resolution can be provided to councillors outside of a formal meeting.
14. Further detail is provided in Attachment One.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Actions Tracking [↓](#) 

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Date	ID	Committee	Title	Clause #	Clause	Status	Comment
22/06/2021	188	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Cemeteries Management Plan	6	Note that options for non-perpetual plots will be reported back to Council for approval within the next three years.	In progress	The management plan was approved in 2020. The question about non-perpetual rights is still pending investigation but need to report noted.
7/10/2021	191	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater Attenuation Easement - 33 Ladbroke Drive, Newlands (Waihinahina park - In Memory of Dennis Duggan)	2	Agree to grant an easement in perpetuity over land at Waihinahina Park - in Memory of Dennis Duggan, being part of Lot 2 DP 303502 (ROT 14039), pursuant to s48 of the Reserves Act 1977.	In progress	08/06/23 - Currently stalled.
4/02/2022	235	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Future of the former Workingmen's Bowling Club Site, Wellington Town Belt	3	Agree that Council run an expression of interest process for community groups or related parties, wishing to use or manage the site, including groups who may need assistance from Council.	In progress	Community engagement completed 27 March - 27 April seeking ideas for the future of the site via survey & in-person workshops, officers are now evaluating these responses.
4/02/2022	236	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Future of the former Workingmen's Bowling Club Site, Wellington Town Belt	4	Agree that officers report to the Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Committee about the outcome of this process.	In progress	Officers will report to Pūroro Maherehere committee following community engagement process. Noted funding for project confirmed in 22/23 Annual Plan - funding is allocated in the 23/24 Financial Year. Officers to report back following evaluation of community responses.
7/04/2022	252	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Trading and event sites on Wellington Town Belt and reserves	7	Agree to review the approval framework in three years.	In progress	
5/05/2022	254	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy	3	Agree that Council support Māori Wardens in their important work around the city including finding them a base to operate from and supporting with equipment and support to operate.	In progress	Māori wardens are an important component of the city's capable guardianship approach. Officers will be meeting with the Māori Wardens on 10 March 2023 to continue to develop this relationship and identify opportunities to provide further support
5/05/2022	255	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	2	Agree that a one new mountain bike trail in Matairangi will be built as per Attachment 1 and that the short section of track already used for walking near Hataitai saddle is retained as shared track and designed accordingly.	In progress	
5/05/2022	257	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	4	Agree that officers will report back to Council through the Open Space and Recreation Strategy and the Open Space Access Plan to investigate and then develop in partnership with disabled people	In progress	Recommendation will be included in 23/24 Annual Plan discussions.
5/05/2022	258	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	5	Agree that an existing section of the City to Sea walkway is sealed and realigned to meet the accessibility needs for a broader audience on Matairangi.	In progress	
5/05/2022	259	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	6	Agree that officers will reassess walking and biking trails on Matairangi within the next 6 months, giving effect to existing plans and policies (such as Open Space Access Plan 2016) that prioritise walkers and investigate changing some existing trails to walking only.	In progress	
2/06/2022	279	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Engagement summary and adoption of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy	8	Request officers report back to the council with a high-level progress report on how the Economic Wellbeing strategy actions are tracking, along with officer recommendations for funding prior to the 2024 LTP.	In progress	On the agenda for June SCE committee meeting
2/06/2022	288	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.4 Access Licence over Wellington Town Belt to Ministry of Education (Ellice Street, Mount Victoria)	2	Agree to grant a new licence to the Ministry of Education (subject to the usual terms and conditions noted below), over part of Wellington Town Belt at Mount Victoria 100 Alexandra Road being part of Section 1 SO 476360 (ROT 742966) pursuant to s17 of the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016	In progress	
2/06/2022	289	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.4 Access Licence over Wellington Town Belt to Ministry of Education (Ellice Street, Mount Victoria)	3	Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the power to carry out all steps to effect the licence.	In progress	
4/08/2022	500	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	19	Note officers will report back to the Council by February 2023 on the details of the suspensory loan agreement and specific sites recommended for capitalisation	Completed	Further advice on specific properties will be provided to the committee following discussion with the CHP board (later in 2023).
4/08/2022	518	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	37	Note officers will work with central government to update the Deed of Grant to recognise the CHP's establishment and decisions taken in this paper	In progress	Nearing completion - draft variation completed and being reviewed by HUD and will then be signed off
4/08/2022	523	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	42	Request further advice with regards to the operation of Te Kainga in light of a CHP being established.	Completed	

Date	ID	Committee	Title	Clause #	Clause	Status	Comment
4/08/2022	524	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	43	Request that officer produce and publish analysis about removing the market rent structure and giving income-related rents to all existing tenants.	In progress	
4/08/2022	531	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	50	Agree for the Council to continue to advocate for the extension of the IRRS or an alternative funding package to allow council to provide affordable housing to the city's tenants and to allow for the construction of new public housing and access to government funded social service support.	In progress	Continue to do this when opportunities arise - recent submission made to social and community select committee
1/09/2022	928	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Tūpiki Ora Action Plan	1	Approve the Tūpiki Ora Action Plan with minor editorial changes following the Committee meeting.	In progress	Progressing, editorial changes have been included, confirming inclusion of Council, Committees, Advisory Boards, etc before confirming final document.
1/09/2022	929	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Tūpiki Ora Action Plan	2	Agree to include the members of the Council, Council committees, Community Boards and Advisory groups in the action point for Goal 3.4.	In progress	Agree in principle, need to confirm training requirements and details with Council to deliver this before including into Action Plan.
1/09/2022	931	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	2	Agree to grant a mains stormwater easement in perpetuity over land at Grenada North Reserve, being part of Lot 5 DP 54434 and held on ROT WN23C/210, pursuant to Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977.	In progress	
1/09/2022	932	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	3	Agree to grant a mains water supply easement in perpetuity over land at Caribbean Drive Reserve, being part of Part Section 41 Horokivi Road District and held on WN34C/629, pursuant to Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977.	In progress	
1/09/2022	933	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	4	Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer all necessary powers to negotiate and finalise the terms of the easements, including any compensation and any works in relation to the easements.	In progress	
1/09/2022	934	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	5	Note that the works will proceed in accordance with final Parks, Sport and Recreation agreement to all reserve management, work access and reinstatement plans.	In progress	
1/09/2022	938	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	3	Agree to repurpose the KEC \$1.9 million capital and \$95,000 annual operational budget to complete the build and fit-out and deliver a community hall for Karori.	In progress	Work is underway to refit the community space, starting with ensuring the building meets code of compliance requirements for the safety of all users.
1/09/2022	941	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	6	Note that the fit-out capital project will be managed by Wellington City Council once the building has been gifted by the Trust to the Council.	In progress	The Deed was signed in December 2022. Refer to action 938.
1/09/2022	943	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.4 Circa Funding Request	2	Agree to recommend to the Pūrora Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee inclusion of \$550,000 opex in the 2023/2024 draft Annual Plan for Circa Theatre's building upgrade which represents an additional one-off 0.18% rates increase.	Completed	Recommendation will be included in 23/24 Annual Plan discussions.
2/03/2023	1297	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 CHP transition: remaining decisions on governing documents	11	Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to negotiate the finalisation of the detailed Funding Agreement with the CHP Board in line with Council resolutions	In progress	Final agreement drafted and has been submitted as part of registration pack for CHRA. Agreement will be signed in June.
2/03/2023	1299	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 CHP transition: remaining decisions on governing documents	13	Note officers are discussing with the CHP Board a set of properties for "gifting" and will report back to the Committee with recommendations on specific sites later in 2023	In progress	
2/03/2023	1303	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 CHP transition: remaining decisions on governing documents	18	Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to negotiate the finalisation of the Lease Agreement with the CHP Board in line with Council resolutions	In progress	Agreement being drafted and will be ready for signing in July
2/03/2023	1307	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 CHP transition: remaining decisions on governing documents	22	Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to finalise the RRA with the CHP Board in line with Council resolutions	In progress	Final document drafted based on 2 March meeting. Agreement has been submitted as part of the registration pack for CHRA and will be signed within the next month.
2/03/2023	1313	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 CHP transition: remaining decisions on governing documents	28	Agree the CEO will report back to Council on the exercising of her delegated powers on a regular basis to the appropriate committee.	In progress	
2/03/2023	1315	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 National Hockey Stadium - Sportville Partnership Feasibility Fund	2	Agree to allocate \$38,700 from the Sportville Feasibility Fund to the Wellington Regional Hockey Stadium Trust.	In progress	Agreement signed awaiting invoice
2/03/2023	1316	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - Open Space and Recreation Strategy	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
2/03/2023	1317	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - Open Space and Recreation Strategy	2	Agree to undertake public consultation on the draft Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - The Open Space and Recreation strategy (as attached).	Completed	

Date	ID	Committee	Title	Clause #	Clause	Status	Comment
2/03/2023	1318	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - Open Space and Recreation Strategy	3	Delegate to the Chief Executive and the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Kōrau Mātinitini Social, Cultural and Economic Committee the authority to amend the Statement of Proposal to include any amendments agreed by the Kōrau Mātinitini Social, Cultural and Economic at this meeting and any minor consequential edits.	Completed	
25/05/2023	1621	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Actions Tracking	1	Receive the information	Completed	
25/05/2023	1622	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.4 Forward Programme	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
25/05/2023	1623	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - Draft Open Spaces and Recreation Strategy	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
25/05/2023	1624	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - Draft Open Spaces and Recreation Strategy	2	Hear the oral submitters and thank them for their submissions.	Completed	
25/05/2023	1625	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Tūpiki Ora Progress Report	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
25/05/2023	1626	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Future Council Accommodation		Note that the information will be considered for release after all negotiations have been concluded.	Completed	
25/05/2023	1631	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Future Council Accommodation	all clauses	all clauses	In progress	

FORWARD PROGRAMME

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report provides the Forward Programme for the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic for the next two meetings.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
 - People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
 - Innovative, inclusive and creative city
 - Dynamic and sustainable economy
- Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031**
- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
 - Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
 - Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
 - Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
 - Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
 - Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

Financial considerations

- Nil Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Unbudgeted \$X

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Emily Deans, Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

2. The Forward Programme sets out the reports planned for the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee in the next two meetings that require committee consideration.
3. The Forward Programme is a working document and is subject to change on a regular basis.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

4. Thursday, 31 August 2023
 - Oral submissions for the Community Facilities Plan (Chief Customer and Community Officer)
 - Dog Policy and Dog Exercise Areas Review (Chief Strategy and Governance Officer)
 - Animals Bylaw Review – approval to consult (Chief Strategy and Governance Officer)
5. Thursday, 12 October 2023
 - Oral submissions for the Dog Policy and Animal Bylaw Review (Chief Strategy and Governance Officer)
 - Community Facilities Network Plan Adoption (Chief Customer and Community Officer)
 - Advisory Groups Annual Reports and Work Plans (Chief Strategy and Governance Officer)

Attachments

Nil