

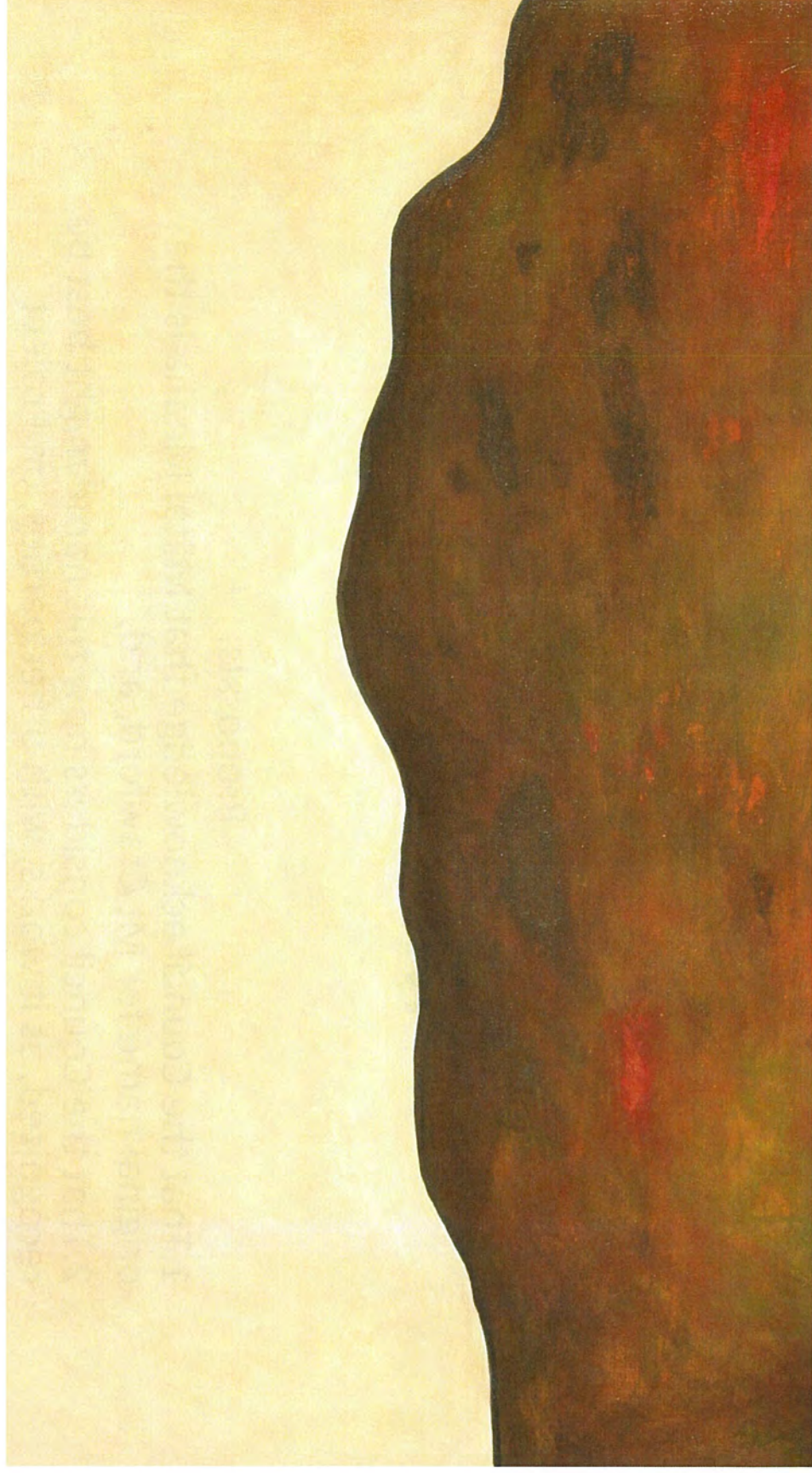
“Mātai Moana”

Proposals:

1. That the Council acknowledge that Mātai Moana is the original name for Mt Crawford, and,
2. That the Council considers how this name might best be recognized, as it works, with other parties, on Project “Watt’s Peninsula” .

Tabled Information
reference 154/12P(a)

View of Mātai Moana



Why re-introduce 'Mātai Moana'?

- Mātai Moana is a beautiful name
- It is the oldest known name for the mountain
- The name acknowledges the significant Maori history of the area
- Using it creates an opportunity for a new start for the area ('Mt Crawford' is generally associated with the prison)
- It suits its location

Origins of Names

- The name Mātai Moana means “to gaze at the sea”.
- Perhaps it is no coincidence that this is similar to the translation of the name ‘Miramar’.
- (Miramar was first used in Wellington as the name for the house of early settler, James Coutts Crawford. It is said to be named after an Italian castle in Trieste called ‘Miramare’, which was built around the same time. Miramar means ‘Behold the Sea’)

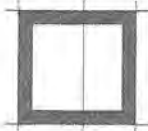
References

“The Great Harbour of Tara” by G Leslie Adkin,
Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd, 1959.

Dictionary of the Maori Language, Seventh
Edition, HW Williams, Reprinted by GP Print,
1992. (first edition printed 1844).

A New View





**ROBERTSON
DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

*Tabled Information
Reference 154/12P(b)*

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23/5/2012

Long Term Plan
Wellington City Council
PO BOX 2199
Wellington

Dear Sirs/Madam,

**SUBMISSION IN RELATION TO PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ROAD
ENCROACHMENT POLICY.**

We have received the "Proposed changes to make fees fairer in the Road Encroachment and Sale Policy".

We own properties, which would be affected by this policy.

59 Mortimer Terrace, Brooklyn – (approx 63m² of encroachment) an apartment building with 7 apartments. This is a very steep property with car decks on council road reserve providing access and some parking. The road reserve at this location is too steep to be able to do anything with it except provide access to a property. We were responsible for this development.

26 Orangi Kuspapa Road – (approx 135m² of encroachment) 3 small town houses with decks located partly on road reserve and car decks located on road reserve. The road reserve at this location is very steep and has little value except providing access to a property. We were responsible for this development.

141 Raroa Road – (approx 84 m² of encroachment) We have an encroachment licence to allow car decks and front yards for 6 proposed houses which we will be starting to construct shortly. Again the topography is very steep and has little value except providing access to a property.

We comment as follows on the proposed encroachment policy :

1. **Substantial increase in rent.**- We currently pay approx \$12.00/m² for encroachments and pay \$3525 + GST per annum. Under the proposed changes these properties would be in group 4 and the rental would increase to \$15/m², with us paying \$4230 + GST per annum. This is a 25% increase, the rate of inflation is about 2- 3%.
2. **Steepness of land.**- The averaging approach to the encroachment land valuation does not take into account, the quality of the land that the licensee is renting. The land that we have encroachment licences for is very steep and has only been used to gain access to our

property boundaries and for the construction of car decks and some outdoor living areas. The construction cost of building car platforms, decks and retaining walls is high. The proposed policy means that a home owner can get an encroachment licence for a piece of flat land located on council road reserve valued at the same rental rate as a steep piece of land that requires a home owner to spend \$20K building a car deck. This approach is unfair for valuation purposes.

3. **Council Policy** - Developers like ourselves have been able to make steep road reserve usable by building expensive car decks as part of working within Councils policy of encouraging infill housing within established residential areas. This means that steep Wellington infill sites can be used for residential housing. We are responsible for WCC realizing value in road reserves which would not normally have had any land value, due to their steepness.
4. **Reduces parking on streets** - Council should also consider that the construction of car decks on road reserve significantly helps in taking parked cars off roads. Home owners should be encouraged to build car pads and decks on road reserve not discouraged by higher rental costs. Also Council need to consider that due to steepness, that a lot of properties owners cannot physically park their cars on their own property and they rely on an encroachment licence. Arguably encroachment licences for car decks should be charged at a minimal rent because of their benefits and lack of parking options for residents.
5. **Valuation approach** - Perhaps the fairest approach is to get a valuer to value each land encroachment when the licence is applied for and take into account the "improvement work" that a home owner needs to carry out in order to make the land usable. Perhaps the homeowner should be able to get an alternative valuation if they disagree with councils valuation. The valuations can be adjusted annually by the rate of inflation.

We trust that our comments have been useful in helping council fine tune their encroachment Policy.

Yours Faithfully



Colin Robertson
Director

Tabled Information
reference 154/12P(c)

OTARI WILTON'S BUSH TRUST

SUBMISSION ON WCC 2012-22

DRAFT LONG-TERM PLAN

Summary:

Otari-Wilton's Bush has been described as the 'jewel in Wellington's ecological crown'. Long overdue capital upgrading to support more use was included in the 2011-2013 Council budgets. The sums involved are not large, but they will make a significant difference. Positive Council statements about the value of Otari-Wilton's Bush ring hollow now, because this already committed funding has been removed from the Long-term plan. We urge the Council to reinstate this funding.

1. Otari-Wilton's Bush contains New Zealand's most significant native botanic gardens and Wellington's largest area of original native forest. It forms part of the Wellington commons. It attracted some 80,000 visitors in 2011. Visitor surveys show high levels of satisfaction with their experiences in Otari-Wilton's Bush. It is well used by Wellington residents for a variety of purposes, including gaining knowledge of our native plants, recreation, and family and community picnics, as well as attracting New Zealand and international visitors.
2. Otari-Wilton's Bush Trust is a voluntary organisation with just over 250 members. It began in 2001. It supports the council owned and operated Otari-Wilton's Bush through voluntary work including revegetation, guided tours, weekend hosting at Te Marae o Tane to provide information and advice to visitors, production of some educational resources, an annual series of seminars, and fundraising. We ran the successful Bioblitz in 2007, and have recently supported the Otari-Wilton's Bush staff in seed-collecting. We now run a substantial programme of tours for cruise ship visitors, as well as our monthly walks.
3. We are also advocates for Otari-Wilton's Bush. It has tended to be taken for granted by Wellington City Council. We were looking forward to much-needed capital development for the landscaping of the nationally significant native botanic gardens, and refurbishment of the curator's house and Te Marae o Tane to allow more educational and research use. Council made this commitment in 2009, after four public consultations, to which we and others contributed. But the commitment made by Council does not appear in the draft Long Term Plan. This is extremely short-sighted.

4. Wellington City Council invested funding to finalise the 2007 Otari-Wilton's Bush Management Plan, and then the Landscape Development Plan which it approved in March 2010. The sums approved in the 2009-2019 Long term Council community plan are not large, especially not compared with new projects which appear to have supplanted the commitments already made by Wellington City Council to Otari-Wilton's Bush.
5. Not following through on the commitments and plans also means that some of the Council's original investment of money for contractors and the time of staff, will have been wasted. New plans and processes will be needed if the work is not done in the next couple of years. Thus deferring the work will make it more expensive. This is not an efficient use of ratepayers' money.
6. The Otari-Wilton's Bush Management Plan, which included an implementation plan, was signed by Wellington City Council in 2007. The Management Plan is a statutory document signed off by the Minister of Conservation. Wellington City Council opens itself to risk should it arbitrarily abandon its commitment to this Plan.
7. We are concerned that WCC has lost sight of the significance of its only environmental asset of national significance, which has statutory protection. We do not see careful strategic planning from Wellington City Council when work over several years to develop a management and landscape plan can be arbitrarily abandoned only a year later.
8. We ask for the reinstatement of \$540,000 that the WCC was already committed to in the 2009-2019 Long term council community plan, and that was included in the 2011-2013 budget.

Phil Parnell,
Chair,
Otari-Wilton's Bush Trust, for the Trust Board.

*Teased Information
reference 154/12P(d)*

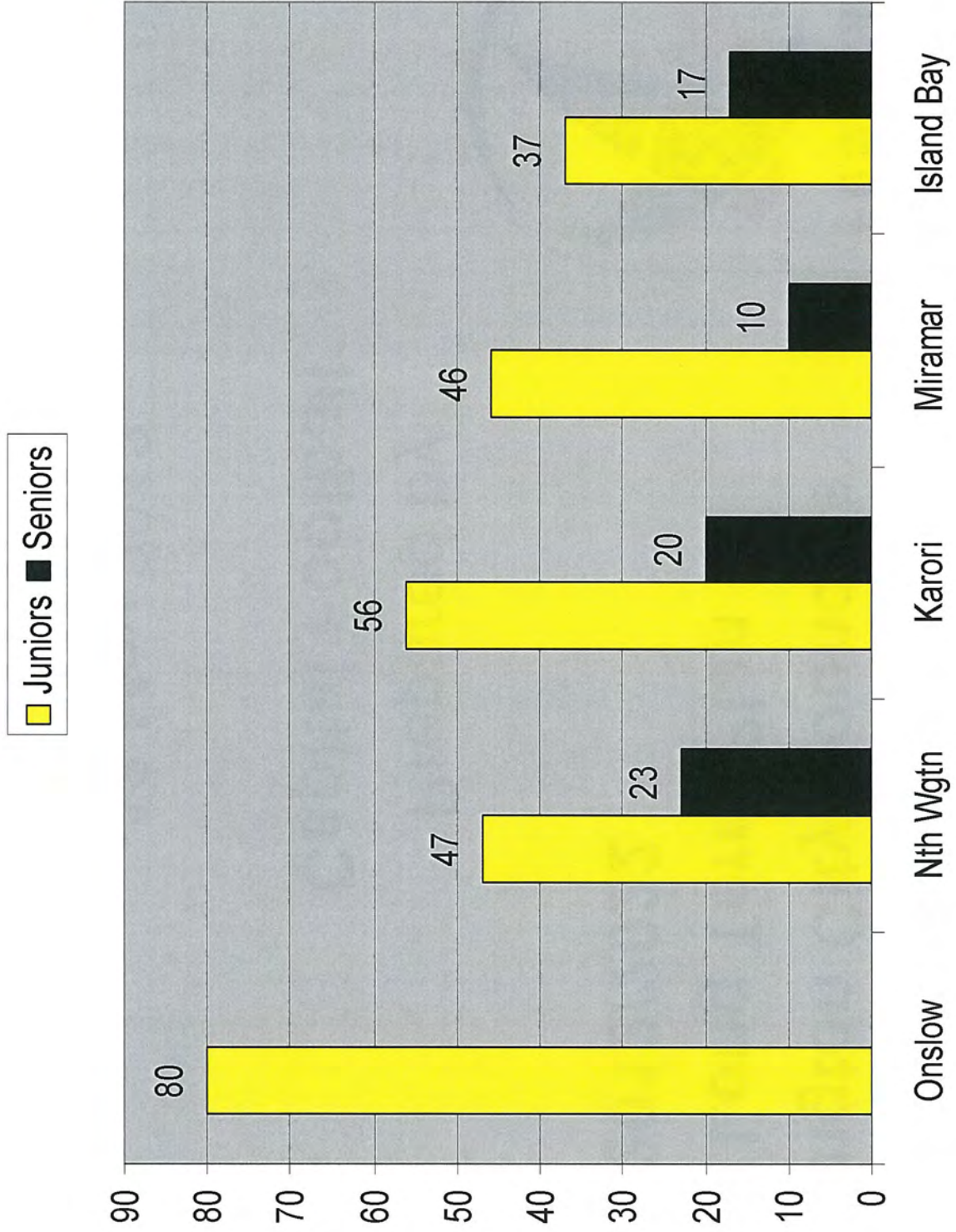


**Submission on
Wellington City Council's
Draft Long Term Plan
2012/2022**

**Prepared by
Capital Football**

18 May 2012

Team Numbers 2011









Tabled Information
reference 154/10P(e)

Sub number: 1558

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Wellington

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18 May 2012

To Wellington City Council

submitted via longtermplan@wcc.govt.nz

Submission on the Wellington City Council Draft Long-Term Plan 2012-22

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the latest draft plan.

This is a submission from Ian Shearer as an individual resident.

I would welcome the opportunity to make an oral submission to councillors on some aspects included in this submission.

My Submission

I have been away from Wellington for the last three years so this is the first major opportunity I have had to once again contribute my thoughts to the development of our great city. I was located in Europe during the recent traumatic earthquake period for New Zealand, and I have noted the significant rise in awareness of the need to develop our infrastructure, and educate our citizens, on the need for a significantly higher level of resilience to physical disasters. This growth in awareness is welcome, but we seem to be avoiding the need for increased resilience in other areas that are also very important. I comment further below.

The page references below are to page numbers in the full draft plan.

Page 6

I support the vision, strategic direction and the community outcomes for the city (which were developed while I was away). However, I recommend that we strengthen the importance of the underpinning environmental elements of our city by promoting our vision or brand as **“Wellington: eco-smart capital”**.

Page 8

Each of “Our three priorities” should explicitly mention enhancement of our environmental values which strengthen and underpin Wellington as New Zealand’s eco-smart capital. I am sure that all councillors acknowledge that a healthy and vibrant environment is an essential component of a Wellington which is:

- an inclusive place where talent wants to live,
- a resilient city, and
- a well-managed city.

Maintaining what's special about Wellington requires a solid understanding that the creation of a sustainable economy and the growth of employment for our residents, the improvement in our resilience, and the balancing of our financial budget needs the enhancement of our environmental foundations. Consequently, item 4 of "Our Proposals" (Page 9) should be at the top of the list. Maintaining and enhancing our city environment should be explicitly acknowledged as an integral component of each and every one of our key proposals.

- 1) Growing the economy will be enhanced through a stronger focus on activities that improve our sustainability and our environment.
- 2) Building resilience to earthquakes will provide many opportunities to improve our sustainability and our environment.
- 3) Improving our transport systems must be implemented through projects that enhance our sustainability and our environment.
- 4) Maintaining and enhancing our vibrant, creative, liveable city clearly requires a strong push to improve our sustainability and our environment.
- 5) Balancing our budget through a reprioritising all projects to only support those that also improve our environment and lead to a stronger and more economically sustainable city.

Specific comments on some of the key proposals follow:

Positively Wellington Tourism (Page 11)

I support projects with a focus on promoting the city as the eco-smart capital. This focal area also needs to include actions aimed at lobbying central government to protect and enhance the green/pure branding of New Zealand. The local vision can easily be destroyed by the steady destruction of the image of New Zealand as a clean-green place if we fail to fix our national environmental problems. This aspect is far more important than expansion of the airport or support for subsidies aimed at getting some direct flights from China.

This leads me to comment on the current "eco-city" proposal for the governance and management of some of our environmental jewels – the botanic gardens, Otari-Wilton's Bush, Zealandia and the zoo. These jewels are significant components of our vision of Wellington as a pleasant and sustainable place to live and work.

The Eco-City brand must not be sold short

As noted above, I am strongly supportive of the concept of promoting our city as **Wellington Eco-Smart Capital** so the proposal to label a proposed governance and management structure of a few of our environmental jewels with an "Eco-city" label is unacceptable.

An eco-smart city brand must also include consideration of the sustainability of our economic and creative activities, of our parks, paths and walkways, our cycle-ways, beaches and harbour. It must include improved sustainability of our water supply and

water disposal systems, our waste and recycling systems, our energy supply and energy usage efficiency, our transport facilities, our public lighting services, and our communication systems. It must address the energy efficiency and sustainability of our residential, commercial and recreational buildings. All of these things are essential to make us a more sustainable eco-smart city.

Using a limited eco-city brand could be seen as fraudulent branding and this may rebound on the city in many negative ways. We want the eco-smart capital branding to be based on a strong commitment to make it a reality.

Building resilience to earthquakes (page 12)

The proposal to build more community resilience in case of earthquakes is supported.

However we need to support other initiatives that will make our city and our residents more resilient to other potentially physical and economically disastrous events.

We need to include more climate change adaptation measures – these are needed to protect against the inevitable increase in wind-storms, floods, droughts, heat-waves and sea-level rise.

We also need to include measures that will increase the resilience of residents after inevitable economic disasters, such as high oil prices (“peak oil”), or from collapse in the economy and/or housing values.

Has council been assured that the replacement of the Tasman St water reticulation 450 mm pipe (page 13) with a new 900 mm pipe will achieve a more resilient water supply to the city than the alternative of installing an additional 450 mm pipe and automatic shut-off valves along a separate route?

I believe that the Council should take a stronger role in preventing new building developments across known earthquake faultlines, or to insist on a much higher standard of earthquake engineering for these locations. This would require the preparation of new planning zone maps for the city.

I believe that the Council should take a stronger role in controlling new building developments in known tsunami zones. This would require the preparation of new planning zone maps for the city.

I believe that the Council should take a stronger role in controlling new building developments in known sea-level rise zones, and the publication of a clear policy that council will not provide support for private facilities that are impacted by sea-level rise. Community facilities could still be supported in these sea-level rise zones with clear community understanding of the recreational value of a facility on a specific site may need to stop in future. This would require the preparation of new planning zone maps for the city.

Each time a new LTCCP document is produced, it should be an education opportunity by including information on the latest climate change situation including an assessment of recommended actions that will help with future climate change mitigation and adaptation issues and the inevitable extreme events and sea-level rise. It is important to continue to educate residents on the issues involved and to promote measures that increase the resilience of residents related to any of the risks identified above.

Climate change mitigation

The LTCCP includes few measures that specifically reduce energy usage or increase energy efficiency for council facilities. Resources must be provided to improve the energy efficiency of all Council owned and operated facilities.

City resiliency assessment to natural disasters

Independent research related to assessing the resilience of the water supply, waste water and storm water systems. The electricity supply to Wellington City and the Wellington Region needs to be considered by a local government / electricity industry working group. The same comment applies to the city's communications systems. Building a resilient city means we can not "leave these aspects to the market".

Transport systems (page 14)

There are a number of areas where joined-up thinking and resilience improvement are not indicated in the projects suggested in this section. For example:

- Strengthening work on the Hataitai Bus Tunnel and Karori Tunnel should wait until the works can include the installation of the tram lines that will be recommended in the transport spine study.
- Roading retaining walls should also include features that will improve the cycleway and pedestrian facilities, and could also include other features to reduce capacity for cars on our roads.
- The developments in Johnsonville must include a much enhanced train (or tram) interface, including a double track section that will facilitate the extension of the tram further north to the new housing development areas. The Northern Suburb link roads must not negatively impact on the future development routes for the tram to these areas.
- The cycle route along each side of Thorndon Quay should be moved to the space between the parked cars and the footpath. More physical isolation needs to be provided between cars and cyclists in many places through Wellington. This also applies to the proposed cycling routes in Tawa and Porirua, Island Bay to the city, and for the Great Harbour Way.
- The significant barriers that exist in the middle of the cycle / pedestrian track along the Hutt Rd. These should be removed, and the parking of cars/trucks on this track prevented.
- Further bus lanes should be established now, and more cars banned, in advance of the installation of the recommended tram lines along these routes.

Short term financial considerations are a barrier to sustainability

It is very clear that financial short-termism has become a significant barrier to both government and business transition to sustainability. While this is not such a huge issue for local government in New Zealand because of the planning requirements of the Local Government Act (LGA), but the long term planning and budgeting failure of central government is now having a serious impact on the long term planning of local communities and their local governments.

The result is a significant business case barrier for any initiative promoted by local government to support the development of a “greener” or more sustainable local economy. Community based initiatives must continue to be considered and supported if they help in advancing our local resilience and sustainability, and to control further degradation of our natural resource base.

Recent pronouncements by central government ministers, and particularly the government’s concentration on unstable and unprofitable roading projects is a result of this lack of planning for long-term sustainability by central government.

I applaud the efforts of councillors in their attempts to assess and promote sustainability that offers mutual benefits to our residents. Our informed residents will support the City being involved with appropriate local sustainability initiatives. But for each of these developments to be successful then high quality communications to residents are also essential.

Deferred Projects (page 19)

Water Meters - I support the advancement of the district water metering upgrades, AND also the installation of more domestic sector water meters. This should be done in blocks across the city, and the installation of a water meter should be a standard requirement for all new buildings and new water supply connections. All building consents for water “pool” facilities (saunas etc) must require the installation of a water meter.

Our Eco-Smart city must not fall short on measures that are proven to reduce domestic water usage.

Bus priority planning and transport shelters

I agree that this proposed work should be delayed until these aspects can be coordinated with implementation of the recommendations from the transport spine study. The shelters will need to be designed to be compatible for the new trams.

Regards



Ian Shearer

Tabled information
reference 154/120(F)

- NOTES:
1. Do not scale off this drawing. Use figured dimensions only. Drawings printed from pdf files will NOT be to scale.
 2. Contractor to verify all details and dimensions on site before commencing work.
 3. Contractor to report any apparent discrepancy to the Architect for retention prior to affected work proceeding.



Photos: 27/11/2011 1:52:06 PM

Preliminary

ARCHITECTURE 	Alex Moore Park Alex Moore Park, Johnsonville for Alex Moore Park Sport & Community		Aerial Photo- Level 1	
	Architecture HDT Ltd PO Box 6435, 24 Blair Street Wellington 6141, New Zealand T 04 3552821 F 04 3552829 E architects@hdt.co.nz W www.hdt.co.nz		Scale: 1:500 Drawing No:	Job No: 9084 Revision No:
P1.05 P5				



Preliminary



Alex Moore Park

Alex Moore Park, Johnsonville
For Alex Moore Park Sport & Community

Context Perspective

Scale: 1:100	Date: 2023
Client: HDSB	Rev: 04/23
RC2.10	R1

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C architects@hdt.co.nz

Tabled Information
reference 154/12P(g)

PO Box 10-412
Wellington 6143
New Zealand



Charities Commission Registration CC10518

ECO-CITY PROPOSAL

Summary

1. Our submission leads to the following rankings of the options on the submission form where 1 is our preferred option, and 5 is the least attractive of the options:

Options	Ranking
Eco-City model	4
Wellington Environmental Attractions model	2
Parks and Gardens	3
Stand-alone CCO model	5
None of the models listed/an alternative model	1

2. Our preferred alternative model offers a "Win-Win" solution which would allow the Karori Sanctuary Trust to retain its independence in the short term whilst giving Council more control over the Trust's financial management.
3. We think a better time to consider shared governance arrangements would be when decisions are being made about the future structure of local government in the wider Wellington region. By then better information about the costs and savings may be available.

Supporting Zealandia

4. We are aware of Council's frustration with Zealandia, and agree that the Karori Sanctuary Trust needs to address issues such as:
 - providing better office facilities for its staff and the volunteers
 - accumulating funding to replace the fence (15 years?), update the visitor centre displays and facilities, and enlarge the 'Ops Shed'
 - accepting that the Karori Sanctuary Trust has a responsibility to think about the \$10 million loan as a loan and not a grant, despite it being "a non-recourse loan".
5. We are not confident, however, that a council-controlled organisation would be able to meet these costs without additional support from Council. To date, we have not seen a substantive business case showing that any of the proposed options would ensure Zealandia's long-term viability. The proposed savings in the Working Party Report and the table of revenue-generation opportunities on Council's website are qualitative and possibly unduly optimistic. We recall, for example, that earlier unsuccessful attempts to find a commercial operator for Rātā, the Zealandia café. Zealandia doesn't have the commercial appeal of the high foot traffic passing the street-front café at the Zoo.

6. We recommend Council take more time over this important decision. Immediate implementation of any of Council's options would commit Council to accepting permanent responsibility for Zealandia including all of its future operating and capital costs. There is a risk that operating costs may increase if Council's decision leads to a permanent decline in volunteer support, membership numbers, or private-sector sponsorship. The decision may also limit future opportunities to support other eco-destination initiatives in the Wellington region, for example, a new marine education centre.
7. We would like Council to give the Karori Sanctuary Trust a further opportunity to demonstrate that it can become less dependent on financial support from Council.
8. We consider that additional operational support for Zealandia can be justified at this time because Zealandia has made and is making a valuable contribution towards:
 - increasing the knowledge and experience of the New Zealand conservation sector in translocation techniques
 - re-introducing species long absent from the region
 - increasing residents' and visitors' awareness of the threats faced by New Zealand's indigenous fauna and flora
 - increasing Wellington residents' awareness of the low levels of birdlife in many of the region's natural bush areas
 - expanding the range of Education Outside The Classroom experiences available to Wellington's young people and teachers
 - creating opportunities for volunteers to gain experience, develop new skills, and make a contribution to conservation and to Wellington's city and communities.
9. We also note that Zealandia's visitor numbers and financial performance may have been impacted by several factors beyond its control, such as the global recession, competition for the sponsorship dollar in the lead up to the Rugby World Cup and in the aftermath of the Christchurch earthquake.
10. We would like to see Council assist the Karori Sanctuary Trust to improve its planning and financial management so that the Trust can achieve its goal of independence and regain the confidence of Council. A takeover, even if not hostile, must surely be the last resort.
11. We regard "Independence" as a key part of Zealandia's identity. This aspiration should not be sacrificed in the early years of a 500-year strategic plan. It is unfortunate that the imperatives of converting a community conservation project into an internationally marketable tourism attraction have distracted the Trust from what we regard as its primary responsibility – delivering long-term conservation and educational results to the people of Wellington and New Zealand.
12. We recommend that Council
 - makes no changes to the governance structure of the Karori Sanctuary Trust Zealandia Board for up to three years
 - provides tagged operational funding for Zealandia for up to three years.
13. This is not the "status quo" requested by Zealandia. Tagged funding would give Council more influence over Zealandia's activities. It would also avoid the delays, disruption and cost of organisational change and the potential risks of legal action.

14. As a starting point for discussion, we suggest Council allocate its funding to:
- pest animal and pest plant control reflecting land management costs Council and Greater Wellington would face if Zealandia were not there
 - international and regional marketing reflecting Zealandia's contribution to Wellington as a destination for tourists
 - subsidies to enable low-income families to visit Zealandia
 - capability building in the form of a management accountant or business development advisor to assist the Karori Sanctuary Trust with its financial issues
 - a fund for the eventual replacement of the fence because the fence is critical to evaluating the success of the Zealandia approach to conservation.

Implications of shared governance for the other organisations

15. We question whether the Working Party or the Strategy and Policy Committee have given sufficient thought to the implications of the "Eco-City" model for Otari-Wilton's Bush, the Botanic Gardens, the Zoo and other public spaces such as Bush City at Te Papa, Bolton Street Memorial Park and Truby King Park.
16. In our view, Council's past support for Zealandia has already had negative impacts on Otari-Wilton's Bush. We have not investigated the implications for the Zoo, the Botanic Garden, or the management of other public places in the city.
17. Council's Draft Long-Term 2012-22 shows that once again, Council intends to put Otari on the back burner. Our submission on the Draft Long-Term Plan 2012-22 outlines more of this regrettable story. .
18. We do not understand why Council does not attach more significance to its responsibilities for Otari which is a national asset. Many other councils have zoos and botanic gardens. Predator-proof fenced wildlife sanctuaries are becoming more common. One website names seven:
- Tawharanui Peninsula (90 km north of Auckland)
 - Maungatautari Ecological Island (in the central Waikato)
 - Rotokare Scenic Reserve (12 km east of Eltham, South Taranaki)
 - Bushy Park (north west of Wanganui)
 - Karori Wildlife Sanctuary (in a suburb of Wellington city)
 - Brook Waimarama (near Nelson)
 - Orokonui Ecosanctuary (13 km north of Dunedin, via Port Chalmers).
19. The Botanical Society visited Rotokare recently and was amazed at what is being achieved in this small community.
20. There is, however, only one Otari-Wilton's Bush with its priceless legacy of original forest and an internationally significant collection of New Zealand's indigenous flora.

Collaboration

21. Improved collaboration is one of the expected benefits of establishing shared governance arrangements. Improved collaboration, however, is not a silver bullet; it requires trade-offs and prioritisations of staff time. Governance and senior management support for collaboration is essential when resources are limited. New incentives will be critical.
22. We worry that bringing Otari-Wilton's Bush under the control of a CCO with imperatives to improve the performance of Zealandia may limit the type of collaborations that staff from Otari-Wilton's Bush are able to support. Otari has only 4.5 FTEs, and their skills are highly valued by many organisations. Otari worked with the Department of Conservation and Greater Wellington to re-introduce the now rare *Brachyglottis kirkii* to more sites throughout the region. Otari staff also contribute to the success of *Bush City*, Te Papa's re-created living exhibition of natural landscapes. These collaborations boost conservation outcomes, public education and contribute to the professional development of staff.
23. We want reassurance that if "Eco-City" is implemented, the Otari staff will still be able to engage in collaborations beyond the Eco-city organisations.

Conclusion

24. We think any changes to governance structures are premature given that central government is likely to impose changes to local government's structures and activities within the next couple of years.
25. Our preference is that Council:
 - makes no changes to the governance structure of the Karori Sanctuary Trust Zealandia Board for up to three years
 - provides tagged operational funding for Zealandia for up to three years
26. If shared governance cannot be avoided in the short term:
 - We oppose the establishment of the "Eco-City" CCO to oversee Zealandia, the Zoo, Otari-Wilton's Bush and the Botanic Garden because we fear this may have negative consequences for the health of the forests and collections at Otari-Wilton's Bush.
 - We believe the option of combining the Zoo and Zealandia under the Wellington Environmental Attractions model would have fewer negative consequences for Otari-Wilton's Bush than bringing Zealandia into the Parks and Gardens.
27. This leads to the following rankings of the options on the submission form:

Options	Ranking
Eco-City model	4
Wellington Environmental Attractions model	2
Parks and Gardens	3
Stand-alone CCO model	5
None of the models listed/an alternative model	1



Vogelmorn Community Facilities



Vogelmoorn Community Facilities

- working group



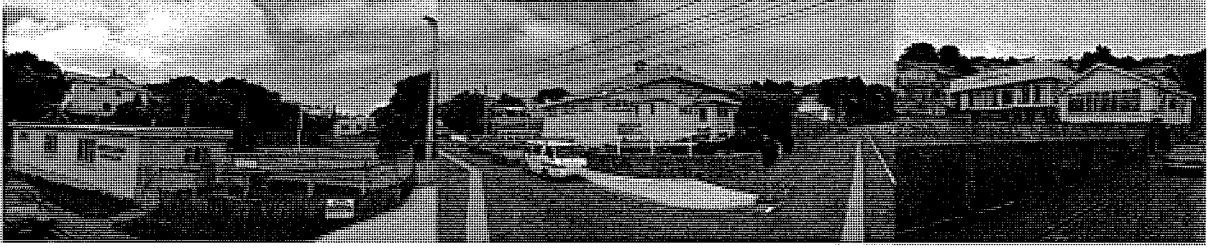
Oral Submission Attachment

*Tabled information
reference 154/12 P(h)*

Presented by;
Dennis Burns &
Beth Beard

Wednesday 23 May 2012

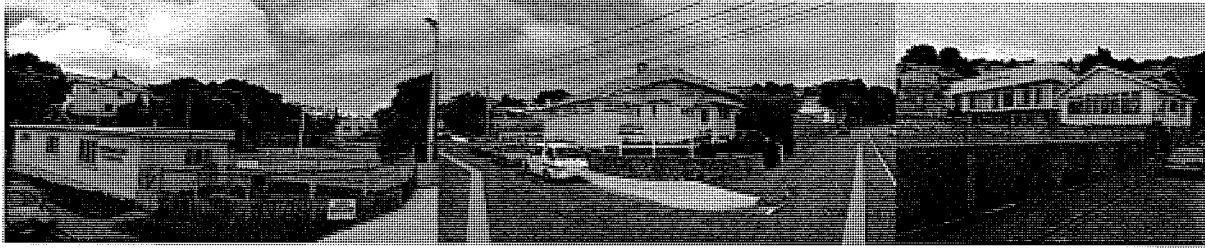
Voicing Community support for the longterm retention of Community Assets at
13 Vennell Street, Vogelmoorn



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

Dennis Burns & Beth Beard,
Representing the
Vogelmorn Community Facilities-Working Group

Notes to Oral Submission



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

START & BIO

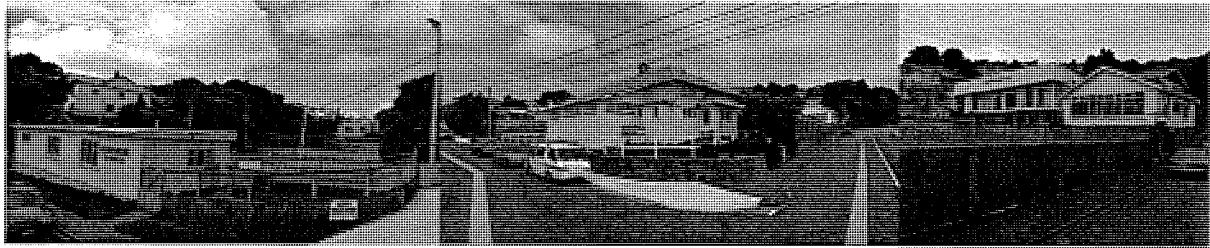
Your Worship and Councillors and Supporters

as shown in the attachment that has just been handed out.

Retention of Community Facilities – 13 Vennell Street, namely the Hall and Bowling greens, It should also state that the bowling club is self/sufficient financially and owns its own buildings. No investment is sought from the council there

Less than 3 weeks ago I was unaware that the venue I have trained in for over 10 years was under threat of being closed, and in this time I have attended a Public Meeting and following that meeting Beth, Debbie, Sue, Kylie, Paul and myself volunteered to set up the Vogelmorn Community Facilities –Work Group. I was nominated to be their Chair and Spokesperson.

I have been amazed by the level of support we have been shown from all sections of the community some of whom are here to support Beth & Me Today



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

INTRODUCTION

Our group has been formed to ensure the retention and active use of Community facilities such as ours as they provide the vital hub around which people in our communities can gather.

To work for us, they need to be located where we, the citizens and ratepayers of this city live,

That is in the heart of our community as there is no sense of community without a place to build one from.

Working in liaison with –

- 1) Ridgeway School – Board of Trustees
- 2) Vogelhorn Tennis Club
- 3) Vogelhorn Bowling Club
- 4) Users of Vogelhorn Hall
 - a)
 - b) Spirit Taekwon-Do's 35 5 7 year old Junior class
 - c) Spirit Taekwon-Do's 25 16 to 55 year old Senior class (+ special session)
 - d) Beth & Debbie's 30 strong Community Zumba Class.
 - e) Local Artist Malcolm Doige
 - f) Local Afganistain Refugee Community
 - g) Ridgeway School pupils
 - h) Kukjae Hapkido Juniors
 - i) FOOSE (FFFFFFFFF)
 - j) 60+ Take Note Singers and up to 8 performances a year
- 5) Our two southern ward Councillors
- 6) Local MP Annette King
- 7) Brooklyn Community Association
- 8) 100 Residents who turned up to the Meeting Organised by Councillor Paul Eagle
- 9) 200 strong and growing email circulation list

COUNCIL

2011/2012 - WCC Annual Plan 5.6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION and SUPPORT (attachment A)

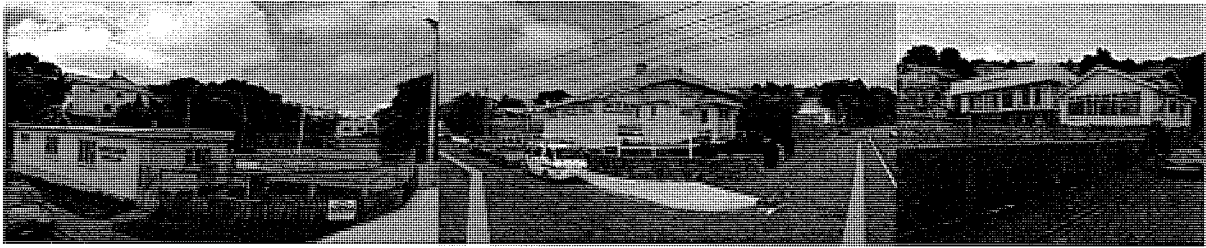
We want Wellington's communities to be strong and inclusive where people feel welcomed

We promote social well-being by providing a range of opportunities, facilities and initiatives

2012-22 Long Term Plan Four Community Outcomes

One of which is a people-centred city – including improved social connectedness.

2012-22 Long Term Plan Summary document states



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

The people of Wellington have said a key issue for them is “maintaining what’s special about Wellington”. They like living in a creative, diverse and environmentally sustainable and inclusive city”. The people have told you and its at time like these that we want these things maintained in our city, not see our city go backwards during these difficult times.

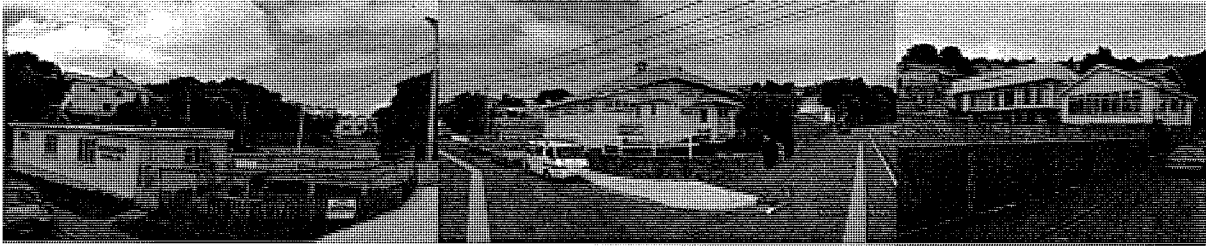
History is full of local communities suffering long term pain due to the short sighted need to balance short term financial hiccups. Once sold these assets are lost for ever.

Our Working Group opposes the disposal of these facilities, and requests that the Long-term Plan and Annual Plans include a statement that Vogelmorn facilities will be retained as community assets, even if there is no expectation of significant capital expenditure to improve them.

We also support other community submissions objecting to the proposal to sell these assets.

These facilities are much, much more than numbers on a balance sheet, they are our community, and in the long term that is What we believe Councils are charged with protecting and encouraging.

So how do we move forward?



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

THE WAY FORWARD

OPEN HONEST Communication, undertaken with **INTEGRITY**, no hidden agenda, no back room deals.

Its our Community and we want to be involved.

THREAT Remove the **THREAT** of divestment

TIME – give us the time to get it going

NOMINATE – Who we can work within Council Community Development and then Give them the Authority to work with us

Eg Wendy walker – Director of Citizen Engagement

Jenny Rains – City Communities, Manager

CHALLENGE the community and each other to perform with incentive based schemes

IDEAS are the back bone of success

We need to find ways for our community to work with the council to promote greater and varied usage of the facilities. In particular, we could consider ideas such as the following:

- involvement in scoping improvements to overall capacity so that they be used for indoor sporting activities (for example, by improving and protecting lighting, and protecting the heaters), and possible involvement in fundraising as part of the wider community (along with other community groups and users of the hall), for this purpose
- acting as an agent for the council, in terms of providing a pick-up and drop-off point for keys to the hall (though administrative processes would still be conducted as directed by the council)— the current process is a *significant* barrier to the hall's usage for one-off events, and using any agreed income for new incentives
- Use of the hall by the school for indoor sports activities
- Encourage existing users to co-ordinate their activities so that all Vogelmorn facilities can be Marketed as a "Community Activity Centre"
- Promotion of the hall as an indoor venue for kids to use under adult supervision (for example, with Push-Play equipment) during wet and cold times of the year.
- Investigate and discuss increasing participation and profile of the Bowling Club using initiatives like those being developed for Hataitai Bowling Club
- Create a Welcoming Local Community Venue eg Maranui SLSC (café),
- Give The Community a chance to connect with one another
- Wakefield Hub Project (Bruce Stokel)
- Plunket
- Early Childhood
- School Holiday and After school activities



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

- Youth Groups
- B G I
- Drama (one of the best example of a Community , properly set up stage)

GOALS and TARGETS – work together to set mutually agreed goals and meet then regularly to implement.

FAIL FORWARD – adopt a practice where by the community is empowered to move forward in small steps, whereby it is accepted that the quickest and most sustainable way to succeed in any endeavour is to make the odd mistake

Think about the fact that it took Thomas Edison more than 10,000 attempts to get the light bulb to work

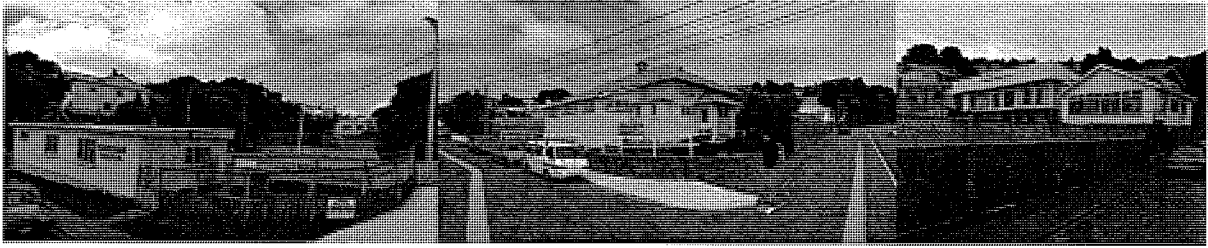
I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work. ~ Thomas Edison

STRENGTHS – Identify our and Council mutual strengths and then use these to the betterment of the community rather than target potential and take advantage of perceived weaknesses, By doing so you will gain an invested Community.

INVESTMENT – Invest in your community, not in dollar terms but in the ability of Council to help unify communities, support initiatives and help put in place long term strategies that work for all.

PERCEPTION – Change your perception that this is an asset to be handled by Property to an Opportunity to create an activity hub for the community, only then will the true value of these facilities be realised.

SHORT TERM – LONG TERM and should be about what we as a city/community want to achieve, the annual plans are then the yearly road map to achieve this, by placing a definitive short term requirement on local stakeholders, how can they effectively focus on the future if all energies are spent fighting the short term anomalies



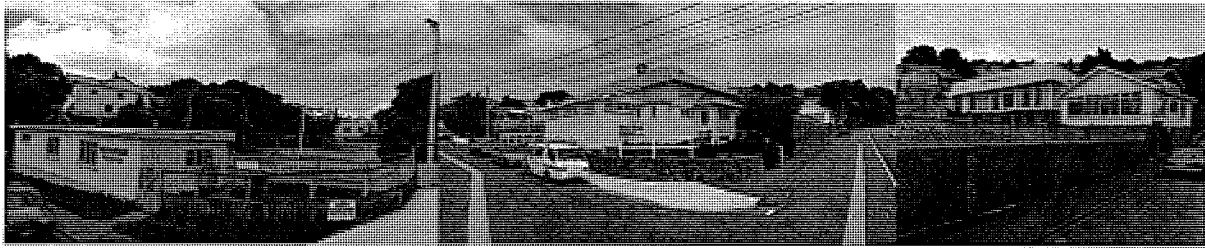
Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

CONCLUSION

Having been shown the level of Community commitment to the Retention of the Vogelmorn facilities at 13 Vennell Street

The Council now has an opportunity to work with the community and stakeholders of the Vogelmorn area to ensure these facilities continue to provide the greatest possible benefit.

Whilst accepting that major investment by the WCC to develop these facilities, will not be possible in the foreseeable future, Our Group would be comfortable for the council to maintain the hall at the lower level suggested for all community assets in the draft Long-term Plan: weather tightness, security, safety and usability



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

We therefore respectfully request the following actions by the Wellington City Council:

1. Include in the Long-term and subsequent Annual Plans a statement that Vogelmorn facilities at 13 Vennell Street are to be retained for the community, even if there is no expectation of significant capital expenditure to improve them
2. Remove any reference to the divestment of the Vogelmorn facilities at 13 Vennell Street from the next and future annual plans
3. Halt any further steps towards, or consideration of, the sale or other disposal of Vogelmorn facilities at 13 Vennell Street
4. Make provision for maintenance that preserves weather tightness, security, safety and usability
5. Engage effectively with the local community, including schools, community groups, and regular users of these facilities to promote greater usage.

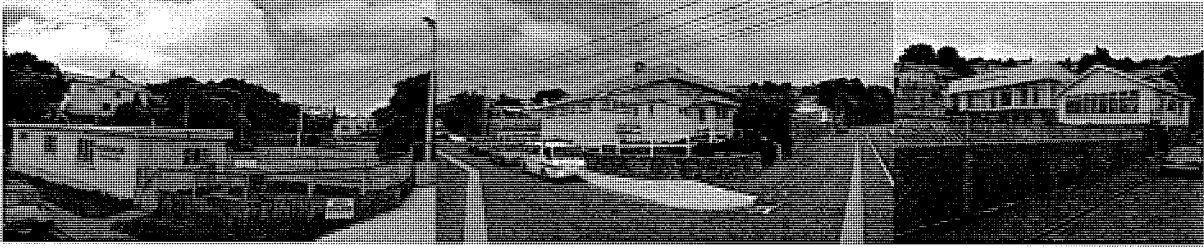
Contact Dennis Burns

Chair

Vogelmorn Community Facilities Working Group

+64 21 428547

dennis@burns.net.nz



Vogelmorn Community Facilities - Working Group

UNDERTAKING

If this is accepted then I give you my and our Groups undertaking that we will work with Council to achieve.

A local community that is strong and inclusive

Where people feel welcomed

And where we can promote social well-being, by providing a range of opportunities, and initiatives - utilising existing facilities.

Thanks for your time

Tabled information
reference 154/12P(i)

Submission

Wellington City Council Draft Long Term Plan 2012-22

23 May 2012

Baz Kaufman
Senior Strategic Analyst
Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
Wellington 6140

Dear Baz Kaufman,

Please find attached the McGuinness Institute's submission on the draft *Long Term Plan 2012-22* to the Wellington City Council. The McGuinness Institute works to contribute strategic foresight and planning and therefore welcomes this opportunity to contribute research to the City's *Long Term Plan*.

We look forward to providing further comment at the oral hearing.

Kind regards,

Wendy McGuinness
Chief Executive

Rory Sarten
Head of Research

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Chief Executive

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t: +64 4 499 8888

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w: www.mcguinnessinstitute.org

About the McGuinness Institute

The McGuinness Institute, formerly the Sustainable Future Institute, was founded in 2004 and is a non-partisan think tank working towards a sustainable future, contributing strategic foresight through evidence-based research and policy analysis.

Introduction

The development of the Wellington City Council's *Long Term Plan* is an exceptional chance to engage the community in strategic thinking about our future. Strategic thinking, in its most simple terms, is a means of identifying and then achieving a desired outcome. A local government long-term strategic plan should define a shared vision that focuses and inspires members of the community, and then explains the process for achieving that vision. It requires a wide-ranging and inclusive process that is carefully considered and structured by a solid framework. Hence, it is also an invaluable opportunity for dialogue and collaboration within the local government agency, the wider community, iwi and other stakeholders.

This submission seeks to outline some important observations concerning local government and how these are relevant the Wellington City Council's development of a long-term strategy. The submission is divided into two parts; part one concerns the importance of considering region wide strategic approaches to local government, and developments in the relationship between local government and central government. Part two looks at the importance of strategy mapping, and outlines the strategy development framework created by the Institute.

Attached is four examples of strategy maps developed by participants during the Institute's *StrategyNZ: Mapping our Future* event held in March 2012.

Part 1: Local Government

(i) Strategy for the Region

There are currently 78 local governing entities covering New Zealand, with one that represents approximately a third of the population. The new Auckland arrangements at a strategic level are giving the region greater traction in its relationships with both public and private sector organisations, by virtue of critical mass and a 'singular voice'. The Auckland region is now better positioned than any other in the country in understanding and synthesising disparate goals, and in achieving a unified outcome. This is illustrated particularly well by the Regional Authority's increased ability to work with and leverage central government.

An effective Wellington Region Strategy would be an invaluable alternative for ensuring mutual prosperity in the region.¹ Currently, there is not a strong focus on strategies for regional coordination within the City Council's plan. In both the *Draft Long Term Plan* and the *Draft Long Term Plan Summary* the Wellington Regional Strategy is only mentioned once. This may be largely due to the Local Government Reform debate, which has led to a public consultation with the Council taking submissions in June on the possible formation and makeup of greater regional governance structures.

(ii) Local Government versus Central Government

Another important observation for the Institute concerns the relationship between local and central government authorities in regard to decision making. There has always been a degree of tension between central and local governance. A notable example is in 1856 when Henry Sewell, New Zealand's first Premier, believed that the provinces should be subordinate to the central 'governing government'. His position was contested by a narrow majority of provincialists, resulting in his administration as Prime Minister lasting only a fortnight.

The recent case of the King Salmon Proposal in the Marlborough Sounds provides an important illustration of how this relationship between central and local government continues to generate tensions. The Marlborough District Council was opposed to the proposal to expand Salmon farming operations put forward by the King Salmon company. However, King Salmon successfully pushed to have the decision put before the Environmental Protection Authority on the grounds that the Marlborough Sounds area, and therefore the proposal, was of national significance. This allowed King Salmon to bypass the direct decision making of the local council based on local priorities and considerations, and to put the matter before a national body with different priorities and broader economic and environmental concerns.

¹ The *Wellington Regional Strategy* (WRS) was established in 2007 following a multi-party agreement between all of the region's councils. However, an independent review of the *Wellington Regional Strategy* published by MartinJenkins in June 2011, found that the most significant issues likely to influence the region and its economy over the coming decades have not been tackled and the cooperation between councils had fallen short of strategic engagement

This also means that the decision will be final and cannot be appealed, as it could be, if it was heard by the local authority. By arguing that the King Salmon proposal was a consideration of *national significance* the Minister of Conservation revoked the Marlborough District Council's authority to make a decision regarding an issue of *local significance*. The Institute believes that situations such as this pose a significant challenge to how local councils can develop long-term strategies without clear areas of jurisdiction that mandate how far their decision making powers extend.

Part 2: Strategy

(i) Communicating Strategy – The Strategy Map

The strategy map² included on Page 3 of the council's *Draft Long Term Plan Summary* is a useful way to quickly distil the draft strategy into a succinct summary.

The Institute has been examining effective approaches to strategy with the overall goal of developing a general model for strategic thinking that can be applied from across small organisations and businesses through to planning at a national level. The *StrategyNZ: Mapping our Future* event, hosted by the Institute in March 2011, and supported by the Council, aimed to explore how New Zealanders might develop a strategy map for our nation.

The two-day workshop involved a hundred New Zealanders from around the country working in groups to develop a vision for New Zealand and then show how that can be achieved through developing a strategy map. Selected strategy maps from this process were then presented at the Legislative Council Chamber of Parliament. Key themes that resonated with the participants were the:

- importance of attracting talent to New Zealand and retaining it;
- the desire to move to a much more entrepreneurial, high-income society;
- the constitutional review;
- the appetite from young people to engage in national dialogues; and
- the desire to have a robust, bicultural and multicultural society.

Particularly prevalent was the idea expressed by Sir Paul Callaghan and picked up by the participants that New Zealand should be 'a place where talent wants to live'.

We have also included those strategy maps presented at the Legislative Council Chamber as an appendix to this submission to provide examples of how a national or regional strategy map could be structured.

² A strategy map is a one-page diagram that illustrates all the key elements of a strategy and how they interlink is the most effective tool for translating strategy to stakeholders.

(ii) Strategy Development Process – the Strategy Pyramid

The Institute, on request, has further developed a robust strategy development process. The Institute would like to share this framework to provide some fresh perspectives and new considerations to inform the Wellington City Council's strategy process.

Our approach has drawn heavily on the work of Robert S. Kaplan and David P. Norton, professors at the Harvard Business School who pioneered the strategy mapping process.¹ Another important influence on our approach comes from another Harvard Professor, Robert Simons, whose work demonstrates how important it is to be constantly asking the right strategic questions. He proposes a number of key questions that should be asked in order to anticipate change and respond in a way that repositions yourself, your entity, your city or your country as competitive.²

The approach that we have developed is structured into what we call the *Strategy Pyramid*. The pyramid has three overarching components, purpose, strategy and execution. Each of these is further divided into three stages that are approached as high-level strategic questions. In total it forms nine steps that should be worked through linearly and is shown in the Strategy Pyramid on the opposite page.

The first component, purpose, sets the conceptual lens for the rest of the strategy. Broadly it is asking, what is the problem that we are trying to solve? It is critical those developing a strategy develop a clear purpose for what they are trying to achieve and an understanding of the values and ethics that will shape their thinking and actions. This component is divided into three stages, mission, values and vision. Effectively answering the questions that these stages present provides the greatest opportunity for wide engagement and consultation. It is important that the mission, values and vision are shared by those implementing and affected by the strategy. While sometimes seen as the most abstract component of strategy, getting this stage right will result in greater cohesion and focus for everything that follows. Because this stage is about genuine buy-in, treating it as a marketing opportunity or using 'corporate filler' can undermine the entire strategy.

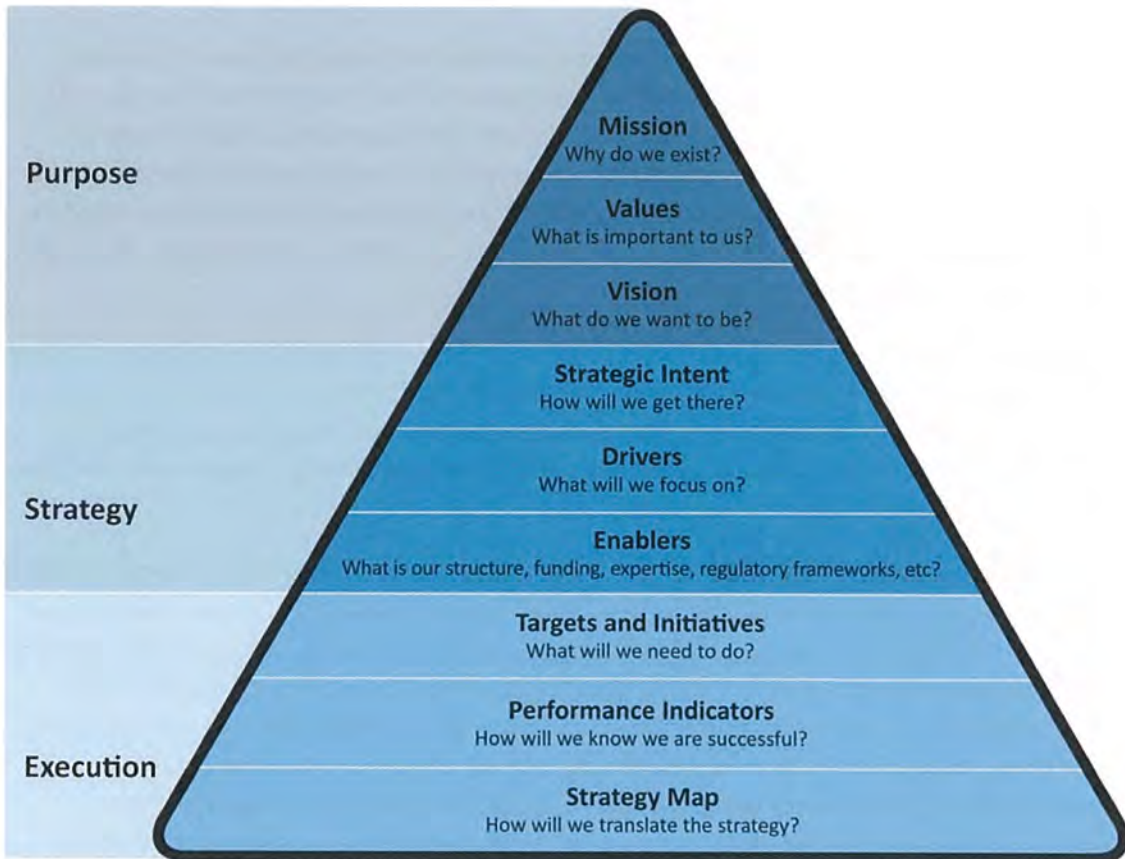
The second component is strategy. This is generally the most focused on component of planning but requires careful consideration in order to maximise the potential leverage from effectively aligning the parts of an organisation to deliver on its purpose. We divide this into the stages: strategic intent, drivers and enablers. Strategic intent is a collection of distinct goals and ambitions that will together begin to realise the vision. This is reframing the vision in terms of the material and organisational milestones needed to arrive there. Identifying the both the drivers and enablers requires a sound understanding of an organisations internal mechanisms and assets. Drivers identify the key focus areas the strategy will use to drive activity while enablers outline the means used to achieve the purpose. Enablers drive change. Finding the most natural alignment between drivers and enablers can go a long way toward a sound strategy. However, time should always be afforded to looking at an organisation's drivers and enablers from new directions and under

¹ See, Robert S. Kaplan & David P. Norton (2008). *The execution premium*. Harvard Business Publishing.

² See, Robert Simons (2010). *Seven Strategy Questions: A simple approach for better execution*. Harvard Business Publishing.

new light; finding new ways to approach and understand these is central to genuinely innovative and transformational strategy.

Strategy Pyramid

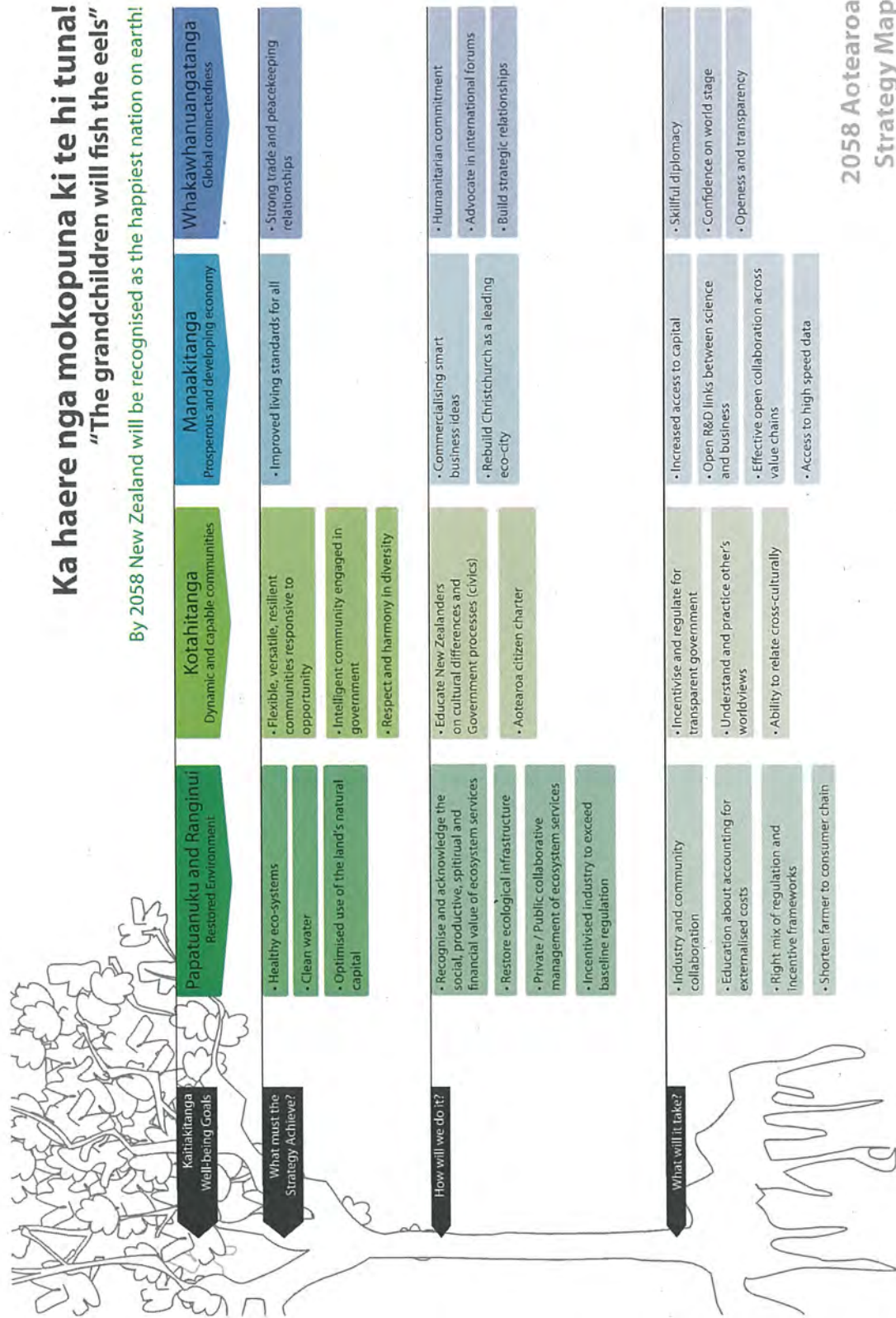


The final component is execution. This component translates the strategy, manages strategic initiatives, aligns organisational units, communicates the strategy, and reviews and updates the strategy. It is divided into targets and initiatives, performance indicators and developing a strategy map. Targets and initiatives sets out the new modes of action that will embody the strategy. This can take the form of changes in funding and reallocation of resources, changes or reorganisation of personnel and whole new initiatives designed to fill gaps or address specific concerns. Performance indicators are the metrics by which the implementation of the strategy will be assessed. Robust and honest benchmarking will provide feedback and allow for monitoring and refining of the strategy in response to things that are working well and those that are not. Strategies can be let down by inadequate performance indicators resulting in an organisation not being able to effectively assess the implementation of their strategy.

The final state of this component is the development of a strategy map, the importance of communicating the strategy, which as noted above, is critically important.

Ka haere nga mokopuna ki te hi tuna! "The grandchildren will fish the eels"

By 2058 New Zealand will be recognised as the happiest nation on earth!



Strategy Map
New Zealand 2058

Vision: in 2058 Aotearoa/New Zealand will be a healthy, creative and prosperous country in which people will want to live.

	Foresight	Reform	Education	Kaitiakitanga	Wellness
themes	Innovative high-tech business	Mode 2 governance participation prosperity	Education for schools of the future	Sustaining our environment	A healthy human population
achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Foresight centre · Investment R&D · Talent utopia · Govt/Bus partner · Global networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Constitutional reform · Broaden monetary framework · Tax resources · Civics education · Youth vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Investment · Enviro schools · Foster creativity · Systems thinking · Civics curriculum · Life-learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · GPI account tech · Kaitiaki education · Eco-services · Business kaitiaki 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Food without tax · School lunch M2 · Preventative & monitoring health care
how?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Visionary culture · Increase R&D to 5% of GDP · Expand entry visa criteria · Global marketing strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Constitution · Policy targets broadened by Reserve Bank · Est. and fund office of strategic foresight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Expand funding · Curriculum dev. for Environment · Civics · Teachers empowered · Build on best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecoservices markets · R&D invest · GPI centre & Res +\$ · Business as kaitiaki · Consumption as kaitiaki 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Tax free fruit & vege · Health checks to 18yr · e-Medicine growth · Climate change disease mitigation
what will it take?					



A culture of risk taking
 Virtual conversation on hard choices
 Interest in New Zealand

Attractive to purposeful, passionate, citizens

Education
 Commercialise innovation

Venture capital
 Research and development expenditure
 Money



Five-year political term
 Funding redistribution
 Leadership
 Behaviour change

Be the first country to put real value on our resources
 Incentivise low carbon energy solutions

Redefine wealth in New Zealand

Deliver high quality of life in low carbon world

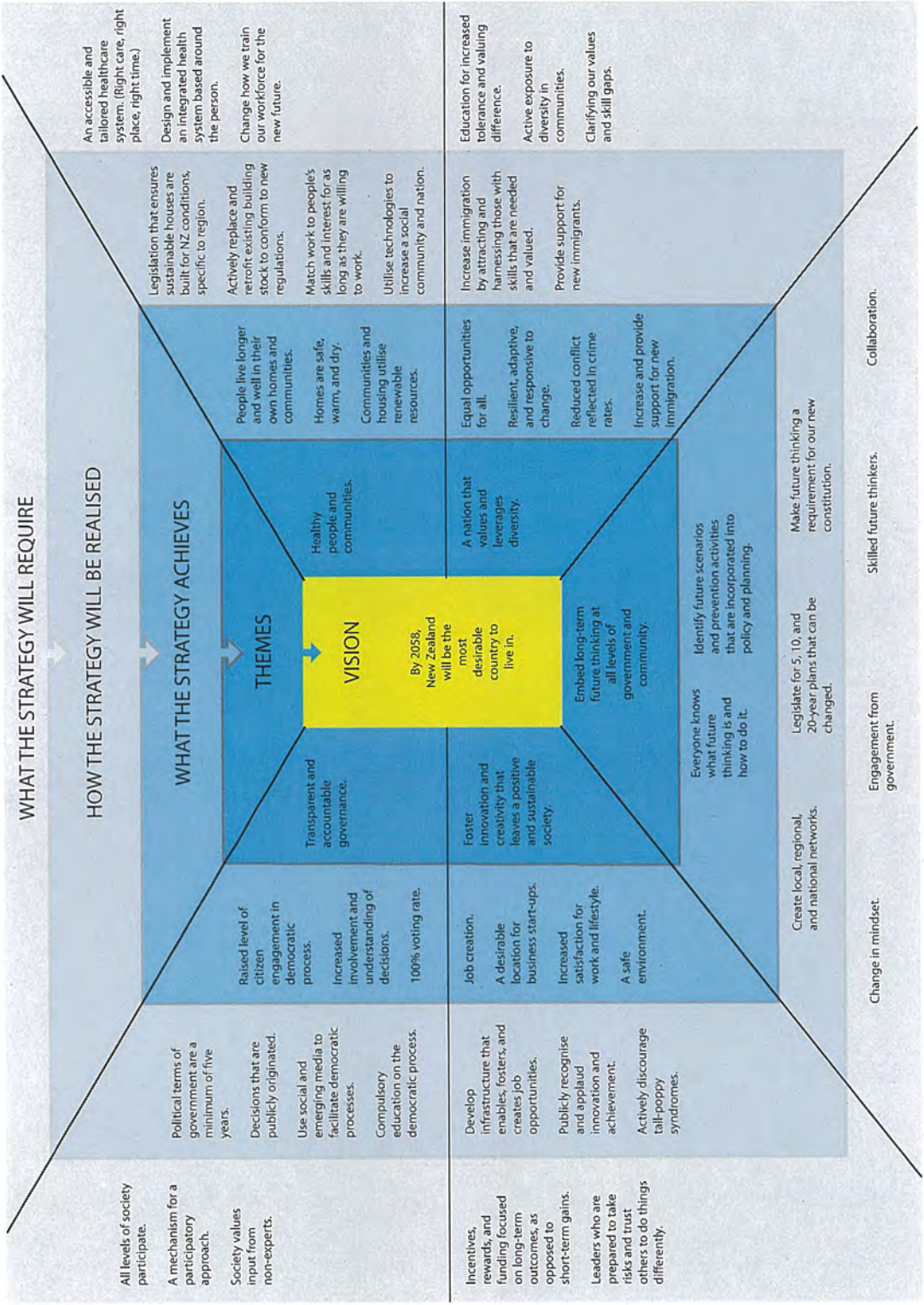
Food security through local growing

Use bicultural success to lead the way in diversity
 Incentivise healthy choice (e.g. transport)

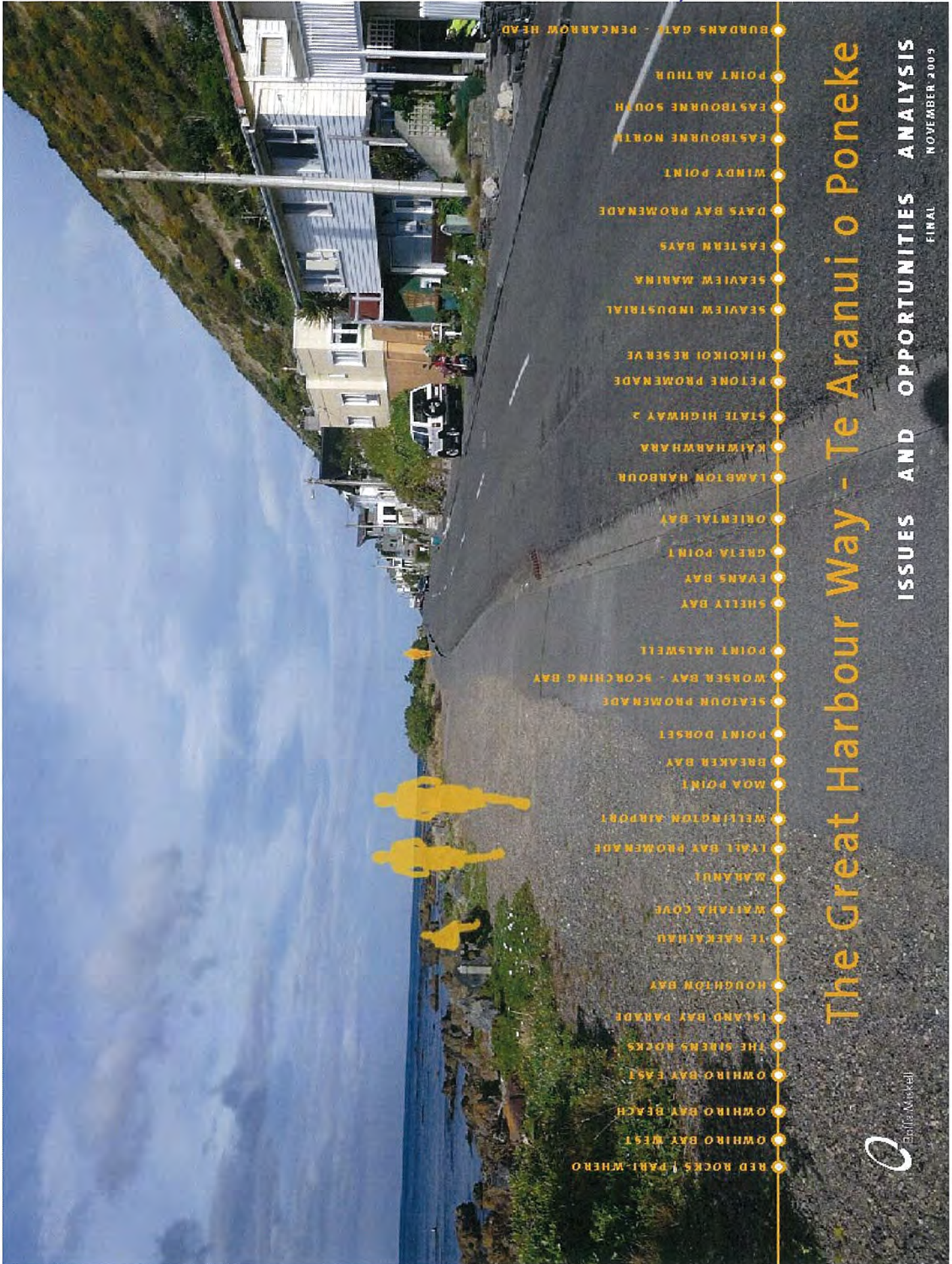
Healthy New Zealanders living in healthy communities in a healthy environment

Continue to make bold choices on environmental issues

Global education
 Leadership
 Community innovation
 Knowledge
 Political



Tabled information
reference 154/12P(j)



- RED ROCKS / PAHI-MHERO
- OWHIRO BAY WEST
- OWHIRO BAY BEACH
- OWHIRO BAY EAST
- THE SIBENS ROCKS
- ISLAND BAY PARADE
- HOUGHTON BAY
- TE RAEKALIHU
- WAIATAHA COVE
- MARANUI
- LYALL BAY PROMENADE
- WELLINGTON AIRPORT
- MOA POINT
- BREAKER BAY
- POINT DORSET
- SEATON PROMENADE
- WORSER BAY - SCORCHING BAY
- POINT HALSWELL
- SHELLY BAY
- EVANS BAY
- GRETA POINT
- ORIENTAL BAY
- LAMBTON HARBOUR
- KAIWHARUHARA
- STATE HIGHWAY 2
- PETONE PROMENADE
- HIKOIKOI RESERVE
- SEAVIEW INDUSTRIAL
- SEAVIEW MARINA
- EASTERN BAYS
- DAYS BAY PROMENADE
- WINDY POINT
- EASTBOURNE NORTH
- EASTBOURNE SOUTH
- POINT ARTHUR
- BUNDANS GATE - PENCARROW HEAD

The Great Harbour Way - Te Aranui o Poneke



ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ANALYSIS
FINAL
NOVEMBER 2009

GHW Advocacy

Stage 1

Inclusion in plans

Great Harbour Way

This plan supports the Great Harbour Way concept '...that there will be a continuous, safe, signposted walkway and cycleway around the whole perimeter of Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington Harbour) from Fitzroy Bay in the west to Sinclair Head in the east'¹. The long term development of such facilities relies in the short term on the development of a comprehensive plan, integrated across TA boundaries. It is recognised that the most significant gap in this route is the section between Petone - Ngauranga and this plan calls for this to be addressed as a priority.

Stage 2

We are making progress

We are making progress in Wellington

Great Harbour Way branded seats



Welly to Shelly Launch



We are making progress in Jervois Quay

But cannot be used except for cruise ships



West end

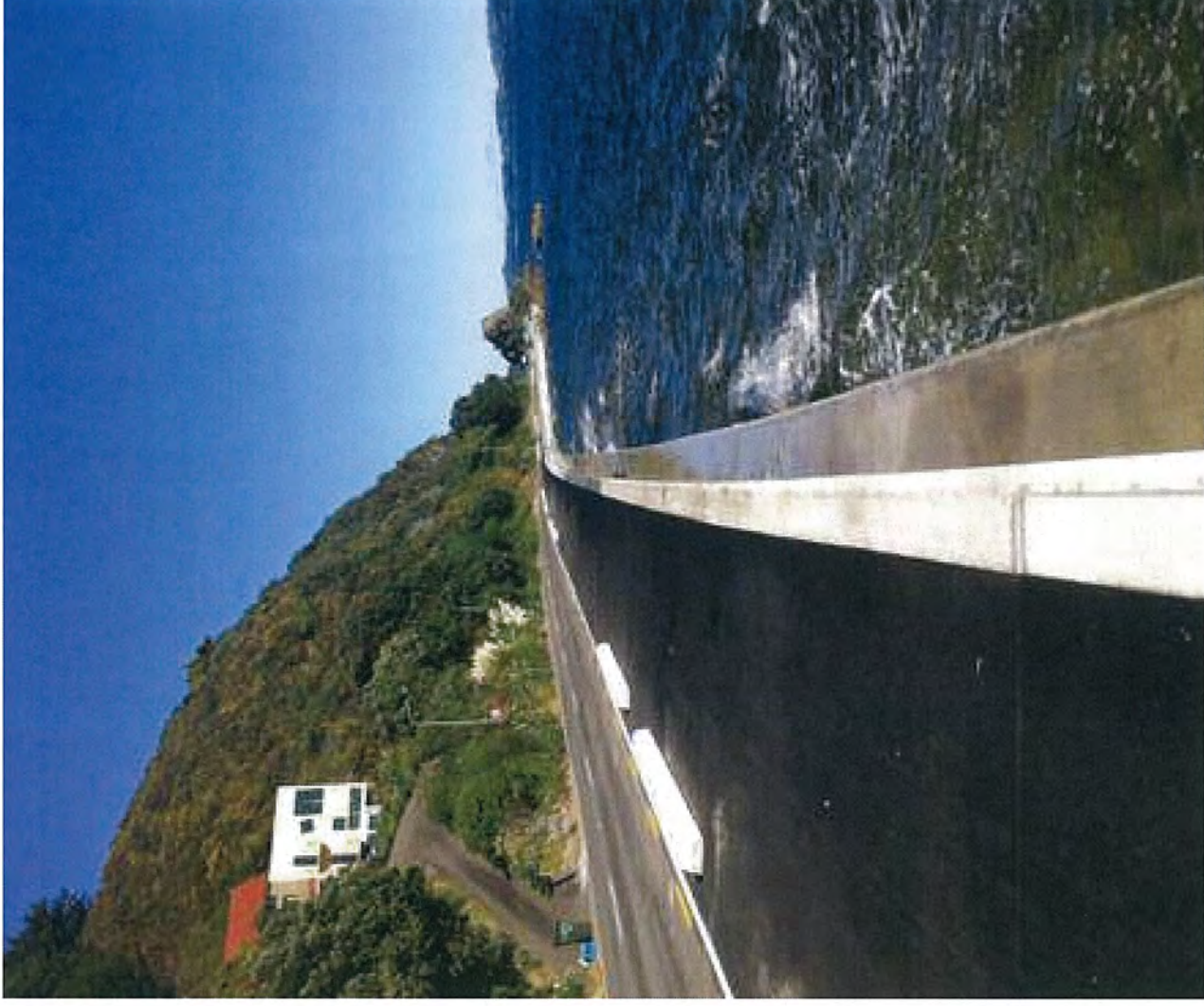


**We are making
progress in York
Bay**

3 metre wide

seaside

cycle and walkway



But it ends

Forcing cyclists and
walkers onto the road.



**We are making progress in
Port Rd**



**And at the Petone
Roundabout**



We are making progress on State Highway 2 with NZTA's Proposed Ngauranga- Petone Cycleway

Today



• The case for the cycleway is very strong

- NZTA BCR 3.1
- Best transport project in region
- Requires funding from NLTP Cycling Fund

When Complete



But its all a bit fragmented

We lack a coordinated multi
agency plan

No overall goal

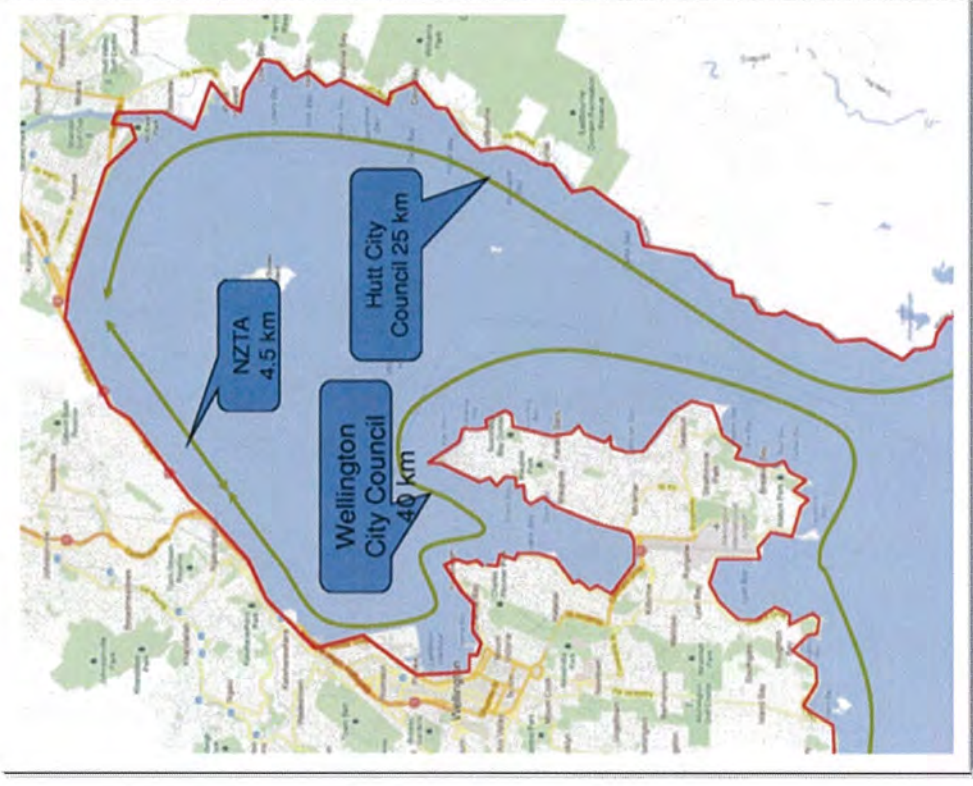
No completion of any section
in the next 10 years

Benefits will not be
maximised till its all
connected



There are a lot of stakeholders

- Councils
- NZTA
- Centreport
- Kiwi Rail
- Tangata Whenua
- GHW



There is a co-ordination risk

- Wellington City Investigating Ngauranga – Aotea 2012-13
- NZTA plan to complete the Ngauranga to Petone cycleway in 2015-16
- WCC may start some construction of GHW in 2016-17

The increased cycle
traffic will go down
Hutt Rd and Thorndon
Quay

Trash right.



DISTRACTING THE BOYS FROM THE TASK AT HAND SINCE 1889.

Recommendation 1

- That WCC participate in a joint working party of Councils, NZTA, GWRC, and other stakeholders to:
 - Develop a high level plan for the staged development of the GHW from Aotea Quay to Petone.
 - Providing an annual section by section status report of the GHW so as to monitor and record progress.
 - Provide content input into annual plans for GHW development projects.

GHW on the south coast

Wellington City is investigating Lyall Bay to
Owhiro Bay in 2012-13 (Transport project)



Recommendation 2

- That Wellington City Council investigates both 'transport' and 'parks' based cycle and walking tracks in the development of the GHW on the south coast.

Its happening everywhere

But we have a culture problem



Recommendation 3

That a regional shared space safety campaign be developed and promoted, particularly over the summer periods.



Ngauranga- Petone Cycleway

- The case for the cycleway is very strong
- NZTA BCR 3.1
- Best transport project in region

Today



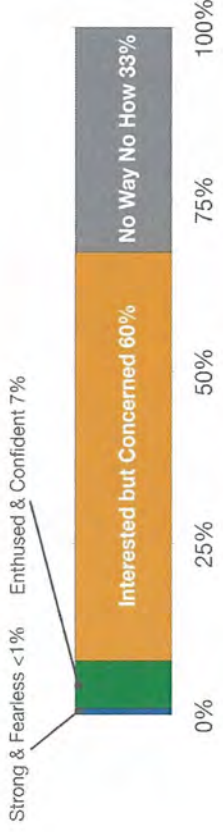
When Complete



**The case for the
Ngauranga- Petone
Cycleway is very strong**

“Riding a bicycle should not require bravery”

– Roger Geller, Portland Office of Transportation



Source: Portland Office of Transportation - Survey on public attitudes towards cycling

**But they underestimate the
demand**

**Today only strong and
fearless**



**The case for the Ngauranga-
Petone Cycleway is very strong**

**No account of economic
benefits**

**Cycle tourism
Connection to Wairarapa**

Today



When Complete



The case for the Ngauranga-Petone Cycleway is very strong

Other benefits

Protection of rail and road from sea level rise, storm surge.

Servicing of rail corridor

Today



When Complete



Wellington City Council & Te Papa



Tabled information
reference 154/12P(k)

A new way forward



Absolutely
POSITIVELY
ME HEKE KI PŌHĀKE
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL **Wellington**

A new way forward

- 1. Agenda for a strategic partnership*
- 2. A re-energised alliance*
- 2. A Win-Win for Team Wellington*

TE PAPA
OUR PLACE



1. Agenda for a strategic partnership

- 1.1 Wellington to the World;
the world to Wellington*
- 1.2 Contributing to economic development*
- 1.3 Creating a city where people want to live*
- 1.4 Smart City: Education*
- 1.5 New developments at Te Papa*



1.1 Wellington to the World; the world to Wellington

- Cultural tourism*
- Emerging markets*
- International exhibitions*
- Marketing Wellington*
- Conventions Bureau support*



Existing markets

- United Kingdom, Europe, North America, and Australia*

Emerging markets

- China, India, Indonesia and the Pacific*

Alignment

- with Council and government goals*

Strong brands, strong products





*The Field Museum,
Chicago*





*Musée du quai Branly,
Paris*





*American Museum of Natural History,
New York*

TE PAPA
OUR PLACE





Cultural diplomacy





*National Museum of China,
Wellington's sister city Beijing*



1.2 Economic benefits

	WCC \$000
<p>Education & Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free public programmes and events • school education programmes • Discovery Centres 	750
<p>Exhibition Development & Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing new exhibitions 	60
<p>Marketing & Communications</p> <p>Joint campaigns with Positively Wellington Tourism eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national joint television campaigns • joint venture international marketing campaigns • attending international tourism events, sales and training with PWT. 	390
<p>Special Exhibitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 major shows each year • play a significant role in attracting local repeat visitors to Te Papa and New Zealanders to Wellington. 	650
<p>Visitor Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellington city is the highest single visitor market for Te Papa's core free experience. • Te Papa Hosts promote other attractions and services in the city. 	400
	2,250

New Zealand to Wellington




- *Special exhibitions*
- *Working smarter*

Te Papa, Positively Wellington



POSITIVELY
Wellington
WellingtonNZ.com
TOURISM



UNVEILED

200 YEARS OF WEDDING FASHION
FROM THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, LONDON

TE PAPA
OUR PLACE



1.3 A city where people want to live



1.4 Smart City: Education



- 1.5 *Art at the heart of the cultural capital*
- *New proposition for art in Wellington*
 - *Pre-eminent art museum*
 - *More space, more art, more opportunities*
 - *Capital investment*



2. Team Wellington: A re-energised alliance

2.1 Clear communication

2.2 Long term planning

2.3 Agreed objectives & outputs

2.3 Shared conversations, face to face

2.4 A strategic Team Wellington



3. A Win-Win for Te Papa & Wellington



Absolutely

POSITIVELY

Wellington

ME HEKE KI PŌNEKE
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL

