
ORDINARY MEETING

OF

COMMUNITY, SPORT AND RECREATION COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Time: 9.15 am
Date: Wednesday, 25 November 2015
Venue: Committee Room 1
Ground Floor, Council Offices
101 Wakefield Street
Wellington

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Wade-Brown

Councillor Ahipene-Mercer
Councillor Coughlan
Councillor Eagle (Chair)
Councillor Foster
Councillor Free
Councillor Lee
Councillor Lester

Councillor Marsh
Councillor Pannett
Councillor Peck
Councillor Ritchie
Councillor Sparrow
Councillor Woolf
Councillor Young

Have your say!

You can make a short presentation to the Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 803-8334, emailing public.participation@wcc.govt.nz or writing to Democratic Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number and the issue you would like to talk about.

AREA OF FOCUS

The focus of the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee is to build strong, safe, healthy communities for a better quality of life. It will be responsible for social infrastructure (including social housing), social cohesion, encourage healthy lifestyles, support local community events, protect public safety, and provide a wide range of recreation and sporting facilities for residents and visitors to use and enjoy.

Quorum: 8 members

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1 Meeting Conduct

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 14 October 2015 will be put to the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee for confirmation.

1.4 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 3.23.3 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.

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 Community, Sport and Recreation Committee.

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.

Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee.

No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee for further discussion.

2. General Business

SOCIAL STRATEGY UPDATE: A FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDING STRONG AND SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITIES

Purpose

1. This report provides an update on the social strategy presenting the proposed project outline and timeline for developing Wellington City's social strategy "Building Strong and Successful Communities", and seeks agreement to proceed with engagement and consultation as the next step.

Summary

2. Building Strong and Successful Communities will be a framework to guide future decision-making. The framework will be a reference point to enable the Council to make cohesive interventions focused on ensuring Wellington's communities are not only surviving but thriving. In everyday life this means they are safe, healthy, strong and smart. This is the overall outcome that the framework is seeking to achieve.

Recommendations

That the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee:

1. Receive the report.
2. Agree to the project proposal and timeline:

TASK	START	END
Engaging with key stakeholders – develop consultation process	26 November 2015	31 March 2016 <i>*Planning can begin on this from Nov but engaging the key stakeholders would take place after the Christmas break, eg Feb-March</i>
Community engagement	01 April 2016	30 July 2016 <i>*The Annual Plan consultation occurs from April to mid-May. This is a long period but intended to allow for broad and thorough consultation.</i>
Collate, analyse & draft framework document	01 August 2016	30 September 2016
Proposed framework draft to CSR	After the election	
Framework signed off by Council	Following meeting	

3. Agree the following outcomes for the draft framework, that Wellington seeks to have

communities that are:

- Safe – all people have their basic needs met e.g. safety, housing, food
- Healthy – includes physical and financial health and physical activity opportunities
- Strong – engaged, inclusive and connected socially
- Smart – social-enterprise, civic –innovation and urban design

Background

3. On 22 April 2015 the Community Sport and Recreation Committee approved a scoping paper for the development of a social strategy for Wellington City. Please see Attachment 1 for the scope.
4. Interviews were then conducted with elected officials and council officers from six councils around New Zealand regarding their respective approaches to social and community wellbeing. The group represented a range of approaches and varying degrees of success and included Auckland Council. The purpose of the interviews was to learn more about the different approaches to development, engagement, and implementation of the respective social strategies, to share best practice and common pitfalls to avoid.
5. In some cases conversations were also held with affected community organisations; particularly those involved in the development, implementation, and daily operations of their Councils' social and community wellbeing strategies or plans.
6. The approach below draws on the successes, takes into account lessons learnt, and works it into the overall direction that the Council is heading.

Discussion

Project Proposal

7. The Council has a number of strategic documents setting high level goals and is working towards those and other goals, such as being a safe city and a resilient city. A lot of work is being done with and within communities on a day-to-day basis.
8. This is an opportunity to develop a more structured framework to ensure all of the Council's interventions are cohesive and contribute to a social infrastructure that is robust and responsive to local needs in both the short and longer term.
9. This project will seek to maximise opportunities and to complement the work of all agencies. The Council cannot solve all Wellington's social challenges on its own and we do not wish to duplicate the role and activities of central government, non-government social service providers or community groups.
10. It will deliver a framework and action plan having examined what the Council does, what organisations, groups, and people in our communities already do, and what is needed going into the future. It will include a number of principles to guide future practice, including how the Council will work with communities and community groups. The focus is to have it in place for the next Long Term Plan, which will be 2018.
11. Priorities in the action plan will be grouped by the Council's role:
 - a. in developing or amending policy and/or practices, implementing, or funding

- b. advocating to central government
 - c. working with partners and stakeholders
 - d. working directly with the community.
12. It is proposed that the project is framed around the following outcomes which align with both previous planning documents and the broader city resilience workstream. The aim is for Wellington communities to be:
- **Safe** – all people have their basic needs met eg safety, housing, food
 - **Healthy** – includes physical and financial health and physical activity opportunities
 - **Strong** – engaged, inclusive and connected socially
 - **Smart** – social-enterprise, civic –innovation and urban design.

Actions required to develop the framework

13. a. Internal stocktake of the Council's related initiatives and understanding of what we already know
- b. Working with partners and stakeholders – e.g. iwi-Maori, NGOs, community groups, to determine what work is being done already, identify the strengths, duplications, gaps, where Council fits, how we could help/adapt, and new ideas
- c. Working with communities: Consulting with people outside the groups we have established relationships with and looking at the future needs of the community.

Engagement and consultation

14. **We will establish a group of key stakeholders** with whom we will develop and conduct the consultation process. Other Councils' experience recommends this approach. It is also recommended that the key stakeholders have a wide reach within communities and the city, and has been noted that the most effective are not necessarily those with the strongest voice.
15. **This project offers an opportunity to look to the future.** Engagement and consultation would not simply be a stocktake of the current situation, but be broad-ranging and forward-looking in order to identify future issues and generate ideas for how communities may look in the future and how the Council, partners, NGOs, businesses and people might work together in the city in this space.
16. **Identifying strengths and gaps will be key.** For a lot of people in the city things are going well. By identifying what is working we can build on that and enable those parts to thrive. On the other hand, identifying gaps means help can be provided for people who are focused on surviving rather than thriving. We may identify duplications within the Council or within the community, meaning resources could be freed up to work on other issues.
17. **'Communities' refers to communities of interest.** For example this will include (but is not limited to) Mana whenua iwi and Māori communities and others that are cross-city such as youth, older persons, migrants, LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender), innovation, environmental – and others. Other communities will be place-based. Strathmore Park will be used as a case study.

18. This will be a **multi-streamed approach** reaching across a wide-range of participants to get a broad and comprehensive range of views. It will be important to include people who don't normally participate in consultation or engage with the Council.
19. It would include:
 - Discussions and face to face meetings e.g. workshops, groups or one on ones, depending on the audience.
 - Using the Research team's survey panel
 - Online surveys, forums
 - Presence at community events
 - A short questionnaire to be used at meetings e.g. schools, universities, organisations, individuals.
20. The process of creating this framework has a number of potential benefits for the Council:
 - It is an opportunity to refresh existing relationships, establish new relationships and engage a wider range of people in the Council activities, which we can build on in the future.
 - We can strengthen the Council's engagement and consultation practices by using a broad range of methods in a setting where the consultation process isn't statutorily stipulated. This gives us more freedom to trial them in a large project.
 - We can also ask future focused questions to challenge existing thinking and practices but doing so in a safe way where we aren't making promises or raising expectations – it is exploring ideas e.g. how the Council and communities might work together in the future; and think about how things could be done differently.

Engagement and consultation process

21. Engagement and consultation will draw together and build on the ideas in previous strategies (e.g. the 2006 Social and Recreation Strategy) and bring them into the current context by ensuring they are consistent with Towards 2040: Smart Capital and the 100 Resilient Cities framework.
22. Strong communities are more likely to be resilient cities in times of stress or shock. This project would be consistent with but separate to a Resilience Strategy. Ideas evoked by resilience such as 'strength' are incorporated, and we are using the 100 Resilient Cities understanding that resilience 'is about surviving and thriving, regardless of the challenge'.¹
23. Bringing those together, it is proposed that the engagement and consultation process of identifying community needs be framed around the following outcomes:
 - **Safe:** (surviving) all people have their basic needs met e.g. safety, housing, food
 - **Healthy:** (both surviving and thriving) – includes physical and financial health and physical activity opportunities
 - **Strong:** (thriving) – incorporating engaged, inclusive and connected socially
 - **Smart:** (thriving) – social-enterprise, civic –innovation and urban design.
24. The project name 'Building Strong and Successful Communities' comes from the idea of 'strong' being resilient and connected, and 'successful' because all of Council's

¹ 100 Resilient Cities website: <http://www.100resilientcities.org/#/-/>

goals are based on achieving success, so we've put it up front. It is initially intended as a working title and the final title may emerge through this process.

Measuring Success

25. Despite the very different approaches taken by the councils spoken to, the issues that emerged were remarkably consistent. All councils identified that they faced challenges in measuring social outcomes and the impacts of their interventions. This impeded realisation of the full potential of their respective approaches.
26. We currently have an idea of how the city and region as a whole is faring gained by surveys such as the Quality of Life survey and Residents Monitoring Survey. It would be beneficial to have community-level measures to give a clearer picture and allow for the appropriate response. The Mayor has identified getting a better measure of 'neighbourliness' as an issue and this could be addressed here.
27. A measure of success will be developed with the Research and Evaluation Team during this project. Sets of indicators will be developed for each outcome (safe, healthy, strong and smart) and will be tracked over time. When taken together this will indicate progress towards being a strong and successful community and will identify priorities for action.

After the framework is complete

28. By identifying principles and priorities the framework will provide a guide for Council decision-making when working with communities and community groups. Future projects would need to fit within the framework and demonstrate the contribution to the outcomes in order to be accepted by the Council.
29. Once the framework is complete work on actioning the priorities can begin. That may involve linking in with the Resilience Strategy, policy development, establishing stakeholder and broader community relationships, and establishing new ways of working together. It could have longer term effects of empowering communities and increasing democratic participation.

Next Actions

30. The next step will be to identify, then establish and engage with the group of key stakeholders who will work with us on wider engagement and consultation.
31. Proposed Timeline:

TASK	START	END
Engaging with key stakeholders – develop consultation process	26 November 2015	31 March 2016 <i>*Planning can begin on this from Nov but engaging the key stakeholders would take place after the Christmas break, eg Feb-March</i>
Community engagement	01 April 2016	30 July 2016 <i>*The Annual Plan consultation occurs from April to mid-May. This is a long period but intended to allow for broad and thorough consultation.</i>

Collate, analyse & draft framework document	01 August 2016	30 September 2016
Proposed framework draft to CSR	After the election	
Framework signed off by Council	Following meeting	

Attachments

Attachment 1. Matters in and out of scope for Social Strategy

Page 14

Author	Carolyn Dick, Senior Advisor
Authoriser	John McGrath, Acting Director Strategy and External Relations

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

Internal discussions in the development of this plan have already been held with Officers from Community Networks, Parks Sport and Recreation, Treaty Relations, Research and Evaluation, Engagement and Consultation, and Policy and Reporting. As set out in the paper Officers propose a broad and thorough engagement and consultation process occurs in the development of this work.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

As indicated in the proposal above, Mana Whenua iwi and Wellington Māori communities will be important parts of the engagement and consultation process.

Financial implications

Funding for conducting work related for the framework will come out of existing budgets and will be minimal.

Funding to implement any action plan that accompanies the framework is outside the scope of this project. Funding would need to be approved via the Long-term Plan or Annual Plan processes.

The development of the framework will not address the level of funding provided for programmes or service.

Policy and legislative implications

This project will undertake a stocktake of current initiatives. Policy evaluation and development are outside the project's scope.

Risks / legal

Development of a framework is likely to raise expectations that the Council will resolve all Wellington's social challenges. As discussed above, this isn't our role alone nor do we have the resources to do so. Signalling the scope and managing expectations from the outset and developing a tight communications strategy for the development of the discussion document will be essential.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Nil

Communications Plan

A communications plan will be developed.

A Framework for Building Strong and Successful Communities: Bringing the Social Strategy to life

ATTACHMENT 1: Scope of the Framework

Approved by Community, Sport and Recreation Committee on 22 April 2015

Within scope

The primary focus of this work will be on:

- Understanding our communities and responding to changing demographics of the city
- Determining current and emerging needs, any gaps or access barriers for or into these communities and how do we ensure diversity remains an advantage for the city
- Harnessing the changing face of the community and NGO sectors – particularly leveraging service delivery via volunteering and the community sector
- Examining potential for growth in social entrepreneurship across the city
- Considering how we maximise the use of existing facilities able to deliver responsive and effective services that provide the opportunity for strong community ownership
- Establish our mid- to long-term priorities.

It could include discussion around funding mechanisms and processes as well as how we might get better outcomes from existing funding (but will not address levels of funding for programmes or services).

Out of scope

- Developing detailed policy for how the gaps will be filled. That process will be set up by this Framework
- A review of Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital
- A review of existing social policies and programmes or arts and culture policies and programmes
- Funding to implement any action plan that accompanies the Framework. Funding will need to be approved via the Long-term Plan or Annual Plan processes
- The development of the Framework will not address the level of funding provided for programmes or service.
- A review of existing policies, programmes and processes to ensure they align with the new Framework. Any such reviews will be identified during the development of the Framework and outlined in an action plan. Work to implement any strategic actions or processes needed would be undertaken as a separate project.

EXTENDING WELLINGTON'S SMOKE FREE OUTDOOR AREAS: UPDATE AND ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESULTS

Purpose

1. This report outlines community views on extending Wellington's smoke-free outdoor areas and seeks the Committee's direction on next steps.

Summary

2. In August 2015 the Committee agreed to seek community views on extending Wellington's smoke-free² outdoor areas via a survey. The survey was recommended by officers following the Council's request for advice on extending Wellington's smoke-free outdoor areas in May 2015.
3. The Council has designated its sports fields, playgrounds, skate parks, and Midland Park as smoke-free outdoor areas. The Council takes an educational approach using signs to promote specific areas as smoke-free.
4. The vast majority of people surveyed support Wellington becoming increasingly smoke-free (84 percent). Less than one in 10 Wellingtonians smoke³ and more current smokers surveyed were supportive of Wellington becoming increasingly smoke-free (44 percent) than not (38 percent).
5. The greatest support from survey respondents was for the following additional areas to be designated smoke-free:
 - Entrances of buildings accessed by the public (89 percent)
 - Bus stops (82 percent)
 - Botanical Gardens of Wellington (Wellington Botanic Garden 74 percent support and Otari-Wiltons Bush 73 percent).
6. These areas could be made smoke free within the Council's current educational approach. Research and our survey results indicate potential for this 'self-policing' approach to be an effective way to further reduce smoking rates. However, more work is needed to increase awareness, and further evaluation is needed to help increase the effectiveness of the educational approach.
7. The Council's website will be updated to make information on current smoke-free areas clear and easy to find. Officers will also develop a communications plan to increase the effectiveness of the Council's smoke-free initiatives.
8. Officers will report back to the Committee on 13 April 2016 to recommend additional smoke-free areas for World Smoke-free Day on 31 May 2016. The extended date for reporting on options will allow officers to incorporate further evaluation work on current smoke-free areas, incorporate research being conducted by the Otago School of Medicine, and to undertake targeted consultation based on the survey results.

² Smoke-free covers e-cigarettes and all addictive recreational nicotine products.

³ I D Consulting Pty Ltd. Wellington City smoking behaviour. I D Consulting Pty Ltd, Collingwood, Victoria. 2014. Accessed November 3, 2015. <http://profile.idnz.co.nz/wellington/smoking>.

Recommendations

That the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to instruct officers to investigate options for extending Wellington's smoke-free areas following evaluation of current smoke-free areas, and analysis using visibility, annoyance and feasibility as policy criteria.
3. Agree to instruct officers to consider making the entrances of Council buildings including libraries, swimming pools and the civic campus smoke-free, and to undertake targeted consultation.
4. Agree that officers will report back on 13 April 2016 to recommend options for extending Wellington's smoke-free outdoor areas ahead of World Smoke-free day in May 2016.
5. Agree that officers will update the Council's website and prepare a communications plan to increase the effectiveness of the Council's smoke-free initiatives, including reviewing smoke-free signage.

Background

9. Society is increasingly becoming smoke-free. The decline in smoking reflects decades of health promotion initiatives led by Central Government. The Smoke-free Environments Act 1990 has eliminated smoking from all indoor public spaces and work places, as well as outdoors in all school and early childhood centres.
10. In March 2011 the New Zealand Government committed to a goal of New Zealand becoming smoke-free by 2025. A smoke-free New Zealand would mean smoking rates of less than 5% across all populations. The goal is not a ban on smoking. Smoking rates in Wellington (9.5 percent in 2013) are lower than in the Wellington Region (12 percent) and nationally (17 percent).⁴
11. The rationale for outdoor smoke-free policies is to further reduce the incidence of smoking to improve public health. Also, the non-smoking majority is increasingly objecting to second-hand cigarette smoke exposure in outdoor areas on health and odour grounds.
12. In addition, carelessly discarded cigarette butts are still a significant problem for the City's drainage infrastructure and our environment. Cigarette butt litter was one of the main concerns expressed in comments by survey respondents:

"It's not just breathing in others smoke when you are out and about. It's also the litter of cigarette butts that end up in our water ways. Smokers think its fine to just drop their butts on the ground and in the gutter."
13. The Council has designated playgrounds, skate parks, sports fields, and Midland Park as smoke-free outdoor areas. The Zoo and Zealandia are smoke-free as is new and refurbished Council housing (both inside and out), with designated smoking areas

⁴ I D Consulting Pty Ltd. Wellington region smoking behaviour. I D Consulting Pty Ltd. Collingwood, Victoria. 2014. Accessed May 9, 2014. <http://profile.idnz.co.nz/greater-wellington/smoking?BMID=45>.

provided outdoors for tenants who smoke. Communal areas of all council housing complexes are also smoke-free.

14. An online survey was conducted to inform Wellington City Council's smoke-free initiatives. The survey was sent out to a Council research database over a 10 day period in early September 2015 and 1,329 people participated. The report's executive summary is attached.
15. Officers also sought advice in the form of a report from the Otago School of Medicine on the range of smoke-free policy options based on local and overseas research and policy efforts. The report's summary is attached.
16. The Otago School of Medicine is currently undertaking a research project in Wellington that includes interviews and focus groups. Preliminary results from this research should be available in February 2016 and will inform the recommendations report to the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee in April 2016.
17. Officers will undertake additional research and engagement activities as required to inform the Committee's recommendations to the Council.

Discussion

18. Survey results indicate strong public support for extending Wellington's smoke-free outdoor areas (84 percent). Areas with the most support that are not already smoke-free were:
 - Entrances of building accessed by the public (89 percent)
 - Bus stops (82 percent)
 - Botanical Gardens of Wellington (Wellington Botanic Garden 74 percent support and Otari-Wiltons Bush 73 percent).
 - Other nature reserves (72 percent)
19. Support for current smoke-free areas was strong, with 96 percent support for children's playgrounds, 80 percent for sports fields and 66 percent for Midland Park. Public support has also increased since 2012, from 85 percent to 96 percent.
20. The majority of current smokers surveyed (62 percent) thought signs were a sufficient prompt to discourage smoking in specific areas, while 80 percent of non-smokers would prefer a bylaw.
21. While there was considerable support for an enforceable bylaw from those surveyed (75 percent overall), other respondents noted that smoking is an addiction and that people need to be supported to quit:

"There is enough information about the dangers of smoking to convince people that it is not a great idea. But it IS addictive, and difficult to quit. I don't think by-laws and fines would really help motivate anyone. Quitting is stressful enough."
22. The Council's educational approach is constructive and low-cost. The survey provided some encouraging results to indicate the educational approach (ie. the use of signs to promote smoke-free outdoor areas) could be an effective way to reduce smoking rates over time. Smokers had a much greater awareness of smoke-free areas, correctly identifying that Wellington's playgrounds and sports fields are smoke-free (73 percent and 47 percent respectively, versus 56 percent and 30 percent for non-smokers).

23. In addition, A recent study⁵ in Auckland found that smokers are much more likely to notice smoke-free signs, and that a significant number of people (three in 10) stated they felt comfortable reminding people smoking in a smoke-free area not to smoke.
24. However, more work is needed to raise awareness of Wellington's current smoke-free areas. Only 58% of respondents correctly identified playgrounds as smoke-free, and only 32% identified sports fields as smoke-free. Observational data on our current smoke-free areas will be collected over summer when more people are out and about and Saturday sport has resumed.
25. The Council's website will also be updated so that it's easy to find out which areas are smoke-free, and officers will develop a communications plan to increase the effectiveness of the Council's smoke-free initiatives, including reviewing smoke-free signage.
26. Connecting the Council's activities with wider events such as World Smoke-free Day on May 31 will help increase awareness of Wellington's smoke-free areas. Communal areas of city housing complexes were made smoke-free for World Smoke-free day in 2015 and Midland Park was made smoke-free in 2014.

Options

27. Extending Wellington's smoke-free areas is also consistent with a number of the Council's strategy, policy and project initiatives including:
 - Making the city child and family friendly (including the UN Child and Youth Friendly Cities Initiative)
 - Wellington 2040 – A Liveable City (Increasing the quality of life of residents)
 - Wellington 2040 – An Eco-City (Improving the environment and ecology of the City and its harbour)
 - Destination Wellington – Improving the experience of visitors
 - Developing a Social Strategy
28. Officers have drafted the following criteria for assessing and prioritising options for extending smoke-free areas as part of the wider public health goal of New Zealand being smoke-free by 2025:
 - 1) Visibility – the objective is to reduce the visibility of smoking to reduce role-modelling, and a cue for people trying to quit. Relevant areas are children's playgrounds, family friendly areas, sports fields and busy places such centrally located public buildings and bus stops.
 - 2) Annoyance – the objective is to reduce exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke, for example where people are very near each other (eg. less than 5m), where the space is enclosed by more than three sides (eg. bus shelters), and where the smell of cigarette smoke is likely to interfere with the enjoyment of other activities (eg. sitting outside for fresh air and sunshine).
 - 3) Feasibility – the Council is confident it has a practical and cost-effective mechanism to make an area smoke-free. The Council also needs evidence for broad public support, and that the area is clearly definable.

⁵ Wyllie, A. (2014). *Public response to introduction of Smokefree outdoor public places in Auckland Council region*. Report prepared for Cancer Society Auckland Division.

29. To promote discussion these criteria are applied below to the five most supported smoke-free areas as indicated by the survey (current and potential).

Table 1. Suggested criteria for extending smoke-free areas.

Area	Visibility	Annoyance	Feasibility
Play grounds	Visibility is the primary driver for making playgrounds smoke-free. Playgrounds are intended for children, one of the objectives for reducing the visibility of smoking is to reduce role-modelling to children	Less of a factor since playgrounds tend to be in open space and not crowded.	The vast majority of smokers are very aware that Wellington's playgrounds are smoke-free, and 96 percent of those surveyed expressed support. Evaluation work over summer will help the Council to better understand the educational approach.
Sports parks	As above, smoking conflicts with the positive health and fitness values associated with sport, and Saturday sport is a very popular children's activity.	Spectators often need to stand close together on the sideline, so 'annoyance' due to second-hand cigarette smoke can be an issue.	Less than half of smokers were aware that sports fields are smoke free, and only 30 percent of non-smokers. Strong support was indicated by the survey (80 percent) but an effective way to get the word out is needed.
Entrances of Council buildings	Council buildings such as libraries and swimming pools are centrally located, well used and family friendly places.	People can be close together as they 'funnel' into entrances, and entrances can be quite enclosed to protect people from the wind and rain.	Strong support was indicated by the survey (89 percent) and the educational approach could be applied to building entrances:
Bus stops	Bus stops are well used, including by school children and in highly visible locations.	People congregate at busy bus stops so can be close together. Bus shelters and some bus stops can be quite enclosed.	Strong support was indicated by the survey (82 percent), as above, the educational approach could be trailed for bus stops.
Botanic Gardens of Wellington	Very popular family friendly areas and visitor attractions.	Open space, but smoking is likely to interfere with the enjoyment of fresh air while walking around the gardens.	The educational approach is already applied at the Zoo and Zealandia.

30. Educational smoke-free policies have now been implemented extensively in New Zealand. Auckland Council's Smoke-free Policy 2013 is the most comprehensive in terms of coverage. The Auckland Council's policy objective is to reduce smoking rates to below 3 percent by 2025, in line with the Government's goal for a smoke-free nation by 2025. It is non-regulatory and includes the following non-smoking areas:
- All outdoor facilities (eg. stadiums, outdoor pools and Auckland Zoo)
 - All playgrounds, skate parks and sports fields
 - All parks and reserves
 - Public outdoor areas associated with Auckland Council, (eg. Libraries, community halls, museums and recreation centres)
 - All transport areas (eg. bus and train stations, shelters and terminals)
 - All plazas and civic squares
 - All Council events and events held in smoke-free areas
 - More areas will be added over time as part of a staged approach, with a review scheduled for 2016.
31. Local authorities overseas tend to take a regulatory approach, using bylaws to designate outdoor areas as smoke-free. Other places where smoke-free outdoor policies are applied include outdoor malls and busy pedestrian areas.
32. Another policy option is licence or lease incentives to make outdoor dining smoke-free (68 percent of those surveyed support making outdoor dining smoke-free). Restaurant/café owners are responsible for signage and reminding people not to smoke. Given the need for owners to take responsibility for enforcement, the Council would first need to engage restaurant and café owners and establish whether they support the policy.
33. Event organisers might also be encouraged to make events smoke-free with incentives or conditions on the use of public space. It would follow that events held in smoke-free outdoor areas would also be smoke-free.

Next Actions

34. Officers will:
- Update the Council's website
 - Develop a communications plan to increase the effectiveness of the Council's smoke-free initiatives
 - Review how the educational approach is working in practice
 - Consult Council staff and customers on making the entrances of Council buildings and facilities smoke-free
 - Report back in April 2016 on the best next steps for extending smoke-free areas in Wellington.
35. The Council is currently developing a Social Strategy focused on building strong and successful communities. The Government's goal for a smoke-free New Zealand by 2025 and initiatives to reduce smoking in Wellington are also consistent with the focus for the Social Strategy.
36. Officers will look for opportunities to connect up the Council's smoke-free initiatives as the Social Strategy is developed. The Child and Youth Friendly Cities Initiative will be developed concurrently with the Social Strategy.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Smoke-free Survey Executive Summary	Page 23
Attachment 2.	Summary - Smoke-free Wellington, context, options and evidence	Page 28

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Authoriser	Gunther Wild, Manager Policy and Reporting

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

Targeted consultation will be conducted prior to reporting back to the Committee with options in April 2016.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no immediate Treaty considerations.

Financial implications

There are no immediate financial implications.

Policy and legislative implications

There are no direct policy and legislative implications with conducting this survey.

Risks / legal

There are no legal risks with the recommended approach.

Climate Change impact and considerations

There are no direct climate change impacts.

Communications Plan

A communications plan will be developed to increase the effectiveness of the Council's smoke-free initiatives.

Attitudes towards smoking in Wellington

2015 smoke-free survey: Executive Summary

WCC Research and Evaluation team

Executive summary

Background

An online survey was conducted to gather evidence to inform Wellington City Council's smoke-free initiatives, specifically investigating:

1. Current awareness of existing smoke-free locations in Wellington City,
2. Attitudes towards smoking in public amongst the population, and
3. Support for various locations in the city becoming smoke-free, including the possible outcomes of such a change in terms of visitor numbers to these locations.

The sample of 1,329 responses was post-weighted to match the wider population of Wellington region on age, gender and current smoking status. After this post-weighting, 12% of the sample were current smokers, 22% ex-smokers and 66% non-smokers (never smoked). Just over half were females (52%).

For context, areas in Wellington City that are currently smoke-free include:

- Children's playgrounds (including skate parks),
- Sports fields,
- Midland park, and
- Cable car lane (the only area in Wellington City with a smoke-free bylaw; this area was not covered in the current survey).

Awareness of smoke-free areas

Overall there was not a high level of awareness of current smoke-free areas in Wellington City amongst the sample. Only 7% of the sample correctly identified all three of the smoke-free areas listed in the survey. Of the total sample:

- 58% correctly identified children's playgrounds as currently being smoke-free,
- 32% correctly identified sports fields, and
- 12% correctly identified Midland Park.

Over a quarter of the sample believed that no areas around Wellington City were currently smoke-free.

Current smokers are generally more aware of smoke-free areas in the city compared to non-smokers, and in addition tend to believe smoke-free areas are more wide-reaching than they actually are. The proportion of smokers who correctly identified the smoke-free areas listed in the survey was still less than optimal (e.g. 73% for playgrounds, 47% for sports fields and 18% for Midland Park).

Attitudes towards smoking in public

Of the total sample, the majority (84%) supported Wellington becoming increasingly smoke-free, and around three-quarters disagreed with the statement "Smoking is a personal choice and should not have restrictions placed on it" (11% were neutral and 10% agreed). Smokers had less negative attitudes towards smoking in public compared to non-smokers; however a higher proportion of current smokers supported Wellington becoming increasingly smoke-free (44%) than did not (38%).

Current smokers were less consistent in their attitudes towards smoking in public compared to non-smokers. The majority of non-smokers scored high on an attitudes towards smoking scale (indicating they had negative attitudes towards smoking in public), whereas current smokers were almost evenly split between low, medium and high scores on this scale. 35% of current smokers reported feeling frustrated when someone smoked near them while dining outside at a restaurant (compared to 87% of non-smokers), and one-quarter reported frustration when someone started smoking near them when seated outside (compared to 87% of non-smokers).

Just over half of current smokers (53%) agreed that smoking should be banned in all outdoor places that children are likely to go. The majority (87%) of non-smokers agreed. A third of all smokers disagreed that smoking is a personal choice and should not have restrictions placed on it (compared to 80% of non-smokers).

Support for smoke-free initiatives

Wellington City locations that are not already smoke-free with high support amongst the sample for being smoke-free include:

- Entrances of buildings accessed by the public (89%)
- Bus stops (82%)
- Botanic gardens (74%)
- Otari-Wilton's reserve (73%) and
- Other nature reserves (72%).

Support for outdoor restaurant dining areas being smoke-free was higher (68%) than for outdoor bar areas (50%). Beaches and coastal areas have support from 52% of the sample for being smoke-free, and Oriental Bay by 48%. Retail areas (e.g. The Golden Mile, Cuba Street, and the waterfront) range in support from 46%-53%¹. All urban parks and squares have clear majority support for being smoke-free (ranging from 62%-69%).

Non-smokers were significantly more likely than smokers to want each location listed in the survey to be smoke-free. The discrepancy in views between the two groups was greatest for locations such as outdoor bar and restaurant dining areas, parks, coastal areas and busy city streets (such as the Golden Mile). There was majority smoker support for building entrances, bus stops and botanic gardens/reserves being smoke-free.

¹ The waterfront is a mixed retail and recreation area.

Possible effects of changes

Net gains in the proportions of people predicting they would be likely to visit are expected for all the locations listed in the survey with a change to being smoke-free. The proportion of people predicting they would be more likely to visit minus those who would be less likely ranges from a minimum of 34% for Te Kopahou (Red Rocks Reserve) to a maximum of 62% for outdoor restaurant dining areas. Only between 3% and 9% of the sample suggested they would be 'less' or 'much less' likely to visit the locations listed if they were to become smoke-free.

Almost all non-smokers predicted they would be unaffected or more likely to visit all locations if they were to become smoke-free (ranging from 96%-99%), resulting in expected net gains in visiting likelihood of between 35% and 64% for this group (who made up 88% of the sample). The majority of current smokers also predicted they would be unaffected or more likely to visit each location listed, however this was much more variable than for non-smokers (ranging from 54%-88%). For many locations a decrease in smoker likelihood of visiting was predicted. For each of the locations listed in the survey, smokers were significantly more likely to report that they would be 'less' or 'much less' likely to visit each location compared to non-smokers.

Enforcement

Opinions amongst the sample were very mixed with regard to whether or not smoke-free signage is enough to prompt people not to smoke in smoke-free areas.

There was high support within the sample for smoke-free areas being enforced with a bylaw and fine, with three-quarters expressing support for this option and only 14% disagreeing. 43% of smokers supported this option.

Almost two-thirds of the sample agreed that smoke-free signage in Wellington should have Quitline information included on it and only 11% disagreed (45% of smokers agreed).

Additional concerns raised

The largest proportion of general comments made on the survey supported Wellington and/or New Zealand becoming increasingly smoke-free. A number of concerns were also raised by respondents, the most prominent being:

- Support for balance and tolerance in smoke-free initiatives, including supporting smokers to quit,
- A dislike of smoking or a concern over being exposed to others' smoking, and
- A dislike of cigarette butt litter and a concern for the environment, including a call to introduce fines.

Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn from the survey findings:

- 1. There is at present a lack of awareness of current smoke-free areas in Wellington City:**
Further promotion of current smoke-free outdoor areas is recommended, including a designated 'smoke-free' page on the Wellington City Council website. A review of current smoke-free signage is also recommended.

2. **Current designated smoke-free areas may not be free of smoking in reality (more data is required):** Observational data will be collected by the University of Otago at a number of outdoor public spaces over the 2015/2016 summer.
3. **There is strong support for expanding smoke-free areas in Wellington City:** Particularly so for the areas outside of buildings accessed by the public, bus stops and nature reserves. There was total sample *and* smoker majority support for these areas being smoke-free. Support amongst the community also appears to be growing when comparing back to similar research from 2012.
4. **A change to being smoke-free is likely to have positive impacts on visitor numbers:** With net gains to predicted likelihood of visiting ranging between 34% and 62%. Only between 3% and 9% of the total sample suggested they would be 'much less' or 'less' likely to visit the range of outdoor locations listed in the survey. Outdoor restaurant and bar areas were the most polarising, with the largest proportions of people both saying they would be 'more' or 'much more' likely to visit *and* 'much less' or 'less' likely to visit of all of the locations listed (resulting in the highest predicted increased likelihood of visiting of all the locations listed in the survey for these locations).
5. **There is support for enforcement of smoke-free initiatives:** Three-quarters of the sample supported the option of smoke-free initiatives being enforced with a bylaw and fine.

It is recommended that these findings are taken into account in conjunction with the findings of the observational work to be completed over the 2015/2016 summer by the University of Otago when reviewing the Council's smoke-free initiatives.

Smokefree Wellington: Context, options and evidence

George Thomson
University of Otago, Wellington

September 2015

Summary

Context for smokefree outdoor policies in Wellington

Less than one in ten (9.5%) adults in Wellington City smoke, and about one in eight (12.8%) in the Wellington region, compared to about one in six (17%) for New Zealand.

New Zealand survey results indicate that well over 80% of people would like smokefree playgrounds and smokefree entrances to buildings that the public use. Smaller majorities support smokefree outdoor dining areas, sports fields, or music or community events.

The normality of smoking in New Zealand is affected by the visibility of smoking, the number and proximity of retail outlets, the widespread visibility of tobacco branding on packs, and by role models.

The spread of smokefree outdoor policies internationally and in New Zealand

In contrast to New Zealand, nearly all smokefree outdoor policies elsewhere are enforceable when necessary by law. Such policies are widespread in Australia and North America for building entrances, transport waiting areas, dining and drinking areas, parks, playgrounds and beaches. In the USA and Australia a number of cities are developing smokefree pavements and streets. In New Zealand over 70% of local authorities have some 'educational' outdoor smokefree policies – these are not enforceable by law. A few New Zealand cities are developing smokefree pavement policies for small areas.

Policy options for smokefree and tobacco-free activity

Smokefree outdoor policies can be separated by:

- Type of place
- Extent of local or central government involvement
- Extent of investment and effort in policy implementation

Smokefree outdoor policies can be achieved through licence and lease conditions (eg, for pavement area leases). Local authorities could hold referenda on smokefree policies for areas (eg, a shopping centre). Smokefree outdoor policies require investment in the communication of

the policy and its rationale, even when the policy is backed by law. Enforcement of smokefree outdoor policies overseas is largely by verbal information and warnings by officials, with fines relatively rare.

Beyond smokefree policies, there are options for tobacco-free events and areas (where no tobacco is allowed), and not allowing tobacco retailing in particular areas.

Evidence for smokefree policy investment

There is increasing New Zealand and international evidence that the normality of smoking at a neighbourhood or community level is related to the likelihood of starting smoking or having difficulty in quitting. There is some evidence that the decreased acceptability of smoking is associated with decreased tobacco consumption and with increased success in quitting, and that smokefree outdoor policies increase quit attempts at a population level.

Possible principles for the Wellington City Council

To align the City's approach to policies for smokefree outdoor places with:

- Making the city child and family friendly
- Increasing the quality of life of residents
- Improving the experience of visitors
- Improving the environment and ecology of the city and its harbour
- Making savings from reduced litter

Options for the Wellington City Council

These include:

1. To introduce further 'educational' smokefree outdoor policies, along with investment in the communication of the policies and their rationale.
2. To use the City's powers and fulfill the City's duties under the Health Act 1956 by creating bylaws for smokefree outdoor policies. The bylaws could require: i) minimum smokefree distances from openings in buildings used by workers and the public, (ii) all outdoor public eating and drinking areas to be smokefree, (iii) smokefree transport waiting areas, (iv) smokefree zones within 10 metres of playground equipment used by the public, (v) smokefree pavements within 15 metres of school and hospital gates, driveways and other entrances.
3. To require smokefree policies for events held on City land, or run by the City.
4. To investigate and plan for smokefree shopping pavement areas throughout the City, and particularly for the whole of the Central Business District.
5. To hold referenda to enable residents to decide on the nature and extent of smokefree outdoor policies for public places that they wish to have in their area.
6. To advocate to central government for better smokefree legislation.

PLAYGROUNDS POLICY REVIEW 2015/16 - SCOPING REPORT

Purpose

1. To agree the scope for the review of the Playgrounds Policy (2002).

Summary

2. The current Playgrounds Policy is outdated in the context of current Wellington City strategy and policy and international, national and regional playground policy approaches and best practice.
3. The Council has indicated that becoming a Child Friendly City is a priority. A revised Playgrounds Policy will help deliver this vision and provide a strategic approach to the provision and quality of playgrounds in Wellington, primarily across the parks network.
4. Providing a network of well located, designed, and maintained play opportunities is a key part of getting more children outside and active. Getting more children outside and active has social, health (physical and mental), environmental and even economic benefits. Playground provision fits with provision of recreation opportunities generally within Wellington and in the Region.
5. Recent consultation and engagement to develop Our Natural Capital, Our Capital Spaces, the Suburban Reserves Management Plan, the Mount Victoria Masterplan, and to inform playground renewals, indicates that elements of 'nature play' and the concept of 'play spaces' is supported by the Wellington Community. There is also a need to consider play provision for youth.
6. Development of a revised policy will enable the Council to refocus on what is important in provision of new playgrounds and renewals and identify key projects and initiatives.

Recommendations

That the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree that the scope of the playgrounds policy review will include:
 - a. The policy be renamed as the **Wellington Play Space Policy** and include a background to best practice provision, quality, management and maintenance of play spaces and what that means in the Wellington context
 - b. A vision or principles for play within the Wellington reserves network and potentially in other areas
 - c. Review of the Playground Categories and an associated set of 'design principles' to inform new playground development and re development of old
 - d. Inclusion of new ideas and strategic direction on nature play and playable space
 - e. Review of options to direct provision/quantity/spread of play spaces
 - f. The process for identifying play equipment that will be removed and prioritization of filling gaps in the network
 - g. Inclusion of skate, bike skills and half courts as a separate but related network of activities that form part (i.e the part located in parks) of a city wide provision for youth 'play'.

Background

Current Playgrounds Policy

7. The Wellington Playground Policy was prepared in 2002 to define how the Council will provide playgrounds to the community in an equitable manner recognising the needs of communities and suburbs and taking into account constraints of topography and funding. The 2002 Policy Objective is:

“The provision of a range of safe, enjoyable and stimulating playgrounds across the City in a way that best meets the needs of children, care-givers, communities and the City for access, safety, amenity and maintenance.”

8. A playground hierarchy includes 110 playgrounds with four categories based on playground size, number of play activities and the area they are to service; Centralised, Community, Local, Local Basic.
9. The aim of the policy is to have a minimum of 83 Council owned playgrounds, all in good or excellent condition. The policy has an implementation timeframe of 15 years within which all playgrounds will be upgraded once. The policy outlines circumstances where decommissioning might be necessary and the likely need for a new playground every five years to fill provision and standards deficiencies (primarily in the northern growth areas).
10. The policy includes the idea of alternative providers. Case by case consideration will be given to proposals for partnerships with schools, community groups and private sponsorship arrangements.
11. An ‘optimum playground’ is defined alongside adoption of the NZ standards for play equipment as standard. A criteria for provision is set at:
Ideally, a significant majority of residential dwellings should have access to a local or local basic playground within a radius of 600m
And/or
A significant majority of residential dwellings should be within an 800m radius of a community or centralised playground.
12. Community involvement in the planning and upgrade of playgrounds is considered important.
13. The policy targets the under 15 age group and does not include facilities that might provide for youth such as skate facilities, bike skills areas or half courts.

Key achievements of the policy

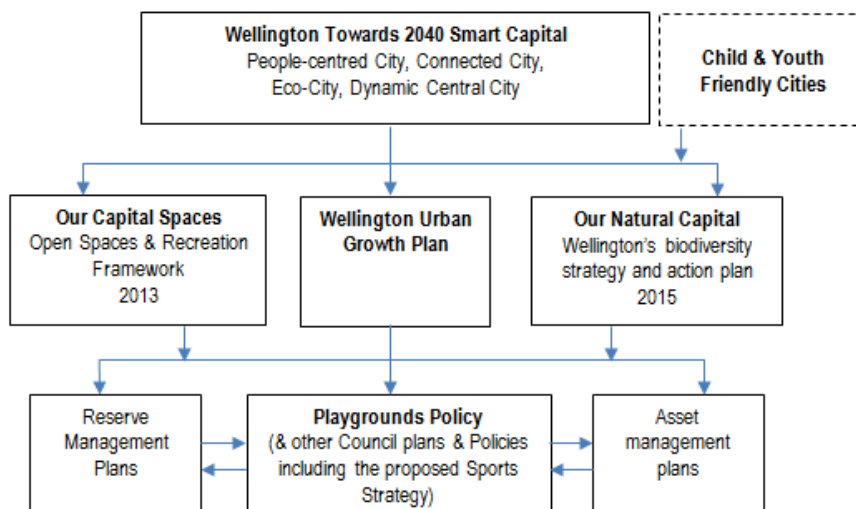
14. In 2015 the playgrounds network includes 105 playgrounds. The majority of play areas fit the category of Local or Local Basic.
15. Included in the 105 playgrounds are three school partnerships. Each partnership was developed specifically for the situation and is therefore different, but necessarily so and to the benefit of both the school and general communities involved.
16. Twelve new playgrounds have been built since 2002 in greenfield areas or to fill gaps within the existing network. This includes the three school partnerships mentioned above and one funded through development contributions. The Long Term Plan includes funding for two new community play areas. One at Wakefield Park (16/17) and

one at Newlands Park (18/19). There is provision for a new playground at Stebbings Valley and one at Lincolnshire Farms as part of future greenfield subdivision.

17. Accessibility of the formal play area network for people with physical or intellectual disabilities was assessed in a Play Areas Accessibility Review in 2014 as either good, moderate or poor. The vast majority (70%) of play areas are considered to be Moderate, in that they have some restriction to accessibility, often to do with the entrances into the play area. The remaining 30% are considered Poor – often due to the steeply sloping sites, but also because poor design. None of the sites fit the third category of Good.
18. The 2002 policy direction to reduce the total number of playgrounds was not achieved. The policy did not accurately account for the development of new playgrounds in growth areas (such as Woodridge and Churton Park for example) or new playgrounds built to fill provision gaps (such as in Mount Cook) and as part of capital projects (such as Waitangi Park and Cobblestone Park). Retiring playgrounds has been met with significant public opposition.
19. In addition to the number of playgrounds remaining well above the 83 target, in 2011 the playgrounds renewal budget was reduced. Current renewals budgets provide for play equipment replacement at approximately four play areas per year (depending on the category of play area) with limited landscape or general park improvements. The result is a slower rollout of renewals from 15 years to 25 years.
20. There are currently seven skate facilities throughout Wellington ranging from ramps to bowls to comprehensive skate parks. There are six bike skills areas; Central Park Play Area Mini Bike Circuit, Ian Galloway Park Bike Skills Area, Tawa Bike Track, Mt Victoria Bike Skills Area and the Island bay kids track opposite Wakefield Park. Other biking specific activities for children and young people in the city are being developed as part of the mountain biking track network (for example at Centennial Reserve in Miramar and in Karori Park) and in partnership with schools (the Bikes in Schools programme).

Wellington City Strategic and Policy Context

21. The diagram below provides a summary of the Wellington City strategic and policy context. A key factor in the decision to review the current Playground Policy is that all of the key strategic documents have been revised and include new direction and ideas that relate to the provision of playgrounds. The current Playgrounds Policy needs to better reflect the current strategy framework.



Discussion

Issues and Opportunities

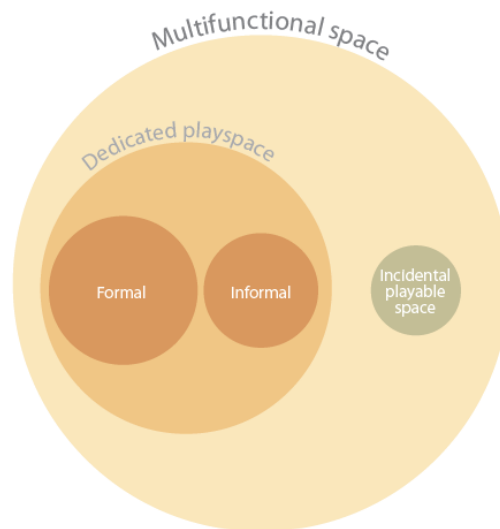
22. Regionally, nationally and internationally there is evidence to support the importance of outdoor play for physical, cognitive and social development and general health and wellbeing of children. It is also evident that there are wider benefits associated with play in an outdoor environment that have a very broad reach from social to environmental and even economic benefits.
23. Playgrounds are valued and well used by Wellingtonians. Wellingtonians care about playgrounds as part of the open space network. We know this through preparation of Our Capital Spaces, Our Natural Capital, the Suburban Reserves Management Plan, the Mount Victoria Masterplan, playground renewals, research by others and Long Term Plan benchmarking (Residents Satisfaction Survey).
24. Wellington is well provided for in terms of playground provision based on walking distance measures with 70% of all residents located within a 600m walk of a local basic playground or within 800m of a community playground. There is the opportunity to develop a more robust method of determining if and how gaps and overlaps in provision will be addressed. This will be necessary to inform any play equipment removal decisions and to most effectively address 'gaps' in provision. Information to support distance measures includes demographics, socio economic data, growth projections and district plan provisions, and consideration of the specific neighbourhood/s that the playground might serve (eg topography and proximity to and availability of school play grounds or city housing playgrounds).
25. There is community expectation already that playground renewals will not simply be replacement of old equipment with new and that other improvements like footpaths, retaining walls to create flat space and landscaping will be included in the project where it is needed. Adopting a play spaces approach, simplifying the categories of playground and articulating 'development principles' for each category would allow greater flexibility for renewals (within budget) that better address the opportunities and constraints of each site. This would align with a best practice approach to playgrounds policy and provide greater clarity to the public about what they might expect to see across the playgrounds network and at each site.

26. Decisions around play space design should be made on the basis of a sound understanding of play theory and well developed design principles. Best practice would suggest that ensuring any play space maximises opportunities for age appropriate physical, cognitive and social development opportunities is critical, alongside other considerations such as place based themes, aesthetics and meeting maintenance and safety standards. Again, this could be broadly captured in a series of development principles.
27. The Playgrounds Policy does not include provision for skate facilities, half courts or bike skills tracks. There is no policy guidance on provision or maintenance of these facilities and no funding in the Long Term Plan (LTP) for renewal or upgrade. These activities can provide a form of play provision for people over 15 years of age. Wellington City Council strategic direction and community feedback suggests that there needs to be better consideration of and planning for play targeted specifically at youth, in particular a plan for provision of skate facilities.
28. There is a large body of research around the idea of play spaces as opposed to playgrounds and the concept of 'nature play'. These ideas have been captured in both regional and national examples of recent playgrounds policy. Recent consultation indicates that elements of nature play and the concept of play spaces is supported by the Wellington Community.
29. There needs to be better integration of the idea of play spaces into playground planning and clarity about nature play. For example, timber play equipment rather than plastic is a current trend that has stemmed from a desire for play areas to appear more 'natural'. This is not however necessarily 'nature play'. There is also a need to be careful not to attempt to replace traditional play equipment with an area of bush for example and say that this 'counts' towards play provision. Play equipment, whether made of natural materials or manufactured and brightly coloured, plays an important role in child development, health and well-being that is complementary to being in the outdoors but not directly interchangeable with that experience.
30. Nature play and play spaces can also require more maintenance and appear messy. Are Wellingtonians comfortable with play areas that include old tree stumps, areas of long grass and mud for example? There is a spectrum of nature play from imaginative play in a highly natural environment to elements in a formal playground setting. There is the ability to consider this concept across the wide range of parks we have in Wellington.

Best Practice

31. The following provides a summary of best practice in New Zealand and overseas. An open space network that provides for multifunctional spaces (including provision of play) is key to good open space planning. The diagram below is an excerpt from planning guidance for Greater London⁶ illustrating this point. This aligns with Wellington City Council's OCS and recent reserves management plans where the importance of getting the most from each space is an emphasis of the plans.

⁶ *Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation, Supplementary Planning Guidance* published by the Greater London Authority, 2012.



Components of playable/multifunctional space

32. The UK Play Council recommends improvements to access, safety and opportunities for all children & young people to play and see play areas as part of a cities 'social infrastructure'. Investment in parks and green spaces is seen as an investment in public health. Wellington Regional Public Health have the same approach stating support for local, accessible open spaces (including play areas) to support both individual and community health and wellbeing (particularly in lower socio economic areas) and consequential reduction in health sector costs.
33. The Greater London guide includes principles for optimising park space generally and play space location, such as connections to the wider environment (bus /cycle/pedestrian routes) and proximity to well used buildings and facilities. The guide states that "provision and qualitative information can then be used to develop policies to address deficiencies, enhance existing provision and create new play space". This is how provision criteria have been developed in all of the national and regional New Zealand play policy examples.
34. The Greater London guide addresses the importance of engagement of children and young people alongside experienced professionals in the design of play spaces, accepting that there are many ways to do this.
35. **Auckland City** has a series of 'best practice' guides including *Designing Child & Youth Friendly Parks & Open Spaces*. The document sets out general principles for all open spaces but is applicable to playground design. It specifies that *child and youth friendly parks are where our young people; feel welcome and safe; have access to a wide range of facilities and amenities that appeal to them and; have opportunities to participate in community life with dignity and respect*. The guide lists key objectives for successful design as; welcoming, modern and fun; multi-functional; social; wild; inclusive; educational and; connected. There is no city wide provision guidance.
36. **Hamilton City Council** published a new playgrounds plan in 2014 to manage their network of 84 playgrounds. The primary driver for the plan was the inability of the Council to continue to maintain and upgrade the current number and type of playgrounds. Assessment of the current playground stock, demographics and an on line survey informed the plan.

37. The plan takes a different approach to Wellington region policies in providing for destination playgrounds as a priority and reducing the number of neighbourhood playgrounds over time. The plan includes a set of principles, two playground categories (destination and neighbourhood) and playground provision priorities.
38. The planned destination playgrounds require 1/3 funding from third parties. That funding is proving difficult to secure and the approach is likely to end up with the first two destination playgrounds being delivered with the Council funded portion of the budget only.
39. The policy specifically states that 44 existing playgrounds will be maintained and upgraded. There is no new funding for neighbourhood playgrounds and 29 existing playgrounds will be retired, based on annual assessment of condition and safety.
40. Many of the removals are in parks that have more than one playground in them or where equipment is already in a very poor state. Officers do consider each removal on a case by case basis taking into account what is happening in that particular neighbourhood and each site.

Regional Summary

41. In 2012 the **Hutt City Council** published *Go Outside and Play*. The policy is focussed on 0-12 year olds and sets out key principles to guide planning and management of play spaces. Playgrounds are considered a priority across the city and a policy was considered necessary to guide provision with an aim to *offer sites that provide a diverse range of play opportunities, including imaginative play and exploring nature*.
42. Broadly speaking the intention of the Hutt City policy was also to lift the quality and appeal of playgrounds across the city, clearly prioritise new play areas with justification for those decisions and to introduce the idea of 'play spaces' as a concept that is broader than play equipment.
43. Background information to inform the policy included census data to understand growth, population density, deprivation and children as a proportion of the total population. They included figures for provision based on playgrounds/child population across each Ward and also analysed provision based on a 600m radius. Hutt City currently has 54 playgrounds.
44. Council officers surveyed schools and summarised all existing relationships with schools to inform the policy and concluded that partnerships with schools will be considered on a case-by-case basis as both need and opportunity arises. They noted that in general, school playground equipment will be unsuitable for under 5 year olds.
45. Over 12's play equipment is not considered the priority with an emphasis on places to socialise, bicycle, and skate facilities and hard courts. Provision of these facilities is not included in the policy. They note that *although Council prioritises play equipment for under 12 year olds, adults make use of senior play equipment. They also negotiate junior equipment while supervising. Adults instigate, lead and participate in activities such as kicking a ball around, bowling balls, investigating wildlife, collecting things and role playing – the activities don't usually require any special equipment, just the site*.
46. The **Porirua City Council** has carried out a city wide analysis of play area quality and provision. This has informed the playgrounds direction in their asset management plan. Porirua include skate facilities as a 12-16yr old facility and mentions kick about space and courts as a play opportunity for that age range. Most play grounds are targeted to 5-12 year olds with four specifically for preschool age. Levels of service are based around; quality, safety, accessibility, and responsiveness (to public enquiries).

47. A discussion around *asset capacity* includes provision targets of a neighbourhood reserve within 600-800m of all dwellings. They include school playgrounds in that analysis and use a radius buffer (distances “as the crow flies”) in the same way as Hutt City. Using this methodology they achieve a provision (access) level of service of 67% of all residential properties being within 600m of a playground.
48. The asset management plan identifies the need for more funding for maintenance and compliance. The development of two new play space projects is covered in detail. Demographics analysis is a primary method of informing provision decisions. Porirua City considered areas of deprivation tend to have a higher concentration of young families and a reduced ability to travel to destination playgrounds.
49. Play trends are discussed with reference to the benefits of exposure to nature and the role that playgrounds have in child health and wellbeing. Both Hutt City and Porirua include a summary of play theory and commonly agreed categories of play behaviour and ways each age group can be catered for. Both Councils recognise the importance of their natural environment context in providing both formal and informal play opportunities that are high quality, easily accessible, locally relevant and highly valued.

What does this mean for a Wellington Playgrounds Policy?

50. In order to prepare a revised policy that is directed by the current Wellington City strategy context and best practice, officers will:
 - Align a new/updated playgrounds policy with current WCC strategic direction provided by Our Capital Spaces and Our Natural Capital and to national and international approaches and best practice.
 - Align with Wellington Region approaches to play policy
 - Amend/simplify categories of playground and provide principles for renewal or development of new.
 - Assess city wide provision using updated mapping techniques and amended categories
 - Identify gaps and overlaps using provision measures that align with Our Capital Spaces (OCS) (600m/800m)
 - Assess provision alongside schools playground access and city housing sites.
 - Assess city wide socio-economic deprivation, demographics, population density (including proposed medium density housing areas) and neighbourhood context (eg topography, location in the suburb and in relation to other facilities) and consider provision under that lens
 - Identify specific decommissioning proposals and new playground needs. Identify potential opportunities for partnership, funding proposals for new play areas and where gaps exist which will and will not be ‘filled’ and why.
 - Identify opportunities to get more from spaces in terms of ‘play space’ opportunity that does not necessarily involve equipment. This should also address community expectation of what the playground renewals will look like and how often they will happen (eg to include amenity planting, new paths, re-contouring of land etc - not just play equipment).
 - Address the concept of ‘Nature play’. What does this mean and how is it relevant in the context of the Wellington parks/playgrounds network.
 - Consider play provision for youth (including skate, half courts and bike skills areas) and describe how WCC provides for it alongside playgrounds provision and alongside areas outside of the parks network.

- Consider provision for adult play spaces.
- Implement findings of the Accessibility Review.
- Identify opportunities to include play in areas outside the parks network.
- Identify funding implications/options that result from the work above – for example, for a ‘play spaces’ approach to renewals and integration of nature play into design principles or for provision based on more than distance measures.

Next Actions

51. Next actions in the review process are listed as follows:

Jan – April 2016	Officers work with key stakeholders to prepare a draft policy
April 2016	Draft Policy to CSR Committee for approval to publically consult
May – June 2016	Consultation period (6wks)
August 2016	CSR Committee will hear submissions on the draft policy and approve the final

Attachments

Nil

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Authoriser	Greg Orchard, Chief Operating Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

The report outlines consultation in relation to other policy documents where views have been expressed by the public on opportunities for play in Wellington City. Officers have discussed the idea of the policy review with various parties interested in skate and with the Youth Council.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

None at this stage. Consultation will take place with mana whenua during policy development.

Financial implications

None at this stage as we have not yet developed the Draft Policy document.

Policy and legislative implications

The Wellington strategic and policy context has been considered and is a key driver in the need for a revised Playgrounds Policy.

Risks / legal

There are no legal implications.

Climate Change impact and considerations

There are no climate change considerations. Consideration of shade and shelter at playgrounds is and will remain part of the brief for any playground.

Communications Plan

A communications plan will be prepared as part of the wider project planning once the scope is approved.

REPORT ON SUBMISSIONS - FIRE BYLAW REVIEW 2015

Purpose

1. To present the results of public consultation, and ask the Committee to recommend that the Council adopt the amended Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008.

Recommendations

That the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee (the Committee):

1. Note that Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 has been reviewed to meet the Local Government Act 2002 requirement to review bylaws every 10 years.
2. Note that public consultation was undertaken on a proposed revised Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 by way of a statement of proposal approved by the Committee on 12 August 2015.
3. Note that public consultation submissions and officer responses have been presented to the Committee in a summary of submissions.
4. Agree to amendments (additional to the amendments discussed in the statement of proposal) of the amended Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 to:
 - a. add a sub-clause 2.1b to clarify that an outdoor fire device that is gas or charcoal fuelled may be used in a public place without a fire permit (subject to any restrictions on the use of the public place) and amend clause 3.1a to refer to 2.1b.
 - b. add a sub-clause 2.2c ii) that a fire in an “outdoor fire device” may be lit without a permit if there is a non-flammable material between the fire and any flammable surface
 - c. delete the word “rubbish” at clause 3.1b.
 - d. add a sub-clause 8.4 that the Council powers to extinguish a fire may be delegated to the New Zealand Fire Service.
5. Agree to recommend that the Council adopt the proposed revised Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 (Attachment 1).
6. Agree to delegate to the Chair of the Committee and the Chief Executive the authority to amend Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 to include any additional amendments agreed to by the Committee and any associated minor consequential edits.

Background

2. On 12 August 2015 the Committee considered and agreed a statement of proposal presenting a review of Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 (the Fire Bylaw). The review was undertaken to meet the Local Government Act 2002 requirement to review bylaws every 10 years. The Fire Bylaw must be reviewed by December 2015 in order to remain in force.
3. The main components of the current Fire Bylaw are:

- outdoor fires that are not in a “properly constructed fireplace” require a fire permit from the Council
 - the Council can impose a complete fire ban in times of fire risk
 - general prohibitions in the interests of safety (for example, no lighting of fires within three metres of a building, or putting ashes in a flammable container).
4. In the statement of proposal, Council officers, in consultation with the New Zealand Fire Service (the Fire Service) proposed amendments to the Fire Bylaw to:
 - allow for more types of cooking and heating fires to be lit outdoors, on private land, without a permit
 - make it clear that all fires in public places require a permit
 - make it clear which fires on private land require a permit
 - limit the circumstances in which a fire can be used to burn rubbish (to circumstances where there are no suitable alternatives and/or special circumstances)
 - include information on how to safely manage a fire
 - include more information about application forms and fees
 - provide the Council with powers to extinguish an outdoor fire that does not comply with the bylaw
 - make general clarifications and remove a clause on fire danger that is now covered by the Fire Safety and Building Evacuation Regulations 2006.
 5. It was clearer to rewrite the Fire Bylaw than to mark up proposed amendments so the amendments in the statement of proposal were presented in a revised Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, now referred to as the amended Fire Bylaw (Attachment 1).
 6. Public consultation on the statement of proposal was open from Friday 28 August 2015 to Wednesday 30 September 2015.
 7. Twenty-one submissions were received; 19 from individuals, one from a community group, and one from the Fire Service. The Fire Service provided an oral submission on 14 October 2015.
 8. Fifteen of the submissions were from people who had a fire permit in the past three years, reflecting that the statement of proposal was mailed to fire permit holders.

Discussion

9. A summary of submissions has been prepared noting submission comments and officer responses (Attachment 2).
10. Most of the 21 submitters expressed support for the amendments proposed in the statement of proposal. The Fire Service noted support for the amended Fire Bylaw, subject to one minor amendment, to note that the power to extinguish a fire will be delegated to the Fire Service.
11. In response to submission points, Council officers recommend the following amendments (additional to the amendments discussed in the statement of proposal) to the amended Fire Bylaw:
 - Add a new sub-clause 2.1b to clarify that an “outdoor fire device” that is fuelled by gas or charcoal, may be used in a public space without a fire permit (subject to any restrictions on the use of the public place), and amend clause 3.1a to refer to 2.1b. The use of these “outdoor fire devices” will also be subject to fire safety

provisions, for example, the safe handling of ash and smouldering material (clause 6). The proposed new 2.1b re-aligns the amended Fire Bylaw with the current Fire Bylaw.

- Add a sub-clause 2.2c ii) that a fire in an “outdoor fire device” may be lit without a permit if there is a non-flammable material between the fire and any flammable surface. This will allow a properly designed and constructed fireplace on a wooden deck, or a fire with a tray to be used without a permit.
 - Delete the word “rubbish” at clause 3.1b. The term “rubbish” is not defined and officers consider that the terms “vegetation” and “combustible material” (defined in clause 1) are sufficiently broad to cover most materials that could be burnt.
 - Add a sub-clause 8.4 that the Council powers to extinguish a fire may be delegated to the Fire Service. This will make it clear in the Fire Bylaw that the Fire Service may have the authority to extinguish the fire. The Council cannot delegate the power in the Fire Bylaw; it needs to be delegated in an agreement between the Council and the Fire Service.
12. Six submissions, mainly from people who have held incinerator permits, did not support the proposals to limit the burning of rubbish. These submitters noted that they:
- would like to continue to be able to burn rubbish, especially garden waste, and
 - experience no issues with the use of their permitted fires when they comply with the permit conditions.
13. Council officers note that in general fires for the burning of waste cause unnecessary Fire Service callouts (and associated risks) as well as ash and smoke nuisance. The amended Fire Bylaw will enable people to apply for a permit to burn waste, and a permit may be granted if there are “special circumstances”. This will enable the Council to consider the facts of each case without putting criteria in the bylaw.
14. The Fire Service noted the proposed new provisions regarding burning waste align with Hutt City Council Fire Prevention Bylaw provisions, and also with what the Fire Service considers best practice.
15. Waste collection is out of scope of the Fire Bylaw, but an interdependency is noted as the options for the collection of garden and other waste will be part of considering “suitable, reasonably practicable, alternative ways to dispose of the material” (sub-clause 3.1b ii) when considering an application for a permit to burn waste material.
16. Some submitters asked what would happen to current permits that are valid into 2016. Council officers note that these will remain in effect until expiry, and the Council will write to permit holders to explain the changes.

Next Actions

17. If the Committee recommend that the Council approve the amended Fire Bylaw (Attachment 1), then Council will consider it on 16 December 2015.
18. If Council agree the amended Fire Bylaw it will come into effect on 17 December 2015. To prepare for implementation Council officers are progressing the following tasks:
- preparing a delegation agreement between the Council and the Fire Service
 - checking and updating any relevant delegations at the Council
 - revising the fire permit application form, and
 - preparing public communications and
 - preparing a letter to fire permit holders to inform them of the changes made.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Attachment 1: Amended Fire Bylaw Page 47
Attachment 2. Attachment 2: Summary of Submissions Page 54

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Authoriser	John McGrath, Acting Director Strategy and External Relations

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

The special consultative procedure statutorily required under the Local Government Act 2002 has been complied with in conducting the public consultation including oral hearings.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

N/A

Financial implications

The proposed amended bylaw will operate within existing budgets.

Policy and legislative implications

The proposed amended bylaw is not inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Risks / legal

The statement of proposal and the proposed revised Fire Bylaw were reviewed by DLA Piper.

Climate Change impact and considerations

No significant effect on carbon emissions is anticipated. There could be fewer fires for the burning of waste, but relatively more for cooking and heating.

Communications Plan

The amended fire bylaw will provide an opportunity to educate the public about what fires are allowed without a permit and how to conduct them safely.

The Council will develop a communications plan, in consultation with, the Fire Service to promote awareness of the amended Fire Bylaw.

1. **Attachment 1: Amended Fire Bylaw**

Changes proposed in the summary of submissions and report to the Community Sport and Recreation Committee are marked up in red unlined text and in ~~strikethrough~~.

2. **Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008**

Introduction

This part of the bylaw controls activities that may become a fire hazard. The purpose of the bylaw is to minimise the potential fire risk arising from uncontrolled fires and to address public safety concerns and nuisance concerns. The bylaw does not address fire safety requirements for building construction, as these are covered by the Building Act 2004.

The bylaw is specifically limited to those areas that are not part of a rural fire district pursuant to the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977. This bylaw therefore regulates activities in predominantly urban areas. A map showing the rural fire district is available from the Council. A permit for a fire in the rural fire district must be sought from the Wellington Rural Fire Authority (www.wrfa.org.nz).

This amended bylaw replaces the previous Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008: Part 3 (Fire Prevention) and is introduced pursuant to section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002. It does not replace the statutory provisions relating to fire prevention, which should be read in conjunction with this bylaw. Further details on those statutory provisions are provided at the end of this part of the bylaw.

1. **Interpretation**

In this part of the bylaw, unless inconsistent with the context, or where otherwise expressly provided:

"**Barbecue**" means any fixed or portable device (electric, gas, wood or charcoal fired burning equipment) designed and/or intended for the cooking of food outside.

"**Combustible material**" means a substance or material that is able to catch fire and burn. It may include overgrown vegetation, hay, timber and sawdust.

"**Council permission** means written permission obtained from the Council as set out in clause 7, prior to undertaking the fire activity".

"**Incinerator**" means any non-flammable container, receptacle or apparatus designed and/or intended for the disposal of combustible materials by burning.

“**Non-combustible material**” means any substance of a fire-resistant nature able to contain combustion or the burning of fuel.

“**Nuisance**” means, in relation to an “outdoor fire device”, smoke or ash that may be offensive or objectionable beyond the property boundary where the “outdoor fire device” is being operated.

“**Occupier**” means, in relation to any land, the owner and includes any tenant, agent, manager, foreperson or other person apparently acting in the general management or control of the land.

“**Outdoor fire**” is any fire lit within the urban fire district, other than in a dwelling or other enclosed building that has a building consent.

“**Outdoor fire device**” means any non-combustible receptacle, appliance or device designed or intended to be used in the outdoors for cooking, heating or amenity that contains combustion or the burning of fuel and may include barbecues, smokers, braziers, chimenias⁷, pizza ovens and other like devices but **excludes** “incinerators”.

“**Public place**” means any place that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether an owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place; and includes any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle carrying or available to carry passengers for reward.

“**Rural fire district**” means land constituted under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 as a rural fire district.

“**Total fire ban**” means a fixed or indefinite period of time, fixed by the Council under clause 5 of this bylaw, when the lighting of outdoor fires is prohibited.

“**Urban area**” means any land, public or private, within the urban fire district.

“**Urban fire district**” means land constituted under the Fire Service Act 1975 as an urban fire district.

“**Vegetation**” means

- a) all plants and the produce thereof, live or dead, standing, fallen, windblown, cut, broken, pulverised, sawn or harvested, natural or disturbed in use or as waste, debris, stump, stubble or otherwise

⁷ A terracotta oven with an open mouth fire compartment and chimney.

- b) fossil fuel exposed at or lying within 20 metres of the surface of any land
- c) peat in any form
- d) but does not include wood forming part of a structure or otherwise in processed form.

Any explanatory note is for information purposes only and does not form part of this bylaw. They may be made, amended or removed without formal process. The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw.

2. Fires allowed without Council permission

2.1. Subject to any total fire ban in place under clause 5 of this bylaw an outdoor fire may be lit:

- a. on private land, provided the fire is contained in an outdoor fire device,
- b. in a public place, provided the fire is contained in an outdoor fire device that is fuelled by gas or charcoal, and subject to any restrictions on the use of the public place.

2.2. Any such fire in an outdoor fire device must at all times comply with the requirements in clause 4 of this bylaw, and

- a. be no closer than 1 metre to any boundary, fence, road or structure, and,
- b. have flames no taller than 1.5 metres, and
- c. be located or positioned
 - i. on non-combustible material, or
 - ii. have a non-combustible layer between the fire and any combustible surface.

3. Fires that require Council permission

3.1. Subject to clause 3.2 of this bylaw, the following fires will require Council's prior written permission:

- a. All outdoor fires in public places (excluding Council excluding gas or charcoal fuelled subject to under clause 2.1b of this bylaw)
- b. All outdoor fires on private land that are not in an outdoor fire device, including those used for cooking (such as hangi and umu) and fires for

special events (for example, cultural and community events). Where the outdoor fire is for the purpose of burning rubbish and/or vegetation or disposing of combustible materials, it will only be given Council permission where:

- i. there are special circumstances which make such permission necessary and/or
- ii. there are no other suitable, reasonably practicable, alternative ways to dispose of the material.

3.2. In addition to any conditions imposed in a Council permission, any outdoor fire authorised by a Council permission, must at all times comply with the requirements in clause 4, and

- a. be no closer than 1 metre to any boundary, fence, road or structure, and,
- b. have a diameter not exceeding three metres
- c. have no active burning after the hours of sunset or before the hours of sunrise.

4. General conditions for lighting outdoor fires in all areas at all times

4.1. A person must not light, or allow to remain alight, any outdoor fire in any of the following circumstances:

- a. Where the location, wind, or other conditions, cause, or are likely to cause the outdoor fire to become:
 - iii. a danger to any person or property; or
 - iv. out of control or to spread beyond the limits of the property on which the fire is lit; or
 - v. a smoke or ash nuisance to any person or property; or
 - vi. a hazard to road traffic.
- b. Within the proximity of any combustible materials such as a building, structure, fence or vegetation that may cause or be likely to cause a fire hazard, unless the fire is contained within an outdoor fire device that:

-
- i. is fuelled by gas
 - ii. or contains all embers and sparks.
 - c. Without adequate supervision being maintained at all times;
 - d. Without an appropriate means of fire suppression being available.
- 4.2. Every person who lights an outdoor fire must ensure the outdoor fire is totally extinguished on completion of the activity.

5. Total fire ban during periods of extreme fire risk

- 5.1. The Council or Chief Executive Officer may make, amend or revoke a total fire ban in any specified part or parts of Wellington to minimise the risk of the start or spread of fire, during periods of extreme fire risk. The ban may be in place for a fixed or indefinite period.
- 5.2. A person must not light, or allow to be lit, any outdoor fire when a total fire ban is in place, unless that fire is on private land and contained within an outdoor fire device that:
- a. is fuelled by gas; or
 - b. contains all embers and sparks.
- 5.3. A person may apply to the Council for a permit to light an outdoor fire during a total fire ban, if the outdoor fire (on private or public land) is required as part of a significant community or cultural event; or the most effective means to reduce a fire hazard; or the most effective means to reduce any other hazard to life, health, property or the environment, or special circumstances exist.
- 5.4. The Council shall notify any total fire ban by public notice in a newspaper circulated in the location to which the ban relates. The Council may also erect signage.

6. Live ash or smouldering substances

- 6.1. A person must not place or dispose of any live ash, cinders, embers or any other smouldering substance on any land except when:
- a. contained in a non-combustible receptacle so as to prevent the transmission of fire or heat to any combustible material; or

- b. in a pit on private land, which will prevent the spread of fire or heat by the action of wind or otherwise.

7. Process for obtaining Council's written permission

- 7.1. The process for obtaining Council's prior written permission is set out in Part 1: Introduction of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008.
- 7.2. Any application made to the Council must include all information required by Council, be on any form prescribed by the Council and be accompanied by any fee prescribed by the Council.
- 7.3. On receiving and reviewing an application the Council may grant or decline written permission at its sole discretion. If it grants written permission, it may do so subject to any conditions it sees fit (including, but not limited to, the duration of the written permission, the power to suspend or revoke a written permission and the power to review the written permission and its conditions).
- 7.4. Any written permission from the Council is personal to the holder and the property. It is not transferrable.

8. Council powers to extinguish fire

- 8.1. Where an outdoor fire has been lit or allowed to burn in breach of any part or parts of this bylaw, the Council may direct the occupier of the land where the outdoor fire is located and/or the person(s) who lit the outdoor fire, to immediately extinguish the fire.
- 8.2. Where a property owner or occupant has received an instruction under clause 8.1 of this bylaw and refuses to immediately follow that instruction, or there is no-one present in the vicinity of the fire, the Council may extinguish the fire.
- 8.3. Where an outdoor fire has been extinguished pursuant to clause ~~9.2~~ 8.2, the Council may recover any costs it incurred in attending, containing and/or extinguishing the fire from the owner of the property on which the outdoor fire was located and/or from any person who lit, fuelled or allowed the fire to remain alight.

- 8.4. Council powers under this clause may be delegated to the New Zealand Fire Service by mutual agreement.

9. Offences

- 9.1. Everyone commits an offence who:
 - a. carries out any activity before obtaining written permission as required by this part of the bylaw

-
- b. carries out any activity in breach of any condition or requirement of the written permission issued under this part of the bylaw
 - c. fails to comply with any notice or instruction issued under this part of the bylaw.
 - d. carries out any activity that is prohibited by clause 6.1.

In addition to statutory provisions relating to fire safety and prevention in the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, the Building Act 2004 and the Fire Service Act 1975, the following provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 should be read together with this bylaw:

- *section 183 enables the Council to give notice to require an owner or occupier to remove any growth or matter that could become the source of danger in a fire. 'Growth' and 'matter' are defined in this section*
- *section 184 provides a right of District Court appeal of a section 183 notice*
- *section 186 enables the Council to execute the work in default of the owner or occupier and to recover the costs.*

Related links

[Emergency Management - Hazards - Wildfire](#)

- **Attachment 2: Summary of Submissions**
- **Review of Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008**
- **Background**
 1. On 5 August 2015 the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee considered and agreed to public consultation on a statement of proposal reviewing Part 3: Fire Prevention of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 (the Fire Bylaw).
 2. Public consultation on the statement of proposal was open from Friday 28 August to Wednesday 30 September 2015. Twenty-one submissions were received; 19 from individuals, one from a community group, and one from the New Zealand Fire Service Commission (the Fire Service). The Fire Service provided an oral submission on 14 October 2015.
 3. The submission form in the statement of proposal posed four questions. The questions and “Yes/No” responses are noted below. Response counts do not add to 21 as not all submitters used the form or replied to all questions. Any detailed or additional comments are provided in Table 1, alongside officer responses.
 4. Submission form questions and responses:

Question 1: Have you had a fire permit in the last three years?

 - Fifteen respondents reported having a fire permit in the past three years. Seven respondents had permits for incinerators, four had permits for pizza ovens, and others had permits for a brazier, an open fire, a small fire pit, and a fixed outdoor fire.

Question 2: Do you agree with the proposal to allow fires for cooking and heating to be lit without a fire permit from the Council on private land and in an “outdoor fire device”?

 - Nineteen submitters⁸ indicated that they agreed with the proposal (including the Fire Service - see additional comment Table 1).
 - Two submitters (Table 1) disagreed with the proposal.

Question 3: Is the proposed definition of an “outdoor fire device” clear, and are the conditions for lighting outdoor fires, in Clause 2.2 and 4, clear?

 - Sixteen submitters⁹ indicated that they agreed the definitions were clear and that the definition of an “outdoor fire device” was clear, (including the Fire Service - see additional comment Table 1).

⁸ Submission references: 1 Ian Apperley, 3 Bernard O’Shaughnessy, 5 Hugh Underhill, 6 John Gill, 7 John Macdonald, 8 Robert Martin, 9 Richard Joyce, 10 Philip Mann, 11 Johnny Robertson, 12 Denis Clark, 13 Jacob Mealings, 14 Alexander Thomas, 15 Matthew Lawrence, 16 Neville Henderson, 17 Shane Dinnan, 18 Graeme Cameron, 19 Nyssa Lewis-Smith, 21 Michelle Clemow, 22 Fire Service.

⁹ Submission references: 1 Ian Apperley, 3 Bernard O’Shaughnessy, 5 Hugh Underhill, 6 John Gill, 7 John Macdonald, 8 Robert Martin, 9 Richard Joyce, 10 Philip Mann, 11 Johnny Robertson, 12 Denis Clark, 13 Jacob Mealings, 14 Alexander Thomas, 15 Matthew Lawrence, 18 Graeme Cameron, 21 Michelle Clemow, 22 Fire Service

- Two submitters expressed concerns about the conditions or definitions (Table 1).
Question 4: Do you agree with the proposal that people may only receive a permit to burn rubbish if they have no other ways to remove the rubbish or if there are special circumstances?
- Thirteen submitters¹⁰ supported the proposal, (including the Fire Service - see additional comment Table 1).
- Six submitters expressed disagreement or concerns (Table 1).

• **Table 1: Submission comments**

# ¹¹	Submitter	Topic	Submission Summary	Officer Response
22	Fire Service	Clause 2	Support. The provisions will allow for use of outdoor heating and cooking devices in a safe manner, provided conditions are complied with. Agree that the definition of “outdoor fire devices” should exclude incinerators.	Noted.
20	B Campbell	Clause 2	Disagree with proposal that no permit be required for a fire in an “outdoor fire device”. A permit is a good potential measure of control compared to smoke ash or nuisance.	Disagree. The proposal removes the need for the Council to consider permits for fires that are unlikely to cause a nuisance or raise fire risks, and having fire safety provisions in the Fire Bylaw will make the safe conditions for lighting a fire available to all residents.
4	Nancy Norton	Clause 2	Disagree on lighting fires without a permit. The flat next door has an indoor fire and pipe chimney which is smoky and unpleasant. The smoke blows into my flat.	Noted. Indoor fires are out of scope of the Fire Bylaw. Depending on the nature of the problem; issues caused by an indoor fire could be considered under the Building Act 2004. Concerns about an indoor fire may be directed to the Council.
22	Fire Service	Clause 2.2 and 4	Support the conditions for best practice fire management. By only allowing fires to be lit during day time hours mitigates the risk of fires becoming out of control when unattended during the night. The conditions also ensure fire suppression means are on hand if an owner does need to extinguish a fire. The standards also advise	Noted.

¹⁰ Submission references: 1 Ian Apperly, 3 Bernard O’Shaughnessy, 5 Hugh Underhill, 6 John Gill, 7 John Macdonald, 13 Jacob Mealings, 15 Matthew Lawrence, 16 Neville Henderson, 17 Shane Dinnan, 18 Graeme Cameron, 19 Northland Childspace, 20 B Campbell, 22 Fire Service.

¹¹ Refers to submission references. Note, number “2” was not used, so the “21” submissions are labelled up to “22”.

# ¹	Submitter	Topic	Submission Summary	Officer Response
			on weather conditions for lighting fires.	
17	Shane Dinnan	Clause 2.2	The definition is clear, but the 1 metre (1m) proximity to a boundary or structure is a concern. The current bylaw contains a 3 metre separation and Porirua City Council and Kapiti Coast District Council specify 3 m. Reducing the separation to 1m for a fire in an “outdoor fire device” could compromise safety, and could also affect insurance indemnities.	<p>Disagree. The 1m condition in clause 2.1 is a minimum distance for a fire in an “outdoor fire device” on private land, or a gas or charcoal fuelled “outdoor fire device” in a public place. Clause 2 is prefaced that clause 4 applies to all these fires, for example, that a fire should not be lit “in any circumstances where the location, wind or other conditions cause, or are likely to cause, the outdoor fire to become: a danger to any person or property (...).”</p> <p>A fire in an “outdoor fire device” that is managed according to clauses 2.2 and 4 should not pose a danger to buildings. Any fire not in an “outdoor fire device” will require a permit, and the Council officer issuing the permit will consider the proposed location of the fire.</p>
16	Neville Henderson	Clause 2.2 c	<p>As drafted, 2.2 c states that a fire in “an outdoor fire device” must be on a “non- combustible material”. In this case, pizza ovens on wooden decks will continue to require fire permits.</p> <p>If this is not the intention, the bylaw should be amended to add to the conditions that a hose be on hand if the outdoor fire device is on a wooden deck, or make it clear that a permit is required (noting that many people do not apply for a permit). My pizza oven, that has a permit, is on a wooden deck, and a condition is that I must have a hose a hand when the pizza oven is in use.</p>	<p>Agree. Officers confirm that the intent is that a fire can be lit on a wooden deck in an “outdoor fire device”, provided that there is a non-flammable surface between the fire and the deck.</p> <p>Recommend: Amend the Fire Bylaw so that a fire in an “outdoor fire device”, with a non-flammable material between the fire and any flammable surface, may be lit without a fire permit (refer clause 2.2c ii).</p> <p>Note. All fires will need to have a means of fire suppression on hand (clause 4).</p>
15	Matthew Lawrence	Clause 3.1 a	Remove the word “Council” so that privately owned gas barbeques may be used in public spaces. Many are designed for transporting and using for picnics, and would be safe for use in parks	Agree. At present, gas and charcoal barbeques do not require a fire permit, but as drafted in the proposed revised Fire Bylaw it is implied that they will require a fire permit. This is not intentional,

**COMMUNITY, SPORT AND RECREATION
COMMITTEE**

25 NOVEMBER 2015

**Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council**

Me Heke Ki Pōneke

# ¹	Submitter	Topic	Submission Summary	Officer Response
			and at beaches. The clause as worded would also exclude gas powered camp cookers from use without a permit.	<p>because when appropriately managed, these do not create a fire risk.</p> <p>Recommend: Add a new sub-clause 2.1b to clarify that a gas or charcoal fuelled “outdoor fire device” may be used in a public place without a fire permit (subject to any restrictions on the use of the public place), and amend sub-clause 3.1a to refer to sub-clause 2.1b.</p> <p>Note. The use of “outdoor fire devices” under proposed new sub-clause 2.1 b) will be subject the general provisions of the Fire Bylaw, for example, safe handling of ash and smouldering material (clause 6) and smoke or ash nuisance (clause 4.1).</p>
22	Fire Service	Clause 3.1b Rubbish Hangi Umu	<p>Support the proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> permits for burning rubbish can only be issued if there is no other way to remove material, or special circumstances, and permits required for hangi and umu. <p>Having these types of fire controlled by permit will enable controls to be put on the size, scale and management of the fire. These fires can be very large in the early stages and cause callouts from concerned residents. The approach is consistent with Hutt City Council Fire Prevention Bylaw which prohibits vegetation and incinerator fires except where special exemptions apply.</p>	Noted.
18	Graeme Cameron	Clause 3.1b Rubbish	Agree with proposal (to restrict the burning of rubbish). With a fire permit we burn rubbish up to five times a year, materials burnt are private papers, and also diseased garden prunings, which should not be taken to landfill.	Noted. With regard to diseased prunings; Waste Operations officers advise that the Council’s composting facilities reach temperatures capable of killing the majority of diseases. Home compost bins rarely reach temperatures sufficient for killing pathogens, but they are suitable

Item 2.4 Attachment 2

# ¹	Submitter	Topic	Submission Summary	Officer Response
				for disposing of material infected by some less-persistent diseases. Fibrous matter like cabbage trees and flax can't be composted and it is a requirement to deposit these with general waste.
8	Robert Martin	Clause 3.1b Rubbish	Disagree with proposal (to restrict the burning of rubbish). Have had a permit (for an incinerator) for many years, follow all instructions and burn twice a year with no issues. The burn ashes are spread on the garden as fertilizer. If not able to continue would have costs of disposal. Burning dry garden waste is clean-smelling, and causes less odor than BBQs, particularly over Easter and Xmas season (when I use an incinerator). So few permits for burning waste are issued it's not necessary to restrict those who abide by tight restrictions in the permits.	Noted. While people would like to be able to burn garden waste and private papers, and some report no issues, the fact is that in general, these fires cause unnecessary Fire Service callouts (and associated risks), as well as smoke, ash and nuisance. The Council would like to address these issues by reducing the burning of waste in Wellington so that permits are only issued if there are no other ways to dispose of waste, or "special circumstances". "Special circumstances" considerations under sub-clause 3.1b i) will typically include consideration of the characteristics or abilities of the resident as well as property access. The use of the term "special circumstances" will provide for some flexibility for the Council to assess on a case-by-case basis, and officers do not propose to add detail to the bylaw at this stage.
10	Phillip Mann	Clause 3.1b Rubbish	Disagree with proposal (to restrict the burning of rubbish). As a permit holder (incinerator), only burn garden waste on a seasonal basis. Most is composted, but some wood needs to be incinerated.	The cost and availability of transport can be considered under sub-clause 3.1 b ii) about the availability of other reasonably practicable ways to dispose of waste.
11	Johnny Robertson	Clause 3.1b Rubbish	Disagree with proposal (to restrict the burning of rubbish). It is not clear enough about what are "special circumstances" or "no other suitable, reasonably practicable ways". Responsible use of incinerators to burn garden waste should be allowed, especially where access to the street is poor or there is no off-street parking.	
21	Michelle Clemow	Clause 3.1b Rubbish	Disagree with proposal (to restrict the burning of rubbish). Located at the top of 106 steps it is technically possible to remove garden waste, but arduous, expensive, and enormously impractical. When complying with permit conditions there are no issues (ie: no burning after dark,	

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# ¹	Submitter	Topic	Submission Summary	Officer Response
			notifying the Fire Service, ensuring no green matter burnt).	
14	Alexander Thomas	Clause 3.1b Rubbish	Disagree with proposal (to restrict the burning of rubbish). If conditions are good (materials dry and not including plastics or rubber, light wind not directing smoke to neighbours) and the size of the fire is appropriate I can see no problem with burning rubbish.	
9	Richard Joyce	Clause 3.1b Rubbish	Disagree with proposal (to restrict the burning of rubbish). How are you going to define "rubbish"? And leading on from this, how could Council pursue a prosecution?	Agree. Officers consider that the terms "vegetation" and "combustible material" (defined in clause 1) are sufficiently broad to cover most materials that could be burnt, and the term "rubbish" is therefore redundant. Any fire not in an "outdoor fire device" (defined in clause 1 and including the purposes "cooking, heating or amenity") will require a permit regardless of the material burnt. Recommend: Delete "rubbish" (clause 3.1b).
21	Michelle Clemow	Clause 3.1 Rubbish and Com- pliance	As an alternative to burning rubbish, the Council could consider regular green waste removal service, this would still be difficult for those on steep hills, but would provide some alternative.	Agree. Waste collection is not in the scope of the Fire Bylaw, but will have an effect on "alternative ways to dispose of the material". At the moment the cost of taking green waste to the tip is \$56.40 per ton, with a \$5 minimum per load. The cost of a fire permit is \$25, and permits may be valid for up to one year. Council officers will consider options for garden waste collection services in Wellington.
12	Denis Clarke	Permits	What will happen to a permit that expires after 17 December 2015, for example, April 2016? Will any fees paid be refunded for a part-year?	Fire permits that have been issued will remain in force, subject to all conditions in the permit, until they expire. Any new applications will be under the terms and conditions in the amended Fire Bylaw, subject to final approval by the Council in December 2015. The Council will write to fire permit holders to explain relevant changes when the amended Fire Bylaw comes into effect.
12	Denis Clarke	3.1	When I use my fire people	Agree. Fire permits will continue to

Item 2.4 Attachment 2

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# ¹	Submitter	Topic	Submission Summary	Officer Response
			sometimes think there is a fire at the school next door and call the Fire Service. Will new fire permits still have a requirement to notify the Fire Service?	have a condition to notify the Fire Service when the fire is lit.
5	Hugh Underhill	3.1	It may be useful to still encourage people to call the fire control number.	
22	Fire Service	5.3	Support the fire ban provision and note that it is consistent with the Hutt City Council Fire Prevention Bylaw.	Noted.
22	Fire Service	7.3	Support that the Council may grant or decline applications at its sole discretion. This removes the requirement for the Fire Service to provide input into decisions.	Noted.
22	Fire Service	8.1 and 8.2	Support clause 8.1 which gives the owner or occupant the opportunity to extinguish a fire when it is in breach of the bylaw. This reduces the responsibilities of the Fire Service. Support clause 8.2 which gives Council powers to extinguish the fire if the owner/occupier fails to follow instructions or nobody is present. Propose that a reference is added to make it clear the Fire Service will be the agent under clause 8.2. This would make it clear to persons breaching clause 8.1 that the Fire Service can be called.	Agree. The delegation will be in a formal agreement between the Council and the New Zealand Fire Service Commission. For public information, the bylaw should indicate that the Fire Service will be the delegated authority. Recommend: Add a sub-clause 8.4 to note that the Council may delegate the powers in Clause 8 to the Fire Service.
3	Bernard O'Shaughnessy	Fire-works	Please ban all private fireworks, public display only.	This is out of the scope of the Fire Bylaw. Fireworks are addressed in Part 5: Public Places of the Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 and in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
6	John Gill	Enforce	Some people know that calling the Fire Service can do little, and know that calling them will cause friction. So they monitor fires themselves and a ready to act if fires get out of control. The changes are good, but offenders must be prosecuted (and publicize prosecutions).	Noted. The Council will work on public education and enforcement with the Fire Service.
21	Michelle Clemow	Compliance	Many issues arise because people don't comply with the conditions of	

# ¹	Submitter	Topic	Submission Summary	Officer Response
			a fire permit, rather than a problem in the bylaw itself. If people don't understand the current conditions, how will they understand new conditions.	
1	Ian Apperley	Beach Fires	Good that people can get a permit for a beach fire.	Noted. Beach fires will continue to require a permit. Gas and charcoal barbeques will not require a fire permit (refer above, recommended amendment to add sub-clause 2.1b).
3	Bernard O'Shaughnessy	Beach Fires	Will the bylaw cover fires at the beach, or BBQs at the beach?	

SOCIAL AND RECREATION AND NEIGHBOURS DAY AOTEAROA FUNDS- OCTOBER 2015

Purpose

1. To provide recommendations for the distribution of the Council's Social and Recreation Fund and the 2015 Neighbours Day Aotearoa Fund.

Summary

2. The Council provides grants to assist community groups to undertake projects that meet community needs. Grants are also a mechanism for achieving the Council's objectives and strategic priorities, especially those priorities that rely on community organisations carrying out specific activities.
3. The 2013 review of the grant criteria proposed a move away from generic criteria in favour of specific criteria for each fund. While each pool may share a number of criteria, others are tailored to specific Council outcomes.

Recommendations

That the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to fund the projects as listed below:

Neighbours Day Aotearoa Fund 2015

	Organisation	Project	Total cost	Amount requested	Recommended	Comments
1	Aro Creative Inc	Holloway Rd Neighbours Day	\$2,800	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
2	Aro Valley Community Council Inc	Christmas in Aro park - A Neighbour's Day celebration.	\$490	\$490	\$489	Local neighbours day community project
3	Aro Valley Community Council Inc	153-167 Aro St Gathering	\$220	\$220	\$220	Local neighbours day community project
4	Barbarian Productions Limited	Neighbours Party 2016	\$700	\$500	\$0	Funding for band

5	Brooklyn Community Resource Centre	End of Year party for volunteers, supporters and neighbour of the Brooklyn Resource Centre	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
6	Change-Makers Refugee Forum Incorporated	Mohalla	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
7	Creswick Valley Resident's Association Incorporated	Neighbourhood Get Together BBQ	\$255	\$255	\$255	Local neighbours day community project
8	Downtown Community Ministry Wellington Inc	2 Lukes Lane Graffiti Cleanup	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
9	ENNOBLE Ltd	Orleans St Gathering	\$500	\$500	\$0	Supporting events in Ngaio/Crofton Downs
10	Hataitai Childcare Collective and Community House Inc	Neighbours Day	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
11	Highland Park Progressive Assoc. Inc	HPPA Growing our Neighbourhoods	\$610	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
12	Houghton Valley Progressive Association Inc	Growing Community	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project

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13	Khandallah Arts Theatre	KAT Summer Play in the Park	\$4,210	\$500	\$250	Local neighbours day community project
14	Khandallah Cornerstone Resource Centre Trust Board	Neighbours Day Events	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
15	Miramar Uniting Church	Neighbours Day Party	\$675	\$475	\$475	Local neighbours day community project
16	New Crossways Community Trust	Mount Vic Treasures	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
17	Newtown Community & Cultural Centre	Our Amazing Place Newtown	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
18	Newtown Residents Association Inc	St Thomas's Courtyard Garden project and celebration	\$640	\$400	\$400	Local neighbours day community project
19	Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association	Community picnic	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
20	Ngaio Playcentre	Crofton Downs Community Day	\$1,202	\$381	\$381	Local neighbours day community project
21	Northland Memorial Community Centre Inc	Northland Community Neighbours Day Celebrations 2016	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project

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22	Schizophrenia Fellowship Wellington Branch T/A Atareira	BBQ 4 U - Easy Access Housing	\$751	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project at five venues
23	St James Presbyterian (Niuean) Church	Neighbours Day	\$535	\$385	\$385	Local neighbours day community project
24	St Paul's Lutheran Church	King St Barbecue	\$290	\$290	\$250	Local neighbours day community project
25	Tawa Progressive & Ratepayers Association Inc.	Neighbours weekend	\$500	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
26	The Miramar and Maupuia Community Trust Inc	"Meet the Neighbours" at the Miramar and Maupuia Community Centre	\$490	\$490	\$490	Local neighbours day community project
27	Village Green Charitable Trust	A Day at the Park	\$300	\$300	\$300	Local neighbours day community project
28	Woodridge Planters Inc.	Picnic for Woodridge	\$300	\$200	\$200	Local neighbours day community project
29	WorkerBe Oasis	Harvest Picnic	\$1,130	\$500	\$500	Local neighbours day community project
Totals			\$21,598	\$12,886	\$11,595	

Social and Recreation Fund

	Organisation	Project	Total cost	Amount requested	Recommended	Comments

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1	Aro Creative Inc	Kilbirnie Festival	\$28,650	\$5,650	\$0	No funding recommended – recommending support for the Bay Road Kilbirnie Festival through the Kilbirnie Business Network
2	Aro Creative Inc	Sports & Rec Facilities Feasibility Preliminary Study	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	Low priority for fund and officers will follow up in context of SportsHub planning
3	Aro Valley Community Council Inc	English for Speakers of other languages	\$10,350	\$10,000	\$5,000	Supports access to language course for non-English speakers; targeted at mothers and children
4	Aro Valley Community Council Inc	Sit and Be fit Classes 2016	\$3,180	\$2,280	\$0	No funding recommended due to pressure on funding pool
5	Arthritis Foundation of New Zealand Inc	Water based exercise classes	\$16,780	\$6,000	\$0	Not a priority for grant funding, programme operates from WRAC
6	Berhampore School	Centennial Flats Community Space	\$26,980	\$26,980	\$26,000	Centennial Community Centre-establishment in partnership with school board of trustees and Housing NZ-open to wider community

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7	Brooklyn Community Association	ANZAC Day 2016	\$7,653	\$5,500	\$4,000	Support for popular local ANZAC commemoration run by RSA and Community Centre
8	CanSurvive Dragon Boat Team Inc	CanSurvive Wellington dragon boat festival entry	\$15,374	\$3,000	\$0	Not recommended funding due to pressure on available funding
9	Challenge 2000 Trust	Summer Youth Workers	\$16,111	\$13,560	\$0	Organisation is already supported through contract funding and pressure on available funding
10	Change-Makers Refugee Forum Incorporated	Self Defense	\$2,660	\$2,660	\$0	Activity not a high priority for funding- we support Changemakers through Contract funding
11	Churton Park Tennis & Recreation Club	Tennis Club Open Day	\$430	\$400	\$0	No funding recommended - Club open day and can be self-funded
12	Downtown Community Ministry Wellington Inc	Te Korowai Nui o Te Whānau Courtyard Development	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$5,000	Support for a community mural project, addressing safety, heritage and design
13	Fedude Sports Ltd	Scorching Triathlons Summer 2015/16 including - Wellington Half/ Scorching 100th event	\$140,176	\$12,000	\$0	Triathlon event supported by entry fees, can self-fund given pressure on available funding.

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14	Glenside Progressive Association Inc	Glenside Show 2016	\$6,102	\$3,300	\$3,000	Support for community event at Halfway House site, building community
15	Houghton Valley Progressive Association Inc	Community Organisation Support	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	Support for progressive association
16	Houghton Valley Progressive Association Inc	Kitchen Upgrade	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$0	Officers will explore options for support through other grants
17	Ignite Trust (Ignite Consultants)	Ignite Consultants	\$1,470	\$1,120	\$0	Lower priority given pressure on available funding. Support in place with volunteering agencies
18	Inspiring Stories Trust	Live the Dream (WGN)	\$241,000	\$15,000	\$0	Lower priority given pressure on available funding
19	Island Bay Residence Association Incorporated	Setup Project - Island Bay Residence Association	\$4,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	Support for newly registered association in Island Bay
20	Karori Association Incorporated	Social & Recreational Operational Grant	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	Support for residents association
21	Kelburn Municipal Croquet Club Inc	Modernise Kitchen Kelburn Croquet	\$13,661	\$7,000	\$0	Lower priority-club has income streams and reserves
22	Kilbirnie Business Network Inc	Kilbirnie Community Festival	\$47,200	\$10,000	\$5,000	Support for Bay Road community festival

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23	Lyall Bay Surf Life Saving Club (Inc)	Wellington Surf Boat Event	\$11,850	\$3,850	\$3,000	Promotes surf life-saving and membership of club
24	Newlands and Paparangi Progressive Association Incorporated	Newlands Electronic Sign	\$44,600	\$18,000	\$0	Given pressure on available funding, lower priority, Officers will explore other options for support
25	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Operating grant	\$1,550	\$1,500	\$1,500	Support for residents association
26	Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association	Operating grant	\$2,150	\$1,500	\$1,500	Support for residents association
27	Oriental Bay Residents Assn Inc	Communication with Residents	\$5,500	\$2,500	\$1,500	Support for residents association
28	Outerspaces Charitable Trust	Outerspaces Coordinator Salary	\$9,240	\$9,240	\$0	Pressure on available funding, Council supports a range of youth organisations
29	Parent to Parent Wellington Region	Regional Coordinator and Administrator salaries	\$47,010	\$5,000	\$5,000	Support for volunteer driven programme working with children who have a disability or are unwell
30	Presbyterian Support Central	Tai Chi for elderly living in Wellington	\$15,131	\$2,931	\$0	Lower priority given pressure on available funding, project can self-fund

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31	Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust	Love Your Coast Wellington 2015	\$46,340	\$10,000	\$3,000	Support for youth led coastal clean-up, also recommending support from Our Living City Fund
32	Tawa Leisure Marchers	Support for Tawa Leisure Marchers	\$1,680	\$1,680	\$1,680	Popular Tawa based marching band for seniors, support with rental costs, application umbrella via Tawa Rugby Club
33	Te Ora Hou Wellington East Trust	Developing Leadership in Pasifika and Maori Youth	\$4,600	\$1,200	\$1,200	Support for youth volunteering programme for Maori and Pacific youth in Eastern suburbs
34	Thorndon Residents Association Inc	Thorndon Community Connect-iveness	\$2,100	\$1,500	\$1,500	Support for residents association
35	Wellington Deaf Society Inc	Staff wages and associated costs	\$8,925	\$8,925	\$0	Pressure on available funding
36	Wellington Hockey Association	Growing Secondary School Hockey	\$31,402	\$5,112	\$0	Support for school based sports programmes not a priority for Council funding, other trusts and funders support sports
37	Wellington Sexual Abuse HELP Foundation	Team Leader Social Work - Salary	\$61,000	\$15,000	\$9,000	Supports Safe City activity, particularly relating to services responding to sexual violence

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38	Wellington Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporated (SPCA)	Animal Rescue Unit Capability Development	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$0	Lower priority for Council funding
39	Wellington Somali Council Inc	Somali Independence Day	\$2,120	\$1,820	\$0	Event is in July 2016, group can apply in 2016
40	WorkerBe Oasis	workerBe oasis at Hospital road	\$28,299	\$9,900	\$0	Pressure on available funding, Officers will work with group on planning for support for the project in 2016
41	Worser Bay Boating Club Inc	Worser Bay Boating Club Wave Study	\$2,364,900	\$14,900	\$14,900	Wave study as part of project to redevelop club as a community sport hub, release of funds subject to landowner (Council) approval
42	YMCA of Greater Wellington	YMCA Kapa Connect	\$10,350	\$5,000	\$0	Project needs further development as group establish themselves in Anvil House
43	Youthline Wellington Incorporated	Youthline Wellington Salaries & Youthline's Training Programme	\$107,612	\$30,000	\$6,000	Support for ongoing education programme, contributes to youth development work in the city

44	Zeal Education Trust	Youth Host Project	\$25,560	\$15,560	\$15,560	Build on successful pilot, delivers on WHO Safe City priorities, focus on CBD, connected with Police, Local Hosts and youth agencies
<u>Totals</u>			<u>\$3,437,196</u>	<u>\$314,068</u>	<u>\$117,840</u>	

Background

4. Grants are included in the Annual Plan and the Long-term Plan to provide a mechanism for the Council to respond to community groups that are undertaking projects that:
 - Meet a need identified by the community.
 - Align with council's strategic goals and community outcomes.
 - Rely to some extent on participation and engagement by community organisations
5. This is second of three funding rounds for 2015-16 with an October 28 2015 closing date. The next Social and Recreation Fund closing date will be 11 March 2016.
6. The Social and Recreation Fund has specific criteria (Attachment 1), with a number of priority or focus areas;
 - Build capability and capacity within the community
 - Promote personal and community safety
 - Physically active communities encouraging health and wellbeing
 - Youth
 - Community preparedness
 - Residents and Progressive Associations
7. The Neighbours Day Aotearoa Fund provides funding for local neighbourhood and community projects, grants are up to \$500.
8. The assessment process may include consultation with the applicant, persons or organisations referred to in the application and other Council officers. The assessment process includes analysis of how projects serve Council strategic outcomes and meet fund criteria. To ensure funds are used appropriately, conditions may be included. In cases where groups might have outstanding accountability reports or awaiting confirmation of incorporation as an incorporated society or charitable trust.
9. The original information provided through online application has been made available to Councillors.

Discussion

10. The Social and Recreation Fund supports community organisations for projects that meet the criteria for the fund. There are 44 applications with organisations requesting a total of \$314,065.
11. The Neighbours Day Aotearoa Fund had 29 applications with organisations requesting a total of \$12,886.
12. Officers are recommending the Community, Sport and Recreation Committee support a total of 49 projects with grants totalling \$129,435.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Attachment 1- Social and Recreation Fund and Neighbours Day Aotearoa Fund- Criteria Page 76

Author	Mark Farrar, Team Leader Funding and Relationships
Authoriser	Greg Orchard, Chief Operating Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

The assessment process includes consultation with the applicant, persons or organisations referred to in the application and other Council officers, across a range of activity areas, in the case of these applications across Parks, Sports and Recreation, Community Services and City Arts and Events.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

For each of these grant funds there are specific criteria and questions relating to Maori; for the Social and Recreation Fund applicants are asked to describe how their project meets the needs of Māori – in relation to social deprivation, planning the project and addressing Māori potential .

Financial implications

The Long Term Plan makes provision for community grants in several places - 2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives, 3.1.4 - Grants and creative workforce, 4.1.4 – (Arts and) Cultural grants, and 5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation). The Our Living City Fund comes under project C652. The Social and Recreation and Neighbours Day Funds under C678 and the Arts and Culture Fund under C661.

Policy and legislative implications

Council funds have been created to assist community initiatives in line with Council strategy. Council Officers engage and consult widely with a range of groups and organisations before funding applications are made and throughout the assessment process.

Risks / legal

N/A

Climate Change impact and considerations

N/A

Communications Plan

N/A

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App I No	Organisation Name	Project Description	Total Cost	Amount requested	Recommended Amount	Comments
1	Aro Creative Inc	Khandallah Village Fair	\$8,550.40	\$2,995.40	\$1,718.00	Support for local community festival.
2	Aro Valley Community Council Inc	My Country - Right or Wrong - An Aro Valley Perspective	\$7,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,500.00	WW1 commemorative project
3	Aro Valley Community Council Inc	Sit and Be fit Classes 2015	\$3,362.00	\$2,462.00	\$1,230.00	Support for classes for local people, contribution to costs.
4	Arthritis Foundation of New Zealand Inc	Water based exercise classes	\$13,565.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available fund and applications more closely meeting criteria.
5	Blueprint Community Trust	The Free Store	\$52,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available fund and applications more closely meeting criteria.
6	Brooklyn Community Association	ANZAC Day 2015	\$5,709.94	\$5,209.94	\$3,000.00	Local WW100 Anzac commemorative event, support through First World War Centenary Project
7	Budokand Judo Club	Budokan Judo Mats Replacement	\$19,500.00	\$19,500.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available fund and applications more closely meeting criteria.
8	Creswick Valley Resident's Association Incorporated	Operational Assistance	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association

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9	Cycle Aware Wellington Inc	Go By Bike day 2015 - Wednesday 11 February	\$11,390.00	\$6,200.00	\$1,000.00	Contribution to Go by Bike Day
10	Dress for Success Wellington	Dress for Success-	\$61,850.00	\$10,000.00	\$7,000.00	Support for local project, working with volunteers to help get women into employment. Existing support with rent
11	English Language Partners Wellington	English Language Groups	\$3,973.44	\$2,873.44	\$2,000.00	Support for English Language classes delivered in Miramar and Strathmore
12	Johnsonville Club Inc	Johnsonville Xmas Tree Lights	\$2,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding and ability for club to self fund
13	Johnsonville Community Association Incorporated	Running the Association	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association
14	Karori Association Incorporated	Operational Grant	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association.
15	Kilbirnie/Lyal Bay Community Centre Incorporated	Kilbirnie Festival 2015	\$20,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,000.00	Local community festival
16	Lions Club Of Karori Charitable Trust	Karori Lions Karnival & Fair	\$2,572.58	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	Local community fair, raises funds for donation to local groups, lower priority given demand on this fund.
17	Mt Cook Mobilised under Newtown Residents Association Inc	Operational assistance	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association.

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Item 2.5 Attachment 1

18	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Street Basketball - Newtown Fairday	\$830.00	\$630.00	\$0.00	Newtown Fair is supported directly through contract funding and via City Events, lower priority given demand on this fund.
19	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Pedal-less Balance Bike Races - Newtown Fairday	\$2,030.00	\$560.00	\$0.00	Newtown Fair is supported directly through contract funding and via City Events, lower priority given demand on this fund.
20	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Carrara Park - Social Volleyball	\$1,480.00	\$600.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding in this round and applications more closely meeting criteria.
21	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Newtown Futures - Shopfront Exhibition	\$6,730.00	\$2,280.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available fund and applications more closely meeting criteria.
22	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Operating grant	\$1,540.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association
23	Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association	Residents Association	\$1,900.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association
24	Oriental Bay Residents Assn Inc	Communication with Residents	\$5,200.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association

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25	Parafed Wellington Incorporated	Disabled Sport	\$22,340.00	\$16,340.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding in this round and applications more closely meeting criteria.
26	Parent to Parent Wellington Region	Regional Coordinator	\$35,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	Support for volunteer driven programme working with children who have a disability or are unwell.
27	Pie In The Sky under Newtown Community & Cultural Centre	Wellington Neighbourhoods Festival Back of Yard Cricket	\$11,300.00	\$11,300.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding in this round and applications more closely meeting criteria.
28	RSCDS NZ Branch Inc. Wellington Region	ANZAC Weekend School	\$12,088.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	Limited public access, lower priority for funding in this round.
29	School's Out under Wellington Gay Welfare Group Incorporated	Volunteer Coordinator Administration Costs	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding, Council supports a range of youth organisations
30	Sing Your Lungs Out (Community Chronic Lung Disease Choir)	Sing Your Lungs Out	\$3,360.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding- health outcomes, seeking support for choral director
31	Southern Bays Historical Society Inc	WW1 Display	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	WW100 commemorative local project

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32	Strathmore Park Community Base Inc	SPCC Satellite - Wages	\$49,300.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	Officers will work with organisation and Council will support rental through Community Venue Assistance.
33	Strathmore Park Progressive & Beautifying Association (Inc)	Operational Funding	\$900.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	Operational support for local association
34	Suzanne Aubert Compassion Centre Wellington Ltd	Wellington Street Outreach Training Sessions 2015	\$22,300.00	\$18,700.00	\$18,700.00	Support for street outreach project working with a range of agencies in the city
35	Tawa Leisure Marchers under Tawa Rugby Football Club	Support for Tawa Leisure Marchers	\$1,680.00	\$1,680.00	\$1,000.00	Support for Tawa leisure Marchers group
36	Tawa Progressive & Ratepayers Association Inc.	Sponsoring a float in the Tawa Christmas Parade	\$2,058.50	\$2,058.50	\$2,000.00	Contribution to costs of floats for local community parade.
37	The International Muslim Association of New Zealand	Office coordinator	\$15,600.00	-	\$0.00	Supporting Neighbours Day event for this group.
38	The Parenting Place Inc - Parents Incorporated	Toolbox Parenting Groups	\$25,277.58	\$5,198.76	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding.
39	The Salvation Army New Zealand - Youth 614 Youth Services Wellington	Wellington 614 Youth Services - Emergency Transitional Home - The Inn	\$120,947.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	Not a current priority for Council funding

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40	The Salvation Army Wellington Community Ministries	Wellington Community Ministries (also known as the Hope Centre)	\$33,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00	Not a current priority for Council funding
41	The Wellington Regional Sports Education Trust T/A Sports Wellington	Sport Wellington Volunteer Strategy	\$10,147.00	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	Organisation are well resourced, lower priority given pressure on available funding.
42	Thorndon Residents Association Inc	Thorndon Community	\$3,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Operational support for local residents association
43	Vincent's Art Workshop Inc	Access to Vincents for visiting groups and provision of services to Wellington Hospital and Arohata Prison	\$16,360.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	Vincent's are supported through contract funding, Officers will work with Corrections and DHB to explore options for support
44	Wellington Deaf Society Inc	staff wages	\$16,340.00	\$16,340.00	\$4,000.00	Support for local community organisation including with deaf young people.
45	Wellington Rape Crisis Incorporated	Wellington Rape Crisis multiyear assistance with agency costs	\$297,492.00	\$15,000.00	\$12,000.00	Annual support for important local service delivering to Safe City outcomes
46	Wellington SPCA	Wellington SPCA's Volunteer Programme	\$54,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding in this funding round
47	West Park School	West Fest 2015	\$9,069.87	\$600.00	\$0.00	Lower priority-school event
48	WORD Ltd	WORD - Director salary contribution	\$107,460.00	\$9,030.00	\$0.00	Lower priority given pressure on available funding and ability for this project to self

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						fund through fees.
49	Youthline Wellington Incorporated	Youthline Wellington Salaries & Youthline's Ongoing Education Programme	\$141,660.00	\$30,000.00	\$7,000.00	Support for local youth organisation delivering quality services
Additional						
A1	Great Harbour Way Trust under Cycle Aware Wellington Inc	Miramar Peninsula Ciclovias	\$14,760.00	\$14,760.00	\$3,000.00	Contribution to cycling community event, applied through Our Living City Fund
A2	Rotary Club of Courtenay Place	Annual Big Dig on Oriental Parade Beach	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	Lower priority-fundraising event for local charitable causes.
		Social & Recreation Fund Total:	\$1,272,273	\$335,118	\$89,148	

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Neighbours Day Aotearoa Fund						
50	Aro Creative Inc	Neighbours Day Mitchelltown	\$1,130.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	Local event in Aro Valley including sports and an outdoor movie
51	Barbarian Productions Limited	Vogelmorn Community Activity	\$900.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local event at Vogelmorn bowling club
52	Brooklyn Community Association	Playground Mural	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	-
53	Brooklyn Community Resource Centre	Neighbourhood Christmas Market	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local event at centre around a Christmas Market with transport help provided for seniors
54	Challenge 2000	Challenge 2000 Connections	\$2,044.75	\$500.00	\$0.00	Supported through ongoing contract funding for Neighbours day project in 2015
55	Churton Park Community Association Inc	Erlestoke Crescent event	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	Local Churton Park event
56	Churton Park Community Association Inc	-	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$150.00	Local event based around petanque, support for hire of equipment
57	Creswick Valley Resident's Association Incorporated	CVRA Neighbours Day 2015	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$350.00	Local event including clean up event at Creswick Park
58	Glenside Progressive Association Inc	Glenside Neighbours Day	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local event including emergency preparedness and local musicians
59	Highland Park Progressive Assoc. Inc	Highland Park Good Neighbours Picnic	\$927.47	\$500.00	\$350.00	Local event at Fort Buckley
60	Hill St Farmers' Market	Christmas Market	\$1,200.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	Not a close fit with aims of fund
61	Houghton Valley Progressive Association	Neighbours Summer Art Workshop	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local arts based event working across age groups

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62	Khandallah Arts Theatre	Khandallah Play in the Park	\$3,860.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local community theatre project tied in with Neighbours Day
63	Khandallah Cornerstone Resource Centre Trust Board	Neighbours Day BBQ	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	Local event in Khandallah
64	Miramar Uniting Church	Miramar Uniting Church Street Party	\$978.38	\$500.00	\$400.00	Local event reaching out to local community and user groups
65	New Crossways Community Trust	Community Treasure Hunt	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local Neighbours day event themed on Mt Vic places and activities culminating in an event at New Crossways
66	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Newtown Community Garden Neighbours' BBQ	\$855.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local Neighbours day event for local residents including older members of the community and those living in City Housing
67	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Carrara Park Christmas Carols	\$700.00	\$450.00	\$400.00	Local Neighbours day event, Carols in Carrara Park
68	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Christmas Carols for Oldies	\$800.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	Supporting other Newtown projects through this fund
69	Newtown Residents Association Inc	Carrara Park Christmas Tree Lights	\$680.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	Providing new lights is not a close fit with the aim of the fund
70	Nga Hau e Wha o Paparangi	Neighbours Day - Newlands Wellington	\$1,160.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Local Neighbours day event in Newlands
71	Ngaio Playcentre	Ngaio Playcentre Open Day	\$291.00	\$291.00	\$0.00	Not a close fit with aims of fund, open day event
72	Paul Boland and Friends under The Long Hall Trust	Neighbours Days 2015	\$445.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	Local Neighbours day event
73	School's Out under Wellington Gay Welfare Group	School's Out Open Day	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	Not a close fit with aims of fund, open day event in James Smith building

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	Incorporated					
74	St Paul's Lutheran Church	King Street BBQ	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	Local event in King Street, Mt Cook
75	The International Muslim Association of New Zealand	Neighbours Day 2015	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$500.00	Support for local event for immediate neighbourhood
76	Wadestown Presbyterian Church	Wadestown Community Shrove Tuesday Mardi Gras	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	All ages community event in Wadestown
77	Wellington Newcomers Network	Newcomers community summer picnic/potluck	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Neighbours day event focus on newcomers to the city
		Neighbours Day Aotearoa Fund Total:	\$25,322	\$15,751.00	\$9,200.00	
		Social & recreation Total:	\$1,297,595	\$350,869	\$98,348	